

AESOP'S FALLS AND THEIR LESSONS

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Annotation: This article discusses Aesop's fables and their educational and instructive aspects.

Keywords: Didactic literature, prov verbs, wisdom, Greek gods, rulers.

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматриваются басни Эзопа и их образовательно-поучительные аспекты

Ключевые слова: Дидактическая литература, пословицы, мудрость, греческие боги правители.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolda Ezop masallari va uning tarbiyaviy, ibratli tomonlari haqida fikr yuritilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Didaktik adabiyot, masal, hikmat, yunon xudolari, hukmdorlar.

It is known from time immemorial that our great people have been using and supporting examples of folk art for years. In particular, narratives, fairy tales, proverbs, parables, and riddles are considered very useful, effective and instructive for the people. An idea expressed through a proverb or parable. A simple message is certainly more effective than the content conveyed in the form of information, and it will remain in your memory for a long time. With this in mind, the first president of our country, I. Karimov, in his works entitled "High spirituality - invincible power" they say: "...proverbs did not appear for nothing, they are also an expression of a certain truth." Usually, people with deep life experience speak like this. Europeans call this way of speaking "Aesop's speech" or "Aesop on language". "Why did such an expression appear?", "Who is Aesop?" It is natural to have such questions. In order to find answers to these questions, we need to turn to ancient Greece, that is, to the history of the countries included in the modern world maps under the name of Greece and Macedonia, as well as the history of the old states and cities in those areas.

According to legends, in the 6th century BC, when the slavery system prevailed in Greece, he grew up among the slaves 2 - Literature, Part I. It turns out that there was an extremely intelligent, but very ugly, ugly sage, and he was called Aesop. He originally came from the country of Phrygia at that time, and as a result of the wars, he was enslaved and came to Greece. Aesop made the problems of his masters easier with his intelligence and ingenuity, gained respect and attention. Eventually freeing himself from slavery, he served in the court of Croesus, king of Lydia, and then rose to the rank of treasurer in the kingdom of Lycurgus, king of Babylon. Later, his envious enemies shot him off a cliff in the city of Delphi because of his honesty, justice, and sarcastic tongue.

The information about Aesop's life came through the narratives and exemplary stories written down by the chroniclers of that period and subsequent centuries. About 500 of his fables were collected in ancient times, made into a book under the name "Aesop's Fables" and spread all over the world as wisdom teachings. The narrations about the great storyteller are also very instructive.

For example, it is narrated in one of the scholars that when Aesop's master went on a journey, he ordered his slaves to take a load and carry it. When Aesop comes to the teacher and asks them to give him a lighter load, the slaves allow him to choose for himself. Aesop goes and selects a box of bread that four men can barely lift. Everyone around him laughs at him, asks for something light, and mocks him as a fool for choosing the heaviest burden. His master praises Aesop when he sees him hitting himself with a heavy load.

In fact, Aesop felt that they were going on a long journey, and acted with a long view. After walking a little way, when the day reaches noon, everyone stops and sits down to eat. Then Aesop distributes bread from the box that he brought to everyone, making his burden twice as light. When they go to the evening and eat again, the rest of the bread in the box also shares, and the other slaves continue to carry the load to the destination with difficulty. Or the storytellers tell another example: when Aesop's master arrives on the island of Samos, he sells him to the famous local philosopher Xanthos. Aesop saves Xanthos in the most difficult situations, solves a puzzle that no one can solve, and shows loyalty to his master. But Xanthos was a very easy-going, easy-going man. One day, he was having a good time with his brothers and drunkenly claimed that a person can do anything. Then one of his brothers asked Xanthos, "Can a man drink the sea?" - he asks. "Why can't I, I can drink the sea too," said Xanthos. He was so drunk that he didn't know himself. Then his brother played a bet with him and agreed that whoever loses will give all his property to the winner. The next day, his brother, who had put a pledge on Xanthos's house, called the prominent people of the shaham to testify and took them with him. Xanthos falls at Aesop's feet and begs to be saved. Then Aesop instructs his master and says: "Don't go back on your words. Go to the seashore and order them to bring you a cup of sea water in front of all your witnesses, and ask your master again about the terms of the bail. Then tell them that the waters of many rivers and tributaries will flow into the sea. I bet on drinking only sea water. Therefore, tell my brother Awwal to separate the water from those rivers and tributaries, and after that I will drink sea water." Thus, Xanthos wins the bet with the help of the philosopher Aesop. However, after getting out of danger, he finds a trivial excuse and orders to beat Aesop, who asked him to free himself from slavery for helping him. It can be seen from this story that no matter how intelligent, resourceful, and loyal the slaves were in the era of slavery, the fate of the slave was very sad. Despite the fact that he saved his master in the most difficult moment, instead of being grateful to him, he refused to admit his stupidity and stupidity and ordered to punish the slave. At the same time, these stories taken from the life of Aesop show how wise and noble he was, how he can deal with knowledge and judgment in any situation. These are stories about Aesop's life lessons, his past and human characteristics. At the same time, if you get to know Aesop's fables closely, you will read and master many lessons and lessons that you will always need in your life, and you will draw extremely useful conclusions. The shepherd let his goats out into the pasture. At one point, he saw that his goats were grazing with wild goats. The next day, due to bad weather, the goat could not be taken to the pasture as usual: it had to be fed in the cave. The shepherd poured it abundantly on the wild goats with the intention of training them, as if he had given them to his goats only in the name of the shepherd. The next day, when the weather cleared, the goats ran away towards the mountain. The shepherd began to say to the breadwinners who did not know good: "Have I not fed you better than my own goats?" The wild goats said: "That's why it was better for us to go further than you. We liked you only yesterday, and you fed us better than your old goats. So, if new people join us tomorrow, will you prefer them to us?" In Aesop's work SHEPHERD WITH WILD GOATS, new friends are devoted to making friends with those who prefer old ones. Because when you make new friends, you will

also be enriched by old ones. Alqissa, you too about your friends and loved ones think about it. At the same time, understand your attitude to friends.

The concept of loyalty and loyalty to a friend should always come together with the word friendship. A person can get into many difficult situations and face various trials during his life. In such a situation, you are far from those who think only of their own interests and leave you alone or make friends with other people. Our great grandfather Hazrat Alisher Navoi in his educational and moral work entitled "Mahbub ul-Qulub", i.e. "The Beloved of My Heart" says the following about loyalty and loyalty to a friend: A friend does not like what he does not like. Even if he is ready to die for his friend, he will not make his friend a partner in this work." . Not with dry nonsense or admonitions, but with the help of conditional-symbolic narration, it expresses a life event that can happen and meet in a form of great educational value. Aesop's fables can be called a lesson that embodies the high and ugly characteristics of people.

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