

ABDULLA AVLONI'S DRAMATURGY: CONTENT, ARTISTICITY AND SOCIAL SIGNIFICANCE

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ABSTRACT

This article analyzes the dramaturgy of Abdulla Avloni, highlighting the main themes of his works, their artistic features and their influence on the development of Uzbek theater art. Avloni reflected social criticism, enlightenment, and the clash of old and new in society through his plays. It also analyzes the use of realistic imagery, lively dialogues, and satirical styles in his plays. The article also examines the playwright's contribution to the formation of Uzbek Theater.

Keywords: Abdulla Avloni, dramaturgy, theater, Jadidism, enlightenment, social criticism, realistic depiction, satire, performing arts, tradition and modernity.

INTRODUCTION

At the beginning of the 20th century, great changes took place in Uzbek literature and theater. Because of the Jadid movement, the process of national awakening accelerated. This had an impact on various genres of literature, including dramaturgy. Abdulla Avloni played an important role in the formation of Uzbek dramaturgy during this period. Abdulla Avloni is not only a teacher, writer, and public figure, but also one of the founders of Uzbek theatrical art. His plays put forward noble ideas such as revealing existing social problems in society, leading the people towards enlightenment, and combating superstition and ignorance. The main emphasis in Avloni's plays was on social problems, and he sharply criticized issues such as ignorance, prejudice, and women's disenfranchisement. These works not only have literary value, but also played an important role in the formation of theatrical art.

Through his plays, Uzbek theater art has become a means of direct communication with the audience and educational influence on them. The playwright's works have made an invaluable contribution to the development of Uzbek stage art. From this point of view, Avloni's work is of not only historical, but also spiritual importance in the formation of Uzbek literature and theater. His ideas have not lost their relevance today, because the pursuit of enlightenment and progress is important for any society. The formation of Abdulla Avloni's dramaturgy, its genre features are of particular importance. He created stage works, understanding the important role of theater art in conveying the ideas of Jadidism to the masses. His dramaturgy has the following features:

➤ Social criticism – Avloni's plays depict the backwardness of the people, the pitiful state of a society steeped in ignorance and heresies. Social criticism is very pronounced in Avloni's works. He opposed the injustice, backwardness and prejudice of his time and called on the people to change through the stage. This aspect is especially evident in works such as "Is it

easy to be a lawyer?" or "Two loves". In his plays, the rich and fanatics are depicted as a force reinforcing injustice in society, while at the same time; the possibility of the people getting out of the swamp of ignorance is also put forward.

➤ Enlightenment – His works are aimed at educating the people, raising their legal awareness and cultural level. Indeed, enlightenment occupies a central place in Avloni's dramaturgy. His works are not just realistic depictions of reality, but also serve as a means of encouraging people to read and gain knowledge. For example, he raised the issue of education, women's rights, and called for conscious change in society.

➤ The clash of modern and old views – Avloni's dramas reveal the opposition between the young generation striving for innovation and conservative groups clinging to old views. This, in turn, indicates that this is one of the main sources of Avloni's dramatic conflicts. His plays depict the struggle between the reforming Jadids and the conservative stratum trying to preserve the old order. This conflict is not just a conflict of personal views, but is shown as a fundamental problem in the development of society. In this sense, Avloni's dramas can be evaluated not only as works about historical events, but also as stage works that illuminate universal human problems that remain relevant in any era.

The well-known literary critic M.Rakhmonov, analyzing Avloni's work, writes: "In Avloni's dramaturgy, historical and modern reality are harmoniously expressed. His plays embody realistic images and enlightening ideas." [Rakhmonov, 1968, p. 340].

Avloni's dramas such as "Nap" (1915), "Is it easy to become a lawyer?" (1916), and "We and You" were written in this direction, and each of them held up a unique mirror to society in the spirit of Jadidism. Social criticism occupies a leading place in Avloni's dramaturgy. His works sharply expose backwardness, prejudice, and ignorance in society. For example, in the drama, "Is it easy to become a lawyer?" corruption in the court and legal system is criticized, and the provision of justice only through money and position is highlighted through sharp satire. In this respect, Avloni's work is close to the traditions of realism in Russian and Western dramaturgy, and he depicts the vices of society with an open and critical approach. His works were not only entertaining plays, but also encouraged the audience to think and understand the problems in society. Another of the most important examples of Abdulla Avloni's work is the drama "Two Loves". This work is not just a love story, but also covers complex social problems, the ideas of the Jadid movement, and issues related to the fate of the nation. The main plot of the work is built around two major contradictions: the internal conflict between freedom and love, the struggle between the old and the new in society. These contradictions are revealed in the person of the characters of the work and discussed through their actions, decisions, and fate. The work has not lost its relevance, covering the period of the early 20th century, when the conflict between Jadidism and traditionalism was rife in Uzbek society. Below is a detailed analysis of these two main issues.

1. The internal conflict between freedom and love: the main character of the work, Nozimbek, is a young intellectual, a member of the Turkestan national liberation movement, who is fighting for independence and freedom. He sees the future of the country in Western science and development, considers it his sacred duty to resist colonial oppression. However, there is another strong factor in his life - this is love. In the drama, Nozimbek is faced with a difficult choice between two forces - a sense of patriotism and a sense of love. He tries to find his way

between love of the heart and love of the homeland. He wants to live a happy life with his beloved, but at the same time, he cannot abandon the struggle for the freedom of his people. This conflict allows Avloni to raise one of the most painful issues of his time: love is the main foundation of personal life, but a high value that must be sacrificed for the sake of love of the homeland and freedom.

Through Nozimbek's inner experiences, the author shows how complex and tragic this choice can be. Historical and modern interpretation. This conflict is perceived as a pressing issue not only in the lives of intellectuals of that time, but also in today's society. The issue of finding a balance between a person's personal desires and his duty to society has been constantly discussed. Therefore, this work by Avloni remains understandable and impressive for modern readers and viewers.

2. The struggle between old and new in society the second main theme of the drama "Two Loves" is the conflict between traditionalism and modernization. This conflict is revealed through the confrontation between Nozimbek and the society surrounding him. Nozimbek defends the ideas of Jadidism with his views. He supports science, progress and modernization, aims to get rid of colonialism and preserve national identity. However, a certain part of society, especially conservative forces, opposes these changes. They want the preservation of old traditions. They perceive any innovation as a threat to the basic values of the nation. This contradiction creates a very complex system of relations in society, which exposes intellectuals like Nozimbek to severe tests. Supporters of old-fashioned views are the outdated views of traditional society. Among the supporters of old-fashionedness are people from the upper classes of society, religious fanatics, and those who are against changing the national consciousness. They consider modernization to be a foreign influence and strive to preserve old traditions. Nozimbek, on the other hand, opposes them and tries to explain the inevitability of progress. Supporters of modernization - striving for innovation Nozimbek himself and his like-minded people are supporters of building a new society and want to develop Turkestan through independence, enlightenment, and science. Their struggle creates complex dramatic conflicts in the work. Avloni does not depict this contradiction one-sidedly, but also reveals the inner feelings of both sides. In general, the main idea of the drama "Two Loves" is that progress is inevitable for the prosperity and future of the nation, but this process is accompanied by personal losses and internal struggles. In the image of Nozimbek, Avloni created a personification of the modern intellectuals of his time, and their inner experiences, the suffering they endured under social pressure, constitute the main dramatic force of the work. The themes raised in the drama "Two Loves" have not lost their relevance even today. Even today, the debate between modernization and tradition continues in society. People are forced to choose between their personal desires and their responsibility to society. In addition, considering that the struggle for independence and freedom is still ongoing in the world, Nozimbek's inner experiences and struggle remain understandable to many young people. The work encourages a person to deeply reflect on how to find a balance between his conscience, personal life and responsibility to society. Abdulla Avloni's drama "Two Loves" is one of the important works that vividly reflects the struggle for national revival, Jadidism and the independence of Turkestan. Through the internal conflict between freedom and love and the struggle between old and new in society, the writer described the most important social

problems of his time. The work is also relevant for today's readers and viewers, illuminating the constant problems facing humanity. Therefore, "Two Loves" retains its significance as one of the most mature examples of our national dramaturgy. It is not for nothing that literary critic H.Sodiqov, analyzing this work, wrote: "The drama "Two Loves" vividly expresses the conflict between enlightenment and ignorance and is among the most mature examples of Jadid dramaturgy" [Sodiqov, 2010, p. 255].

In his plays, Abdulla Avloni used various artistic means and stage-appropriate styles to expose social problems and promote the ideas of enlightenment. In his dramaturgy, satire, humor, liveliness of dialogues, and realistic depiction are the leading styles. Through these, Avloni was able to bring the social problems of his time to the stage in a vivid and vital way and convey them to the audience in an impressive way. We will analyze these aspects using the example of the drama "We and You".

➤ Satire and humor - exposing the vices of society. Satire and humor play an important role in Avloni's dramaturgy. In his works, he criticizes old-fashioned views, heresies and superstitions in society, as well as the social system based on ignorance and backwardness in society. The drama "We and You" is also written in a satirical spirit and the work criticizes conservative views clinging to the past. The name of the work itself means the difference between two groups – "We" (adherents of innovation, new people) and "You" (those who think old).

This satire is especially evident in the following aspects: Kemal and Maryam - are embodied in the personification of young people striving for progressive thinking, enlightenment, and a new life. Old-fashioned characters - they believe in the heresies and superstitions that have become accustomed to society and reject progress. Their portrayal is full of humor, and they make the audience laugh with their unconventional ideas and irrational views. Dialogues convey a critical spirit - the characters' interactions are sharp and ironic, in which Avloni satirizes situations that are widespread among the people, but which, as a vice, hold society back. For example, in his plays, people with old-fashioned views oppose modern education with various false arguments or do not allow women to be free. The weakness of such ideas is revealed through absurd dialogues and sharp satirical situations. Avloni sought to make society look like a mirror to himself with the help of satire. By making the viewer laugh, he actually makes the viewer think and encourages them to eliminate the shortcomings in society.

➤ Liveliness of dialogues – the development of events through the natural communication of the characters. Dialogues play a very important role in Avloni's plays. He reveals events through the lively and natural conversations of the characters, rather than through dry monologues or didactic exhortations. In this regard, Avloni's dramaturgy is vital and close to the reader, and comes across naturally on stage. In the drama "We and You", this style is manifested through the images of Kemal and Maryam. The dialogues of Kemal and Maryam are a clash of ideas. Kemal is a supporter of new thinking, striving for enlightenment and progress. He is an advocate of knowing the world, studying modern sciences. Maryam suffers from the limited rights of women in society, wants to be free. She reveals her worldview during her dialogue with Kemal. The naturalness in these dialogues is very high:

Kemal: When will our society wake up? When we are educated, when our women also study...

Maryam: But how difficult it is for women to get an education. After all, this is not allowed in our society...

Kamol: These old ideas must be eliminated. If heresies are not eliminated, the nation will not emerge from backwardness.

Through such lively and natural dialogues, the author reveals the problems existing in society. These dialogues encourage the viewer or reader to delve deeper into the idea of the work.

➤ Realistic depiction - real scenes of life on stage. Avloni paid great attention to realistic depiction of life scenes in his dramaturgy. He tried to reflect reality as accurately and truthfully as possible, abandoning false dramatism or overly romantic images in his works. This style is manifested in the drama "We and You".

Avloni's contribution to theatrical art. Abdulla Avloni considered theater to be a means of educating the people. His plays were regularly staged on Uzbek stages at the beginning of the 20th century. In particular: "The Portuguese Revolution" - dedicated to the theme of people's freedom and revolution. "Is it easy to be a lawyer?" - raises issues of legal illiteracy and injustice. In the history of Uzbek national theatrical art, the staging of Avloni's plays was an important stage in the development of theater.

In conclusion, Abdulla Avloni is one of the founders of Uzbek dramaturgy and theater, and his stage works played a major role in awakening the social consciousness of the nation. His works shed light on social and cultural problems. They are aimed at raising the consciousness of the people through theater. They had a huge impact on the development of Uzbek stage art. Today, Avloni's dramaturgical heritage is one of the important sources that should be studied in the development of national culture and art. Abdulla Avloni played an important role in the formation and development of Uzbek dramaturgy. As a creator who contributed to the social and cultural awakening of the nation, he used theater as a means of raising the consciousness of the people. His dramatic works are distinguished by their vivid reflection of existing problems in society, liveliness of images and realistic depiction. Avloni's stage works are aimed at showing the life, dreams, hopes and social problems of the people. His plays such as "Two Loves", "We and You", and "Nap" show the clash of old and new, the struggle between enlightenment and ignorance. In particular, the drama "Two Loves" clearly reflects the internal conflict between the Motherland, freedom and love. The image of Nozimbek depicts the idea of national liberation and the complexity of human love. Through these works, Avloni aimed to lead the people to a new life and progress. Avloni's dramatic works also played an important role in the formation of Uzbek theatrical art. In his plays, he revealed the vices of society through satire and humor, encouraging the viewer to think and reflect on problems. The liveliness of the dialogues and the naturalness of the development of events make his plays close to the reader and viewer. Even today, Avloni's dramaturgy is of great importance in the development of national culture and art. His works are not only of historical importance, but also of are also relevant for today's society. Because the themes raised in Avloni's works - knowledge and ignorance, the clash of old and new views, freedom and the choice of fate - have not lost their value. Therefore, Avloni's dramaturgical heritage should be studied in more depth and presented on theater stages. This will not only enrich our national culture, but also serve the development of today's society.

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