



## USING THE PEDAGOGICAL CREATION OF ABDULLA AVLANI IN FORMING THE MORAL QUALITIES OF PRIMARY CLASS STUDENTS

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### ABOUT ARTICLE

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**Abstract:** This article is about the use of pedagogical activity, creativity and views of Abdullah Avlani in the formation of moral qualities, characteristics and worldview of our primary school students.

### INTRODUCTION

I consider it important that the spiritual and moral qualities of the students are formed through the examples shown in the pedagogical views, works and works of our great writers and scholars. In particular, the great poet, writer, playwright, pedagogue, journalist and public figure, one of the founders of Uzbek culture and literature, Abdulla Avloni. Abdulla Avloni brought Uzbek pedagogy, dramaturgy, national theater, journalism, children's literature to a new level. Abdulla Avloni is the founder of Uzbek pedagogy during the period of national renaissance.

### THE MAIN RESULTS AND FINDINGS

In the development strategy of New Uzbekistan for the years 2022-2026, ensuring spiritual development and bringing the industry to a new stage [1]; there is also talk about improving the spirituality of our people. It is very important to use the works and pedagogical views of our great pedagogic scientists to improve the spirituality of our people over the years. The spirituality of the people who lived in the century before us was formed by our modern scientists and pedagogues. The opinions of these pedagogic scientists are very important for the spirituality of today's youth.

A new era of the development of modern schools - training a group of pedagogues who can fully meet the requirements of the times for such schools, creating textbooks, training manuals incorporating advanced pedagogical technologies, developing new technical tools, visual aids output began to be noticed in the 10th years of the XX century. For this, it was necessary to create the theoretical foundations of these schools, to develop new modern teaching methods and to use them to the teachers

of the younger generation. Abdulla Awlani and Abdurauf Fitratlar, the great thinkers of the time, were entrusted with such a great task.

Abdulla Avloni - poet, writer, playwright, publicist. At the same time, pedagogical activity is also an important page in his life. He was a teacher from the first stage of his career to the last moments of his life, he constantly dealt with both theoretical and practical issues of pedagogy, created textbooks. It can be said that he is a great connoisseur of the classical pedagogy of the Muslim East, at the same time, he is the founder of modern Uzbek pedagogy of the 20th century, a thinker who laid the foundation stone of the methodology of teaching Uzbek language and literature. During his career, he educated many modern pedagogues and Methodist scientists. It is known that teaching students to read expressively is one of the main tasks of literary reading classes. As a result of expressive reading, which acts as a visual tool, the events and ideas of the work appear before the eyes of the readers.

The more Abdulla Avloni pays attention to literacy, the more he pays attention to understanding the work, expressive reading, and feeling the artistic work. He developed several types of expressive reading. Teacher A. Avloni led the students' choirs as a conductor (because he knew the art of conducting - U.D.). The thinker, who entered the field of enlightenment with various ideas, did not limit himself to the primitive forms of expressive reading in his lessons, at the same time, he developed new, modern forms of it. Avloni was born on July 12, 1878 in the Mergancha quarter of Tashkent in the family of a weaver Miravlon [2]. 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 biography: at the age of 12, I studied at a madrasa in Okhchi 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, the "Jamiyati Khayriya" organization was created. In the years 1905-1917, he actively participates in printed sources with his publications, begins to sow the "seeds of change". 1907 Avloni opens the newspaper "Shuhrat". After graduation, he works in pedagogy, establishes a new educational system and offers to teach Eastern and Western languages.

Avloni was the first to offer the teaching of geography, chemistry, astronomy and physics in the school of Turkestan. Thus, it will raise the education system in Turkestan to a new level. Since 1895, Avloni wrote feuilletons and dramatic works under the pseudonyms "Kabin", "Shuhrat", "Hijran", "Avloni", "Suraya", "Abulfayz", "Indamas" [3]. He called his people to be educated and enlightened. In 1909, he opened a Jadidist style school. Together with Behbudi, he founded the troupe "Turon" and staged the play "Padarkush". After the revolution of 1917, he began to publish the newspaper "Turon" with the slogan "Long live the people's republic".

As a poet, Avloni wrote many poems. His famous poems such as "In our country" and "School" call the people to enlightenment. Especially the book "Literature" is very popular [4]. Abdulla Avloni was one of the leaders of the Jadidism movement, which was widespread among the Uzbek people from the end of the 19th century, and one of the initiators of the new style school for Uzbek children. He wrote textbooks and manuals for these schools. He worked as the Minister of Public Education of Afghanistan and was the ambassador-consul of the Soviet Union in Afghanistan. He taught at the University of Central Asia and wrote books. Abdulla Avloni died on August 25, 1934 in Tashkent and was buried in the Botkina cemetery.

During his life, Avloni contributed to the development of our country by writing many works, many scientific works and textbooks. Textbooks for children in Uzbek: "The First Teacher", "The Second Teacher", "History", "Turkish Gulistan and Morals". Songs: "Wedding", "Kurultoy", "Layli and Majnun",

"Two Loves" ", "Is it easy to be a lawyer?", "Deads", "Pinak", "We and you", "Storm", "Portuguese revolution" [5].

Thoughts in the field of pedagogy: For us, education is a matter of either life or death, salvation or destruction, happiness or disaster. The first issue in life is the issue of school. In these words, the most important thing that helps a person to become literate is school,

If there was no teacher in the world, Life would not be so beautiful.

Knowledge should serve the creative goals of a person.

It is not enough to acquire knowledge, it is necessary to spread it as widely as possible and apply it to life.

We can see how much he respected education and science and how much he worked towards them through these exemplary words written by Avloni mentioned above. Avloni's pedagogical views are of great importance in the creation of the Uzbek national school today. Interest in the in-depth study of Avloni's creative heritage is increasing day by day. He divides human behavior into good and bad. In the first part, called "Good Manners", he describes 31 virtues, and in the second part, called "Bad Manners", he describes 20 vices. Avloni divides human behavior into good and bad behavior based on the views of the "scholar of ethics" and takes their self-cultivation as a basis. He considers virtues such as good manners, refinement, courage, discipline, conscience, love for the country, and vices such as anger, lust, ignorance, and foolishness are signs of bad behavior.

Based on the above thoughts, we can say that in the modern age of technology, people should not be isolated by technology, but socialize with people, and for this process, it is better to use the words of Avloni about education and upbringing in his thoughts and works.

Avloni's works and pedagogical ideas are very suitable for primary school students, that is, for students who are just beginning to read.

In his poems, the poet described the Motherland in simple and sincere verses, which not only those of the middle of the 10s, but also today's school-aged children can get great aesthetic pleasure from them. In fact, the poet started the description of the Motherland,

"Take out mines from the mountains,

Get grain out of the ground...

The air is very pleasant,

Rocky, sandy with deserts,

It's not Tashkent, it's melting,

"Kesaklari gulkand erur" [6], will instill great love for the motherland in children.

Enlightenment and social themes occupy a central place in Avloni's poetry. The poet sings the virtues of science with pleasure. Concepts such as "school", "education", "science", "science" rise to the level of an abstract symbol and image of goodness in the poet's poems, while "ignorance" and "ignorance" are interpreted as symbols of darkness and evil. There is also a work by Abdulla Avloni, "A Brief History of Prophets and History of Islam". These works are intended for primary school students [7]. This work was printed for the first time in 1910 by Munavvarqori at the Il'in printing house in Tashkent. In the years of independence, it was published by the son of Zakirkhan Afzalov Shakirkhan in 1994 in the "Fan" publishing house. The treatise mentions the stories of the prophets from Adam to Muhammad and the appearance of Islam.

Avloni was awarded the title of "Hero of Labor" in 1927. In 1930, he was awarded the honorary title of "Zarbdari of Public Education of Uzbekistan".

Abdulla Avloni's work "Turkish Gulistan or Morality" was created at the suggestion of Munavvarqori Abdurashidkhanov, the leader of Turkestan moderns, and advanced pedagogues. While thinking about moral categories in Abdulla Awlani's work, he considers the students in the first place, but assigns the task of inculcating them in children's education to the teachers. So, we can be sure that the work was created for teachers more than students. From this point of view, the following words of Abdulla Awlani to the teachers fully express the purpose of the work "Turkish Gulistan or Morals" [8]: "The education of thought is the most necessary, it has been awarded since many times, it is relied on the attention of the teachers, it is imposed on their consciences. is a sacred task. Thought causes a person to be kind and enthusiastic.

Bringing up a perfect person, encouraging them to do good, and turning them away from evil is done through education. Avloni's definition of pedagogy is very similar to the modern definition: "Education means "Pedagogy", that is, the science of child education." In this way, the work "Turkish Gulistan or Ethics" was created based on the recommendations and suggestions of many pedagogues. Due to the great demand for the work, it was published twice in those years - in 1913 and 1917. This work mainly reflects on human morality, that is, good and bad behavior. At the very beginning of the work, the attention of contemporaries was drawn to the great importance of education in human life. A person is never born bad, or a good child is never born from a good person, or a bad person is born from a bad person.

Raising a child is not a personal matter, it is a great social work of society and state importance. It is such a great work that both the future of the Motherland and the destiny of the nation are connected with education. In the words of Abdulla Awlani, "Al-hasil, education is for us either life - or death, or salvation - or destruction, or happiness - or disaster" [9].

Abdulla Awlani's work "Turkiy Gulistan..." has a chapter called "To love the motherland". There are verses in it that stir up feelings of love for their motherland Turkistan in young hearts:

Motherland, Motherland, if my soul dies from my body,

Don't worry about me, my thoughts will remain for my descendants, my country.

I don't feel sad when there is a bubble.

As a quarter, my homeland is my grave.

I was born and grew up in this country, my body is dust,

I don't know if he will die.

The period in which this work was written — Having fully felt the period when our country was in a tragic situation under the yoke of colonialism, when it was trampled under the feet of foreigners, if you read the chapter "To protect the country", the idea that a person should sacrifice even his life for the sake of independence and freedom of the country is embedded in the layers of the work. It is not difficult to notice that it has been sent. The soil of the Motherland is sacred: it contains the rights of our ancestors and the rights of our future generations. That is why it is impossible to simply love the Motherland, there is also a feeling of mourning, fighting for its future, handing it over to the future generations in full, free and prosperous condition. Abdulla Avloni treats the Motherland with such a warm heart. He meant that the textbooks and collections to be created in the future should include more artistic texts that reflect the spirit of nationalism and patriotism.

Cultivation of students' oral and written speech has always been and remains the primary and main task of the educational system. Abdulla Avloni, as a famous Methodist scientist, in this work pays special attention to the issue of developing students' oral speech, mastering the art of preaching (oratory). According to the author, every student should have the ability to express his/her thoughts

clearly, impressively, and at the same time beautifully in his/her native language, and feel the subtle nuances of words. For this, the student must master the subtle, beautiful expressions and elegance of the native language. These words are also directly related to the issue of developing written speech:

The author's extremely elegant sense of Uzbek words is clearly visible in the work. A. Avloni considered it holy to write the work "Turkish Gulistan or Morality" in the style of Sheikh Saadi, even though it was difficult, taking into account the suggestions and wishes of his contemporaries - teachers [10]. If we take a closer look at Saadi's work "Gulistan", we will witness that he skillfully used light laughter, sarcasm, and irony instead of expressing anger and hatred and strong humor in exposing negative events and bad people in life. The author of the work, the great thinker himself, emphasizes this: "... But let me not remain secret and hidden from the clear and pure opinions of the owner's hearts, I am drawn into the chain of Shafi's teachings. I have softened the bitter and bitter medicine of advice and advice with the strength of grace and kindness, so that I will not be deprived of the state of acceptance and despair. Masnavi:

We followed the advice,

We made it to the end of Pandin.

Not everyone willingly listens,

Let's get to the bottom of it" [11].

Abdulla Awlani, like Shaykh Muslihiddin Sa'di, adds 4-5 stanzas from the short story summarizing his moral views at the end of each chapter. Sharply exposing bitter criticism and humor are almost not visible in Awlani's work. It is not surprising that by this he meant, first of all, the children - the spirit of the students, their gentleness and purity. As a matter of fact, the great Sa'di's work "Gulistan" has charmed many artists due to the extreme sincerity and simplicity of its language, and has served as the main textbook for students and students of schools and madrasas for hundreds of years [12].

Based on the above considerations, we recommend the following in the formation of the moral and moral qualities of primary school students.;

- that the teachers know all the information about Avloni and teach the students perfectly;
- increase the number of books of this content in educational institutions and libraries;
- to include the pedagogical ideas of Abdulla Avloni in school textbooks;
- inculcating the content of Avloni's works in educational activities held in educational institutions;
- Arranging excursions to Abdulla Avloni museums;

## CONCLUSION

In conclusion, Avloni's works and pedagogical ideas are very important for the spirituality of not only our youth, but also for all people. Therefore, we should always honor and remember this scientist.

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