

ABDULLA AVLONI

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ANATATION

Abdullah Avloni is a great representative of our national spirituality. He is known as the leader of the Jadid movement in Turkestan. Abdullah Avloni is a person who has devoted himself to the education of the children of the nation, the training of leading scientists and specialists, the liberation and prosperity of the country.

Here are some of his thoughts:

"Education should start from birth, strengthen our body, strengthen our morals, develop our mind"

Keywords: Avloni, nation, education, example, culture, school, mind.

INTRODUCTION

Abdulla Avloni is an enlightened poet, playwright, journalist, scientist, statesman and public figure. 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".

He wrote in his autobiography: "When I was 12, I started teaching at a madrassa in Oqchi mahalla. From the age of 13, I worked part-time in the summer, helping my family and studying in the winter. From the age of 14, I began to write poetry in accordance with the times. During this time, I read the newspaper "Tarjumon" and became aware of the time." Avloni graduated from a madrasa and went to school. He reformed the way he taught and taught, established a new type of school, and carried out important educational work, such as imparting modern knowledge to young teachers and students, and teaching Eastern and Western languages.

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Abdullah Avloni's poems began appearing in the press when he was 15 years old. Avloni, one of the leaders of the Jadid movement, founded a Jadid school in the Mirabad district of Tashkent in 1904, and in 1909, the Charity Society. His intense activity in the press in 1905-1917, with his many journalistic articles, "prepared the ideology for national reform on the one hand, and sowed the seeds of change among the people on the other" (Abdullah Avloni. Avloni o' ' This is how he 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 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), "Gulistan School" (1917), "Literature or national poems"(1909-1916, part 6).

In 1909, the school opened a charity society to help orphans and educate orphans. He published the first volume of a four-volume collection of poems entitled Literature or National Poetry. In partnership with such developers as Munavvarqori, Muhammadjon Podshokhojayev, Tavallo, Rustambek Yusufbekov, Nizomiddin Khojayev, Shokirjon Rahimi, he founded Nashriyot (1914) and Maktab (1916). He published the newspapers Taraqiy, Shuhrat (1907), Osiyo (1908), and Turon (1917). In 1918, he became one of the founders and first editors of Ishtirokiyun, the first newspaper of the Turkestan Soviet government. He served in various positions of responsibility during the Soviet era, wherever he worked, he was involved in the dissemination of knowledge, education, teaching in universities and colleges. From 1930 to 1934 he headed the department at the Central Asian State University (now Tashkent State University). He died in 1934.

In 1927, Avloni was awarded the title of Hero of Labor.

Avloni has been creating for more than 30 years. He witnessed the labor events of 1916, followed by revolutionary upheavals and national liberation struggles. In the past, he said, he had left "dozens of poems and school books, four theater books." When it comes to its place in the history of our culture, two aspects need to be emphasized: pedagogical activity and literary art. His pedagogical activity and ideas about education are important sources in determining the characteristics of enlightenment, which reached a new level in the early twentieth century. The Avloni school was built on the basis of humanistic and free education, with the main task of teaching children secular and advanced science, and ensuring that young people have the ability to participate in the socio-political life of the country. The author compiled textbooks for these schools. His first teacher, The First Teacher (1911), was reprinted four times before the October Revolution, and his post-Alphabet textbook, The Second Teacher (1912), was reprinted three times. The textbook "Turkish Gulistan or Morality" (1913) with a moral didactic content played a special role in the development of socio-pedagogical thought in the early twentieth century. In it, the issues of education and morality are analyzed for the first time in terms of the demands and needs of the twentieth century. While Avloni distinguishes between traditional good and bad behavior, he bases his views on the ideas of Hippocrates, Plato, Aristotle, Saadi Sherazi, and Bedil, and uses modernity as the main criterion. The writer considered the love of the Motherland to be one of the best human virtues to fight for. Homeland is the city and country where everyone is born and raised. He needs to be valued, loved, rejuvenated. The poet understood this when he said Vatan and love for it. The love of language and culture is the love of each person for his people: "The mirror life of every nation is the language and literature that show its existence in the world. To lose the national language is to lose the spirit of the nation."

BASES

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