

Thoughts on Education in the Works of Abdullah Avloni

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Received: Okt 28, 2023; Accepted: Des 24, 2023; Published: Jan 24, 2024;

Abstract: About Avloni's life and work is provided in the school textbook. This article provides additional information about Avloni. This information will help to reveal more about the life and work of the great scholar of Uzbek literature - Avloni, his pedagogical activity, his contribution to literature.

Keywords: textbook, teacher, school, homeland, ignorance, future ethics, upbringing, manners.

According to the essence of the "National Personnel Training Program" of the Republic of Uzbekistan, while the main focus is on the quality of education and the all-round perfection of the teacher, the school, which is considered the foundation of knowledge, takes the main place. The school is a small department. It contains specific requirements and obligations of the teacher and the learner. A modern teacher must first of all have a responsible and exemplary behavior. At the same time, he should be able to love his students, that is, to be a child, to be a psychologist at the level of being able to feel the feelings of his students. The main idea of every artist's works is the issue of raising mature and all-round potential youth. A child's development as a person goes back to the family first. He is mainly brought up in the family environment and is formed as a person. Education is considered the most important pillar of life. It is necessary to educate every young person in such a way that he can rise to the highest level by studying well. Addulla Avloni, who put forward the concepts of ethics and education as the main foundation of his works, was one of the founders of the new education and press of Uzbek dramaturgy and theater, lived and created in 1878-1934. He acquired Arabic and Persian languages during independent reading in his youth. Poems are finished under the pseudonym of Hijran. Along with active participation in press work, Avloni created textbooks and reading books such as "Literature or National Poems" and "The First Teacher", "Turkish Gulistan or Ethics", "The Second Teacher". The author's book "The Second Teacher" is a continuation of the book "The First Teacher". This book begins with a poem praising the school. In his poem, the author emphasizes that the school is a great institution:

School makes you human.

School gives life

School grief destroys

Study hard, boy!

Knowledge is perfect in school

It's good at school

The school is a national fantasy

Study diligently, boy!

Through these verses, the poet interprets the school as a savior of man, a force that leads people to perfection and perfection. For example, in the poet's poem "Invitation to School" in "The Second Teacher", the author directly addresses the young reader and writes:

Bodgi Gunash fed us from the fence,

Go to sleep, all the boys and girls.

All the birds cried out:

It's time for your school, he says to you.

Everyone began to do their work,

Take care of your school.

Get your books with enthusiasm,

Run quickly to the path of knowledge.

According to the poet, dawn, waking up from sweet sleep has its own symbolic meaning. First of all, when the sun rises in the morning, when it has just taken its silk scarf, it wakes up the sleeping child with its rays, as well as the flight and chirping of the morning birds, waking up the calves and calves early. It is understood that he encourages little boys to pick up books and notebooks and search for the path of knowledge, just as he encouraged them to do their daily work. In addition, the content of the poem contains the feeling of awakening from the sleep of ignorance and carelessness, the feeling of self-realization, national pride and pride. In the poem "School" from "The Second Teacher", the poet's appeal to young readers - schoolchildren can be felt:

The school house is safe and sound,

School life is eternal,

The soul of the school

Study diligently, boy!

In the poem, the school is described as a place of peace, safety, a source of life, a place that brings goodness and clarity to hearts, but it is also interpreted as a house of morality, a gift of God and a wonderful gulshan. These thoughts logically continue in the poem "School" from the book "School Gulisnoi" by the author: Firdawsi is a mad school, a school for fools, a school that is dear to someone who knows, a school without medicine. A school of sorrow for the ignorant, a school of little for the lazy, a school of good spirit for the virtuous. My dear, your school is a school, you don't have a pipe, a garden is a school for you, my generation. It is no coincidence that a similar poem called "School" can be found in A. Avloni's book "Literature or National Poems Part 2". In it, new aspects of the definition of the school are highlighted: The school is the sun of the world, your happiness, The school is the sky of time, your wisdom... The breeze of the school gives life to thoughts like the dawn, The school life is the ornament of your humanity... Information about Avloni's life and work is included in school textbooks. It seems that the poems have the same theme, but their interpretation and artistic expression have become more complicated. In the first poem, the poet encourages the young reader to read and gain knowledge, while in the second poem, he compares who benefits and harms the school; and in the third poem, it is not about the special interests of the school, but about the benefits it brings to the nation, the people and the country. A. Avloni describes his sincere thoughts to children in playful lines, as well as serious comments about the Motherland and its fate. For example, in the poem "Vatan" the blessings and riches of the motherland are described. At the same time, there is a sad lament about the motherly, dear girl:

Because patriotic ideas play an important role in child education. The artist compares the

motherland to the mother. He puts forward the idea that only a child who respects and protects his mother can protect his homeland from evil forces. You are our mother! You are our wonderful mother! You are our living room! Think for yourself whether it is possible to sell you, If you have a tongue, tell your sorrows. The poet regrets that our country, which was once a flower of enlightenment, has sunk into the mire of ignorance, and emphasizes that our country is becoming more and more ruined, and only enlightened souls can escape from such a calamity. In this sense, the poet's poems "Promotion of knowledge", "Ignorance", "My dreams from the future", "Greetings to the nation" were written as an appeal to the children of the nation. In general, A. Avloni wrote in the books "The First Teacher" and "The Second Teacher" about the nature of knowledge and the consequences of ignorance, suitable for the thinking of young readers. It becomes clear that it also covers current problems. In particular, the stories "Generosity" and "Avarice" have a great impact on the attitude of children studying at school. In the first story, a boy named Said met a poor man on the way to school and the young boy's generosity is told. When his father learns of this incident, he rewards Said. In this place, the ideas of generosity and tolerance in raising children are glorified. In the second story, the bad consequences of avarice are interpreted in the example of a rich man, and his stinginess, stinginess and lowliness are condemned. Along with calling the young generation to enlightenment through such works, the goal of educating them to be patriotic and loyal to their nation and country occupies a leading place. In general, literature is inextricably linked with the science of pedagogy. Education of the next generation lies in the content of any work written in literature. CONCLUSION This article helps to reveal the bright aspects of the life and work of the great scholar of Uzbek literature - Avloni, his pedagogical activity, and his contribution to literature. At the same time, it contains valuable information that is not available in school textbooks. That's why this article is important.

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