

## LIFE AND CREATION OF ABDULLA AVLONIY

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**Abstract:** *This article contains information about the life and work of the famous playwright, novelist, journalist, state and public figure, poet, founder of pedagogy, Abdulla Avloni, his pedagogical views, patriotic feelings reflected in his works. They talked about their views on child upbringing, school, educational process.*

**Keywords:** *Educator, journalist, artist, method, poet, pedagogy*

### INTRODUCTION

Abdulla Avloni glorious life path

The famous Uzbek pedagogue, poet, state and public figure Abdulla Avloni was born on July 12, 1878 in the Mergancha quarter of Tashkent city in the family of aka Miravlon, a weaver. His mother's name was Fatima. He spent his childhood in the crooked streets of Mirabad neighborhood, among the children of railway workers, most of whom were Russians. At the age of 7, Abdulla studied at the old school in Okhchi under teacher Akromkhan. At the age of 14, he went to a local madrasah. After that, he studied in Mullabazar Okhund. His passion for writing poems appeared at the age of 15-16. From a young age, he engaged in independent reading and increased his knowledge. He studied Russian, Arabic, and Persian languages independently. He followed the newspapers that started to appear in Orenburg, Kazan, Tiflis. In a short time, he became known as an enlightener and became one of the active representatives of social and cultural activism in the country. One of the important changes in the cultural life of Turkestan at the beginning of the 20th century was the change in school education. During this period, Avloni joined the Jadid movement and became known as one of the active participants of Jadid in Tashkent. In 1904, Avloni opened a new school with such a new method in Mirabad, then in Degrez (1903-1914), taught and wrote textbooks. From 1907, he began to actively participate in press work.

Views on Avloni's work

1909-1917 was a turning point in Avloni's creative activity. He took the lead in establishing "Shuhrat" newspaper and "Tong" magazine, opening "Jamiyati Khairiya". A. Avloni published the first book of the four-part collection entitled "Literature or National Poems" and textbooks called "The First Teacher" and "The Second Teacher". Abdulla Avloni has been engaged in artistic creation for more than thirty years. His contribution to the history of our culture is immeasurable. Especially his pedagogic activities and work on education are instructive. He served in the State Scientific Council, Terminology Committee, several publishing houses. In 1931, he was approved as a professor at the

"Linguistics" department of the Central Asian State University. In 1933, Abdulla Avloni created a literature complex for the 7th grade of secondary schools. Among his educational and ethical works, the book "Turkish Gulistan or Ethics" is of special importance. Avloni, who is considered one of the representatives of the Jadid movement, founded the Jadid school in the Mirabad quarter of Tashkent in 1904, and the Jamiyati Khairiya association in 1909. In 1905-1917, with his active work in the press and numerous journalistic articles, Abdulla Avloni "prepared the ideology for national reform on the one hand, and sowed the seeds of change among the people on the other hand." This is how Avloni evaluated the activity of the newspaper "Shuhrat" (1907), which he published. He was one of the first in Turkestan to influence the introduction of geography, chemistry, geometry, and physics to school, he tried to connect education with real life, he established a certain break between one lesson and another, during the transition from one class to another. introduced the exam, paid special attention to strengthening the secular orientation of the education system. His textbooks "First teacher" ("Muallimi avval", 1909), "Second teacher" ("Muallimi soni", 1912), "Turkish gulistan or morals" (1913), "Gulistoni maktab" (1917), "Literature or manuals such as "national poems" (1909-1916, consisting of 6 parts) were taught in schools. Abdulla Avloni was one of the first Uzbek intellectuals to establish a theater troupe under the name "Turon" in 1913 in order to bring the Uzbek folk theater to a professional level. Abdulla Avloni was one of the prominent representatives of the Jadid movement, who carried out great social and educational work in Turkestan until the coup of 1917. Abdulla Avloni, in cooperation with advanced intellectuals, opened "Usuli jadid" schools, which teach worldly sciences, with funds from theater performances and the press, and taught the children of the people in these schools. They dreamed that mature scientists, knowledgeable specialists, and culture figures would grow out of their nation to make the country prosperous, free and prosperous, and they showed selflessness in this way. In 1907, Abdulla Avloni opened new schools in the Mirabad neighborhood of Tashkent, and later in the Degrez neighborhood. He changed educational equipment in schools, 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 pencils, with the support of their friends, they organize "Community Charity" and this society presides over. He created the publishing company and opened a bookstore called "School Library" in Khadra. Since 1918, Abdulla Avloni has organized and led trade unions of teachers' union, guards, tin workers, miners, artisans and printing workers' unions in our republic. A former working farmer of the old city is elected as the chairman of the Executive Committee. As a responsible employee of the National Committee of the Republic of Turkestan, Avloni deals with issues related to national customs and new cultural norms and laws. In 1919-1920, Avloni worked as a consul general in the embassy in Herat, Afghanistan. He was awarded a silver watch by the King of Afghanistan, Amonullah Khan, for his work in strengthening brotherhood among our people. These show that Avloni has a special place in our history. In the 20s of

the 20th century, Avloni continued to work as a teacher along with various social tasks, and actively participated in the eradication of illiteracy. From 1920, Abdulla Avloni was the head of the regional educational institution established in Tashkent, and then of the women's educational institution. He worked as a teacher at the Institute of People's Education, Turkish Front Military School (Military Educational Institution). In 1924-1929, in addition to teaching at the Central Asian State University (SAGU) and other higher educational institutions, he also conducted scientific research.

Abdulla Avloni's work was highly appreciated, he was awarded the title of "Hero of Labor" in 1925 for his long-term selfless work in the promotion of Uzbek culture and literature, and in 1930 for his diligence, scientific works and works, the title of "Educator of Uzbekistan" given

#### Findings/Results

Abdulla Avloni died on August 25, 1934 in Tashkent. He was first buried in the Botkin cemetery, then moved to the Russian cemetery (communist cemetery). By 2020, it was moved to the "Chigatoy" cemetery in Almazor district.

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