



ARTISTIC CHARACTERISTICS OF ABDULLA AVLONI'S WORKS

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Abstract:

This article examines the artistic features of the poems in "Gulistan School" in the "First Teacher" and "Second Teacher" included in the four-part collection of "Literature or folk poems" by Abdullah Avloni, the educational value of the work is given.

Keywords: Artistic, "Literature or folk poetry", poetry, behavior, classical, educational, moral, educational.

ABSTRACT

This paper presents the results of geomechanical studies of the siltstone massif carried out in the right-bank experimental adit at the site of the Pskemskaya HPP dam. Primary shear experiments were carried out at the following 6 normal pressures on the stamp σ : 0.5 MPa; 1.0 MPa; 1.5 MPa; 2.0 MPa, 2.5 MPa and 3.0 MPa.

Keywords: stamp, strength, ultimate strength, siltstone, shear, shear angle, cracks.

Introduction

The main idea of every artist's works is the issue of raising mature and all-round potential youth. 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.

Addullah Awlani acquired Arabic and Persian languages during independent reading in his youth. Along with active participation in press work, he named the first book of the four-part collection "Literature or National Poems" as "The First Teacher" and "The Second Teacher". Dozens of poems, poetic stories and parables in these works form the first pages of Uzbek children's poetry. For example, in the poet's poem "Call 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 tells you.

Everyone began to do their work,



Take care of your school.

Get your books with enthusiasm,

Run quickly on the path of knowledge.

According to the poet, it is dawn, it is time to wake up from sleep has acquired a symbolic meaning. First of all, the sun rose in the morning through the fence, it wakes up a sleeping child with its rays, and also the morning waking up birds and rodents, children and calves early, daily as well as encourage them to "work" and give books and notebooks to little boys and girls it is understood that he is calling to seek the path of knowledge. Besides, waking up from the sleep of ignorance and carelessness in the content of the poem, realizing one's identity there is also a feeling. In the poem "School" from "The Second Teacher", the poet's appeal to young readers-school students is felt:

The school house is safe and sound,

School life is eternal,

The soul of the school

Study hard, boy!

In the poem, the school is peace, a house of safety, a source of life, good for hearts, while being described as a place of enlightenment, it is also a house of morality, It is interpreted as a gift of God and a strange gulshan. Author's "School

These thoughts logically continue in the poem "School" from the book Gulistoni:

Firdawsi is a mad school, a soul school for fools,

Appreciate the one who knows, a pharmacy school.

Sorrow is a school for the ignorant, little school for the lazy,

A school with a true spirit for good people.

My dear, you study at school, you don't have a school,

For you, my generation, the garden is a school [4; 203]

It is no coincidence that the similar poem "School" is found in A. Avloni's book "Literature or National Poems Part 2". New aspects of the definition of the school are highlighted in it.

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 learn, and in the second poem, he compares who benefits and harms the school; and the third poem mentions not the special interests of the school, but the benefits it brings to the nation and the country.

Abdulla Avloni describes his sincere thoughts to children in playful lines, as well as serious comments about the Motherland and its fate.

In particular, the poem "Vatan" describes the delights and riches of the motherland. At the same time, there is a sad lament about the motherly, dear girl:

You are our mother! You are our wonderful mother!

You are our living room!

Think for yourself if you can be sold

If you have a language, tell your wishes in order!..

We buy and sell, drowning in sadness,

Lying in the rubble like an owl.



The poet is in the swamp of ignorance of our country, which was a flower of enlightenment in the past lamenting the sinking, he emphasizes that our homeland is becoming more and more ruined, that only knowledge can save people from this sorrow. In this sense, the poet's poems "Promoting knowledge", "Ignorance", "My dreams from the future", "Greetings to the nation" were written as an address to the children of the nation.

In general, Abdulla Avloni wrote lines in the style of a pandnoma about the nature of knowledge and the consequences of ignorance in the books "The First Teacher" and "The Second Teacher", suitable for the thinking of young readers, while the poems, stories and parables in "School Gulistan" are socially relevant. It becomes clear that it also covers problems. After all, in such poems, along with calling the young generation to enlightenment, the purpose of educating them to be patriotic and loyal to their nation and country is also intended.

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