

ABDULLA AVLONI'S PEDAGOGICAL LEGACY

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Abstract: the purpose of the article is to consider the features of lifestyle and upbringing methods of prominent poet Abdulla Avloniy and his great attention to education in one of his immortal works "Turkiy Gulistan or Ethics".

Keywords: upbringing, Jadidism, morality, enlightenment, "Turkiy Guliston or Ethics", the training of thought, moral education

Turkestan (Central Asia), the role of enlightened people in the development of pedagogical thought and raising public awareness was excellent. One of the largest writers of Jadid literature, an outstanding poet, playwright, teacher and educator was Abdulla Avlony. Abdulla Avlony was born on July 12, 1878 in Tashkent. In his biography, he wrote: "At the age of 12, I went to a madrasah in Ukchi Mahalla. From the age of 13, I worked day after day, helping the family, and studied in the winter. From the age of 14, I began to write various poems in accordance with this age. During this time, I read the Taryumon newspaper and learned about the times and news." From the age of 15, the poems of Abdulla Avlony began to appear in print. He began his creative activity in 1895, creating poems, scandalous and small dramatic works with such pseudonyms as "Kabil", "Shukhrat", "Hijron", "Avlonius", "Surayo", "Abulfayz" and "Indamas". In his works, the poet criticizes ignorance and calls people to knowledge and enlightenment.

After his studies, he was also involved in pedagogy, founded a new school system and offered the teaching of the languages of the East and West. In 1904, Avlony became one of the Jadids and opened a new method school. Abdulla Avlony, as a publisher and journalist, grew up among the local population. Until 1917, forms such newspapers as "Shukhrat" and "Asia" in Tashkent. He wrote such dramatic works as "Is It Easy to Advocate?", "Two Loves", "Wedding", "The Conqueror", "Layla and Majnun" and "Dead Man", which caused the tragic consequences of ignorance, innovation and exposes rude and unhealthy customs. Moreover, in 1909 he created the Jamiati Khairatiya organization and taught orphans.

Abdulla Avlony wrote textbooks for schoolchildren, such as "The First Teacher", "The Second Teacher" (1912), "History", "Turkiy Guliston Yehud Akhloq" (1913).

Among the works of Abdulla Avlony "Turkish guliston yohud ahloq" is an excellent example of Uzbek classical pedagogy. Abdulla Avlony says that he wrote this work, inspired by the work of the Persian writer Sheikh Muslihiddin Saadi "Gulistan". This work of Abdulla Avlony was published in 1913 in Tashkent in a lithographic printing house. The work was published for the second time in 1917, taking into account the need for such textbooks. Both editions do not differ in size. The third edition of "Turkish guliston yohud ahloq" was published in 1967 by the publishing house "Uchitel".

Avloni was the first to propose teaching geography, chemistry, astronomy and physics in the schools of Turkestan, introduced a change between lessons into the education system, as well as exams when students moved from one class to another. Under his leadership, a Muslim school was created, which began to attend 50 Uzbek girls; opened literacy courses. He also taught orphans.

His textbooks have taken an important place in the history of national Uzbek didactics. In his textbooks, he used the technique from simple to complex, the relationship between theory and practice, understandability, accessibility, interesting information, and paid special attention to

the choice of texts in accordance with the age characteristics of the child. The selected texts in the textbooks of Abdulla Avlony are aimed at educating spiritual and moral, honest youth.

At the same time, the religious expressions in the work, the wisdom derived from the hadiths, were discarded at the request of modern life. The work was published by Uchitel Publishing House in 1992 with the original text (in Arabic script based on the Uzbek inscription) and text based on the Russian alphabet, as well as a dictionary of compound words.

As Abdulla Avlony said, education for us is a matter of life or death, a question of salvation, happiness or tragedy. We need to be very careful raising children for a reason. The head of state focuses on the upbringing of early age features under the representative of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev held a number of meetings devoted to the analysis of reforms implementing the education system .

The fifth edition of "Turkish guliston yohud ahloq" is the most complete of the old editions. Here you can see an excerpt from his work "Turkish guliston yohud ahloq". Education - "pedagogy" means the science of raising children, that is, you need to educate a child from the moment of his birth. In order to raise a child to salvation and happiness, we must keep our bodies clean, teach good behavior, and refrain from habits from early childhood. Educators are like physicians in that they heal diseases in the body, educators should educate them in good behavior and good manners. However, we are ordered to correct our behavior at the command of Hassin Ahlakam. But the main key to good behavior is education. The influence of education on the beauty and grace of our morality is great and pivotal. Although some say that upbringing does not affect morals and the character of a person does not change. But this is not true, because discipline will affect morality.

Moral education is the most important, most honorable and highest moral standard. for a person. As we mentioned earlier, there is little difference between a subject and a discipline, both of them are not distorted from each other; because getting knowledge means getting something, being disciplined means obeying. That is why educators should teach their children what they are able to obey themselves. Such an education can give students a sense of urgency and happiness.

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