

Abdulla Avloni**Ismailova Lobar Maksudovna***Tashkent State Pedagogical University named after**Nizomi Student of the 3rd stage, group 301 of the Faculty of Primary Education*

Abstract: Abdulla Avloni is a living person, a child of his time, with the complexity of the time in his work. There were no defects that could be explained. However, judging by the example of the poet's enlightening activity and creative heritage, Abdulla Avloni is a writer who is always loyal to his people and his homeland. The witness of this is his work, his is an activity. He always lived with the pain of the people. He not only sympathized with the grief of his people, but also his perspective worried about him, sought freedom and happiness for him, encouraged him to fight for holy ideas.

Keywords: poet, biography, pedagogy, poems, journalism, creativity, enlightenment, plays, nobility

Abdulla Avloni is a great poet, writer, playwright, pedagogue, journalist and public figure, one of the founders of Uzbek culture and literature. He brought Uzbek pedagogy, dramaturgy, national theater, journalism, and children's literature to a new level. The famous enlightener, talented poet and pedagogue Abdulla Avloni was born on July 12, 1878 in Tashkent in a peasant family and was educated in an old school. He wrote about it in his biography: "I started studying at the madrasa in Okhchi neighborhood from the age of 12. From the age of 13, I worked as a laborer in the summer, helped my family, and studied in the winter. From the age of 14, I started writing various poems according to that time. During these times, I read the newspaper "Tarjimon" and became aware of the times. Avloni graduated from madrasa and worked as a school teacher. Having reformed the method of reading and teaching, he established a new type of school and carried out important educational activities such as imparting modern knowledge to young pedagogues-students, teaching Eastern and Western languages. Abdulla Avloni wrote such textbooks as "The First Teacher", "The Second Teacher" (1912), "Tarikh", "Turkish Gulistan or Ethics" (1913), which were a phenomenon for the time. Avloni, who started his creative career in 1895, created poems, stories, feuilletons and short dramatic works under the pseudonyms "Kabin", "Shuhrat", "Hijran", "Avloni", "Suraya", "Abulfayz", "Indamas". In his works, the poet criticizes the backwardness and ignorance of his time and calls people to knowledge and enlightenment. Before 1917, Abdulla Avloni, who grew up among the local people as a publisher and journalist, founded

newspapers such as "Shuhrat" and "Asiyo" in Tashkent. He wrote dramatic works such as "Is Advocacy Easy?", "Ikki Muhabbat", "Wedding", "Sezd", "Layli and Majnun", "The Dead", and in them the tragic consequences of ignorance, heresy and ignorance. , exposes rude and naughty customs. As a poet, Abdulla Avloni wrote many poems. Whether his poems are directed against old customs, or about love or education, all of them sing about man, his moral beauty and spiritual wealth. For example, in the poem "In our own country", he condemns the greedy people who spend a lot of money and wealth for life, but do not pay attention to the yellow chaka for the education of children, saying that "they do not turn a blind eye to money for science." Especially his book "Literature" (1915) stands out in this respect. In 1913, Avloni founded the "Turon" theater troupe, and along with creating original stage works for this theater, he also translated the plays of his fellow playwrights into Uzbek. In the 20s, Abdulla Avloni not only participated in the development of the education and culture of the Uzbek people, but also played a certain role in the social and political life of the neighboring Afghan people. For some time, he served as the Minister of Public Education of Afghanistan, and then as the consul-ambassador of the Union of Soviets in Afghanistan. In the last years of his life, Avloni taught at the Communist University of Central Asia and created a number of textbooks on Uzbek literature. He died on August 24, 1934 at the age of 56. In 1913, Avloni's "Turkish Gulistan or Ethics". His work was published. It was published for the second time in 1917. The book as a textbook for high school students written But the importance of this work, which is one of the rare events of modern Uzbek enlightenment at the beginning of our century, was not limited only to the school circle. It also served as a guide for lovers of literature and ethics. The work reflects on morals, "a science that calls people to goodness and deters them from evil." Ethics is a set of behaviors. Behavior is not virtue the form of manifestation of evil in a particular person. Therefore, every behavior is a sign of goodness and nobility the epitome of vice and malice. In this respect they are good and are divided into bad. But these appear spontaneously in a person won't be. A certain condition for their formation, education is needed. People are not born evil. Certain conditions make them worse. So, it's all about education. Education "is a matter of either life or death, salvation or destruction, loyalty or disaster." Education begins from the day of birth and continues until the end of life. It consists of two stages - home and school made up of education. Avloni has a broad understanding of the scope of nature. Only him does not limit morality. He knows well that the saying "healthy mind in a healthy body" is not in vain. First of all, it starts with the need to worry about the child's health. "A healthy, strong body is the most necessary thing for a person. Because in order to study, learn and teach, a person needs strength and a healthy body. Avloni moves to the philosophical basis of the matter. With the body speaks about the integral unity of

the soul: "Body training also helps mental training. The body and the soul are like the right and the wrong of a shepherd. If the body is not decorated with cleanliness, if it is not protected from bad habits, the cloak. It's like putting on the top, washing the lining, and being busy, so that the dirt on it is always getting into it." In another place. There is a saying that "the body is like a sieve". The body and the soul are the integral unity of the form and the content the issue of their mutual influence is very important and complex, and Avloni gets it mostly right and interprets correctly. One of the famous critics of the 19th century wrote: "What is in the content, finds its expression in the form. Take a look at this man's sleepy, dark eyes, his tired, full-throated look. What an animal look! Now, put a picture on it. What kind of fire shines from the eyes of this thin, pale man.

REFERENCES

1. Shavkat Mirziyoyev. Development of literature, art, and culture is a solid foundation for raising the spiritual world of our people. "People's Word", August 4, 2017.
2. Shavkat Mirziyoyev. Teachers and coaches are our great strength, support and support in building a new Uzbekistan. Greetings at the solemn ceremony dedicated to the Day of Teachers and Coaches, "People's Word", October 1, 2020. No. 207. (7709) Page 3.
3. Abdulla Avloni..Turkish Gulistan or Morality - Tashkent: Youth Publishing House, 2019. - 96 6et.
- 4 Abdulla Avloni..Turkish culture or morality - Tashkent: Youth Publishing House, 2019. - 96 6. 24 p. 324