

ETNO-NATIONAL TRADITIONS OF UZBEK FAMILIES - THE PECULIARITIES OF CUSTOMS AND DIFFERENCES WITH THE TRADITIONS OF OTHER COUNTRIES

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ANNOTATION

In this article, Uzbek families, the Kalash people on the slopes of the Himalayas in Pakistan, it describes the marriage ceremonies and customs of Japanese families, the inhabitants of the Indonesian island of Bali, and the Bondo tribe, northwest of the Machkand River, on the border of the Indian states of Orissa and Andhra.

Keywords: marriage, parents, ceremony, wedding, bride and groom, sarpo, ancient traditions, father-in-law, mother-in-law, sisters, brothers.

INTRODUCTION

Traditions are events that are inherited from ancient times, from our ancestors. Take, for example, wedding parties. In Uzbek families, marriage is performed in several stages with the permission and blessing of the parents. Weddings have traditionally been an important part of Uzbek life, and are celebrated with great solemnity. Despite its common features, it is celebrated in different ways in different regions. The highlight of the wedding ceremony is when the bride moves from her parents' house to the groom's house.

On the wedding day, the groom prepares pilaf and sends it to the bride, where it is served. The same soup is served at the groom's house. On the day of the wedding, the imam of the mosque recites the Khutba-i nikah for two years, after which they are declared a couple before the Creator. The Imam explains to the youth the rights and responsibilities of husband and wife. Usually, after the marriage is solemnized, young people go to the Civil Registry Office to register their civil marriage.

On the wedding day, the bride wears a sarpo (wedding dress and shoes), after which the groom and his friends go to greet the bride's parents. When the bridegroom returns with his friends, the bride arrives.

Before the groom is sent home, the bride has a farewell ceremony for her parents. The bride is accompanied by her close friends. They sing wedding songs ("Olan" and "Yor-yor"). A real wedding begins when the bride is greeted at the groom's house. After the wedding, the groom accompanies the bride to the door of a room reserved for two young people. In the room, the bride is greeted by a "new" (usually a woman close to the bride), the bride wears a different dress and stands behind the chimpanzee to prepare to meet the groom. After a while, the groom comes close to the room with his friends and with the yanga he goes to the gushanga where the bride is waiting for him. To get in front of the bride, he has to symbolically buy the bride again, they bargain. After that, the bride and groom stay together for the night.

If we look at the Uzbek wedding on the example of European countries.

For example, Japanese weddings have both modern and ancient traditions. After the girl and the boy meet and agree, the boy's father goes to the girl's father and asks him to give his daughter to his son. After that, great preparations are made for the wedding.

Preparing a bride for marriage is not an easy task. On the wedding day, the bride's face should be white and slightly pink, shining like a pearl. The bride is dressed in a wedding kimono, a wig and a silver dice umbrella. On the wedding day, the groom wears a modern black suit made in Europe.

Happy days are marked on Japanese calendars. The wedding will take place on one of these happy days. It is advisable to hold happy days from March 1 to May 20, as well as weddings from March 1 to May 20.

When the bride and groom arrive at the temple in their wedding dress, they go to the altar with rice, fish, dried seaweed and rice alcohol in the tub. One of the priests plays the koto and prays, and the other drives the people with a fan.

After the bride and groom put a ring on each other's hands, they drink sake from a bowl (this is now a European custom). The rest of Sake's relatives drink on purpose.

When you come to the temple, the bride comes first through the door, then the bridegroom, and when you go out, the bridegroom comes first, then the bride walks two steps back.

In Japan, the bride prepares ablution water for her father-in-law and mother-in-law every morning, prepares breakfast, and makes breakfast after them. She then cooks lunch and dinner.

If the father-in-law or mother-in-law or any of the groom's sisters or brothers seem to have escaped, the task of caring for them also falls on the bride. The bride has to prepare the medicine for the patients, he first tastes the medicine and then gives it to the patient. In addition, it is the bride's responsibility to do the laundry, sweep the yard and clean the dishes, heat the room of her father-in-law and mother-in-law in winter, and keep it cool in summer. Finally, the bride has to spend the evening with her father-in-law and mother-in-law, and after they go to bed, she asks if there is any other service.

The Kalash people live on the slopes of the Himalayas in Pakistan. Although the people of Pakistan are Muslims, the Kalashnikovs are not Muslims. They will not be able to communicate with the outside world for six months because of the snow.

These people prefer to celebrate their weddings on Navruz. The bride and groom are brought to the village church. They sit by the altar, and the men sit in a semicircle around the priest and recite long prayers. Pieces of bread are thrown into the fire while the prayer is said.

The priest sprays water on the groom's head. The bridegroom is then given a knife and a goat. The groom puts the goat on the fire and kills it so that the goat's blood can flow into the fire. Then the wedding begins.

The next morning, the old women dress the bride in orange, adorned with various ornaments, wear rings, bracelets, earrings, a spring on the left side of her nose, and a turban of odmi-colored fabric on her head.

The bridegroom arrives at the bride's house with his friends. After the sacrificial goat was slaughtered, the bridegroom sprinkled its blood on the bride's face. Even those closest to the bride's face suck the goat's blood. The bride and groom then enter their rooms.

Although the people of the Indonesian island of Bali have received the news of the twentieth century, the tradition of marriage is still old. According to tradition, a young man must kidnap a girl at night. The girl prepares for this in advance and puts her bisot in a bundle, not forgetting even the wedding dress - sarong.

The next morning, when the girl was abducted, her father screamed, raising the world on his head. Awakened by this sound, the neighbors say, "We need to prepare for another wedding". The girl's meeting with their mother doesn't last long: the "refugees" return before noon. Relatives and friends immediately gather and decorate a special mattress that can accommodate two people. The bride and groom are carried on a stretcher to the temple, to the priest.

The priest will be notified of their arrival early. Everyone in Bali is brought to the temple on a stretcher three times in his life: the first time a boy or a girl reaches puberty, the second time at a wedding, and the third time when he or she sees his or her first son.

The bridegroom is dressed in white trousers, and the bride is dressed in a purple wedding dress, with a wreath around her neck and flowers on her head. At that moment, the drums are played and the ceremony begins. At the temple, the priests begin to grind the bride and groom's pile teeth, which lasts for several days.

The powder from the erupted tooth is carefully collected in a gold dish and placed in a coconut and burned near the ancestral shrine. The priest then wears a white wreath around the bride and groom's neck. This is the end of the marriage ceremony. According to the religious laws of the island, the bride must respect and be faithful to her husband as Ramu.

The Bondo live on the border of the Indian states of Orissa and Andhra, northwest of the Machkand River. They have their own customs and rules.

In this country, both single men and women who marry get married in private homes.

Guys can come to the girls' (or women's) house as guests. The women serve the bachelors around the stove with sago palm juice and roasted rat meat. Guys have to follow the rules of sitting; the girls give the impression of a guy who has done something wrong. The bracelets worn by the girls reach to the elbows. If these hands are slapped, the young man will have a thousand regrets for what he has done.

Girls who want to get married have their hair cut short and their necks are full of jewelry. Bondo girls usually marry guys who are six or seven years younger than them. If the wife is younger than the husband, she will have to obey her husband. In this tribe, the word of the elders is always listened to. This means that since the wife is older than the husband, the will of the husband is in the hands of the wife.

The weddings of the people of India are also different from those of other nations. First of all, one should worship the god Ganesh, the patron saint of good deeds. The Hindus believe that the god Ganesh is now everywhere, in all ceremonies, now he is the overseer. The bride and groom bring rice, sugar, coconut, Ganesh puts it next to the statue of God and pours water over the statue. The bride and groom are then led into a separate room. They need to adjust their breathing in these rooms before stepping into family life. The next day the bride wears a wedding dress. Along with the ornaments and jewelry, this dress weighs up to 15 kilograms. The evening before the wedding, the bride attends a 'mehndi' ceremony. The ceremony involves

the intricate embroidery of the bride's limbs. After the Mehndi ceremony, henna is placed on the bride's palms.

On the day of the wedding, the bridegroom rides on an elephant and comes to the bride surrounded by lavish officials. The bride is waiting in the shed for the bridegroom to come. Friends surround the bride, sing sweet songs to her, whisper happy words in her ears, and put perfume on her face and ears.

The bride and groom put water in a large silver bowl in front of them. A wedding ring is thrown into the pot and lily leaves are covered over the water. The bride and groom touch the ring for the first time as they search for the underwater ring. Once the ring is found, they are doubled. The wedding lasts a week.

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