

## THE LIFE AND CREATIVE PATH OF ABDULLA AVLONI

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**Annotation:**

Abdulla Avloni is a living person, a child of his time, with the complexity of the time in his work. 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. He is mentioned as a person who opened schools and tried to enlighten the general public and educate young people in the progressive spirit of the time.

**Keywords:** life, spirit, grief, education, homeland, encouragement, loyalty, biography, enlightenment.

One of the great representatives of Uzbek culture, pedagogue, public figure and writer Abdulla Avloni studied at a madrasa and devoted himself to science. Uzbek and devotedly studied the literature of other peoples of the East. He was born on July 12, 1878 in the Mergancha quarter 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. Abdulla Avloni has been writing poems since he was 14 years old began to practice. His first writing during this period his poems were published in the press pages of that time stood up. Abdulla Avloni makes the people enjoy the light of science considered it one of his duties and in 1904 opened a school in Mirabad, where he lives. 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 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". 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 propose 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". He called his people to be educated and enlightened. In 1909, he opened a school in the Jadidist style. 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". As a poet, Avloni wrote many poems. His famous poems such as "In our own country" and "School" call the people to enlightenment. The book "Literature" is especially popular. 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. Drama in Uzbek literature by Abdulla Avloni contributed a lot to the development of the genre. His "Advocacy is easy?", "Pinak", "We and "siz" pesas are an indelible mark in the history of our literature left. Abdullah Avloni died in 1934.

Scientific works includes textbooks for children in Uzbek: "First Teacher", "Second Teacher", "History", "Turkiy Guliston yoxud ahloq".

Plays: "Wedding", "Kurultoy", "Layli and Madnun", "Two Loves", "Is Advocacy Easy?", "The Dead", "Pinak", "We and You", "The Storm", "The Portuguese Revolution".

Examples: "The fox and the crow."

Epics: "Workers' Song", "Homeland", "School", "Kindergarten", "From the Language of a Lazy Student", "A View from the Mountains", "Address to the Nation", "Tartig from Workers", "Sound".

Articles: "Purpose and purpose", "About our situation".

Stories: "The Scourge of Jealousy."

Other works: In 1907, the newspaper "Shuhrat" was published in Uzbek.

In 1913, he founded the "Turon" troupe.

1917 "Asiyo" newspaper is published.

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