



IMPROVEMENT OF STUDENTS' ENLIGHTENING IDEAS THROUGH THE WORKS OF ABDULLAH AVLONI

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ABSTRACT: - In this article, Abdullah Avloni promoted the idea of enlightenment through poetry. Avloni puts freedom and liberty above all else and believes that knowledge is the only way to behave. For this reason, the Motherland encourages the enlightenment of everyone who thinks to bring the slightest benefit to his people. In his work, any methods that could interfere with the mastery of science, including the old method of teaching, were sharply criticized. Science and education, especially European culture, advanced with inspiration.

KEYWORDS: Poetry, writer, method, prose, drama, ethics, literature.

INTRODUCTION

A special place in his multifaceted work is occupied by the lyrical heritage of the enlightened scientist Abdulla Avloni, who made an invaluable contribution to the cultural, educational and socio-pedagogical development of the Uzbek people.

Each poetry strives to express in his works the highest aspirations, subtle human

experiences, dreams and suffering, social and educational views in a unique style and manner. In this sense, Abdullah Avloni also turned to poetry, vividly and impressively reflecting the secrets of the soul, noble intentions, fiery feelings of hope and hope in his prose and dramatic works, as well as in his poetic verses.

The fact that Abdulla Avloni was the head of the Department of Language and Literature at

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the University of Central Asia in 1930-34, as well as a professor, indicates that he was familiar with literature and had a passion for art. During this period, the scientist compiled a "Literary Reader" for the 7th grade of Uzbek schools and published it in 1933. During his artistic and journalistic activities, Avloni wrote critical and scientific articles and more than 4,000 poems under the pseudonyms Hijran, Nabil, Indamas, Shukhrat, Tangrikuli, Surayo, Shapalak, Chol, Ab, Chigaboy, Abdulkhak.

According to sources, Abdulla Avloni has been engaged in poetry since 1894. But the first poems of the author of these periods have not reached us. His poetic legacy until 1917 is mainly concentrated in a collection of poems in four parts called Literature or National Poems. Sources note that each of these collections of poems was published several times separately in the period from 1909 to 1917. The poet also published his poems in periodicals of the period. Almost all of these poems are included in these collections.

Most of the poems in the collection "Literature or Folk Poems" refer to the works of the poet after 1905, in which educational and moral ideas, national and social character prevail. In the essence of these verses, beautifully designed on the basis of poetic laws, the spirit of the call dominates. Through this, the writer tries to deeply promote the spiritual, social, educational ideas and concepts that are most important for humanity:

O owner of the urfon!

Scream in the garden of the motherland,

Shoot the arodyne to break old habits.

Guide them also to good behavior and avoid
the manifestation of
wicked deeds.

Guide a nation that remains in darkness.

Selling love in a deal if there's patriotism

Atil nuri maorif, be like Farhod!

In this poetic passage, the author emphasizes that the acquisition of knowledge is an important goal of human life. To increase the effectiveness of his ideas, artistic and aesthetic pathos, he uses the image of Farhod, a favorite of the people, a literary hero striving for perfection in Alisher Navoi's epic "Farhod and Shirin" and embodying the highest noble ideas. If love for the motherland is stable in your heart, Farhod's example firmly encourages us to plunge into the light of enlightenment, master modern knowledge and enlighten the nation through the development of education.

After all, science is needed not for the development of the nation, but for its survival. Without knowledge, of course, a prosperous life is impossible. The poet expressed this important thought in the traditional way. He declares his love for enlightenment and calls everyone to it. This is not only Avloni, but in general one of the features of the poetry of this period. After all, the sharp and contradictory breath of time, painful situations demanded from people the creation of assistance to science, enlightenment, social and spiritual progress.

The thoughts of contemporary artists were not occupied with rhetoric, but with the tragic fate of Turkestan at the turn of the century. They realized that a nation without rights cannot be happy.

In his opinion, Avloni puts freedom and liberty above all else and believes that knowledge is the only way to behave. For this reason, the Motherland encourages the enlightenment of everyone who thinks to bring the slightest benefit to his people. In his work, any methods that could interfere with

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the mastery of science, including the old method of teaching, were sharply criticized. Science and education, especially European culture, advanced with inspiration.

It is known that education plays an invaluable role in the education of the nation and society. Its implementation will be mainly the responsibility of the intelligentsia, primarily scientists, educators, poets and artists. If a nation has lost its rights, lost centuries of knowledge, forgotten its identity, lost the spirituality of society, then the work of the intelligentsia will be ten and a hundred times harder.

The object of the painting is the literature, which is the current problem. Na nem doljny byt izobrajeny vse storony jizni - ot burnyx voln do laskovyx voln, ot luchistyx tonov do grustnyx krikov, ot torjestvennyx minut do tragicheskix momentov. Oni tak je sosredotocheny v dushe cheloveka, kak solntse v kape. Literature should be a translator of this duxa.

To the 3rd volume of the collection of poems by Avloni "Literature ...":

My pen is black from my friend

Listen to my sadness from that interpreter, - epigraphing the lines, thereby pointing to the ideological and artistic content of the collection's poems. As long as the world is built on injustice, darkness and evil, it cannot be happy. He pointed this out as early as 1909 in the preface to the first volume of Literature or National Poetry and decided to express his "sorrows and regrets" to the "greedy for poetry." In this sense, it is no coincidence that he chose the nickname "Hijran".

Reading Avloni's poems, one can imagine the landscapes of Turkestan at the beginning of the 20th century. The poet looks at her from above, from the point of view of

the changes taking place in the life of the peoples of the world, from the point of view of development in Europe.

Here are excerpts from the colorless, lifeless life of Turkestan in the era of development:

When they sit on the samovar, young and old roar,

He drinks tea from morning to evening.

He sits and praises his horse, his donkey,

One says - a blanket, the other says: -your-widow-widow.

The wife is hungry at home, the husband is hungry,

Going to parties is big money.

Playing cards, gambling, losing money

The roof is broken, the bag is stolen, the man is killed.

Gradually, a holistic view of Turkestan is formed from these plates. This dull, dull color of the tongue is as disgusting as it is disgusting. Gradually, these feelings become a source of completely natural passions for the poet: "Destroy the lady", "Praise the owls", their children are lifeless, like a "statue", "ruined" Turkestan! Not! "The stage is full of living corpses" "Great grave!" It contains the dead - "crazy dungeons"... These living dead are the disabled descendants of Turkestan today. Both earth and sky mourn his condition. He is both poor and poor. Ignorance on the one hand, humiliation on the other. At the same time, he "constantly bleeds from his body" - he suffers from colonialism

Marizin on the one hand, Khorsan on the other - the nation,

You are a sick person whose body is constantly bleeding - a nation.

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This is a wall painting with no "tongue" or "ears". This terrible situation shocks the poet. With all his being, he wants her to "open his eyes" to the world, "wake up":

Open your eyes, stay up, forget ignorance,
nation, grow up nation!

Topar san birla avlodning omon, millat, omon millat! -exclaims the poet. It is important that the national mourning of the poet echoes the social tone. He always puts the pain of the people, the pain of the nation above his own pain. All his life, in his scientific and creative activity, he cared about the enlightenment of the nation, the mastery of modern knowledge by the younger generation and its contribution to the development of society.

The above analysis shows that the main theme of Abdullah Avloni's poetry was also the enlightenment of the nation. He embodied his progressive ideas and philosophical views in the spirit of national patriotism in his lyrical experiences and called on the people to achieve a brighter future through the acquisition of knowledge.

El-Yurt preferred the fate of his homeland to all other interests. With his new poetic style and discoveries, colorful techniques of expression and new poetic images, the writer was able to make a significant contribution to the renewal and development of modern Uzbek poetry of the 20th century.

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