

THE INFLUENCE OF AESOP'S PARABLES ON THE SPIRITUAL AND ENLIGHTENED LIFE OF THE EAST

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ABSTRACT

It is clear to all of us that there is no one in the world who has not heard or read about the parables of the Aesop. His parables are known not only for adventure, but also for their educational value throughout the Eastern and Western worlds. In this article, you will learn about the influence and place of Aesop's parables.

Keywords: influence, spiritual and enlightened life, fabulist, parables of the Aesop, slave, legendary genre, fables.

INTRODUCTION

The legendary Aesop is actually a fabulist who lived in the 6th century BC. So far, it is unknown whether it actually existed or whether the image was collective. The most reliable version states that Aesop was a slave freed and killed by the Delphians (inhabitants of the ancient Greek city). Aesop created legends because he was a slave and it was dangerous for him to express his opinion directly. It was his allegorical "Aesopian language." And people told a lot of funny stories about how he became a slave, from whom, and what came out of him.

He was by nature, so to speak, a slave: first, he was a barbarian, and second, a whim. He was a Phrygian from Asia Minor, and the Phrygians, according to the firm belief of the Greeks, were only fit to be slaves. And he looked like this: a cauldron-like head, a snub nose, thick lips, short arms, a humble back, a swollen abdomen. But the gods rewarded him with the art of speech, sharp wit, and the creation of legends.

The master immediately hurried to get rid of the spoken slave and took the slave trader Aesop with another batch of slaves to the slave market on the island of Samos. They began to divide the loads into pieces, asking Aesop's companions, "I am here, weak, give me that basket of bread," and pointing to the largest and heaviest. They laughed at him, but gave up. However, at the first stop, when all the bread had been eaten, the Aesop's basket immediately became lighter, and the rest of the slaves were as heavy as the rest of their bags and boxes. It was then that it became clear that the mind of the stranger would not be disturbed. There is no other way but to admire Aesop's success. Many works of Oriental literature derive their symbolism from Aesop, for example, the image of the fox is in some sense correct, but Aesop did not deceive with bad intentions, he was in the way of good and in order to make his life easier used ideas.

The common philosopher Xanthus lived on the island of Samos. He saw three slaves for sale: two were beautiful, and the third was Aesop. He said, "What can you do?" The first is, "All work!" , the other said, "All work!" but Aesop said, "Nothing!" He replied: "How so?" "But as my comrades already know, they left me nothing." "Do you want me to buy you?" "Are you interested in what I need? Buy me as a consultant then ask. "-" Are you always so talkative? "" They pay more for the birds they talk to. "" You're not a bird, you're capricious. "" The barrels in the basement are ugly, too, and the wine in them excellent." Xanthus was surprised and bought Aesop.

One day a feast was organized, and after dinner they began to drink wine. Xanthus got drunk and started talking, "A man can do anything!" "Do you drink the sea?" - "I drink!" We made money. In the morning, Xanthus awoke, terrified by such shame. Aesop: "Do you want me to help you?" - "Help!" - "When you go to the beach with the judges and the spectators, you say: I promised to drink the sea, but I did not promise the rivers that flow into it; Let my opponent block all the rivers flowing into the sea, and then I will drink it!" "Xanthus did so and everyone was amazed at his wisdom.

Aesop asked Xanthus many times for his release but received an answer and he still lived long, wrote legends, visited the king of Babylon and the Egyptians, and also attended the banquet of the seven sages. He died in Delphi.

Towards the 20th century, the image of Aesop spreads, and if it really did exist, then it becomes clear that just as the Brothers Grimm collected fairy tales, he also collected legends from the popular wisdom of the people. Aesop's fables have survived. They are collected in a collection, but not the author's authenticity and the expression of his own philosophical thoughts.

What are the parables of Aesop?

Aesop's Fables is a collection of prose containing no less than 400 legends. Legend has it that during the time of Aristophanes in Athens, children were taught according to a wise collection of Aesopian fables.

What is unique about the collection? The presentation of the texts is significant in that it is boring, without literary gloss, but extremely comprehensible. Of course, unscrupulous writers do not acknowledge this fact.

It all started in the 3rd century BC. The first to rewrite Aesop's fables was the ancient Greek philosopher Demetrius of Fals. However, this first processing was lost.

In the first century AD, Emperor Augustus narrated the tales of Aesop in a unique way, with verses. He added a few of his thoughts and good combinations. However, an important feature of the translation was the Latin language, which allowed many authors to use the works of Fedrus in later centuries.

In the 2nd century AD, the ancient Greek writer Babrius began to read and translate the fables of Aesop. It was his translations that formed the basis of the legendary creativity (some historians call Bobri the real author of the collection).

Early 5th century AD Avian, a well-known Roman poet and fabulist, introduced 42 legends to the community. At the moment, it is impossible to determine whether he took plots from August's fables, only that it is known that Avian's tales, while very popular, were not highly artistic.

Years and centuries passed, and the legends of the ego became “ice” for famous writers and fabulists such as Jean Lafontaine, Leo Tolstoy, and even Ivan Krylov. Aesop's fables have been translated by other authors: Gasparov, Smirnov, Alekseev. However, it was Krylov's tales that became the standard of the modern legendary genre, as they had a folding, high literary value. As it turns out, all the familiar Krylov stories are simply taken from a collection of folk wisdom called The fables of Aesop. After reading the translations of other authors, you will see many similarities, but we are in no hurry to condemn Krylov. It is important that his tales are understandable to children, written in a language they understand, while other authors have tried to preserve the heritage rather than raise children.

Aesop was a parable writer. The stories of all the fables, which have been told with different stories for many centuries, were first invented by Aesop: about the wolf and the lamb, about the fox and the vine, as well as about the frogs who asked the king. His name is so intertwined with the word "legend" that when any writer acquires a composition of fairy tales, he writes in his book: "The Aesopian Legends of a So-and-So Writer."

We know that spirituality is a concept that represents the spiritual world of man. It includes people's philosophical, legal, scientific, artistic, moral, and religious ideas. At the heart of the term spirituality is the word "meaning." It is known that man has an inner and an outer world. The outside world includes her height, appearance, dress, and demeanor. His inner world includes his purpose in life, his thoughts, desires, aspirations, and emotions. That inner world of man is spirituality. Enriching it with artistic resources and life experiences is beneficial in every way. At this point, I want to tell the truth about the role of Aesop's fables in preserving human spirituality and perseverance. Through the parables of the Aesop, we can see the struggle between good and evil, and the fact that good deeds always lead man in the right direction, through the artistic images based on animals. This, of course, increases one's positive influence on people's moral views. Spirituality and morality are intertwined and complementary. After all, the development of a society requires not only its economic development, but also its spiritual growth. Like other forms of social education, the basis of spiritual and moral education is the fiction of educational significance, including the parables of Aesop, which together form a whole idea. Spirituality is an internal positive, spiritual factor that determines the strength, development, opportunities and prospects of the individual, people, state and society.

Aesop's fables, which are short-lived, have an active effect on both the mind and the heart: that is, the content they convey not only evokes various assumptions, but also fills the mind and makes the heart emotional. We all want our children to grow up to be brave and aspiring, religious, faithful and intelligent. Oriental scholars have discovered many educational aspects through Aesop's fables. So, they would only resort to this as a last resort.

Emotions such as friendship, loyalty, fidelity, and betrayal, as expressed in Aesop's fables, were primarily influenced by increased interest. You can't read a parable without being interested in something. First of all, it is good to read the parable according to one's interests. There are fewer benefits to reading a waterfall. A person who understands the meaning of Aesop's parables does not approve of evil and thinks objectively. There is no more important tool in shaping the worldview of children than in Aesop's fables, which are fairy tales and fun. That is

why the first task of parents, teachers and librarians is to instill in the younger generation an interest and love for reading.

Motivation is one of the most powerful tools in shaping one's personality. In order to instill in our children a love and passion for books and parables, we must first treat them properly. There is wisdom in loving literature. First of all, it is a very difficult process to develop in teenagers the desire to read. This issue determines their attitude towards reading.

Curiosity itself is a good reason to read a parable. Children enter the world of books through parables read by their parents and stories they read in elementary school. Therefore, this period requires special attention. It is because that's when the interest in reading begins to take shape what problems he faces to read this book, and how to solve the problem together will increase the child's interest. Having a lively conversation with your child about what you are reading and listening to it will also increase your interest.

As we have said, the influence of Aesop's fables on morality is significant, morality is one of the forms of social consciousness, a set of certain actions and rules that must be followed by people living in a particular society. Morality is reflected in the system of rules of conduct, which regulates the attitude of people to each other, to society, to the state, to the people's property, to the family, to the means of production, to the products of labor. Etiquette - how people behave in the community, how they interact with others, how to organize their life, leisure, in short, what is a person's daily behavior, demeanor, behavior? argues that it should be. More precisely, if morality exists as a person's inner world, beliefs, and virtues, then morality manifests itself in the form of a person's visible attitudes, behaviors, and attitudes. In his day, Aesop was known for his moral parables, but as a slave he had no freedom. We can see in the parables that the task of educating a person spiritually and morally is to form in people a sense of accomplishment. In Aesop's fables, he discusses the complex problems between good and evil, illuminating the path to human perfection. Just as everyone is a world, his morals are very complex. Because it is very difficult to study, know, analyze the external and internal world of a person, especially the world of the soul. It is a state of mind. The best qualities of a perfect human being are: love, compassion, justice, piety, modesty, chastity, fidelity, loyalty, generosity, generosity, faith, and so on. At the same time, these qualities are reflected in the actions of immoral people.

CONCLUSION

In short, Aesop's fables require people to think carefully about how to behave in different situations and to act in accordance with the purpose, so that their rules become habitual, that is, to show this habit in any situation requires. Each person is generally judged on the basis of whether or not his or her activities and activities comply with or violate ethical requirements, rules of life, including state law. In short, Aesop sang in his parables only sincere feelings such as goodness and righteousness. This wonderful treasure is still deeply rooted not only in Eastern but also in Western literature.

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