

*Odiljon A. Makhsudov**Senior teacher of the Department of the Academy of Armed**Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan, associate professor*

**EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND SPIRITUALITY OF THE ENLIGHTENED SCHOLAR OF  
THE JADIDISM MOVEMENT ABDULLAH AVLANI  
CONTRIBUTION TO DEVELOPMENT**

Maqolada jadidchilik harakatining shakllanishiga o‘z hissasini qo‘shgan o‘zbek xalqining ma’rifatparvar olimi Abdulla Avloniy hayoti va ijodi hamda uning yosh avlodga ta’lim-tarbiya berish yo‘lidagi ishlari haqida ma’lumotlar keltirib o‘tilgan.

**Kalit so‘zlar:** jadid, jadidchilik harakati, davlatchilik, Turkiston, milliy uyg‘onish, mardikor, matbuot.

В статье рассмотрены жизнь и деятельность ученого и просветителя узбекского народа Абдуллы Авлоний, внесшего вклад в развитие джадидского движения, а также направления проводящей им работы по обучению и воспитанию молодого поколения.

**Ключевые слова:** джадид, джадидское движение, государственность, Туркистан, национальное возрождения, чернорабочий, пресса, издательство.

In article life and activity of the scientist and the educator of the Uzbek people Abdulla Avloniy who has brought the contribution to development djadid of movement, and also a direction of work spending by it on training and education of young generation are considered.

**Key words.** djadid, djadid movement, Turkistan, national revival, the unskilled worker, the press.

At the beginning of the 20th century, our ancestors showed genuine courage and initiative. Their contribution to the formation of Uzbek statehood, making the younger generation educated and educated, today we are required to understand teran. In this regard, the head of state – the Supreme Commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces Sh.M.Mirziyoyev "...in general, we need to deeply study the legacy of the jadidism movement, our enlightened grandfathers. The more we study this spiritual treasure, the more we will find the correct answers to so many questions that concern us even today. The more we promote this invaluable wealth, the more our people, especially our youth, will realize the value of today's peaceful and free life," the more important today is the closer study of the history and activities of our great enlightened grandfathers.

During the national renaissance, one of our great godparents, who wrote poems calling for the awakening of the nation and National Liberation, operated smarali in the theater field, created many dramatic works, pedagogical works dedicated to the upbringing of a new generation, put the National Press on its feet, selflessly served on the path of the development of the nation, is Abdulla Avloni.

Even in the festive table with the attitude of the head of State "day of teachers and coaches "...Abdullah Avlani's statement that "discipline is for us either life or life or salvation or disaster or happiness is a matter of disaster" must be written down in every school building" signifies the immeasurability of the individual's self – determination, nationality, and contribution to the upbringing of the younger generation.

Abdullah Avlani was born on July 12, 1878 in Tashkent to an artisan family. At the age of seven, he was educated at the Old School in Arachchi under Akram Khan domla. In 1890, the madrasa in the same neighborhood continued to produce baskets. During this period, due to the hardships of living, from 1891 he was educated only in the winter season, while in other seasons he worked as a mercenary. Some time later he stopped studying and began studying the Hunar studies, the “binoculars” secret mysteries.

By 1904 Abdullah Avlani had opened the usuli jadid school in Mirobod. It was not until 1907 that he began publishing the “fame” newspaper in his yard. However, with the publication of the 10th issue of the newspaper, various obstacles to this activity arose and ceased. Editorial equipment, papers and materials were confiscated.

Without overcoming these obstacles, a.Bektemirov began publishing the newspaper “Asia” with permission to his name. The most significant aspect is that these newspapers were early examples of the Uzbek national press.

Avloni's School in Mirobod was also closed in 1908. There may have been many reasons for this. He wrote in his biography, “in my school, the ignorant men of Mirabad knew that I tried to have conversations about the earth, people, mountains, river, sky, and closed my school, saying that you disbelieved me...”

Adib was able to open a school again in the Degrez neighborhood in 1909. Avloni was able to create many textbooks that were convenient in all respects in order to effectively organize classes in new schools. Because these new generation textbooks were obliged to ensure that the younger generation matured in every possible way as a mature child, as well as serve as the basis for the spread of the new learning system.

Avloni was active and opened a "Society Charity" in 1909 [1] to raise money and distribute it to schools so that the local people could get their children's knowledge.

In 1913, the Turon society came to the Square and Avloni acted as the ideological – artistic director of the troupe. A theater troupe was formed under this congregation. It should be noted that under Avloni's leadership, this troupe managed to stage Behbudi's “Padarkush” [1].

A study of published articles that were relevant to the jadidite movement found that 1914-1915-yy.in the S, Avloni's troupe actively organized performances throughout the valley under the name” Turkestan”.

Also during his career Avloniy acted in partnership with lawyer Ubaydulla Khojaev in publishing the newspaper “Sadoyi Turkestan”. The fact that most of the poems and articles in the published newspapers belonged to the avlonian pen indicates that his position was considerable.

In 1919, Avloni went to Afghanistan on a government assignment and served as acting consul general at Herat until 20 July 1920. Because of his poor education, as cited in the literature, he was recalled from Afghanistan and engaged in teaching. It should be noted that in 1924 he taught at the military school (now the Academy of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan) [1].

From 1925 to 1930 he taught at the Central Asian communist University, Central Asian Agricultural School, Central Asian State University. The professor of the Department of language and literature of the pedagogical faculty later served as the head of the Department.

For his contribution to the prosperity of the Avloni yurt, he was awarded the title “hero of Labor” in 1927. And for his contribution to the preparation of the younger generation as a mature cadre in all respects, in 1930 Avloniy was awarded the honorary title of “people's Māori Tattler of Uzbekistan”. Abdullah Avlani died on 25 August 1934.

After Adib's death, his life and work were the focus of leadership among the people of art. In the verse of the Uzbek people's writer Muhammad Ali “Immortal World” poetic novel and the Uzbek people's writer Tohir Malik “swallow”, Avlani's images in fiction came to the square.

During the years of Independence, work was intensively carried out to study the life and work of Abdullah Avloni, to republish his works. On the initiative of the head of state, a monument to Adib was erected in the alley of ADIB. The feature film “Avloniy” was shot by filmmakers and shown to our people. In 2020, adib was awarded the order of Merit yuilan.

It is not qyin to know from the works created by him as well as the poems written by him that Abdullah Avloni's work was prolific. According to records Avlonius began writing poetry from 1894 [2]. Newspapers published after 1905 began to regularly publish his poems. Avlonius ' first collection was entitled “literature or poetry collection”, and all his creative work published before the collection came out was reflected in this collection.

In addition, between 1909 and 1917, the poet's poetic collection in four parts, “literature or national Lions”, was published several times separately. Most of the poet's published poems were of a national-social nature, since, after 1905, attempts to realize the pain of the motherland and the nation began to be felt. One such line is love for the maorif as follows:

Ayo, ey sohibi urfon! Vatan bog'inda faryod et,  
Otib tashla arodin eski odatlarni barbod et.  
Ma'orif-la funun tahsilina qilrahnamolig' san,  
Qorong'uda qolgan millatni nuri ilmairshod et.  
Vatan mehri agar bo'lsa – dilingada ishq savdosi,  
Otil nuri maorifga, o'zingni misli Farhod et!... –  
declared [2].

Just as every person is a person with his land , every state is a full-fledged state with its independence, freedom. Our enlightened jadid grandfathers dreamed and missed such a state and fought in this Yoo'l without fear of anything. Therefore, in their creativity, one can hear blood-soaked moans from the oppressed and the sounds of the heart that missed National Liberation. After all, one of the major figures of the national renaissance is Abdullah Avlani.

Avlonius 'poem,” cases of Taajub”, features such words [2]:

Fano bir hola qolmish barcha avlodi Vatan, yo Hu,  
Anosidin ayilgan qush kibibeixtiyor o'lmish...  
Na, millat, yodi moziyig vor, na istiqboling ummidi,  
Vujudig panjai vahshatichinda tor-u mor o'lmish.

Such was the situation in the tenth years of the century in which avlonius was created. In the eyes of the poet, the new generation of the motherland, going towards absence, is depicted as devoid of masculinity, just like the polapons, who were separated from their mother. In this generation, there is no memory of the past, no hope of the future, because its body and future are violated.

In this situation, Avlonius also acknowledged the magnitude of the nation's guilt. Including the fact that during the same period, the “great “of the nation turned away from science, perceived ignorance as alienating itself, did not notice the enemy with a friend, and, as a result, faced a crisis”.

The mazusi of World War I and its complications were also widely adapted from Avloni's work. The poet analyzed the reasons for the occurrence of this terrible disaster, tried to determine the essence of its content. In his opinion, the main reason was considered “competition”, an attempt to divide the Divided World [3].

Adib's two poems, published in 1917, the first “we got rid of” and the second “do not lie down”, reveal what the poet is saying from the poems' title. The poet blessed the events of February with the relief from the oppression of the government Tsar, Romanov, Rasputin. In fact, it was a chronic ulacan phenomenon. Ahead of the tasks was the most important and main one, the establishment of a national, independent Turkestan, the transfer of power to its owners. The poet was more deeply aware of this than ever, and called on the nation to unite along this path.

The question of the upbringing of a new generation was of truly extraordinary importance at the beginning of the 20th century. One of the important works in this regard was considered the creation of textbooks. In the beginning of the list, there is no doubt that Saidrasul Azizi's “teacher” was preceded by Munavvarqori's “Adibi first”, while the list of alphabets for new schools was compiled. The “first teacher” of avlonius also had his own worthy place. “The first teacher” was published four times before 1917 [3].

“The second teacher “is a direct continuation of the above book, written” to teach after the Alphabet“,”enriched with moral stories, literary poems”.

Adib's work” Turkish Gulistan or ethics ” was published in 1913. This book was written as a textbook for upperclassmen. This book served as a guide not only for schoolchildren, but also for lovers of literature and ethics.

The work reflects on morality,” a science that calls people for good and discourages them from evil.

Morality, this is a set of behaviors. And behavior is a form of manifestation of goodness or laziness in a particular person [4]. Consequently, each behavior is the embodiment of goodness and Highness or resentment and pessimism. In this respect, they do not manifest themselves in a person. For their formation, a certain setting, upbringing is needed. Individuals are not born worse than birth. They are made bad by certain conditions. So everything depends on upbringing. Upbringing is for us a poet who says, “either life is a matter of death, or salvation is a matter of destruction, or happiness is a matter of disaster.”

Upbringing begins with the date of birth and continues until the end of life. It is formed from two stages – home and school education. Avlonia received a very wide range of upbringing. For example, the proverb” common sense in Health ” has long been noted that it is not in vain. He has mentioned that it is necessary to care about the health of the child, if the child is healthy, energetic, it

is easy to read, learn and take all the education and upbringing given with an acute mind, and teachers do not have problems teaching.

Avlonius also revealed the philosophical basis of the issue. It opens up a talk about the harmonious unity of the soul with the body; “Physical Education also has its support for thought education. Spirit two by body is like the right and opposite of a Chopin. If the body is not glorified in purity, and is not spared from evil conduct, it is like to put the robe on it and wash its lining and rub it into the dirt above it at all times”. [5]

Based on an analysis of a part of the life and work of Abdullah Avlani, a great thinker, an enlightened poet, one of the leaders of the Adib especially jadidism movement, the following can be concluded.

1. Avloniy's contribution to the nationalization of the education of the younger generation is incomparable, and these valuable fiction in the works, textbooks and manuals created by him are even now important in the upbringing of young people of new Uzbekistan in the spirit of patriotism.

2. Avlonius's “the ethics of the Turkic Gulistan yohud”, which mainly places great importance on child-rearing, testifies to his strong and extensive background in the field.

3. It is more relevant than ever to study and understand the life, work and courage of not only Avlani, but also Uzbek enlightened jadiists on the path of their prosperity, independence in today's unstable world.

#### Literature used:

1. Makhsudov, O. A. (2023). The role of artillery reconnaissance in conduct of counterbattery combat. Best journal of innovation in science, research and development. Access mode: <https://www.bjisrd.com/index.php/bjisrd/article/view/551/500>–Reference date, 6, 1-6.
2. Arifjanovich, M. O., & Samijonovich, K. A. (2021). Historical fundamentals of the establishment and development of artillery intelligence. *ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal*, 11(12), 893-898.
3. Махсудов, О. А. (2020). Ўзбекистон Республикаси қуролли Кучлари академияси тингловчилари билан гуруҳ машқини самарали ўтказишни такомиллаштириш йўллари. *Science and Education*, 1(5), 219-224.
4. Makhsudov, O. A. (2024). MILITARY ART OF AMIR TIMUR IN THE CONQUEST OF INDIA. *Ethiopian International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research*, 11(10), 170-174.
5. Surayyo, Y., & Sabohat, G. (2023). DEPRESSIVE-ANXIETY DISORDERS IN PATIENTS WITH RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS AND METHODS OF THEIR PSYCHOCORRECTION. *Interpretation and researches*, 2(3), 9-16.
6. Гафурова, С. Ш., & Юсупходжаева, С. Т. (2023). Differential analysis of neurotic disorders in irritable bowel syndrome and improvement of medical psychological support in them.
7. Sh, G. S. (2020). Ichak ta'sirlanish sindromidagi psixoemotsional buzilishlar va unda psixoterapevtik yordam ko'rsatish.
8. qizi Jamolova, G. M., Bo'riyev, S. N., & Tursunov, A. (2023). METHOD FOR PRECISE LANDING OF UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLE. *Educational Research in Universal Sciences*, 2(4), 1159-1167.

9. qizi Jamolova, G. M., qizi Xamraqulova, S. O., & qizi Gulboyev, S. O. (2023). ELEKTR ZANJIRLARINI KIRXGOFF QONUNLARI YORDAMIDA HISOBLASH. SCHOLAR, 1(31), 110-114.
10. JAMOLOVA, G. (2024). TALABALARDA MILLIY IDENTIKLIKNI RIVOJLANTIRISHNING PEDAGOGIK MEKANIZMINI TAKOMILLASHTIRISH. News of the NUUZ, 1(1.10), 77-79.
11. Ишанходжаева, Г. Т., & Кодирова, З. М. (2024). ПОДОСТРЫЙ СКЛЕРОЗИРУЮЩИЙ ПАНАЭНЦЕФАЛИТ У ДЕТЕЙ: КЛИНИКО-НЕВРОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ ПРОЯВЛЕНИЯ. Scientific Journal Of Medical Science And Biology, 3, 6-11.
12. Rakhimbayeva, G. S., Ishankhodjaeva, G. T., & Asomova, N. I. (2021). Postcovid syndrome in children: clinical and neurological aspects of the problem. Asian journal of Pharmaceutical and biological research, 10(2).
13. Xayrulloevna, S. Z. (2023). Development of the detective genre in American literature. International Journal Of Literature And Languages, 3(03), 24-33.
14. Xayrulloevna, S. Z. (2024). THE NOIR LEGACY AND ITS INFLUENCE ON CONTEMPORARY LITERATURE. International Journal Of Literature And Languages, 4(05), 18-24.
15. Shaumardanova, A. (2021). Компьютерный Перевод Культурных Характеристик Проблема Изготовления. Computer Linguistics: Problems, Solutions, Prospects, 1(1).
16. Sobirovna, T. U. (2023). SHER ZOOSEMISM IN UZBEK WORKS. Web of Teachers: Inderscience Research, 1(8), 168-176.
17. Toirova, U. (2020). The interpretation of zoosemy through the symbol of Monkey in the stories of N. Eshonqul "Maymun yetaklagan odam (The Man Leading the Monkey) and WW Jacob's "The Monkey's Paw" Toirova Umida Sobirovna A teacher of English literature department Bukhara. ЦЕНТР НАУЧНЫХ ПУБЛИКАЦИЙ (buxdu.uz), 1(1).
18. Rakhimovna, R. D. (2024). DEVELOPMENT OF LITERARY PSYCHOLOGISM IN UZBEK LITERATURE. Conferencea, 69-72.
19. Radjabova, D. (2022). IDENTIFYING AND DESCRIBING ERRORS IN LANGUAGE LEARNING. ЦЕНТР НАУЧНЫХ ПУБЛИКАЦИЙ (buxdu.uz), 10(10).
20. Рахмонкулова, О. А. (2022). РАСШИРЕНИЕ УЧАСТИЯ ЖЕНЩИН В ПОЛИТИЧЕСКОЙ ЖИЗНИ – ВАЖНЫЙ ФАКТОР ПРОВОДИМЫХ РЕФОРМ В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ. In The 8th International scientific and practical conference "Modern directions of scientific research development" (January 26-28, 2022) BoScience Publisher, Chicago, USA.
21. Karim, Bahodir. Avloniy ziyosi. / Karim Bahodir // "Til va adabiyot ta'limi" jurnali, 2020-yil, 7-son. – B. 40-41.
22. Sharipov, R. Turkiston jadidchilik harakati tarixidan / R. Sharipov. – T.: «O'qituvchi», 2002. – 176 b.
23. Oltinbek, O. Milliy axloq kitobi // Abdulla Avloniy. Turkiy guliston yoxud axloq. Hozirgi o'zbek tilidagi bayoni. – Toshkent: Sano-standart, 2012.
24. Abdulla Avloniy. Tanlangan asarlar. Ikki jildli (Nashrga tayyorlovchi B. Qosimov). – Toshkent: Ma'naviyat, 1998.