

An exemplary work of Abdulla Avloni

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Abstract: This essay will discuss about meaningful Abdulla Avloni's life and his works. 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.

Key words: write, poet, pedagogy, poems, journalism, creativity, enlightenment, plays, madrasa

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. He was born on July 12, 1878 in the Mergancha neighborhood of Tashkent in the family of a weaver Miravlon. His father, Miravlon, was a poor man, so Avloni started working and earning money from a young age. He was called "Imaratgi Usta". He writes about this in his autobiography: at the age of 12, I studied at a madrasa in Okchi neighborhood, at the age of 13, I earned money and helped my family, and studied in the winter. From the age of 15, Abdulla Avloni's poems began to be published in written sources. In 1904, Avloni became one of the managers of Jadids and opened a school of Jadids, in 1909 he created the Jamiyati Hayriya organization. In the years 1905-1917, he actively participates in printed sources with his publications, begins to sow the "seeds of change". Avloni welcomed the February revolution of 1917 with joy (poems "We Got Out", "Yotma"). Dedicated to October, he wrote poems such as "Hurriyat march" (1919), "To the ears of the workers" and glorified the new socialist system. But soon Russians began to realize that the Soviet system was a worse form of the old tsarist system than before, and that Soviet policy was built on the basis of hypocrisy. In particular, the solemnly promised freedom was not given, which led to the emergence of sad and depressed tones in the poet's work ("In the weekly hour" 1919). Despite this, Avloni wrote poems on various topics. The "Afghan Travel" diaries about the trip to Afghanistan in 1919-20 are an

important source for studying the history of the establishment of friendly and harmonious relations between our country and our neighbor. Avloni was one of the founders of the Uzbek theater. In 1913, he created the "Turkestan" theater troupe. "Turkestan" announced its strict regulations. Avloni was its organizer and artistic director. The troupe staged the best examples of Uzbek dramaturgy of the beginning of the 20th century, such as "Poisonous Life" (Hamza), "Bachtsiz Kuyov" (A. Qadiri), the theater performed the works of Azerbaijani dramatists ("The Bad Bride", "Khor-Khor", "Ignorance", "Ulikar", "The person who rented a place", "I don't want to die", "Layli and Majnun", "Asli and Karam") were translated into Uzbek and staged. Avloni himself is Mallu. ("Layli and Majnun"), Fayziboy ("Bakhtsiz Kuyuv"), Aliboy ("Toy"), Boy ("Padarkush") performed roles. Avloni "Is it easy to become a lawyer?" (1914). Avloni came to the field of Uzbek drama with the comedies "Is it easy to be a lawyer?" (1914), "Pinak" (1915), tragic works such as "Biz va Siz", "Portuguese Revolution", "Two Loves" written in 1914-17. came and made an important contribution to the spread of theater among the people. Lawyer Davronbek exposed the lawlessness and ignorance of the world in Turkestan. In his work "Is it easy to be a lawyer?" he created a series of characters of poppies and gamblers and showed that spiritual life has become a complete state. He wrote about the Portuguese revolution of 1910, which took place under the banner of the struggle against the monarchy, and the "Young Turks" revolution ("Two Loves") that took place in Turkey in 1909, expanding the scope of topics and ideas in our literature. and the antiquity of Turkestan at the beginning of the 20th century.23:48 expanded the scope. In "Biz va Siz" he highlighted the struggle between the old and the new in Turkestan at the beginning of the 20th century with the example of specific destinies. The most fruitful years of Avloni's main creative activity correspond to the period until the October Revolution of 1917. Avloni's work was in the 60s. began to be studied from the end. Currently, samples of his works in various genres have been published in separate books.

References:

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