

ABDULLAH AVLONI AND HIS CONTRIBUTION TO UZBEK SCHOOLING

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"To be a light ray for others, to radiate this light yourself - this is the highest happiness that a person can achieve."

ANNOTATION

This article is about the life and work of Abdullah Avloni, one of the leaders of Jadidism, a great and versatile writer, a great man who worked a lot on the education, training and education of the Uzbek people.

Keywords: writer, plays, poems, leaders of the Jadid movement.

INTRODUCTION

Abdulla Avloni was born on July 1878, 12 in Oqchi mahalla of Tashkent in a family of craftsmen. He is a well-known representative of the Uzbek national enlightenment of the XX century, a talented poet and playwright, pedagogue, public figure. He writes in his autobiography: "When I was 12, I started teaching at a madrasah in Oqchi mahalla. From the age of 13, I worked as a laborer in the summer, helped my family, and studied in the winter. From the age of 14 I began to write poems on various topics in accordance with the time. During this time, I read the newspaper "Tarjimon" and became aware of the time. " Avloni graduated from a madrasah and went to school. He reformed teaching and learning methods and established a new school. He was one of the first in Turkestan to influence the inclusion of geography, chemistry, handicrafts, and physics in the school curriculum.

In 1904, Avloni founded a Jadid school in the Mirabad mahalla of Tashkent, and in 1909, the Charity Society. He created textbooks for schoolchildren that were important spiritual events for his time, such as "The First Teacher", "The Second Teacher" (1912), "History", "Turkish Gulistan or Morality" (1913).

Avloni was busy with creative and practical work. He wrote his poems under the penname "Hijron". His articles were published under the names "Mulla Abdulla", "Avloni", "Abdulla Avloni". Later he mostly used the nickname "Indamas" (Silent).

In 1909 he founded "Jamiyati Hayriya" the gathered and distributed money to teach local children.

Beginning his social activity in 1895, Avloni created poems, stories, feuilletons and small-scale dramatic works under the pseudonyms "Cain", "Shuhrat", "Hijran", "Avloni", "Surayyo", "Abdulfayz", "Indamas". In his works, the poet criticizes the backwardness and ignorance of his time and calls people to knowledge and enlightenment. In Tashkent, he publishes such newspapers as Shuhrat and Osiyo. In 1913, Turon founded the theater troupe, for which he wrote plays such as "Is Advocacy Easy?", "Two Loves", "Wedding", "Congress", "Layli and

Majnun", and "Dead". In these works, he exposes the consequences of ignorance, heresy, ignorance, and rude and evil customs. At the same time, he translated plays by fellow playwrights into Uzbek.

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 certain break between one lesson and another, to move from one class to another. introduced the exam, with a special focus on 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), "Gulistani School" (1917), "Literature or national poems "(1909-1916, part 6).

One of the responsible person was Avloni Theatre troop was founded under the community. The first play which was staged by the troop was "Padarkush" by Behbudi. Avloni wrote plays "Advokatlik osonmi", (Is it easy to be the lawyer), "Pinak", "Biz va siz" (We and you), "Ikki sevgi" (Two loves), "Portugaliya Inqilobi" (Portuguese revolution) for the troop. Plays like "Kotili karima", "Uy tarbiyasining bir shakli", "Hiyonatkor oilasi", "Badbaxt kelin", "Hor-hor", "Jaholat", "O'liklar" were translated into tartar, azerbaijan.

Avloni published the newspaper "Turon" with (under) the motto "Yashasin Halq Jamiyati!" after the February events in 1917.

He was the author of the books "Birinchi muallim" (First teacher), "Ikkinchi muallim" (Second teacher), "Maktab gulistoni", "Turkiy Guliston yohud ahloq", "Adabiyot yohud milliy sherlar".

SOURCE

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Abdullah Avloni's poems, on the other hand, sing about man, his moral beauty, and his spiritual wealth, whether they are directed against heresy, love, or school. For example, in the poem "In our country" he condemns those who do not spare money for living, but do not like even a penny for the upbringing of children, saying that "money for science does not cut their eyes." Or in the poem "School":

The school makes copper gold,

School makes you a mullah,

Read hard, boy, -

The poet says that the way of salvation from oppression, injustice and injustice is enlightenment, school. In particular, his book "Literature" (1915) stands out in this regard.

Abdullah Avloni is also a prominent public figure who has served effectively as ambassador to Afghanistan. He died on August 1934, 24 in Tashkent. During the years of independence, Avloni's works have been widely studied and published by our scholars (including Professor Begali Kasimov). The poet Muhammad Ali described Abdullah Avloni as one of the protagonists in his poetic novel The Eternal World (1979).

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