



THE PEDAGOGICAL PROCESS FOR THE FORMATION OF MENTAL, MORAL AND SPIRITUAL QUALITIES IN THE WORKS OF GOTTHOLD EPHRAIM LESSING

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Abstract: *This article is about how important the study of literature. It means the study of the universe, even the most important factor in its teaching, and at the same time the main source of human spiritual activity, in practice all the important mythological and penetrates into religious systems. According to our ancient ancestors, everything in this world is, to a certain extent, a word, and even the world itself is just a word. Proper use of these words depends on literature. The study of literature means the study of the universe, even the most important factor in its teaching, and at the same time the main source of human spiritual activity, in practice all the important mythological and penetrates into religious systems.*

Keywords: *Drama, tragedy, preservation, promotion, morality, admiration, spectator, evidence of emotional engagement.*

Introduction

Since mental activity originates from human nature, from its essence, Gotthold Ephraim Lessing also derived behavioural norms from human daily life activities. Therefore, the categories of morality are not predetermined by God or by some forces outside of man, but the abilities that arise from the concrete relationships of people in life, for example, the ability of the human body to manage a task, mobility, laziness, that is, currently known as temperament. Includes feelings arising from the properties of the nervous system.

The main part

His father, after long visits to France and Germany, yielded to his wishes in the days excited by the new movements of thought which arose before and after the French Revolution. He formed a close friendship with Southey, edited for a time the Norwich Iris, and became famous in later years for his historical study of German poetry, which included his translations, among which was Nathan the Wise" [3].

It was published in 1830, and Taylor died in 1836. Thomas Carlyle, reviewing William Taylor's study of German poetry, said of the author's own translations that "compared with the average of British translations, they may be pronounced with almost ideal perfection; Compared with the best translations of German Shakespeare, Homer, Calderon, they can still be called better than indifferent. Mr. Taylor has one great merit: strict adherence to authenticity; he at least tries to copy the words of praise written for him, his tone, self-measure" [1, 2].

The indifferent poignancy of these attacks, felt by a mind quickened by the deepest grief, helped to form Lessing's quiet, beautiful lesson of charity, his noblest play, "Nathan the Wise." But Lessing's health failed, and he survived his wife for only three years. He died in 1781, leaving an indelible impression on the minds of men for good, but so poor in what the world calls wealth, that his funeral had to be paid for by the Duke of Brunswick [2]. Translation as a spiritual



activity of man dates back to ancient times. The history of translation is studied as deeply as the history of fiction. A lot of research has been done on translation, and research is still ongoing. Translation occupies an important place in the development of mankind, in its cultural life. Translation introduces the customs, lifestyle and history of one country to another country. Translation is spreading widely in the history of world culture in the 21st century. The main reason for this is the rapid development of growing international relations. In the process of translation, students are required to be careful and considerate because idioms are also simple words that mean something else. For this reason, it is very important for the learners of each language to know when, where and in what situation to use the words of this language, because simple words are also used in idioms. But to study idioms, we don't use simple translation dictionaries; we study them with their lines and meanings. If learners are aware of a range of idioms, they can quickly distinguish between them and face no difficulties in translation. Translators of all periods work based on a certain system of theoretical views in the field of translation. Translation studies, like all events and phenomena in nature and society, has its own diverse research object. Historical and cultural literary studies, linguistics and psychological significance can be applied to translation studies. From the linguistic point of view, it is common to apply various forms of the translated material.

Lessing's writings of this period are characteristic of his "Rettungen" ("Vindications"), which are distinguished by their sharp style and clarity of argument. In his four essays, he aims to defend independent thinkers such as Johannes Cocleus and Gerolamo Cardano, writers of the Reformation, who were unjustly slandered and persecuted. His *Ein Vade Mecum für den Herrn Samuel Gottold Lange* is a quick and lively polemic against carelessly corrupt translations of Horace's poetry by S.G. Lange, a proud scholar whose literary reputation was destroyed by Lessing's attack.

The writer spent his life writing works mixed with people's pain and trying to illuminate the issues raised in it through beautiful similes, comparisons and exaggerations. We will analyze it in Lessing's "The Wise Nathan". Since the process of translation is always related to language, it is always working with language, and therefore it requires research to be linguistically based. The study of translation in the field of literary studies always analyzes and evaluates language tools with the need to examine language phenomena used by translators. The content of the original version does not exist by itself, but only exists together with the form and the means of its expression, and can only be translated with the help of such means of language. Linguistically correct approach to translation issues is very important from a practical point of view, because only if the translator understands the similarities and differences in the two language systems, he will not make mistakes and shortcomings regarding the content. Knowing the existing patterns between the two languages is so important that it is essential to reproduce the specific aspects of the original without destroying the literary forms of the translated language. It is necessary to analyze and explain translation experiences on a linguistic basis, to summarize language phenomena and to clarify similarities and differences based on languages.

This discussion culminated in Lessing's "dramatic poem" *Nathan der Weise* (Nathan the Wise). It is a didactic play of a theological and philosophical character, combining moral depth with many comic touches, and is a work of high poetic quality and dramatic tension. *Nathan der Weys* symbolizes the equality of the three great religions in terms of their moral foundations, as the work focuses on man's love for his true religion, acting without prejudice and serving humanity. Among the representatives of the three religions of Islam (Saladin), Christianity (Templar) and Judaism (Nathan), only the Jew, in his character, Lessing, paying homage to his old friend Moses Mendelssohn, corresponds to the ideal of complete humanity; alone is able to completely



renounce himself and dare to speak the truth even to the powerful. Let's look at some examples of metonymy. Metonymy is an effective literary device. Here are examples of metonymy and their interpretation in popular literary works:

NATHAN.

Ja, Daya, danke,

Dass ich Jerusalem sicher erreicht habe.

Aber wozu das endlich? Habe ich beabsichtigt,

Oder war es möglich, früher zurückzukommen?

Als ich gezwungen war zu reisen, raus und rein,

Bis Babylon sind es hundert Meilen;

Und sich verschulden ist keine Beschäftigung,

Das beschleunigt einen Reisenden.

DAYA.

O Nathan, Nathan,

Wie elend wärest du beinahe geworden

Während dieser kleinen Abwesenheit; für dein Haus

NATHAN.

Nun, es brannte; Ich habe es schon gehört.

Gebe Gott, dass ich das Ganze gehört haben darf, das ist zufällig!

DAYA.

Es war kurz davor, niederzubrennen.

NATHAN.

Dann hätten wir einen anderen gebaut, und einen besseren.

DAYA.

Stimmt! - Aber auch deine Recha war auf dem Punkt

Inmitten der Flammen umzukommen.

The great thinker was able to use metaphors, metonymy, similes productively and effectively, as can be seen from the underlined words or phrases in the excerpt from "The Wise Nathan". This proved that his words can also bring joy to the soul. In this quote from his short story, Lessing uses "Graves" as a metonymy. "Graves" in this case is another way of referring to the detention center in New York where people awaited their trial and conviction or acquittal of crimes. Although Bartleby's character is not accused of a crime, he is "deported" to the graves as if he were on death row [1, 2].

Depicted as pale, motionless and silent, Bartelby resembles a living corpse. Lessing's use of metonymy with Tombs is clever in emphasizing two plot elements. First, Bartleby is interned in a prison. The second predicts that he will be buried in the "tomb" at the same time. Therefore, Bartleby's character is literally and figuratively buried through the use of this literary device.



One of the most urgent tasks of today is to search for material and spiritual monuments from the works of Gotthold Ephraim Lessing, which serve to restore spirituality and humanity, and to mobilize them to meet the spiritual needs of our people. Moreover, living in an era of radical change, instability, and social "fermentation," we witness the constant shaping and reshaping of cultural practices and power structures that undoubtedly influence and impose language [3].

We have all realized today that only young people who are educated on a modern basis, who can compete with their peers in other parts of the world, who are physically and spiritually fit, will be able to continue the work we have started and take it to a new level. In order to bring up well-rounded, well-rounded young people, it is necessary to have qualified, well-trained teachers (Gee, J. P. 1999). That's why there are so many tasks for teachers today. At the same time for students. In any society, the literature of the younger generation is based on a specific goal. Continuing literature is one of the key elements of this national model formation of a creative, socially active, spiritually rich person and highly qualified creates the necessary conditions for the rapid training of competitive personnel. A distinctive feature of the national model of training is its independence nine years of general secondary literature and three years of secondary special, vocational literature consists of introducing. This is one of the ways to improve the quality of training in new literateal institutions on the one hand, the head of the teaching profession, on the other hand, the literateal institution due to the availability of modern equipment. To be trained in front of engineering and pedagogical staff of the professional college. The content of the scientific outlook, creative attitude to work in skilled workers to find, if they do not have labor discipline and culture, a sense of duty to the community the task of cultivating feelings. Literature is a practical pedagogical process aimed at the formation of certain physical, mental, moral and spiritual qualities in a person; a set of measures taken to ensure that a person acquires the qualities necessary for life in society.

Conclusion

Literature is the most important factor in ensuring human humanity and is an eternal value. Without Literature, neither the individual nor the human society can exist. Because the values that ensure the existence of man and society are passed from one generation to another only because of Literature. Greek philosophers, or thinkers, always discussed what literature should try to do and what it should include. Plato wrote a book called the Republic, which is one of the best books ever written on literature, and since those days Greek ideas have influenced European literature, especially secondary and university literature.

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