

## LIVING TREES IN PILGRIMAGE

Odiljonov Khojiakbar Zokirjon oglu

Student of Namangan State University, Faculty of Biotechnology

### ANNOTATION

About the fact that the old trees in the shrines of the regions of Uzbekistan are still alive for centuries. Observation and comparison methods were used in writing this article. In several provinces, the age of the living trees in the shrines has been highlighted.

**Keywords:** Tree, Shrine, Mosque, Mausoleum, Grave.

### Annotatsiya

O'zbekiston viloyatlardagi ziyoratgohlarda tarqalgan yoshi katta daraxtlar asrlar davomida hali ham barhayot ekanligi haqida. Ushbu maqolani yozishda kuzatish va taqqoslash metodlaridan foydalanildi. Bir necha viloyatlarda ziyoratgohlardagi barhayot daraxtlar yoshi yoritilib ko'zlangan maqsadga erishildi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** Daraxt, Ziyoratgoh, Masjid, Maqbara, Qabr.

### INTRODUCTION

There is a shrine of Sultan Uvays Qarani in Chartak district of Namangan region. The shrine is located in the village of Lake Balikli, 35 km from the center of Chartak district. The shrine contains the tombs of Sultan Uvays Qarani, one of the most revered saints of the Islamic world. Uwais ibn Amir al-Qarani is a highly respected figure in Islam and Sufism. He lived during the time of the Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W). This saint spent his entire life traveling the world and propagating Islam. The life and death of Uvays Qarani have given rise to many legends. It is said that after his death in the Battle of Siffa, the seven sultans could not decide who would bury Qarani. When each sultan prepared a coffin, a saint lay in each of them.

There are several places in the Muslim world where Qarani is buried. One of such places is located in Chartak district of Namangan region. According to legend, he came here to spread Islam. It is also said that Qarani's mother was also buried here.



Sultan Uvays Qarani Mosque

On the south side of the Uvays Qarani shrine is the shrine of his mother Bibi Naima. The shrine is also home to several maples over the age of 250 and about twenty poplars over the age of 100.



Sultan Uvays Black Complex

There is another wonderful legend about the burial of Bibi Naima Mother. Uvays could not find any source of water nearby to wash the body of his mother, who died in the Dark World. He cried out to the Creator for help. In response, Gabriel appeared and struck the ground, forming a lake. Where the angel's fingerprints touched, water springs began to flow.



Bibi Naima mother shrine

"The pool of clear water with huge handprints on the bottom washes the foot of Bibi Naima Ana's grave. Although the pool is stable, you will be amazed to see small sand particles under it. If you look at it from the shore, you can see bubbles and streams. it seems to be living its own life, and under it there is another world.



According to the books of Imam Muhaddith Abu Abdullah Muhammad Sulayman ibn Kamil al-Bukhari al-Warraaq (d. 1212) entitled "History of Bukhara", the enlightened tombs of Hazrat Ayyub as are in Bukhara, a sign of the sanctuary, which has a tree and is buried in winter and summer. -blue, the leaves resemble jiida leaves. Under the tree flows a spring from a beech spring. According to Manoqibi Sa'diya, Hodja Islam Juybari said: "One night I went to visit the tombs of Hazrat Ali Bakr Faza. There was a dead tree near the grave. Suddenly I saw an iceberg holding a tree branch. I greeted him respectfully, and he taught me the dhikr of Hu and said. I will be the Commander of the Faithful, Hazrat Ali Karramallahu Wajhahu. My heart was filled with divine light. The tree that had withered that spring began to grow again. After a while, a mosque and a madrasah were built and prospered here "[4].

ChorTuq shrine is located in Chandara village of Gijduvan district. In ancient times, the shrine had a huge mosque, school, gate, swimming pool, bath and minaret. The shrine has a large gujum tree with a hollow inside. Sometimes spring water comes out of the hollow of a tree.

There is an 8,000-year-old poplar tree at the Turonota shrine in Tashkent's Bostanlyk district.

There is a shrine called "Khoja Qoralam" in the village of Khojalar in the Talqan citizens' assembly, not far from the city of Alat in the Bukhara region. Not far from the grave is an old mulberry tree. It is very ancient, it is said that Khoja Qoralam dipped a stick into the water of taharat and this mulberry tree sprouted.

There is a grave named after Khoja as-Shahid in Firishkan village of Gijduvan district of Bukhara region. There is an ancient maple tree here that amazes the mind. It is dry. The adults did not know when the tree withered. Although this period is estimated to be around 200 years, surprisingly, not a single piece of maple has rotted, eaten insects, or changed color. It seems to you that it is still dry.

To the north of Gijduvan is the village of Chitlariyon. There are three ancient mulberry trees and a healing spring, which are estimated to be 700-800 years old.

There is a tomb of Khojamahmud in Sintob village of Nurata district of Navoi region, surrounded by pistachios. The tomb in the Separi Gorge, east of Sintob, is known as Governor Khoja Parso. Near the tomb there is a spring, an old mulberry. There is a shrine called "Suluk Ota" in the village of Khanako in Khotirchi district. The age of the mosque and the old mulberries next to it is estimated to be 400 years. Adjacent to the highest peak of the Nurata Range, Fozilton ota, there is a shrine called Archa ota, about 2,000 meters above sea level. There are three local spruce trees here. They are so old that when you look at them, they look like ancestors carrying the truths of a long maze on their shoulders. Myths about spruce are intertwined with mahogany, but the truth is that a person who has been here once forgets the sorrows of the world that day and feels like a newborn from his mother.

The blessed tombs of Hodja Abu Talib, known as Hodja Charchinor Wali, are located in a beautiful kitchen on the slopes above Urgut. He grows four maples around the spring. Hence his nickname "Khoja Charchinor". There are now more than 50 giant plane trees in Charchinor. Some of them are described as 1115-1120 years old. Above the tomb is a tall, thick maple tree that looks like a tower. They also have a spring from which a millstone flows.

There is a protected mulberry tree on one of the streets of Margilan. According to the ancients, this mulberry is more than a thousand years old.

There is a grave of Sufi Olloyar and his descendants in Katta Varkhishor village of Altynsay district of Surkhandarya region. A mile away is the Sufi Olloyor Mosque. A mulberry tree over 300 years old, planted during the Sufi Alloyar period, is still growing in the yard.

### REFERENCES

1. [https://chortoqhistory.com/vodniy-legendy-balyk-kul\\_oz.html](https://chortoqhistory.com/vodniy-legendy-balyk-kul_oz.html)
2. [https://chortoqhistory.com/vodniy-legendy-balyk-kul\\_oz.html#:~:text](https://chortoqhistory.com/vodniy-legendy-balyk-kul_oz.html#:~:text)
3. [https://chortoqhistory.com/vodniy-legendy-balyk-kul\\_oz.html#:~:text](https://chortoqhistory.com/vodniy-legendy-balyk-kul_oz.html#:~:text)
4. Hussein as Sarakhsi, Munuqabi Sa'diya, Bukhara Publishing House, 1997, p.
5. Expedition to the regions of Uzbekistan in the writing of O. Sheraliyev's dissertation on "Systematics and geography of plants belonging to the family Scorzenera L. distributed in Uzbekistan."
6. Coach newspaper
7. <https://chortoqhistory.com>
8. <https://uzbekistan.travel>
9. [www.gazeta.uz](http://www.gazeta.uz)
10. Kodirov N. Problems of the globalization of information culture in the current time //Știință, educație, cultură. – 2020. – T. 4. – C. 272-274
11. Kadirov N. M. Social and physical experience of information and information culture //Scientific Bulletin of Namangan State University. – 2019. – T. 1. – №. 3. – C. 165-170.
12. Kodirov N. M. Transformation and globalization of information media //Scientific Bulletin of Namangan State University. – 2019. – T. 1. – №. 12. – C. 83-93.
13. Nodirbek Kodirov Mamasoliyevich. (2021). Current issues of formation of information culture in youth. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.5770626>
14. Kodirov N. M. TRANSFORMATION AND GLOBALIZATION OF INFORMATION MEDIA //Scientific Bulletin of Namangan State University. – 2019. – T. 1. – №. 12. – C. 83-93.