

## ABDULLAH AVLONI IS A REPRESENTATIVE OF OUR NATIONAL CULTURE

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**Anatatsion:** Abdullah 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 a master builder.

**Key words:** education, upbringing, school, book, culture, mother tongue, literature.

He wrote in his autobiography: "At the age of 12, I started teaching at a madrasa in the Oqchi neighborhood. 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 various poems in accordance with that time. 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 teaching and learning methods, established a new type of school, and carried out important educational work, such as imparting modern knowledge to young teachers and students, teaching Eastern and Western languages.

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 a master builder.

Abdullah Avloni's poems began appearing in the press at the age of 15. One of the leaders of the Jadid movement, Avloni 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 publicist articles, "on the one hand prepared the ideology for national reform, on the other hand sowed the seeds of change among the people" (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 break between one lesson and another, to move from one class to another. introduced the exam, paying special attention to 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 called the Charity Society, which helped educate orphans. He published the first volume of a four-volume collection of poetry, Literature or National Poetry. In partnership with such developers as Munavvarqori, Muhammadjon Podshokhojayev, Tavallo, Rustambek Yusufbekov, Nizomiddin Khodjayev, Shokirjon Rahimi, he founded Nashriyot (1914) and Maktab (1916). He published the newspapers Taraqqiy, 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. During the Soviet era, he held various positions of responsibility, in whatever position he worked, he was engaged in the dissemination of knowledge, education, and taught in schools and universities. 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 and artistic creation. 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 a humanistic and free upbringing, with the primary task of teaching children secular and advanced science, and ensuring that young people were able to participate in the socio-political life of the country. The writer compiled textbooks for these schools. His first teacher, *The First Teacher* (1911), was reprinted four times before the October Revolution, and *The Post-Alphabet Textbook, The Second Teacher* (1912), three times. The textbook "*Turkish Gulistan or Morality*" (1913) has a special place 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. By dividing Avloni's behavior into traditional good and bad, he bases his views on the ideas of Hippocrates, Plato, Aristotle, Sa'di 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:**

1. R.Barakaev. O'zbek bolalar adabiyoti va Abdulla Avloniy
2. X.Avlonova "Dadam haqida.