

O'ZBEK XALQI TURMUSHI BILAN BOG'LIQ KOSIBCHILIK ASOSIDA SHAKLLANGAN XALQ MAQOLLARI

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Annotatsiya: Xalqimiz o'z avlodiga insoniyat tarixidagi eng ibratli fazilatlar meros bo'lishini orzu qilgan va hozir ham shunday. Bu oliy tilak xalqimizning maqol-u topishmoqlari, afsona va rivoyatlari, latifa-yu loflari, xalq qo'shiqlari, termalari, ertak-u dostonlari, askiya va allalari kabi bebaho durdonalarida o'zining yorqin ifodasini topgan. Hech ikkilanmay aytish mumkinki, xalqimizning barcha fazilati, falsafasi, dunyoqarashi, turli hayotiy vaziyatlarga munosabati o'zbek xalq maqollarida aks etgan. Vatan va vatanparvarlik, mehnatsevarlik, halollik, to'g'rilik, yaxshilik, adolat va insof, do'stlik, tinchlik, mardlik va jasurlik, donolik, ilm-hunar, tarbiya va odat, odob-axloq, mehmon va mehmondo'stlik, go'zallik, kamtarlik, baxt va omad, sabr-qanoat, muhabbat, oila va qo'shnichilik, umid va ishonch, erk va ozodlik, or-nomus, g'urur, samimiylik, vaqt va fursat qadri, yoshlik va qarilik haqidagi maqollar ana shular jumlasidandir.

Kalit so'zlar: maqol, kosib, yamoqchi, quloch, mo'ndi, dukchi, chopog', bordon, bo'yrachi.

Kosib – 1. Qo'l ishi bilan shug'ullanuvchi hunarmand.

2. Oyoq kiyimini (etik, mahsi va sh.k.) tikish bilan shug'ullanuvchi hunarmand¹.

1. Kosib tikkanini maqtar,

Dehqon ekanini maqtar.

2. Kosibning qo'lidan dehqonning oyog'i halol.

3. Kosibning yonidan bir **quloch** nari o'tir.

4. Kosibning qozoni payshanba kuni quyuc qaynaydi.

5. Kosib qarisa yamoqchi bo'lar,

Otin qarisa **yuvuqchi** bo'lar.

6. Qo'li sust kosibdan oyog'i ildam gado yaxshi.

7. Qo'li sust kosibdan oyig'i ildam cho'pon yaxshi.

8. Yomon kosib bigiz tanlar.

¹ O'zbek tilining izohli lug'ati. Ikki jildlik. 1-jild. A-R. –Moskva: Rus tili, 1981. - 631 b.

9. Kosibning ko'nidan dehqonning o'lgani yomon.

10. Etikdo'zning etigi yirtiq.

11. Usta pichoqqa yolchimas,

Etikdo'z – bigizga.

Kosibchilik – tor ma'noda charmdan kovush, mahsi, shippak, etik va boshqa oyoq kiyimlarini qo'lda tikish bilan shug'ullanuvchi. Asosan, chorvachilik paydo bo'lganidan so'ng (miloddan avvalgi 4-3 ming yillik) xom teridan oyoq kiyimlari tikila boshlangach, kosibchilik shakllana borgan, lekin hali juda ibtidoiy ko'rinishda bo'lgan. Kosibchilik XIX asr oxirlari XX asr boshlarida Toshkent, Samarqand, Buxoro va, ayniqsa, Farg'ona vodiysi shaharlarida ancha rivojlangan. Kosibchilik butun dunyoda, ayniqsa, Sharqda, shu jumladan, O'rta Osiyoda keng taraqqiy etgan. O'zbekistonning shahar va qishloqlarida, ayniqsa, Farg'on vodiysida hozir kosibchilik xalq hunarmandchiligining uzviy turi sifatida yana rivojlana boshladi. Kosibchilikda faqat poyabzal tikish bilan cheklanib qolinmaydi, balki telpak, ot-ulov abzallari, qayish, pichoq qini kabi buyumlar tayyorlash bilan ham shug'ullaniladi. Keng ma'noda qo'lda bajariladigan ishlar bilan shug'ullanadigan kasblarning umumiy nomi.

Kosibning qozoni payshanba kuni quyuq qaynaydi O'tmishda shahardagi mayda hunarmand, jumladan, kosiblar kambag'alona turmush kechirishardi. Ilgari dam olish kuni hozirgiday yakshanba emas, juma kuni bo'lardi. Kosiblar chorshanba kuni tayyor bo'lgan kovush-mahsi va etiklarini, bo'zchilar bo'z-alaklarini sotib, bir haftaga yetadigan ro'zg'orlarini bozordan g'amlab chiqib, payshanba kuni o'z oilalari va xalfa-shogirdlari uchun palov yoki boshqa biror tansiq ovqat qilardilar².

Kosib qarisa yamoqchi bo'lar, otin qarisa yuvuqchi bo'lar. Kosib poyabzal tikuvchi hunarmand, otin – o'tmishda uyida maktab tutib, qiz bolalarni o'qitgan muallima. Ko'pincha otin qarigach, uni o'z mahallasidagilar va atrof mahallalardagi kishilar tabarruk ayolga chiqazib, o'lik yuvuvchi – g'assol qilib qo'yadilar. Mazkur maqol orqali vaqtida o'z kasbingning sir-asrorini o'rganmasang, qariganingda qadring ketib, xor-zor bo'lasan degan ma'no nazarda tutilgan³.

Kosib tikkanini maqtar,

Dehqon ekkani maqtar.

Bahor kelishi bilan ekin-tekin ishlari boshlanib, dalalarda mavsum avjida bo'ladi. Dehqon yerga urug' qadaydi. Bahorda sochgan urug'larini mavsum mahalida yig'ishtirib olib, ro'zg'orini o'tkazadi. Kosib esa tikkan poyabzallari bilan maqtansa, dehqon olgan hosili bilan maqtanadi.

² Sh. Shomaqsudov, Sh. Shorahmedov. Hikmatnoma: o'zbek xalq maqollarining izohli lug'ati. – T.: O'zb. Sovet Ensiklopediyasi Bosh redaksiyasi, 1990. – 528 b.

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