

**Singing of Enlightenment ideas in Avloni's work.***Nizamova Malika**Tashkent State Pedagogical University named after Nizami**Faculty of special pedagogy and inclusive education**Student of the speech direction*

**Annotation:** Further information will be provided about the pedagogical activity of his bright works on the bright facets of Avloni's life and work.

**Keywords:** textbook, literature, newspaper, poetry, science.

*Ilm mumkinmidur topmak biza rohi najot,  
Jahl ila ichmak o' lurmi xizrat obi hayot,  
Ilm arbodin to'fangidur qalam, o'qi-davot  
Basdur, avlodim, omil ilma, jaholaatdan uyot,  
Meva chiqq'aymu, qo'zim, shungu, daraxtning toldan.*

(Abdullah Avlani)

The issue of educating young people with harmonious and comprehensive potential is considered the main idea of the works of many poets. The coming of age of a child as a person goes back to the very first family. He grew up in a friendly family environment and this is considered the most important support that he received in his life. It is necessary to educate every young man in such a way that he will rise to the highest rank with a good education. Promoting the concepts of etiquette, upbringing as the main foundation of his works, the founder of the new Māori and press of Uzbek drama and theater Addulla Avloniy lived and worked in 1878-1934. He acquired Arabic and Persian at the time of his independent reading at a young age. Poems with the pseudonym hijran are finished. Along with active participation in press Affairs, Avloniy created textbooks and reading books such as "literature or national poems" and "first teacher", "Turkic Gulistan or ethics", "second teacher". Adib's "the second teacher" is a coherent continuation of "the first teacher". This book begins with a poem that applauds the school. In his poem, The Creator emphasizes that the school is a greatest place:

*Maktab uyi-dorul-omon,  
Maktab hayoti jovidon,  
Maktab safoyi qalbi jon,  
G'ayrat qilib o'qing, o'g'lon!*

Through these verses, the poet interprets school as the savior of Man, the power that leads people towards perfection and perfection. In particular, in the poem “calling to school” in the poet's “second teacher”, the author writes directly to the young reader: Boqdi Gunash panjaradan bizlara, Yotma deyur barcha o‘g‘il qizlara. Nolayi faryod qilib barcha qush:

Maktabingiz vaqti,-deyur sizlara.  
Boshladi har kim o‘z ishin ishlara,  
Sizda turing, maktabingiz izlara.

The poet's appeal to young readers - schoolchildren is also felt in the poem “School” in the second teacher:

Maktab uyi-dorul-omon,  
Maktab hayoti jovidon,  
Maktab safoyi qalbi jon,  
G‘ayrat qilib o‘qing, o‘g‘lon!

The poem interprets the school as a house of peace, a house of tranquility, a source of life, a place that brings good to Hearts, clarity, as a house of morality, a gift from God, and a strange flower. Abdullah Avloni describes his sincere thoughts to the children in playful lines, while also stating serious reflections on the motherland and its part. In particular, the poem “Fatherland” describes the flirtation of the motherland, the description of the riches. At the same time, a sad moan about Mother Dear, mushfiq Gasha sounds: because patriotic ideas occupy an important place in the upbringing of a child. The creator compares the homeland to the mother. Only a child who ardently pursues his mother, who is able to protect him, puts forward the idea that he will be able to protect his homeland from evil forces. You are our mother! You are our mushfig mother! Live by hitting the shelf, you are Our Lady! Would you be able to sell, think for yourself, if your tongue is, your longing is to buy and buy a tuzuk soylal, saddened and lying in ruins like an owl, the poet laments that in the past the land of the Enlightenment Gulsha was plunged into the swamp of ignorance, insisting that our homeland is becoming increasingly dilapidated, and that only hearts In this sense, the poems of the poet “promotion to Science”, “ignorance”, “My Dreams From perspective”, “hello to the nation” are finished in a way that appeals to the children of the nation In the author's work, the realization of the pain of the motherland and the nation is highly defined.

Ayo ey sohibi urfon.Vatan bog‘inda faryod et,  
Otib tashla arodin eski odatlarni barbod et.  
Maorif-la funun tahsilina qil rahnamolig‘ san,

Qorong'uda qolan millatni nuri ilma irshod et.  
Vatan mehri agar bo'lsa-dilingda ishq savdosi,

Oltin nuri maorifga o'zingni misli Faryod et.

While avlonius held ERC and freedom above all else, he knew of the Enlightenment as a one-to-one path leading to it. This reason called on the motherland to enlighten the one who thought to bring the slightest benefit to his people. The Enlightenment and social theme occupy a central place in Avlonian poetry. The poet sings the qualities of Science with pleasure-he sings with enthusiasm. Concepts such as "school", "Maorif", "science", "science", rise to the level of a symbol, image of goodness in poet poems. The importance of poems is bemisl in the upbringing of the nation, society. Its implementation is mainly carried out by intellectuals, first of all, the scientist-he is a teacher, the poet-he is an artist. If a nation has lost its right, century-old science has moved away from Enlightenment, has fallen into a state of Unitarianism and has reached a level devoid of society's spirituality, then the work on the intellectual is more severe. Abdullah Avloni's poetic collection "Literature" began with the following lines.

Qalamim qorasidur, ogoh dostonimdan,  
Xazin qayg'um eshiting u tarjimonimdan.

As you read Avloni's poems, The views of Turkestan of the beginning of the 20th century are embodied before your eyes. The poet ignores him from the high point of view of the changes that are taking place in the life of the peoples of the world, progress in Europe. Avloni had published one of his poems, "from the tragedy of the world", printed in 1912. The poet wrote that there is no human life in it in the human world. Avlonius paid attention to the relationship between the governors and the Tobe "powerful" and the "weak". In his poems, The Poet expresses confidence that bright days will come when love between people, friendship will decide, justice and truth will come to the celebration. In addition, the general direction of the poet's poetry organizes the formation of a national consciousness into the nation. To do this, he compares the marriage of Turkestan with the life of other peoples. Literature became closer to folk life in these years, becoming more popular. An example is Avloni's Poems "the family debate", "the poet and Toti". Abdullah Avloniy was in close contact with tatar, Azerbaijani, Ottoman kinsmen. He learned a lot from them, taught. This interaction has left vivid traces in creativity and activity. The poet takes inspiration from the famous Azerbaijani singer, Muhammad Khody, to whom Nazira

ends. Avloni's poems include light mutoyiba. Avloni's dramatic works "Pinak", "is it easy to advance", written in the 10s, were born. The content of the work " Advakatlik asanmi " is as follows: Davrbek, reads eti yil in Russia and returns to Turkestan as advakat. But there was no change in her marriage in this past time. The people are still far from enlightened, ignorant of the rules of citizenship, state rules, state laws, legal procedures. First of all, it must be said that the poet, although in the attitude of people he sees characteristics inherent in the wild, impassioned laws of nature, is diligently confident that one day they will one day be loving, loving, turning, and Turkestan will be free and prosperous. To the younger generation of ADIB's poems, we have set as a strategic task the creation of a new Renaissance Foundation in our country in order to realize the sacred dreams of our enlightened grandfathers. To this end, we are implementing fundamental reforms in the fields of Science, Education, Culture. This article will help to more broadly reveal the great allome of Uzbek literature - the bright facets of Avloni's life and work, his pedagogical activity, his contribution to literature. At the same time, it contains valuable information that is not available in the school textbook. For this, this article is considered significant.

#### **Literature used:**

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