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**Anatatsion**

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. Abdulla Avloni was one of the first Uzbek intellectuals. In 1913, he organized a theater troupe called Turon to turn the Uzbek People's Theater into a professional theater. 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.

**Key words:** Avloni, education, writer, culture, literature, pedagogue

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. Abdulla Avloni entered a madrassa at the age of 12 after graduating from an old-fashioned school. She worked in the summer to help her parents and studied at other times. Abdulla Avloni writes in his autobiography: "I studied in primary school since 1885. I received a letter from Akromkhan, a teacher in Oqchi mahalla. After graduating from high school in 1890, I began teaching at a local madrassa. When I was 13, I was affected by poverty. I worked in the summer, helped my parents a little, and studied in the winter. Then, due to the lack of enthusiasm of our teacher in Oqchi mahalla, I left Oqchi madrasah and at the age of 14 I came to Abdulmalikboy village in Shaykhantavur to study with Mullo Umar Akhund. Even then, I had to study in the winter and work in the summer." Abdullah Avloni, a gifted poet, began writing poetry at the age of 15. Although he began writing poetry in 1894, his poems, written in his youth, have not survived. In his early poems and in his article Hijran, he encouraged people to study in new schools of thought. In 1907, Abdulla Avloni began publishing new newspapers, Shuhrat and Osiyo, but Tsarist officials soon closed them down. Abdullah Avloni later worked as an editor in the newspapers Sadoyi Turkiston (1914-1915), Turon (1917), Ishtirokiyun (1918), and the magazine Kasabachilik Movement (1921). After that, he became known as a great representative of the Uzbek press, one of the founders of the Uzbek press. At a time when the theater had such a negative attitude, Avloni's organization of a theater troupe and staging of social plays was a great courage for him in the cause of popular enlightenment. Theater critic M. Rakhmonov writes about Avloni's theatrical activity: "Is it easy for Avloni's troupe to be a lawyer?", "Pinak", "Two loves", "Portuguese revolution", "Killer Karim", "A form of home education", "Traitor's Family", "The Unhappy Bride", "Ignorance", "The Dead". But these works were not published. In 1916, the famous Azerbaijani actor Siddiqui Ruhillo came to Tashkent and together with the Turon troupe staged the play "Layli and Majnun". Avloni plays the role of Kays' father in this play. With the members of the troupe, Avloni toured the Fergana Valley from 1914 to 1916. Abdullah Avloni was one of the prominent representatives of the Jadid movement, which carried out a great deal of social enlightenment work in Turkestan before the 1917 coup. Abdullah Avloni, in cooperation with advanced intellectuals, opened "Usuli Jadid" schools, which teach secular sciences, with the help of theatrical performances and press funds, 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 equipment, 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 their friends, they organize a "Charity Society" and help the community. zi presides.

Avloni understands the scope of upbringing in a broad sense. It is not limited to morality. She emphasizes that the first priority is to take care of the child's health. According to Avloni, it is necessary to cultivate the body in order to have a sound mind, good morals and knowledge. "Keeping your body healthy and strong is

one of the most important things you can do. Because to read, to teach, to learn, to teach, you need a strong, disease-free body. " While Abdullah Avloni addresses parents on the issue of physical education in raising a child in a healthy way, he pays special attention to the activities of teachers in raising a child mentally. The book "Turkish Gulistan or Morality" promotes the ideas of enlightenment. In his book, Abdullah Avloni says about science: "Science is the glory of this world, the glory of the Hereafter. Science is a very high, sacred quality for human beings. Because science shows us our situation, our actions, like a mirror. To sharpen our minds like a sword, ... A man without knowledge is like a tree without fruit ... " Avloni describes science not in general, but in its practical and vital benefits, saying, "Ignorance saves us from darkness. Culture brings humanity to the world of enlightenment, turns it away from bad deeds, corrupt deeds, good manners and manners ... 'lidur »

2. According to the author's figurative expression, science is the essence of almonds. You have to work hard to get it, you have to pull it out of its shell. He is well aware of the role of science in the development of society. That is why he urges young people to know the secrets of science, to solve the essence of events, to read books. According to him, science is dead if it does not serve the interests of society and is not used for the benefit of the people. A. Avloni praises people who can apply their knowledge in practice and calls them wise people. Abdullah Avloni is a useful profession for young people, like the thinkers of the past calls for possession. The writer hates the pursuers of wealth when he sees them doing inhumane things. One of the verses of Avloni, which shows that he encouraged the people to enlightenment, is as follows: Do not spend this precious time in vain, good or bad, with your mind and intellect. Try, accelerate, strive for knowledge and fun, Look, they have conquered this world with wisdom. , - he says. "Language and literature are the lifeblood of any nation in the world. To lose the national language is to lose the spirit of the nation. So, Avloni needs knowledge and enlightenment to be a modern person raises the slogan that we must possess. 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 an old school and studied in a madrasa. Due to the financial difficulties of 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 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, "on the one hand prepared the ideology for national reform, on the other hand sowed the seeds of change among the people" (Abdullah Avloni. This is how he assessed the activity of his newspaper Shuhrat (1907).

Avloni's school differs from the old method schools in that the lessons are based on the class-lesson system in their mother tongue according to their goals and objectives. At her school, she teaches children geography, history, literature, language, arithmetic, handasa, and wisdom. After the coup d'etat of 1917, Abdullah Avloni organized and headed the teachers 'union, guards, tinworkers, tanners, artisans and printers' unions in the republic from 1918. A former old working-class farmer is elected chairman of the Soviet Executive Committee. As a senior official of the National Commissariat of the Republic of Turkestan, Avloni deals with issues related to national traditions 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. Abdulla Avloni was the director of the regional school in Tashkent from 1920, and then of 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 taught at the Central Asian State University and other universities, as well as conducting research. In 1933, on the basis of a new literature program, Abdullah Avloni created a "Literary Reader" for the seventh grade of Uzbek schools.

#### Bases:

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