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## INTERPRETATION OF NATIONAL VALUES IN THE WORK OF ABDULLA AVLONI

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### ABSTRACT

*This article discusses the views of our enlightened writer Abdullah Avloni on education, which is one of the national values. The relevance of his works in any period does not lose its essence. On the contrary, the development of the country will continue to play an unparalleled programmatic role in the development of the youth. Thus, the national awakening and development movement has become a dream of our people. The scientific, educational, literary and artistic heritage of the Jadids, who sacrificed their lives for the freedom of our homeland and the happiness of our people, is of great importance to us today” [1].*

**KEYWORDS:** *Ancestral Heritage, Abdullah Avloni, National Values, Education, Morals, Behavior, Language, Homeland.*

Understand with your mind the good and the bad,  
Do not waste this precious time.  
Strive, strive, and strive for knowledge,  
Look at this world with wisdom.

*Abdulla Avloni*

### INTRODUCTION

The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan ShavkatMirziyoev, in his speech at the solemn ceremony dedicated to the Day of Teachers and Coaches noted the importance of the Jadid movement in the history of our statehood. In particular, “Like many intellectuals, I always think with one wish: the Third Renaissance in our country could have been carried out by our enlightened modern ancestors in the twentieth century. After all, these selfless and dedicated people have devoted their entire lives to the idea of national awakening and mobilized all their

forces and capabilities to bring the country out of ignorance and backwardness, to save our nation from the swamp of ignorance. In the process, they also sacrificed their lives. They considered the hadith, "There is no salvation except knowledge, and there can be no salvation," to be a living belief. They believed that national independence, development and prosperity could be achieved, first of all, through enlightenment, secular and religious knowledge, and deep mastery of modern sciences. During this period, Abdulla Avloni, MahmudhojaBehbudi, Munavvarqori Abdurashidkhonov, UbaydullaKhojaev, AbduraufFitrat, Ibratdomla, Abdulhamid Cholpon, Abdulla Qodiri, AshuraliZahiri, Haji Muin and hundreds of other great people were in the forefront of the national awakening and nationalism. In addition to new methodological schools, they established newspapers, magazines, publishing houses, libraries, and theaters to change people's worldviews and lifestyles. Unfortunately, the current situation and the social system did not allow us to achieve the noble goals set by our modern ancestors. The devotees of enlightenment were slandered by various ignorant people of that time. First the Tsarist government, then the Soviet government, brutally persecuted and repressed them. Thus, the national awakening and development movement has become a dream of our people. The scientific, educational, literary and artistic heritage of the Jadids, who sacrificed their lives for the freedom of our homeland and the happiness of our people, is of great importance to us today" [1].

### THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

On October 8, 2020, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On additional measures to further study the heritage of the victims of repression and perpetuate their memory" was adopted. Undoubtedly, this document is of historical significance and, first of all, shows the high respect for the memory of our ancestors.

After all, perpetuating the names and memory of thousands of our compatriots, statesmen and public figures, representatives of science, culture and art, literature, ordinary people, repressed by the dictatorial regime, their courage and perseverance inspired the younger generation to love the Motherland and Nurturing in the spirit of devotion is an urgent task.

Under the leadership of President Sh. Mirziyoev, unprecedented work is being done to restore our national traditions and values, to study in depth the sacred religion, the rich heritage of our saints and scholars, to beautify their shrines, to preserve historical monuments.

In short, the scientific and spiritual works of our great scientists are a noble call to do good deeds and guide mankind to the right path. The relevance of his works in any period does not lose its essence. On the contrary, the development of the country will continue to play an unparalleled programmatic role in the development of the youth. Therefore, it is both a duty and an obligation for each of us to study these rare heritages, to study them deeply, to propagate them to the world community, to pass them on to future generations, and to do good deeds as worthy heirs to our great ancestors.

Abdullah Avloni, one of the above-mentioned nationalist and enlightened devotees, called upbringing "*Upbringing*" pedagogy, that is, the science of child rearing. For a child to be healthy and happy, it is to bring him up well, to keep his body clean, to correct his profession from an early age, to teach him good manners, to protect him from bad manners" [2, p. 12] According to him, upbringing begins from the day a child is born and lasts until the end of his life. Upbringing consists of two parts - family and school upbringing. Proper family-oriented

upbringing is the foundation for the next stage, and conversely, if there is no focus on family upbringing, this situation will slow down the educational work in the school. Abdullah Avloni gives a new interpretation of the relationship between parents and children.

He condemns punishment that offends the child's senses, harms the child's emotions, and oppresses him or her spiritually. He believes that it is necessary to love the child and to influence him skillfully, to express his duty through persuasion [2, p. 14]: *Who does Where is it made? The question arises. To this question, "the first home upbringing. This is the mother's duty. Secondary school and madrasa education. It is the duty of the father, the teacher, the teacher, and the government", and one person says, "Which mothers do you mean, ignorant mothers? Where do they get the education they don't have? That word hurts the heart, it burns the heart."*

At the same time, the author emphasizes that education and upbringing are a whole process: *"He studied from the cradle to the grave". The meaning of this hadith is a proof for us. "The happiness of every nation, the peace and prosperity of nations depend on the good upbringing of young people", said one judge.*

From his pedagogical point of view, Abdullah Avloni divides education into three types: physical education, mental education and moral education. He also emphasizes that they are inextricably linked. According to the author, in order to have a healthy mind, good morals, knowledge and enlightenment, it is necessary to train the body. *"Keeping your body healthy and strong is one of the most important things you can do. Because to read, to teach, to learn, to teach, you need a strong, disease-free body. Physical training also helps in mental training. The body and the soul are like the skin on the right side of a robe". If the body is not adorned with cleanliness, if it is not protected from bad habits, it is like putting on a robe and washing the lining, which always hits the dirt on it. You need a strong, healthy body to train your mind. That's why parents should not neglect their children when they are sick, but should see a doctor as soon as possible".*

It is a very important and sacred duty to develop children's thinking skills. That is why our great scholars paid special attention to intellectual education. Avloni, referring to the wisdom and affirmations, says the following about the education of thought: *"Thought makes a person virtuous and zealous. This education needs the help of teachers, and the strength, beauty and breadth of thought depends on the education of the teacher".*

Abdullah Avloni considers the mind to be *"the perfect, the only murshid of human beings". "The more, the cheaper, and the more valuable the mind in the shadow of science and experience,"* he said. According to the author, the mind is a quality that only a human being has, and the adornment of the world is intelligent people. That is why the author urges people to rely on reason and discussion in every work, to weigh every work and event on the scales of reason and to carry it out in its place and time. The mind, which is the key to human development, develops through knowledge and experience. It takes effort and perseverance to acquire knowledge. According to Avloni, *"science is like the core of an almond. To get it, you have to separate the core from the shell. Science is a very high and sacred quality for human beings. It pierces our minds like a sword. A man without knowledge is like a tree without fruit".*

The writer is well aware of the role of science in the development of society. That's why he urges young people to learn the secrets of science, to understand the essence of events. He especially

says that reading books is very useful, that there is a lot of wisdom in books, and that there is no better friend in the world than books.

Speaking about the practical significance of science, Abdullah Avloni said: *“The benefits of science are so great that it is impossible to describe it. He will save us from the darkness of ignorance. It brings us to the world of culture, humanity, enlightenment, turns us away from bad deeds and evil deeds, and makes us virtuous.”* According to him, everyone should be able to apply science and profession in life, so that science can benefit society. He praises those who can put their knowledge into practice, calling them wise people. The author's idea of applying science in practice has not lost its relevance today. As a proof of this, I consider it appropriate to quote the following opinion of our esteemed President Sh.M. Mirziyoev: *“Based on my experience, my advice to you is: Appreciate science, strive for science! Don't waste a second! Youth is the most precious period of life. Never forget that science and knowledge are treasures that will not burn, will not sink, and will not be taken away from you!”* [3].

Abdullah Avloni's views on the national language in education are noteworthy: *“The mirror life of every nation in the world is language and literature”*. He stressed that everyone should know their native language perfectly and works hard for the development of the national literary language. *“Losing the national language is losing the spirit of the nation,”* he said. That is why he calls on young people to be worthy heirs to our rich cultural heritage and national values, which have a history of thousands of years.

O mother tongue, my dear,  
 Compliment my soul, my mercy,  
 You've been around since I was born,  
 Don't wake up, my dear.  
 You taught me science and manners,  
 I am a unique writer and teacher.  
 You lift the spirits of the nation  
 My most holy cabbage sultan.

Avloni pays special attention to the culture of communication and etiquette. He emphasizes the importance of the word in defining human dignity, emphasizing the meaning of the word, and says: *The wise know the thoughts and intentions of the heart, the knowledge and the power, the dignity and worth of what one speaks”*.

The writer encourages young people to think of every word, to use it in its proper place, to make the speech beautiful and meaningful, and to refrain from speaking when necessary. At the same time, the author advises to listen carefully to the words of others, to learn from their speech: *“If the word is in accordance with reason and wisdom and does not benefit himself or the hearer, then among the bees g A dry murmur like a squeaking squash is nothing more than a headache. Many of the hardships we face come from our soft tongues. That's why they say, "Think more, talk less." It is also said that the best of languages is the one who speaks fluently, and the best of words is the one who speaks knowingly and thoughtfully.*

When you speak, speak kind words,  
 Otherwise, it's best to keep quiet.

Good thoughts, good thoughts,  
 Otherwise, it's better to be dumb.  
 If you work, work well,  
 Otherwise, it's better to be idle.

In Abdullah Avloni's pedagogical views, the issue of morality is again at the forefront. He emphasizes the great role of moral education in human life and the need to educate children from an early age. According to the author, if the upbringing is not given in time, the child will not be affected by the upbringing once the worldview is formed:

If you take a young child of a bird,  
 Let's start with the upbringing,  
 Take a your mother,  
 No, if a person is always ready.  
 Necessary upbringing means from youth,  
 It must be great to eat,  
 Egur is a trouble-free man,  
 The knot is burning.

According to Abdullah Avloni, the social environment and family conditions play an important role in the formation of moral qualities in a child. Those who have established true human morality have a positive effect on the upbringing of young people to be compassionate, consequential, sincere and polite.

According to Abdullah Avloni, young people should not be limited to the acquisition of knowledge, but should adhere to the rules of ethics in life, in communication with people. One should always live with the desire to do well to others, to serve the interests of society and the people. If a person wants to have a good name in this world, he should always do good deeds, not hurt people, refrain from bad deeds, and follow the example of good people. While praising good, the writer considers evil to be the greatest defect of man, a defect that leads him astray.

Avloni considers humility as a sign of humanity, encourages young people to be humble in life, not to succumb to arrogance: *"Pride, arrogance degrades a person, disregards him among the people, even if he has knowledge and a state, a monetary value - It will not be worth it,"* he said.

In his pedagogical views, Abdullah Avloni also pays special attention to courage [4, p. 71]. He understands courage in a broad sense. Courage includes the qualities of courage, perseverance, endurance. The most important characteristic of a person is his conscience. Abdullah Avloni spoke about conscience, one of the most beautiful human qualities, and called on his contemporaries to be conscientious. He sees conscience as the true measure of the human mind and thought. The author's *"conscience is a clear mirror of everyone's actions and deeds, and the one who looks in the mirror is trying to correct his own faults and shortcomings, and will not have time to look for the faults and shortcomings of others"*, - he describes the conscience and emphasizes that everyone is accountable to their own conscience, which is a testament to Avloni's talented coaching.

Abdullah Avloni pays special attention to educating young people in the spirit of patriotism. According to her, the Motherland is as sacred as a mother. It is the child's duty to appreciate and respect him, to share his joys and sorrows, to share his sorrows.

Homeland, homeland, if my soul dies from my body,  
Don't worry; I'll be home for generations to come.  
I'm not worried about the dust, I'm scared,  
I mean, I'm the ruler of my homeland.  
I was born and raised in this country,  
I don't care if he dies.

*“It is well known that many of our pilgrims who sold their gardens and courtyards to Arabia, our most sacred place of worship, will return to their homeland,” he said. The reason is that the power that pulls them is the love of their homeland”.*

## CONCLUSION

To conclude, the enlightened writer Abdullah Avloni has a broad view of all important aspects of education. His views on this issue are closely linked with the psyche, lifestyle and national values of the Uzbek people, so that his rich literary and pedagogical heritage is a valuable source in the development of national pedagogy. In addition, as the President Sh.M.Mirziyoev said: the great literary heritage of our ancestors enriches the lives of young people in the spirit of patriotism, citizenship, tolerance, respect for the law, national and universal values, able to resist harmful influences and currents play an important role in nurturing strong beliefs and attitudes. The unique and unique scientific and spiritual heritage of our great ancestors should become a living program for us. This immortal legacy will always be with us and will always give us strength and inspiration. First of all, we need to irrigate the national education system in this spirit. To do this, our scientists and specialists, our esteemed scholars, must convey this spiritual treasure to today's generations in a simple and understandable, attractive form [1].

As Abdullah Avloni said: “Education is for us a matter of life or death, salvation or destruction, happiness or disaster”.

## REFERENCES:

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