



## THE PECULIARITIES OF UZBEK TRADITIONS AND COMPARISON WITH RUSSIAN AND ENGLISH CULTURE

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### Annotation

The emergence of the culture and customs of the peoples of Uzbekistan is closely connected with the Great Silk Road, which began at the end of the 2nd century BC. The term "Silk Road" was introduced by the German scientist Ferdinand Richtofen in his classic work "China" in 1877 year and is installed among scientists. This is absolutely justified, because, as noted by another German scientist Albert Herrmann, exactly silk was the most important commodity, and at the end of the 2nd century BC in the West and East, two different worlds were known to each other. The same geographical location of Uzbekistan in the middle of the Silk Road led to the most important ethnic processes in the country, for example, the migration of peoples from the Middle East, such as Dravidian, Indo-Europeans and Indo-Iranians. There was a symbiosis of ancient Eastern, Eastern and western Iran, Indian, Turkish and Chinese cultures. As a result of this, specific forms of cultural and social life appeared for people in the region. In this article, opinions and comments are made about the peculiarities of Uzbek Customs and comparison with Russian and English culture.

**Keywords:** Uzbek customs, originality, Russian culture, English culture, comparison, traditions, Development, nations.

### Introduction

The peoples of Uzbekistan are recognized for their great contribution to the dissemination of the alphabet and world religions such as Buddhism, Christianity, Zarathustra, Manichaeism and Islam, as well as many other cultural achievements in Asia and the Far East. Archaeological excavations show that the religion of Zarathustra appeared on the territory of Uzbekistan more than 3,5 thousand years ago. Zaratustra's words about the eternal struggle for the victory over good-natured evil were written in the book Avesta, and its 2700 anniversary was celebrated in 2001 by the decision of UNESCO in Uzbekistan. Historical monuments in such ancient cities as Samarkand, Bukhara, Termez and Khiva have also been preserved. On the initiative of the government of Uzbekistan and with the participation of UNESCO in 1997, celebrations were held on the occasion of the 2500 anniversary of the establishment of the oldest cities on earth - Bukhara and Khiva. The ancestors of the





Uzbek people made an invaluable contribution to the emergence and decision-making of Islamic culture. The spiritual work of the Imam al-Bukhari and at-Termisians, who preserved the sacred knowledge of the true Hadith, is glorified in the whole Islamic world.

The great achievements of the medieval Islamic culture began with the reign of Amir Temur, this well-known statesman, temurids are achievements in handicrafts, architecture, science and literature of the period of awakening. After Uzbekistan gained its independence in 1991, many people's traditions, customs and festivals, for example, Navruz (the beginning of spring), tulip-holiday (the holiday of flowers), Cotton-holiday (the holiday of cotton), harvest-holiday (the holiday of harvest) and others, received a new meaning and connected with them elements from pre-Islamic cultures, that is, zardushtiylik, Buddhism and others. Uzbek literature developed from folk oral poetry. The most well - known works of orally delivered poetry are the heroic epic "Alpomish", the romantic heroic epic "Gürağlı" (with more than 40 themes), the warrior novels "Yusuf and Ahmad" and the love novel "Tahir and Zuhra". Alisher Navoi's poetry, the founder of Uzbek poetry, occupies a special place in history. This year marks the 560th anniversary of Navoi's birth in Uzbekistan. In April 2001, an international scientific symposium on the full works of Alisher Navoi was held at the University of Freien in Berlin.

Russia is a multinational state on its territory is home to more than 180 nations. National culture is the national memory of people, what makes this people different from others, keeps a person from feeling, allows him to feel. Tradition - each nation has its own specificity. The distinctive features of mentality are traditions, built according to the mentality of the nation, customs, traditions and other components of culture. Of course, the mentality of the Russian people is of high quality. In the first place it differs from other nationalities.

"Traditions", "customs", "rituals" - important elements, the culture of each people, these words are familiar to all, remember some associations and, as a rule, they are associated with memories of "past Russian". The invaluable value of traditions, customs and rituals they consecrate and reproduce the spiritual image of other people, its peculiarities, the accumulation of all the accumulated cultural experience many generations bring everything into our lives. Tradition focuses and plays a role in the traditions and rituals of previous generations, the spiritual world of the individual. Means of reproduction, repetition and generally accepted consolidation, through the direct and not the formation of social relations, the moral and spiritual image of the developing person in accordance with this relationship. After everything was agreed, his brides every evening gathered in the bride's House and helped to prepare the





dowry: weaving for the groom, sewing, lace weaving and embroidery. All the gatherings of the girls were accompanied by sad songs, because no one knew what the fate of the girl would be like. A woman in her husband's house was waiting for hard work and full submission to the will of her husband.

On the first day of the wedding, the songs sounded mostly lyrical, magnifying and farewell screams. When he came from the church, his parents were greeted with bread and salt on the porch, and the mother-in-law had to put a tablespoon of honey in the mouth of the new bride. And, of course, when talking about traditions, it is impossible to miss the ritual of bathing the baby in the water. Children were baptized immediately after birth. To perform the ritual, they consulted for a long time and chose the godparents. They will be the second parents of the child and will be equally responsible for the Life, Health and upbringing of the baby. Parents become parents and maintain friendly relations for a lifetime. When the child was one year old, the godmother dressed him in a sheepskin coat, carefully cut the cross on his hair with scissors to the crown. This was done so that evil spirits could not enter into his thoughts and further actions.

By the way, some customs appeared in the pre-Christian period, but they changed their appearance a little, having lived to this day. In the evening, a huge bonfire was lit, through which young people jumped in pairs. It is believed that if you two hold your hands and jump out of the fire, Love will not leave you all your life. They danced in circles, sang songs. The girls poured out wreaths and passed them through the water. They believed that if the wreath floats to the shore, then the girl will be alone for another year, if she drowned, she will die this year, if she swam with a stream, she will soon get married. On the other hand, the culture of England has a wide history, especially in various fields of art, such as literature. Poems, novels and plays allowed this country to become one of the most important artistic centers of the world today. In everyday life, the British are usually people who follow a lot of rules and prioritize respect for others. It can be a very formal culture that takes into account politeness and decency as a guide to work in a society. Despite the fact that it was a country where different cultures united, its customs and traditions remained largely unchanged. Today, it is one of the most influential countries in industries such as cinema or music, where it has retained style, different from other industries in the same industry. It should also be noted that English is one of the main commercial languages in the world and is one of the main instruments of cultural exchange.

The most important features of the Uzbek family are hospitality and respect for the elderly traditionally. Uzbeks usually live in large families consisting of several generations, so preference is given to large private houses with a plot of land. Tea



ceremony is an important element of hospitality in everyday life. To boil tea and give it to guests is an absolute prerogative of the owner of the House. It is always customary to accept invitations for lunch or dinner and arrive on time. When you visit the guests, host family bring your children some souvenirs or sweets. Usually handshakes are greeted only by men. Women and men sitting at a distance put the right hand on the heart and meet with a light bending of the head with a gesture. Traditionally, during handshake, people ask each other about their health, about the state of their work at work and at home. In the country, when a guest comes, women usually do not sit at the table with men, so as not to spoil the conversation. It is not appropriate to express your passion for women's beauty and correct your look at them. Before you go into the living room, you need to undress your shoes. You need to take the place where the host is appointed. The longer the seat is from the entrance, the more honorable it is. The traditions of the Uzbek people developed as a result of a complex process of combining the cultural skills and traditions of all tribes and nationalities, who for many centuries participated in the ethno genesis of the Uzbek people. They are unique, colorful and diverse, return to patriarchal family and tribal relations. Many traditions accompany family life and are associated with the birth and upbringing of children, weddings, funerals. Traditions associated with the birth and upbringing of children and marriage (fotiha, wedding) occupy a special place. Often they mean that Islamic rituals combine with old forms, which are associated with magical practices. With the adoption of Islam, many family traditions were influenced by religion, and Muslim religious traditions entered the life of the Uzbeks. Friday is considered a festive day; it is celebrated with a common prayer in the Friday mosque. Patriarchal customs were preserved in mosques, teahouses, in the market and in the life of a society in which only the male population participated.

Marriage is carried out with the consent and blessing of the parents and consists of several stages. When the son reaches adulthood, parents begin to look for a suitable young woman. Close relatives, neighbors and friends participate. When a young woman is found, the Aunts of motherhood and fatherhood go to the House of a young woman with the pretext of seeing a young woman, knowing about life in the House of her parents and the future bride. Then the troops and acquaintances will be questioned about the family of the chosen young woman. If the thoughts are positive, the matchmakers will be sent to the parents of the bride. The custom of the wedding is traditionally of great importance in the life of Uzbeks and is celebrated solemnly. Despite all the similarities, different regions have their own characteristics.



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