

CHARACTERISTICS OF EDUCATION IN THE WORKS OF ABDULLA AVLONI

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ANNOTATIONS

Through the pedagogical views of Abdulla Avlani in his works, the issues of mutual respect and education of schoolchildren will be solved based on his place in the field of education and upbringing and his pedagogical views. This article examines the pedagogical views of Abdulla Avlani and the issue of education in his works.

Keywords: Abdulla Avlani, pedagogy, psychology, education.

АННОТАЦИЯ

Через педагогические взгляды Абдуллы Авлани в его произведениях, роль образования и воспитания и его педагогические взгляды школьники найдут свое решение вопросов взаимоуважения и воспитания. В данной статье рассматриваются педагогические взгляды Абдуллы Авлони и проблема воспитания в его произведениях.

Ключевые слова: Абдулла Авлони, педагогика, психология, образование.

There are nations on earth, each of which has its own spiritual image. Today, raising the morale of New Uzbekistan, which is progressing in all directions, is one of the highest tasks. In the further development of our spirituality, historical and artistic works that artistically reflect the history and spiritual image of our nation

scientific works are indispensable and of incomparable importance. There are enough such works in Uzbek literature. They are important in the process of bringing the young generation to adulthood. In Uzbek literary studies, some scientific studies have been made and comments have been made about the work of Abdulla Avlani, a well-known enlightened writer, the unique ideological and artistic features of his works, as well as his works on pedagogical topics.

A monograph of R. Barakaev entitled "Uzbek children's literature and the work of Abdulla Avlani" was published about the writer's contribution to children's literature. In this book, the scientist has shown one by one the works of the writer to improve children's literature.

Education cannot be separated from education, and education cannot be separated from education - this is an oriental worldview, an oriental philosophy of life. Discipline is the process of imparting positive skills to others, the lessons learned and intellectual potential of each person throughout their lives. According to Abdulla Awlani, "Education is a matter of life and death for us, salvation or destruction, happiness or disaster." These words of our great enlightened grandfather have not lost their relevance until now, as they did at the beginning of

the century. It is known that the Uzbek people have always been distinguished by their childhood and family spirit. Of course, kindness to children, feeding their bellies and idolizing them is one thing, but it is always important for us to educate our children from an early age. The foundations of national education, morality and high spirituality will remain important. Many real-life examples show that ignoring this issue is costly not only to some parents, but to society as a whole.

Abdulla Avloni's four-part textbooks for school-aged children, such as "Literature or National Poems", "The First Teacher", "Turkish Gulistan or Ethics", "The Second Teacher", "School Gulistan" and others. Winter books are also characteristic and can be a complete source for a comprehensive study. In particular, his ability to convey knowledge and concepts to children in a simple and comprehensible way during the first literacy class attracts special attention. Taking this into account, it is necessary to seriously study these works and analyze the structure typical of the first textbook, the ideological perfection, and the unique features of the books.

His book "The Second Teacher" is a continuation of the book "The First Teacher". It is reasonable to call Avloni's first book the alphabet and the second book the chrestomatum. The book begins with a poem praising the school:

School makes you human, School gives life,

School destroys sorrow, Study hard, boy!

The school is full of knowledge, the school is good,

the school is the national dream, study diligently, boy!

In this poem, the author describes the school as a way of salvation for a person, a flower of his life, a force that mobilizes people towards perfection. Among the works of Abdulla Avloni focused on pedagogy, the work "Turkish Gulistan or Ethics" is of great importance in the field of studying the development of pedagogical ideas in the beginning of the 20th century. The work "Turkish Gulistan or Morality" is a moral and educational work.

This work talks about science and ethics, which "calls people to goodness and repels them from evil." Abdulla Awlani, thinking about the role of child education as a pedagogue, says, "if a person's ego is corrupted at a young age, he grew up without discipline and morals, Allahu akbar, expecting good from such people is like standing up from the ground and reaching for the stars." In his opinion, the social environment, family conditions, and people around the child are of great importance in the formation of moral feelings in children. In the history of national pedagogy, Avloni defined pedagogy for the first time as "Pedagogy", that is, the science of child education. Such a definition is a proof of Avloni's good knowledge of pedagogy.

Abdulla Awlani divides child education into the following four sections separates:

1. "The time of education".

2. "Physical education".

3. "Education of thought".

4. Thinks about "moral education" and its importance.

In the section "Time of education" it is emphasized that it is necessary to provide education from a young age, and everyone should be involved in this work: parents, teachers, government and others. It is not for nothing that he said that "Al-Hasil education is a matter of life or death, salvation or destruction, happiness or disaster for us." Education is not a private work, but a

national, social work. The writer believes that the progress of every nation and the power of the state depend on the education of generations. Education starts from the birth of offspring and continues until the end of life. It consists of several stages - home, kindergarten, school and community education. Avloni understands education in a wide range. Education is not limited to only morality. He emphasizes that first of all, he should take care of the child's health.

According to the writer, it is necessary to educate the body in order to have a healthy mind, good morals, and knowledge. "A strong and healthy body is one of the most necessary things for a person. Because a person needs a strong and healthy body to study, teach, learn and teach." Abdulla Avloni addresses the parents in the matter of physical education to raise the child healthy, and pays special attention to the activities of the teachers in the mental education of the child. The book "Turkish Gulistan or Morality" embodies the ideas of the Enlightenment. In the book, he says about knowledge: "Knowledge is the glory of the world and the glory of the hereafter. Knowledge is an extremely high and sacred virtue for man. Because science shows us our situation and actions like a mirror. To sharpen our mind, our thoughts like a sword,... A person without knowledge is like a tree without fruit...". Avloni spoke of knowledge not in general, but of its practical and vital benefits and said, "Save us from ignorance and darkness". Culture brings humanity to the world of enlightenment, turns away from bad deeds and bad deeds, goodthe owner of manners and manners...

As a result, our whole life, health, happiness, wealth, livelihood, effort, enthusiasm, world and hereafter depend on science.

According to the figurative expression of the writer, knowledge is like the kernel of an almond. To get it, it is necessary to work, that is, to separate it from the pod. Avloni understands well the role of science in the development of society. That's why he calls young people to know the secrets of science, to get to the essence of events, to read books. According to the writer, science is dead if it does not serve the benefit of society, if it is not used for the well-being of the people. Avloni highly appreciates people who can apply their knowledge in practice, they are wise people, he says.

"Bad manners" part of Abdulla Avloni's work "Turkiy Gulistan" includes Chapter XVIII. Avloni calls such behaviors of a person as "additions whose happiness is devoid of literature, whose morals are inconceivable for our eternal life...". He describes both the positive and negative traits of people and leaves the conclusion to the readers' judgment. He says, "It is necessary to weigh the differences between these listed bad habits and the beauty of the above listed good habits with the balance of honesty, examine them with a discussion of conscience, listen to the good ones and act on them, and realize the bad ones and do them now." Awlani describes two different characteristics of anger. One is that anger is important in defending oneself and one's nation, while the other is a negative characteristic of using someone by means of oppression and terrorizing people with cold treatment. Hilm - anger can be avoided only with gentle nature. Adib cites the words of Hazrat Imam Shafi'i about this: "Many things that were not solved by sword and spear are solved by gentleness and gentleness, they say that the damage of anger returns to its owner." Abdulla Avloni draws attention to another extremely important issue in the "Bad Habits" part of the work. These are the chapters of "Ignorance" and "Total Ignorance". Ignorance comes from ignorance. Ignorance is the worst enemy of mankind. The author of the

work divides ignorance into two parts: one is "jahli bosit" ("ordinary ignorance"), the second is "tempered".

Those who suffer from "Jahli basit" disease do not know anything and admit that they do not know. It is relatively easy for them to teach them, and they can learn from this lesson.

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