

Abdulla Avloni

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Annotation

Briefly about Avloni, he 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 talking about its place in the history of our culture, it is necessary to emphasize two aspects: pedagogical activity and literary art. His pedagogical activity and ideas about education are important sources in defining the features 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. In the article, we will witness such qualities as his pedagogical activity, his educative behavior, his call to science, his encouragement to goodness and intelligence.

Key words

Education, science, activity, Avloni, description, purpose of education, nation, thinking, knowledge, school, mind, intelligence, intellect, example, society, culture, cultural ideal.

Abdullah Avloni, a well-known enlightened writer and a great representative of the Jadid movement, has made a significant contribution to the development of pedagogical thought. Abdulla Avloni was born on July 12, 1878 in Mergancha mahalla of Tashkent in a family of small craftsmen and weavers. His parents were literate. Abdullah Avloni entered a madrassa at the age of 12 after graduating from an old methodical school. He worked in the summer to help his parents and studied at other times.

Abdullah Avloni, a very talented man, began writing poetry at the age of 15. In his first poems and in his article Hijran, he encouraged the people to study in the schools of the new method. Abdullah Avloni began publishing a new newspaper, Shuhrat, Asia, in 1907, but Tsarist officials soon found it. Abdullah Avloni later worked as an editor in the newspapers Sadoyi Turkiston (1914-1915), Turan (1917), Participation (1918), and the Journal of the Homework Movement. After that, he became known as one of the founders of the Uzbek press.

Abdullah Avloni was well aware of the great role of newspapers and magazines in spreading progressive ideas among the people and in promoting science and enlightenment. In 1907, he published Shuhrat, an Asian newspaper, and edited it. In the first issue of the newspaper, thinking about the role of the press, the role of the newspaper, the press says that it is impossible for a fish to live without water.

Abdulla Avloni played a special role in the development of pedagogical ideas in the socio-political life of Uzbekistan in the early twentieth century. Abdulla Avloni is a writer, public figure and talented pedagogue who has made a great contribution to the development of art and literature of the Uzbek people, as well as national culture and public education. Turan "theater troupe. However, there were major obstacles for the troupe to become a professional theater.

The colonial policy of the tsarist government was against all forms of theater that helped to awaken the social consciousness of the people. At a time when the theater had such a negative attitude, Avloni's organization of a theatrical troupe and staging of social plays was a great courage for his enlightenment.

Theater critic M. Rakhmonov writes about Avloni's theatrical activity: "Was it easy for Avloni's troupe to be a lawyer?", Translates plays such as "The Traitor's Family", "The Unhappy Bride", "Ignorance", "The Dead" from Tatar and Azerbaijani "1. However, these works were not

published. In 1916, the famous Azerbaijani actor Siddiqui Ruhillo came to Tashkent and together with the troupe "Turon" staged the play "Layli and Majnun".

Avloni plays the role of Kays' father in the play. Avloni toured the Fergana Valley with the troupe from 1914 to 1916. Abdullah Avloni was one of the prominent representatives of the Jadid movement, which carried out a great deal of social and enlightenment work in Turkestan before the 1917 coup. Abdullah Avloni, in cooperation with advanced intellectuals, opened "Usuli Jadid" schools, a new advanced method of teaching secular sciences, funded by theatrical performances and the press, and taught the children of the people in these schools. They dreamed of becoming the best scientists, scholars, and cultural figures of their nation, and they dreamed of making the country prosperous, free, and prosperous.

In 1907, Abdulla Avloni opened new schools in the Mirabad mahalla of Tashkent, and later in the Degrez mahalla. He changed school supplies, made desks and blackboards with his own hands. Since most of the children admitted to the school are children of poor people, in order to provide them with clothes, food, notebooks and pens, with the help of friends, they organize a "Charity Society", which is itself a society. presides. He founded the publishing house and opened a bookstore called "School Library" in Khadra.

Avloni's school differs from the old method schools in that, according to its goals and objectives, classes are based on the classroom system in their mother tongue. In his school, he taught children certain subjects such as geography, history, literature, language, arithmetic, handasa, wisdom. organizes and leads unions of tanners, artisans, and printers. A former old working-class peasant is elected chairman of the Soviet Executive Committee.

As a senior official of the National Commissariat of the Republic of Turkestan, Avloni deals with national customs and new cultural norms and laws. From 1919 to 1920, Avloni served as Consul General at the Soviet Embassy in Herat, Afghanistan. He was awarded a silver watch by the King of Afghanistan Amanullah for his work in strengthening the brotherhood between our people. This shows that Avloni has a special place in our history. In the 1920s, Avloni continued his teaching career along with various social responsibilities, taking an active part in eradicating illiteracy.

Abdullah Avloni headed the regional school in Tashkent from 1920, and then the women's school. He worked as a teacher at the Institute of Public Education, Turkfront Military School (military school). From 1924 to 1929 he worked as a teacher at the Central Asian State University (SAGU) and other universities, and conducted research. Abdulla Avloni on the basis of a new literature program in 1933 for the VII grades of Uzbek schools "Literature Abdulla Avloni translated the works of IAKrilov and LNTolstoy, representatives of Russian classical literature of the XIX century, into Uzbek, including 21 examples of IAKrilov, "Glasses with a monkey", "Non-sexual union", "With a dog". passenger ", "The Crow and the Crow ", "The Fox and the Crow "were translated into Uzbek and published in the book " School Gulistan ". Enlightenment and social theme Avloni she plays a central role in

The poet sings with pleasure the virtues of science. Concepts such as "school", "education", "science", "science" rise to the level of a symbolic image of goodness in the poet's poems, and "ignorance" and "ignorance" are interpreted as a symbol of darkness and evil. His pedagogical views are important in the creation of the Uzbek national school today. There is a growing interest in exploring Avloni's creative heritage. Abdulla Avloni's work was highly praised, he was awarded the title of "Hero of Labor" in 1925 for his many years of honest work in the promotion of Uzbek culture and literature, training, and in 1930 the title of "Zarbdori of Education of Uzbekistan" for his diligence, scientific work and works.

Abdullah Avloni died on August 25, 1934 in Tashkent. Abdullah Avloni's views in the field of education are closely linked with the psyche, lifestyle and national values of the Uzbek people. Its rich pedagogical heritage serves as a national school, a valuable resource in the development of national pedagogy. In this sense, the image and activity of Avloni is valuable for us. the educator, the scientist, who reflects the issue.

Abdullah Avloni was well aware of the role of newspapers and magazines in spreading progressive ideas among the people and in promoting science and enlightenment. In 1907 he published and edited the newspapers Shuhrat and Osiyo. In the first issue of the newspaper, the role of the press, reflecting on the mission of the newspaper, just as it is impossible to live without water, so man cannot live without knowledge.

In the early twentieth century, Abdullah Avloni played a special role in the development of pedagogical ideas in the socio-political life of Uzbekistan, throughout his career he paid special attention to the development of a perfect man who will serve his people, the formation of its spirituality. Abdulla Avloni's "Usuli Jadid" schools consist of four parts: "Literature or National Poems" and "The First Teacher" (1912), "Turkish Gulistan or Morality" (1913), "The Second Teacher" (1915), "School gulistani "(1917). In his works and journalistic articles, he glorifies the culture, science, school and education of the peoples of the world and calls on his people to be educated and cultured.

In the early twentieth century, the alphabets written for new schools were plentiful. Among them, Avloni's "The First Teacher" has a special place; The First Teacher was published four times before the 1917 coup. In writing it, Avloni relies on existing textbooks, primarily Saidrasul Azizi's "Teacher First" (effectively uses the experience gained in the teaching process). Avloni's book "The Second Teacher" is an integral continuation of the book "The First Teacher".

It is safe to say that we can conditionally call the first book the alphabet and the second the book the chrestomathy. The book begins with a poem applauding the school: Read diligently, boy! In this poem, Avloni praises the school as the way of salvation of man, the flower of life, the power that mobilizes people to perfection.

Among Abdullah Avloni's pedagogical works, "Turkish Gulistan or Morality" is of great importance in the study of the development of pedagogical thought in the early twentieth century. The work "Turkish Gulistan or Morality" is a moral and educational work. The play is about a science and ethics that "calls people to goodness and turns them away from evil."

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