

**ABDULLA AVLONIY'S ENLIGHTENMENT ACTIVITY AND
METHODS OF TEACHING THE WORK "TURKIY GULISTON
YOXUD AXLOQ"**

Karimova Arujan Kurbonali qizi

National Pedagogical University of Uzbekistan named after Nizami

Faculty of Philology, 2nd-year student

aruzankarimova458@gmail.com

Abstract: *This article examines the enlightenment activity of Abdulla Avloniy, one of the prominent representatives of the Jadid movement, and highlights its social significance. The study analyzes Avloniy's role in the Jadid movement, his efforts toward educational reform, his contribution to the development of new-method schools, and the importance of his pedagogical and literary heritage in the spiritual advancement of society. Particular attention is paid to the moral and educational ideas presented in works such as "Turkiy Guliston Yoxud Axloq" and their role in educating the younger generation as morally mature individuals. The article substantiates that Avloniy's enlightenment views played a crucial role in shaping national consciousness and promoting the development of science, education, and culture.*

Keywords: *Abdulla Avloniy, enlightenment, educational reform, new-method schools, pedagogical heritage, national consciousness, moral education, social significance.*

Introduction

At the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century, the Jadid movement that emerged in the socio-cultural life of Turkestan marked an important stage of national awakening. One of the leading representatives of this movement was Abdulla Avloniy, who made a significant contribution to increasing public awareness, introducing modern methods of education, and renewing social consciousness through his multifaceted activities. Abdulla Avloniy was not only a writer and pedagogue but also an active public figure who deeply cared about the progress of the nation. Abdulla Avloniy is recognized as one of the major figures of Uzbek enlightenment and the Jadid movement. He is known as a pedagogue, writer, poet, playwright, and public activist. His activities were aimed at liberating Turkestan society from ignorance and leading it toward progress through science, education, and culture. Through his literary works, textbooks, and practical educational activities, he sought to spiritually renew society and to educate the younger generation in the spirit of national and universal values.

Avloniy's views on education and upbringing are closely connected with the mentality and national values of the Uzbek people. His rich heritage continues to serve as a valuable source for the development of education and upbringing, the dissemination of moral values among students, and the formation of spiritually mature youth, which fully corresponds to the demands of the present time. Today, the relevance of this topic lies in the necessity of studying the enlightenment ideas of leading Jadids such as Ismail Gasprinsky and his contemporaries, preserving their scientific heritage, and understanding their contribution to our modern spiritual life. It is well known that Jadidism initially emerged as an enlightenment movement. Therefore, its representatives began their activities by opening schools, writing textbooks, and publishing periodicals. These efforts can be regarded as the first decisive steps toward enlightening the nation.

Methodology

It is widely acknowledged that every state and nation possesses its own spiritual identity. In today's rapidly developing society, enhancing spirituality remains one of the most important and ever-relevant issues. One of the most effective ways to develop national spirituality is the study of historical, literary, and scholarly works that embody the nation's past and cultural heritage. Uzbek literature is rich in such works. Among them are Abdulla Avloniy's textbooks created for schools, including "Adabiyot Yoxud Milliy She'rlar", "Birinchi Muallim", "Ikkinchi Muallim", "Turkiy Guliston Yoxud Axloq", and "Maktab Gulistoni". Avloniy's "Turkiy Guliston Yoxud Axloq" is considered one of the most significant examples of Uzbek enlightenment literature. The work is rich in moral, educational, and national ideas and occupies a special place in school literary education. Published in 1913, this book was intended as a moral guide for young people, aiming to instill ethical values in their upbringing. It promotes virtues such as honesty, purity, diligence, patience, patriotism, and the pursuit of knowledge and enlightenment. Initially written at the suggestion of Munavvarqori Abdurashidxonov, the leader of the Jadids, and several other pedagogues, the work provides valuable opportunities for developing effective teaching methods. While studying this work, students develop moral thinking, a conscious attitude toward life, human virtues, and respect for national values. Lessons can be organized around themes such as "The Role of Morality in Social Life," "The Opposition Between Knowledge and Ignorance," "The Importance of Honesty in Human Life," and "Love for the Homeland as the Highest Value." These topics become more meaningful when taught through discussions, creative tasks, dramatizations, and literary analysis. When teaching "Turkiy Guliston Yoxud Axloq," it is essential not to limit instruction to traditional methods but to incorporate modern and interactive teaching techniques. This approach ensures students' active participation in the learning process and develops their independent thinking and ability

to draw life-related conclusions. For example, the INSERT strategy allows students to work actively with the text by marking information and expressing their attitudes during reading. Venn diagrams enable the comparison of Avloniy's moral ideas with modern values, identifying similarities and differences. Group work methods involve dividing the text into sections and assigning each group the task of analyzing a specific chapter. As a result, students develop skills in presenting ideas, teamwork, and responsibility. Role-playing activities help dramatize moral situations, fostering empathy, creativity, and critical thinking. These methods not only reinforce knowledge but also play an important role in shaping students' moral awareness, understanding national values, and developing independent reasoning. In this process, the teacher does not act merely as a source of information but rather as a guide and facilitator, which is one of the fundamental principles of modern education. Abdulla Avloniy emphasized that literature has a direct influence on the human soul and possesses the power to provide moral education. Therefore, in his works, he skillfully combined artistic expression with educational goals, presenting moral ideas in an impactful and persuasive manner. This quality makes Avloniy's works especially valuable and relevant for school literary education. To achieve effectiveness in teaching Avloniy's works, it is advisable to employ various pedagogical approaches. In particular, the problem-based learning method encourages students to think independently about the content of the text by creating discussion-oriented situations through carefully designed questions based on the work. For example, questions such as "Why does Avloniy present morality and knowledge as inseparably connected?" or "Do the vices identified by the writer still occur in today's society?" activate students' analytical thinking. The use of interactive methods also revitalizes the teaching process. Through techniques such as brainstorming, Venn diagrams, and the INSERT strategy, students' engagement increases, while their logical and critical thinking skills are developed. Such an approach does not limit the lesson to the mere transmission of information but directs it toward discussion, reflection, and drawing conclusions. Role-playing and dramatization methods contribute to the development of students' imaginative thinking, speech culture, and teamwork skills. Presenting key episodes of the work through staged performances allows students to perceive moral ideas more deeply and emotionally. An integrative approach also plays an important role in studying Avloniy's works. Linking the author's writings with subjects such as history, native language, geography, and moral education broadens students' intellectual horizons. In particular, correlating historical figures and events mentioned in the texts with history lessons not only enriches the content of the class but also encourages students to acquire additional knowledge about these personalities. At this point, it is appropriate to consider the methods of teaching "Turkiy Guliston Yoxud

Axloq” included in the 10th-grade literature curriculum. In this work, concepts such as upbringing, manners, patriotism, love for knowledge, honesty, and responsibility occupy a central place. Avloniy interprets morality as the foundation of personal development and puts forward the idea that “education is a matter of either life or death.” From this perspective, the work is significant not only as a literary text but also as a pedagogical source.

When teaching the work in the classroom, it is advisable to adhere to the following methodological principles:

Systematic and sequential approach – studying the chapters based on the logical sequence of moral concepts;

Consideration of learners’ age characteristics – interpreting the content in accordance with students’ age and cognitive level;

Integration of theory and practice – enriching moral ideas with real-life examples;

Activating approach – transforming students from passive listeners into active participants.

The use of modern pedagogical technologies in teaching the work increases effectiveness. These include:

Discussion and question – answer methods, which are essential for understanding moral concepts;

Analytical work with the text, aimed at identifying key ideas, keywords, and conclusions;

Problem-based learning, which develops thinking through questions such as “What consequences might arise in society if there is no moral upbringing?”;

Comparative method, comparing Avloniy’s views with contemporary moral values.

If these principles are properly implemented in the teaching process, the following competencies can be developed in students while studying the work:

- 1.the ability to think morally and make ethical judgments;
- 2.the development of social responsibility and civic awareness;
- 3.respect for national and universal values;
- 4.the ability to draw independent conclusions.

Results

“Turkiy Guliston Yoxud Axloq” is regarded as an outstanding example of Uzbek literature. Structurally, the work was created as a response (nazira) to the famous “Gulistan” by the great thinker Shaykh Muslihiddin Sa’di Shirazi. Raising future generations, instilling moral and ethical education, encouraging goodness, and preventing evil can be achieved only through proper upbringing.

In this regard, Abdulla Avloniy's definition of pedagogy is highly consistent with modern interpretations: "Education is pedagogy," that is, the science of educating a child. In the work, Avloniy also expresses thoughtful views on what educators themselves should be like: "Those who provide education are like physicians; just as a doctor treats the illness in a patient's body, an educator must cure the ailment of ignorance in a child's being by administering the remedy of 'good character' from within and the remedy of 'purity' from without." He further explains how proper upbringing should be provided: "For a child's health and happiness, one must provide good education, keep the body pure, correct the path from an early age, teach good qualities, and raise the child by protecting them from bad traits." Avloniy continues by emphasizing that upbringing has a powerful influence on the formation of moral character. Some claim that education has no effect on morality and that people grow up exactly as they were created, asserting that human nature does not change; however, Avloniy firmly rejects this view, stating that education undoubtedly influences morality. The Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) said: "Seek knowledge from the cradle to the grave." These ideas are further illustrated through the analysis of the following four-line poem included in the work:

Ey, Otalar! Jonlaringizdan suchuk farzandingiz,
G'ayrat aylang o'tmasun vaqt-zamoni tarbiyat,
Moyayi zili xumodur tarbiyatning soyasi
Bizda anqo tuxmidek yo'q oshyoni tarbiyat.

Discussion

This poetic passage is characteristic of enlightenment literature, in which education is interpreted as a crucial factor in societal development. By directly addressing parents, the author emphasizes the decisive role of the family in upbringing. The rhetorical appeal "O fathers!" indicates that education is not merely an individual matter but a social responsibility. The poem places particular emphasis on the factor of time. The line "Let not the time for upbringing pass" highlights that education is a process that cannot be postponed. From a pedagogical perspective, childhood and adolescence are decisive stages in personality development, a concept that the author conveys through artistic expression. The metaphor "the shadow of education" symbolically depicts education as a source of protection, stability, and moral shelter in a person's life, serving as a mechanism that safeguards individuals from negative social influences. Scientifically and pedagogically, education is thus evaluated as a factor that ensures balance in a person's moral, social, and intellectual development.

The image of the “egg of the anqa” in the final line carries a critical connotation. Through this image, the author sharply expresses the lack of a favorable environment and a systematic approach to education within society. This strengthens the author’s social critique and demonstrates that education is not only a family issue but also a problem of state and societal significance.

Conclusion

In conclusion, Abdulla Avloniy’s “Turkiy Guliston Yoxud Axloq” is a high achievement of Uzbek enlightenment literature, in which issues of moral education are addressed on the basis of national and universal values. In the work, the author presents ideas about human perfection, the importance of knowledge and enlightenment, good and bad behavior, patriotism, and social responsibility in a simple yet impactful manner. The core message of the work is that societal development can be ensured primarily through the upbringing of educated and morally refined individuals. “Turkiy Guliston Yoxud Axloq” has not lost its relevance in today’s educational process. Its moral perspectives serve as an important source for educating the younger generation as well-rounded individuals and for shaping national consciousness and spiritual values. Therefore, studying and promoting this work within the education system is of great significance not only from a literary but also from an educational standpoint. Teaching “Turkiy Guliston Yoxud Axloq” in the classroom plays a vital role in students’ moral and ethical development. Teaching the work using modern pedagogical methods contributes to the formation of qualities characteristic of a morally mature individual in the younger generation. For this reason, the work should be taught continuously and systematically within the education system.

REFERENCES

- 1.A.Avloniy. Turkiy Guliston yoxud axloq, Toshkent “Yoshlar matbuoti” 2024 yil – 99-bet.
- 2.A.Avloniy. She’rlar, pedagogik asarlar, drama, maqolalar va sayohatnoma, Qayta nashr. Toshkent “Zabarjad media” 2024 yil – 367-bet.
3. M.S.Salayeva va b. Umumiy pedagogika. – Toshkent “Nodirabegim” 2021.
4. Husanboyeva. Q. Adabiyot o’qitish metodikasi. Toshkent “Shafolat nur fayz” nashriyoti – 2020 yil 339-bet.
5. Seydanov.Q. Adabiyot 10-sinf darsligi. Toshkent “O‘zbekiston” nashriyoti – 2022 yil 310-bet.