

INGLIZ TILI DARSLARIDA TEMUR TUZUKLARI VA ALISHER NAVOIY AFORIZMLARIDAN FOYDALANISH VA ULARNING TARBIYAVIY AHAMIYATI.

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Annotatsiya: Dunyoda eng bebaho davlatimiz- bu bizning farzandlarimizdir. Farzand aziz- tarbiyasi undanda muhimroqdir. Biz farzandlarimizni Ona-Vatanga muhabbat, milliy g'urur, yuksak ahloq va manaviyatli, Vatanga sadoqat, ma'naviy me'rosimizga iftixor tuyg'usi, milliy va umuminsoniy qadriyatlar ruhida tarbiyalashimiz lozim. Tarbiyaning eng muhim vazifasi bolani o'zini taniydigan, qalbiga quloq sola oladigan inson qilib ulg'aytirishimiz muhimdir. Ota –ona, o'qituvchi-bu farzandlar uchun tarbiya na'munasidir. Farzandga tarbiya berishda qat'iylik va sabr ahamiyatli o'ringa ega. Farzandni sevish va unga ham sevishni o'rgatish lozim. Shundagina farzandlarimiz hayotdan zavqlanib yashaydi.

Kalit so'zlar: Yoshlik, ishonch, orzu, jasoratga intilish, lirika va romantika, istiqbolning boshlanishi

Alloh bergan farzandingni sev, cho'llaringni Vataningni sev, har bir yaproqni sev, daryodan oqqan suvingni sev, yayrab yashnab turgan tabiatningni sev. Vataningda yashab ijod etgan buyuk allomalarni sev, hayotini senga baxshida etgan ota-onangni sev, senga bilim berib sochi oqargan ustozingni sev, yoshligingda birga o'ynagan do'stlaringni sev, hamma narsani seni qamrab olgan butun dunyoni sev. Yoshlarimizni jamiki narsalarni sevishga o'rgatishimiz lozim.

Yoshlik, bu – orzu. Bu – ishonch, bu – jasoratga intilish, bu – lirika va romantika.

Bu- kelajakka tuzilgan ulkan rejalar. Bu – istiqbolning boshlanishi (N.Xikmat). Yoshlik – balog'at yoshi, o'z – o'zini boshqarish, mustaqil hayotga qadam qo'yish davri. Tug'ilib o'sgan el-yurt qadrini, ota-ona, aka-uka mehrini do'st- o'rtoqlarning oqibatni tushunishi, e'zozlash, hayotda o'zining munosib o'rnini topib olishga intilish davridir. Farzandlarimizga kitobni sevishga, bilimlarni chuqur egallashga, har tamonlama komil inson bo'lishga undashimiz kerak. Yoshlarimizni Vatanga muhabbat ruhini singdirishimiz, yoshlar orasida ijtimoiy – ma'naviy muhitini yaxshilash, ularni ertangi kunga ishonch bilan bunyodkorlik ishlariga da'vat etish, ma'naviya tini yuksaltirishimiz lozim. Biz o'quvchi va talabalarga mavzular tanlaganimizda tarbiyaviy ahamiyatga ega bo'lgan mavzular tanlashimiz kerak. Biz

tanlagan mavzularndan talaba ham ta'lim ,ham tarbiya olsin. Buyuk insonlar hayoti va ijodi ularning o'z maqsadiga erishishda nimalar qilganliklari, ularning hayot so'qmoqlari va natijada erishgan yutuqlari, bizning yoshlarimizga hayotiy maktab bo'lsin.

Navoi was well-known as a literary scholar. He supported poets, scientists, artists. He was a great master of fine arts and knew how to handle a painter's brush himself. He was a very good architect, and designed many schools, hospitals, inns, bridges, roads and channels. His works have entered the treasure of the world literature and have been translated into many languages.

Some examples from his aphorisms.

For the father's life, pay with thine own,

For wrongs to the mother, thy head shall alone.

Sun and moon of thy life are they.

Lighting the pathway night and day.

Boshni fido qilg'il ato boshiga,

Jismni qil sadqa ano qoshiga.

Tun – kuningga aylagali nur fosh,

Birisin oy anglab, birisin quyosh.

Ota- onangni birisini quyosh, birisini oy deb bilgil deb mazmunga boy satrlarni siz va bizga yozib qoldirgan.

A false man is shameless too,

A shameless man is never true.

Vafosizda hayo yo'q,

Hayosizda vafo yo'q.

If something there be which that knowest not,

ask it of him who that knowledge has got;

if thou ask it not because of the pride ,

Though chasteneth thyself, and scornest beside

Bilmaganini so'rab o'rgangan olim,

Orlanib so'ramagan o'ziga zolim.

Good the speech that is graceful and distinct,

Excellent that which is truthful and succinct .

Chin so'z mo'tabar,

Yaxshi so'z muxtasar.

Learning is knowledge acquired in small portions,

As drops make the rivers that flow to the oceans.

Oz-oz o'rganib dono bo'lur,

Qatra-qatra yig'ilib daryo bo'lur.

Spurn the company of those, whose talk is vain ,

But give ear to the wise again and again .

Befoyda so'zni ko'p aytma.

Foydali so'zni ko'p eshituridan qaytma.

Keep thy tongue pure from earliest youth,

Mix not foul lies with immaculate truth .

Chin so'zni yolg'onga chulg'ama,

Chin ayta olur tilni yolg'anga bulg'ama.

Navoiy insonlarni yolg'on gapirmaslikka, har doim bir-biri bilan yaxshi gaplar aytib, yaxshi munosabatda bo'lishga, doimo izlanishda, o'rganishda bo'lishga vafoli, hayoli, farzand hamda ota-onani doimo hurmat qilishga chaqiradi.

Amir Temur was well educated in his family . He was strong and handsome. when he was 12 years old he began to rule over them and besides that he knew how to protect the property and how to own it. In his early years he was interested in State affairs and military activities. He spent much time to a military training and getting the secular education. He was courageous, horse -rider and he knew military affairs very well. His knowledge in geography, medicine, history and astronomy always astonished the scientists . He was a real son of his country and his people , he thought

about them, and decided to go back. He said to his uncle that the country without its leader is a dead body. So he returned to Shahrissayab to defend his region of being ruined. He conquered whole Central Asia. In 1370 he became the single ruler of Movorounnahr and began to unite separate kingdoms to one strong government and he achieved his aim and his ruling lasted during 35 years. Before his military march to one or another Kingdom he suggested peaceful proposals and when these kings were not agree with him Temurlane began his military actions. Thanks to these qualities he differs from other Kings governors. There is a book "Temur-Tuzuki" which describes Temur's life and became famous in the East and in the West and was translated into many foreign languages. The reason of becoming famous of the book is that there were written the ways of ruling the government and the rules of organizing the army and ways of winning battles. This book was very important and useful for many Kings and governors in its time.

The first: He followed Islamic Religion and rules of Shariat and gave a support to them.

The second: He built the policy of the state on the bases of advice and consultations of the wide sections of the population, and there is the greatness and of powerfulness of Temur.

The third rule is again consultations, activeness, and carefulness in battles with enemy.

The fourth rule is to do all government affairs according to the law.

The fifth rule is to keep good relations with all Amir and governors to be very respectful to them.

The sixth rule is to take care of the poorest sections of the population, give money, food animals to them and win their respect, by this way be kept the population between hope and fear.

The seventh is to respect all scientists educated and talented people, historians, writers. He hated dishonest, bad behaved people.

The 8th He always brought this work to the end he learned all the experiences of his ancestors and learned the useful; sides of the .inexperience. He kept strongly his words, his promise

The 9th Temur always was interested in the life of the common people

The 10th, he respected all the nations.

The 11th he kept good relationship with everybody

The 12th he respected all soldiers even if some of them were enemies to him because they devoted their lives to the sake of the policy of their rules.

Amir Temur buyuk ma'rifatparvar, o'qimishli savodxon, inson bo'lgan .O'rta Osiyoda kuchli markazlashgan davlat yaratgan. U yoshligidanoq davlat ishlariga qiziqqan. U juda jasur , qo'rqmas hamda geografiya , tarix , astronomiya fanlarini mukammal o'rgangan. U Temur Tuzuklari kitobini yaratgan .Bu kitob ko'p tillarga tarjima qilingan.U hayoti davomida kitobdagi fikrlarga amal qilgan va Kuch adolatda deb bilgan. U kambag'allarga yordam bergan ,boshqa millatlarga hurmat bilan qaragan.U soldatlar hayotiga e'tibor bergan . Uning ijobiy hislatlarini sanab ,oxiriga yetib bo'lmaydi. Buyuk bobomiz A .Navoiyning hayot yo'li ham biz uchun katta tarbiyaviy ahamiyatga ega. Yoshligidan fanlarni mukammal o'rgangan, o'zbek adabiyotini asoschisi, u o'z davrining bilimdoni, olim, mohir arxitektor bo'lgan. Uning qimmatli .asarlari dunyo tillariga tarjima qilingan. Butun dunyo yoshlari A Temur Tuzuklari -yu bobomiz A Navoiy tomonidan yaratilgan bebaho asarlarni sevib ,ardoqlab o'qiydilar.Biz uchun ular tomonidan yaratilgan asarlarning tarbiyaviy ahamiyati beqiyosdir ,biz bunday bobokolonlarimiz bilan faxrlanamiz.

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