

PEDAGOGICAL IDEAS IN THE WORKS OF ABDULLA AVLONI

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ANNOTATION

In this article we will talk about the pedagogical ideas of Abdulla Avloni in his works. The author relied on literature data and written sources, made clarifications on the basis of existing scientific literature and studied the existing peculiarities of the pedagogical ideas in the works of Abdulla Avloni.

Keywords: Abdulla Avloni, enlightenment, literature, pedagogical ideas.

«Alhosil tarbiya bizlar uchun yo hayot, yo mamot, yo najot, yo halokat, yo saodat, yo falokat masalasidur». (A. Avloniy)

INTRODUCTION

The famous Uzbek enlightener, poet and public figure Abdulla Avloni was born on July 12, 1878 in Tashkent in a family of craftsmen. He was educated in the old school and studied in the madrasa. Due to financial difficulties in the family, he worked as a bricklayer, plasterer, baker, carpenter, builder, and was called "Master Builder".

MAIN PART

Abdulla Avloni's poems began to appear in the press at the age of 15. In 1904, Avloni, one of the leaders of the Jadid movement, founded the Jadid school in the Mirabad mahalla of Tashkent, and in 1909 the Association "Charity Society". In 1905-1917 he was active in the press, with many journalistic articles "on the one hand, preparing the ideology for national reform, on the other hand, sowing the seeds of change among the people" (Abdulla Avloni). This is how Avloni assessed the activity of his newspaper "Shuhrat" (1907).

He was one of the first in Turkestan to influence the introduction of geography, chemistry, geometry, physics in school, to connect education with real life, to take a break between one lesson and another, to move from one class to another. introduced examinations, paid special attention to strengthening the secular orientation of the education system. His textbooks "The First Teacher" ("Teacher First", 1909), "The Second Teacher" ("Teacher's Number", 1912), "Turkish Gulistan or Morality" (1913), "Gulistan School" (1917), "Literature or National Poems" (1909-1916, part 6).

Avloni chose the slogan "Long live the People's Republic" for the newspaper "Turon" (1917), organized a theatrical circle "Turon", gathered talented young people, and took part in some roles. The poet became an ambassador to Afghanistan and taught at various educational institutions. Abdullah Avloni had the nicknames Hijran, Nobil, Indamas, Shuhrat, Surayyo, Shapalaq, Chol, Ab, Chegiboy. He died on August 24, 1934 in Tashkent. Begali Kasimov conducted scientific research on Avloni's work.

Works: "Is it easy to be a lawyer" (1914, heroes: Davronbek, Khudoiberdi, Egamberdi, who mortgaged his house and married on credit, etc.), "Pinak" (1916), "We and you" (1917),

"Portuguese Revolution", Poems such as "Two Loves", "Storm", "The Fox and the Crow", "Song of the Workers", "Homeland" (1916), "School", "Garden", "From the language of a lazy student", Poems such as "A landscape from the mountains", "Address to the nation", "To the workers", "Spring has come", "Sound", "Goal and profession" (April 9, 1908), "About us" (February 14, 1908), the metaphorical story "The Ball of Jealousy" and others.

About the work "Turkish Gulistan or Morality"

"Turkish Gulistan or Morality" was written in 1913 and is a moral and educational work. At the beginning of this book, the author asks, "Why am I sick and my nation dead?" rhetorical question and tried to answer this question throughout the work. The work "Turkish Gulistan or Morality" is divided into sections entitled "Morality", "Education", "Good manners", "Bad manners".

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

In the play, religion, aspiration and zeal, piety, courage, contentment, patience, lust, conscience, chastity, generosity and similar high moral concepts, oppression, discord, greed, indifference, gossip, insults, shamelessness, dishonesty, hatred, etc. are interpreted as an important social problem associated with indifference and indifference to the well-being of the nation and homeland.

"Americans plant one bushel of wheat and get twenty packets of wheat," he said. The Europeans bring our cotton for five pennies and sell it to us for twenty-five pennies! But we Asians, especially Turkestans, sell buttocks and chew chandir. We give sour cream, add milk and bite into pieces instead of bread!" The great writer Abdullah Avloni at the beginning of the century deeply observed the development of the country, the well-being of the people and the need to raise children loyal to the nation. These were bold and courageous ideas for self-realization, self-esteem and independence.

In this work, Abdullah Avloni writes: "Language and literature are the mirror life of every nation in the world. To lose the national language is to lose the spirit of the nation," he said. When the time came, the author referred to the hadiths in abundance and used the great philosophical words of the Qur'an. Particularly attractive are the stories, concise narratives and stories about such historical figures as Alexander, Socrates, Aristotle, Plato, Ibn Sina, Mawlana Rumi, Sheikh Sa'di.

Abdulla Avloni is one of the great representatives of modern Uzbek literature and has made a significant contribution to the development of our word art of the twentieth century.

CONCLUSION

Abdulla Avloni was born in the Mergancha of Tashkent in the family of Mirovlon brother, a weaver. After some time, the family moved to Mirabad. The future writer will study in the old school, then in the madrasa. He reads a lot independently. Due to his fluency in Russian, he followed the newspapers and magazines published in Orenburg, Kazan and Tbilissi (Georgia). In a short time, he became known among the intelligentsia as an enlightener and became one of the most active representatives of the socio-cultural movement in the country. We can see his activity in 1904 when he opened a methodical school in Mirabad.

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