

ABDULLA AVLONI, WHO DREAMED OF FREEDOM

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Annotation:

This article describes the life and activities of Abdulla Avloni, one of the great representatives of the great Jadidist movements of Turkestan. This article talks about Abdulla Awlani's spiritual struggle for freedom and his efforts to wake up the "sleeping" people, to encourage them to fight for their freedom, and to build an educated society. Information is provided about the newspapers founded by Abdulla Awlani and the works created by their activities. Through this article, the reader will feel a sense of pride that we had great grandfathers like Avloni, who sacrificed his life for the liberation of the nation.

Keywords: Abdulla Avloni Biography, political activity, creative activity, theater, newspaper.

The great-hearted children of our nation, who dreamed of liberating the homeland from the tyranny of dictators and seeing their nation's children among those full of honor, have always had a deep place in the hearts of us Uzbek children. In his works, he lamented about the struggle for the enrichment of the people's spirituality, the importance of the national press, literature and theater in improving people's thinking., peaking about those who showed selflessness in this regard and were eventually persecuted, the figures of Abdulla Qadiri, Abdurauf Fitrat, Abdulhamid Cholpon, Abdulla Avloni, Mahmudhoja Behbudi, Munavvar Qori Abdurashidkhanov, Usman Nasir, Is'haqkhan Ibrat is embodied before our eyes. Just as every person is a person with his own free will, every state is a complete state with its independence and freedom. After all, this was the main idea of the literature called National Revival. One of the great figures of this literature is Abdulla Avloni. Since 1900 (he was just over thirty years old) Abdulla Avloni suffered from national pain. He got acquainted with the newspapers and magazines published in the Turkish world, and named himself "Jadidchi". "".

Abdulla Avloni was born on July 12, 1878 in the Merganchi neighborhood of the old city of Tashkent, Shaykhantokhur, in a Bozchi family. His father's name is Miravlon, his mother's name is Fatima. His father was a farmer, and later he worked as a peddler in the fair market and traded in wheat and chit. Abdulla Avloni studied in primary school in 1885, Akramkhan Domla is literate in Okchi neighborhood. Abdulla Avloni started writing poetry in 1894. He started a family in 1900 and his father died that year. The poet lives with his stepmother and brother. From 1904, Abdulla Avloni started working in jadidist groups and opened a "jadid school" and started teaching. In 1906, "Taraqqi" and "Khurshid" newspapers were published, and after they were stopped by the old government, in 1907, Abdulla Avloni established

"Shuhrat" newspaper. After this newspaper faced certain opposition from the Russian government, the newspaper's activities were suspended..After that, Abdulla Avloni started the newspaper "Asia" in his home.. After the activity of this newspaper did not go far, Abdulla Avloni opened the "Usuli Jadid" school in Mirabad in 1908 and started teaching. It takes three years to get permission from the government to start this school. In 1909, he formed a law with several intellectuals and opened "Jamiyatiya Khairiya" and became its chairman for six months. Since 1913, he has contributed to the theater in order to open the eyes of the people and instill culture in the people. He goes to several cities of Turkestan and opens the way to the theater among Uzbeks. He translated about 10 Azerbaijani plays into Uzbek and performed them in the theater. He wrote 3 plays and founded the "Turon" theater in Turkestan. In 1915, Abdulla Avloni worked as a writer and editor in the newspaper "Sadoyi Turkistan" published in Tashkent. In 1915, Abdullah Avloni was kicked out of school by the people of Mahla, saying, "Our teacher has become a 'theatre'" and a "clown". closed After that, Abdulla Avloni moved the school to the Degres neighborhood of the Old City, he became the headmaster, and he appointed Nizamiddin Kari as the teacher On July 15, 1919, Abdullah Avloni was sent to Afghanistan as a political representative by TurSIK. After serving as a consul there for 7 months, he returned to Turkestan due to his illness In 1920, Abdullah Avloni worked as a member of the editorial board of the "Kizil Bairak" newspaper. In the same year, Turkburo asked SSPS Abdulla Avloni from SC. He became the head of the publishing branch. He published the magazine "Kasabachilik Harakati" and a newspaper. In 1922, Abdulla Avloni was appointed as the head of the women's school. Since 1925, Abdulla Avloni has been engaged in scientific and educational work at SAKU, and in 1929 he became a member of the Central Executive Committee of Uzbekistan. In 1929-1930, he worked as the chairman of the subject commission and a teacher in the department of SAKU. In 1930-1931, he was the chairman of the department of Uzbek language and literature and a teacher in the pedagogical department of SAGU. Abdulla Avloni began his journalistic career with "Cultural Waves", "Theatre Debate", "Who Loves Whom?", "Travel in My City", "Kaifim Ukhdi", "Zakat", "Hifzi Lison"., "Ignorance", "The Scourge of Ignorance", enriched with his articles on topical and topical topics. Another important national service of Avloni is related to his pedagogical activity. The existence of the nation under the yoke of an autocratic state had destroyed the national life. One side of this was related to national ignorance, and the other side was related to the arbitrary policy of the autocrats. Since 1870, dozens of vodka factories were built in Tashkent alone, and monasteries were opened.. All this was aimed at corrupting the new generation. Crimes and immorality increased, and the situation reached such a level that the tsarist authorities themselves had to close liquor stores in the first half of the 1990s.. In the meantime, several generations were cut off from the national land, alienated from their ancestors, and even denied them. Behbudi's drama "Padarkush" was a curse on the forehead of this generation. The idea of modern teachers like Avloni was to educate this generation,

whose every action is enslaved to ignorance, and to save them from a huge disaster. The writer's works "First Teacher", "Second Teacher", "School Gulistan", "Turkish Gulistan or Ethics" were written for this purpose. These writings deserve such recognition, first of all, because they express the pain of the nation. Abdulla Avlani's four-part collection "Literature or National Poems" consists of such poems. These poems are of special importance in the history of our literature, firstly, because they sing about the pain of the nation, and secondly, because they are written in national tones. All aspects of Avlani's creative activity - his poetry, dramaturgy, pedagogical works, journalism, and even his travelogue - are illuminated by a light saturated with feelings of nationalism and enlightenment. In his poems, the idea of tyranny and independence is prominent. In the poet's poem "Surprising Circumstances" we come across such words.

All the descendants of Fano are the motherland, right?

Involuntary death like a bird caught by Anacid...

Neither, nation, do you have a memory, nor do you have hope for a future,

Your body is dead in terror.

In fact, this was the situation in the 10s of the last century, when Avlani created with great enthusiasm and intensity. In his eyes, the new generation of the homeland, which is heading towards extinction, is deprived of will, just like a bandi polapon separated from its mother. This generation has no memory of the past and no hope for the future. Because his body was torn apart in the claws of savagery. The nation itself is to blame for falling into such a situation: because it turned its back on science, considered ignorance to be its own advantage, lay in such a sleep of ignorance, did not distinguish between friend and enemy, and as a result, faced a crisis.

Summary

In short, at a time when the Turkic nations are drowning in the mire of ignorance, great freedom fighters such as Abdulla Avlani, Mahmudhoja Behbudi, Abdurauf Fitrat, Munavvarqori Abdurashidkhanov, Usman Nasir, Is'haqkhan Ibrat, Abdulla Qadiri, Abdulhamid Cholpon are among the people. They came out like lightning. In order to wake up the nation, which has lost its identity in all aspects, they tried with all their might to invite them to science, to make them a spiritual people, and to call them to freedom., they even sacrificed their lives for this nation. They were able to resist the tyranny and oppression of tsarist Russia without fear of anything. They dreamed of establishing a free Turkestan, a spiritual, cultured and scientific society. The society they dreamed of was built, but unfortunately they were not lucky enough to see it. We should appreciate these blessings, feeling that how many people's work has been broken and blood has been shed for us to live in the world of unlimited opportunities, where all the conditions have been created today. We must remember our grandfathers who sacrificed their

lives for the country, and we must be able to be worthy of these created conditions by our own actions.

References:

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