

# The educational significance of the works of Abdullah Avloni in the lives of young people

Alimjanova Dilfuza Rovshan qizi

Tashkent State Pedagogical University named after Nizami  
2-year master's degree

**Annotation.** The works of Abdullah Avloni, one of the leading writers of Uzbek literature, can be a real example for today's youth. The weight of the spiritual heritage left to us by Avloni is as high as the sky. In this article, the author describes in detail the life and work of the writer and the educational significance of his works.

**Keywords:** writer, enlightener, educator, ethics, artistic idea, literature, didactics, etc.

Every nation has its own spiritual image. In today's fast-paced society, raising spirituality is one of the most important tasks. The role and significance of historical, artistic and scientific works, which reflect the history and spiritual image of our nation, is invaluable in the further development of our spirituality. There are many such works in Uzbek literature.

Education is inseparable from upbringing, and upbringing is inseparable from education - this is the Eastern outlook, the Eastern philosophy of life. Discipline is the process of passing on to others the positive skills of the lessons and intellectual potential that each person has acquired in the course of their lives. In this regard, we can recall the profound words of Abdullah Avloni: "Education is for us a matter of life or death, salvation or destruction, happiness or disaster." These words of our great enlightened ancestor are as important and relevant for our nation today as they were at the beginning of the century. It is known that the Uzbek people have always been distinguished by their childhood and family. Of course, loving children, filling their bellies and idols is their own way, but it is always important for us to bring up our children from an early age on the basis of national upbringing, morality and high spirituality. has become important. Many real-life examples show that ignoring this issue can be costly, not only for some parents but for society as a whole. They play an important role in the harmonious development of the younger generation. Textbooks such as "The Second Teacher", "School of Gulistan" are also characteristic. The ideological completeness of the perfect ideas in these works, the scientific and theoretical basis of the ideas about the system and concepts of education are proof of the above ideas. Abdullah Avloni's creative legacy is also reflected in the fact that he is the perfect creator of the first textbooks. The important issue is that the evidence for ideas about education and upbringing is revealed in the form of stories, poems, or on the basis of figurative stories.

Abdulla Avloni was one of the founders of the Uzbek theater. In 1913, he took an active part in the organization and work of the theater troupe "Turkiston". Turkiston also announced its strict charter. Its founder and ideological and artistic director was Avloni. The troupe staged the best examples of Uzbek drama of the early twentieth century, such as "Poisonous Life" (Hamza), "Unhappy Groom" (Abdulla Qodiriy). Theatrical works of Azerbaijani and Tatar playwrights "Unhappy Bride", "Alas", "Ignorance", "Dead", "The Renter", "I'm Dead", "Layli and Majnun" , "Original and Dependent", "Killer Karima", "A form of home education", "Traacherous family" translated into Uzbek and staged. Abdullah Avloni himself played the roles of Fayziboy ("Unhappy Groom"), Aliboy ("Wedding"), Boy ("Padarkush").

The names of great people, of great people who have served the country, belong to eternity. For centuries, the services of such people have been admired. One of such great people is the famous teacher, organizer, poet Abdulla Avloni. Whenever our President talks about education, of course, he talks about Abdullah Avloni. As an example of his words and deeds, I often observe Abdullah Avloni's statement that "Education is for us a matter of life or death, salvation or destruction, happiness or calamity." sets an example for young people. His pedagogical views play an important role in the creation of the Uzbek national school today. There is a growing interest in in-depth study of Avloni's creative heritage. He divided human behavior into good and bad. In the first part, entitled "Good Behaviors", he describes 31 virtues, and in the second part, called "Bad Behaviors", he describes 20 vices. In order to substantiate his views, he cites verses from the

Qur'an and hadiths, as well as the opinions of famous thinkers such as Aristotle, Socrates, Ibn Sina, Saadi, Mirza Bedil. After expressing his attitude to each moral category, he adds a byte or a proverb that expresses the content of that thought. Based on the views of the "moral scholar", Avloni divides people's behavior into good and bad behavior, based on their self-discipline. He attributes such virtues as goodness, gentleness, courage, discipline, conscience, and love of country, while he sees evil, lust, ignorance, and depravity as signs of bad behavior. Avloni's first poems, which sang about the ideas of enlightenment and national revival, will always be an invaluable asset of Uzbek national Renaissance literature. In his poems of this category, he enriched the poetic forms of Uzbek classical literature with great social content, enlightenment ideas, humorous spirit and folk melodies. Abdullah Avloni also wrote a number of poems and parables for children. In these works, the poet aims to expand the horizons of school-age children, to instill in them a love for school and books, work, nature and the Motherland. At the heart of many of his poems is the idea of love for the Motherland. In these poems, the poet describes the Motherland in simple and sincere verses, which can be enjoyed not only in the mid-10s, but also by today's school-age children. In fact, the poet began his description of the homeland by saying, "From the mountains come the mines, from the lands come the grains. they awaken compassion.

Enlightenment and the social theme occupy a central place in Avloni's poetry. The poet sings with pleasure the virtues of science. Concepts such as "school", "education", "science", "science" in the poems of the poet rise to the level of a symbol of goodness, and "ignorance" and "ignorance" are interpreted as a symbol of darkness and evil. Abdullah Avloni's "A Brief History of the Prophet and the History of Islam" is also available. This work is intended for primary school students. This work was first published by Munavvarqori in 1910 in Ilin printing house in Tashkent. During the years of independence, Zokirkhon Afzalov was published by Shokirhon oglu in 1994 in the "Fan" (Science) publishing house. The treatise mentions the stories of the prophets from Adam to Muhammad and the advent of Islam. The history of Islam is studied in three stages: the history of the prophets, the life of the Prophet Muhammad and the history of Islam, as well as the history of the first caliphate. Nasiruddin Rabguzi's "Qissai Rabguzi", Alisher Navoi's "Tarihi anbiyo va hukamo" are related to the history of the prophets, Alikhantora Soguni's "The history of Muhammadiy" is the second and Rizoud-din ibn Fakhrud-din's "Khulafoi Rashidin" covers the third period. Abdullah Avloni's work combines these three periods. The main goal of the writer was to acquaint children, who are the future of the nation, with the history of Islam, albeit briefly from primary school, to increase religious enlightenment, to instill in their hearts the light of faith. This work of Abdullah Avloni is commendable. Along with the culture and enlightenment of the Uzbek people, he played an important role in the socio-political life of the neighboring Afghan people in 1919-1920. He served as the Soviet government's political representative and consul in Afghanistan.

In addition to writing, Abdullah Avloni is involved in opening schools, educating the people, educating Uzbek women, and training teachers and intellectuals. In 1923-24 she was the director of women's and men's educational institutions in the old city, in 1924-29 she was a teacher at the Tashkent Military School, in 1925-34 she studied at the Central Asian Communist University, the Central Asian School of Agriculture. He teaches at the Central Asian State University. He worked as a professor and head of the department of language and literature of the pedagogical faculty. In 1927, Avloni was awarded the title of "Hero of Labor." In 1930, he was awarded the honorary title of "Zarbdori of public education of Uzbekistan." At present, there are a number of schools named after Abdulla Avloni in independent Uzbekistan. The Writers' Union of Uzbekistan has established an award for children's literature in his name. One of the streets of Tashkent, the Republican Center for Teacher Training and one of the mahallas are named after him. The Abdulla Avloni Museum has been established at the Republican Center for Teacher Training. On August 3, 2017, President of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev held a meeting with representatives of the creative intelligentsia of the country. The meeting focused on the large-scale work to be carried out to radically reform the culture, media, literature and art, the development of young talents, new ideas, initiatives and proposals for the development of our culture and literature. "There is another very important issue that will never be off the agenda for us, and I think it is necessary to pay special attention to it, and that is the connection with the upbringing of our young generation, our children," he said. 'liq. As our great ancestor Abdullah Avloni said, for us, this is really a matter of life or death, salvation or destruction, happiness or disaster.

“In this sense, Abdulla Avloni's views in the field of education are closely linked with the psyche, way of life, national values of the Uzbek people. It is becoming a requirement of the time to study how the new school has served as a national school and a valuable resource in the upbringing of harmoniously developed youth. Abdullah Avloni's works for the school and their coverage of moral concepts are not only artistic, but also a unique historical-pedagogical, educational and encyclopedic monument. As we get acquainted with Avloni's works, we once again admit that the educational, ideological and philosophical pedagogical wisdom expressed in his works still amazes us with its vital meaning. It should be noted that there are lessons in the principles of humanity, diligence, patriotism and morality, which define the essence of the modern world. Among Avloni's educational works, "Turkish Gulistan or Morality" is a moral and educational work of great importance. The play is about the idea of science and morality, which calls people to goodness and turns them away from evil. He also discusses the role of child rearing: "If a person grows up in his youth with a broken heart, uneducated and immoral, it is like expecting good from such people, reaching out to the stars from the ground." According to him, the social environment, family conditions and the people around the children are important about the composition of moral qualities in children. In the history of Uzbek pedagogy, Avloni was described as the first "Pedagogy", and the science of child rearing. Avloni divides child rearing into 4 sections:

1. The age of education.
2. Physical education.
3. Thought education.
4. Thinks about moral education and its importance.

“Education is pedagogy, that is, the science of child rearing. Good upbringing for the health and happiness of the child, keeping the body clean, correcting the profession at a young age, teaching good manners are like doctors, just as a doctor treats a patient in the body, the educator addresses the center of anger in the child's body as "good behavior". He should make it bigger by giving over the claim”, he said. The "Age of Education" section emphasizes the need to educate from an early age, involving everyone: parents, teachers, government and others. Avloni, upbringing is not a private affair, it is a national social affair. "For us, upbringing is a matter of life or death, salvation or destruction, happiness or disaster," he said. The author emphasizes that the development of any nation, the strength of the state depends in many ways on the upbringing of generations. According to the author's figurative expression, science is the essence of almonds. Get her to insert, you have to work to separate it from the shell. It is a society of science understands its role in development. That is why he encouraged young people to know the secrets of science, calls to solve the essence of events, to read a book. In his view, science is a society if it does not serve the interests of the people, if it is not used for the benefit of the people, it is dead. A. Avloni's knowledge praises those who can put it into practice, calling them wise people.

In short, Avloni's creative heritage is a propagandist of the idea of spiritual and enlightenment education. The ideas of education put forward in his works are a valuable source in the development of our national spirituality. It is safe to say that the work of this great writer, his practical activity is a model school for our youth today.

#### References:

1. Shavkat Mirziyoyev. Adabiyot va san'at, madaniyatni rivojlantirish- xalqimiz ma'naviy olamini yuksaltirishning mustahkam poydevoridir. "Xalq so'zi", 2017- yil 4-avgust .
2. To'xliyev B, Shamsiyeva M, Ziyodova T. O'zbek tili o'qitish metodikasi. -Toshkent:
3. O'zbekiston Yozuvchilar uyushmasi Adabiyot jamg'armasi nashriyoti, 2006. Ch.3. - Buxoro: Buxoro davlat universiteti, 2006, 63-66- betlar.
4. Tolipov O'.Q, Usmonboyeva M. Pedagogik texnologiyalarning tatbiqiy asoslari. - Toshkent: "Fan", 2006. -B.262.