



## COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS TO WEDDINGS OF VALLEY AND OASIS

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### Annotation:

The article is based on a comparative analysis of the traditions and ceremonies of valley and oasis weddings (weddings of Fergana and Bukhara), dishes prepared at the wedding, clothes worn and their unique aspects using methodological methods, scientific analysis of the literature on this topic.

**Keywords:** Nikakh, valley, oasis, Fergana, Bukhara, ton, treat, custom, tradition, dish (pilaf)

### INTRODUCTION

"Every community respects their religion without realizing its truth and essence, and respects their traditions and customs in the same proportion. One of these occasions is a wedding. We have two different bad habits in marriage, the first part of which is morally damaging, and the second part is financially. It is necessary to abolish some of these customs and reform them. Marriage seems like one wedding to us, but in reality it is five weddings, i.e. "Non-shikanan" (breaking the bread), "blessing", "Nikakh", "Royi binan" (opening the face of the bride), "Domad talaban" (inviting the groom). It is wasted thousands of soums on them every time when one had a wedding. It is a great sin and immorality for the groom to sleep with the bride in the same house where 15-20 women are sleeping on the night of marriage, and it is necessary to refrain from these customs" [1].

The content of this work is that in weddings not to allow excessive extravagance, to be able to deeply distinguish between our national values and superstitions, as well as not to take part in many women when leading the bride to the groom's side, and other similar issues.

### MAIN PART

On September 14, 2019, the Parliament of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted a decision on "Improving the system of organizing weddings and luxury events, family celebrations, marakas and ceremonies, and events dedicated to the memory of the deceased." In order to prevent all kinds of disappointments, the decision clearly defined the duration of weddings and other family events and the number of invited





guests. Also, the decision touches on every part of the wedding ceremony that requires a lot of money, and the main attention is focused on making weddings compact and low-cost [2].

Historically, Uzbekistan is one of the oldest countries. Its antiquity is reflected not only in its material but also in its cultural values. At weddings in the oasis, the ceremony, which has become a tradition and is still practiced, is to turn the bride around the bonfire. This custom dates back to the ancient Zoroastrian religion. According to the information preserved in historical sources, the term "Toy" (wedding) is a Turkic word in the form of "toy" or "kurultay" and was widely used during the time of the Mongols and Chigatai Khans. According to the recollections of Ibn Batuta, an Arab traveler who traveled to the region of Movoraunnahr in the 14th century, the "wedding" is an annual gathering (kurultay) in which Genghis Khan's descendants, emirs and Turkish begs, prominent dignitaries, and army chiefs participated.

The first ceremony that starts the wedding ceremony is sovchilik. We can find the first information about Sovchilar in the script of Orhun Enasoy of the 7th-8th centuries. The great statesman Tonyuquq (7th century) wrote that "sav" - the word "sab" was used in the sense of speech. "Sab" - word, "sabchi" - messenger, bringer of words are used in the Irq script. The great and famous linguist of the Middle Ages, Mahmud Kashgari, used in the sense of "Sovchi" ("matchmaker") - one who brings words (message) between the groom and the bride [3].

We can also find many elements of superstition in the ceremony of Fatiha wedding. For example, "sweet water" was first brought to the guests who came to the bride's house from the groom's side. Nowadays we may notice this custom both in valley and oasis [4].

A minor custom at oasis weddings has become a tradition in the Margilan region of the valley. This tradition was that when the bride and groom entered the chimildiq (bedroom for the first night of the couple), a joint bone of sheep was hung there. This condition was regarded as a protective factor against evil spirits and evil eyes [5]. Such cases were one of the minor types of superstition. According to the ethnographer Karim Shaniyozov, Uzbek girls braid their hair finely, and brides braid their hair in pairs like young women [6].

This was helped by the works of specialists devoted to part of the theoretical problems of ethnography which is the issue of family - marriage, is an important part of spiritual culture. The scientific works of A. Donyorov, G. Zunnunova, K. Kubakov, M. Kosven, Haji Muin, N. Azimova, K. Shoniyozov, S. Davletov, M. Ibragimova, H. Ismoilov, I. Jabbarov, O. Boriyev, A. Ashirov helped define the basis of the article. The basis of the





article is field ethnographic materials. Field ethnographic materials, interviews and personal observation were collected. Recommendation and comparative analysis, historical, theoretical methods were used in the article.

Independence allows us to follow the traditions inherited from our ancestors since ancient times. In this place, the wedding of the Uzbek people is not only a joy and celebration, but also a set of religious rituals that have been observed for centuries aimed at a specific goal.[7]

In some regions of the valley, the custom of giving "toyona" (money for the wedding to the host of the wedding) has been preserved. The host is also given a "toyona" by their relatives. Now this tradition is also followed by the neighborhood. This is done to help the host of the wedding. The custom of giving money was not noticeable in the city of Bukhara, which I noticed personally. The "yuz ochdi" ceremony, which is considered a part of the marriage ceremony in Andijan, is completely different from the "yuz ochdi" ceremony of other regions. During the "yuz ochdi" ceremony, a carpet is spread around, and elderly people gather around it and perform this ceremony. First, pilaf is brought on a plate, and the bride's father-in-law or an older man puts some of the pilaf it into the hands of the bride. This tradition is done so that the bride and groom have a rich table for their whole [8].

In this article, it is highlighted the wedding ceremonies of the Fergana region of the Fergana Valley, partly the Andijan region and the city of Bukhara, as well as the similarities and differences between Bukhara and Fergana weddings.

As mentioned above, the history of dresses, which have become a symbol of a wedding in a certain sense goes back to ancient times. "Ton", "chopon" - national coat is a national outerwear, lined, long, light, with a straight collar, open in front. The format is straight. There are two types of ton. That is, a cotton ton with cotton in it and a ton without cotton. In the territory of Uzbekistan, the style of the ton is the same, but some features differ from each other in terms of color and decoration styles. The Ferghana ton is usually made of in calm coloured (blue, green, yellow, purple) fabrics. At the beginning of the 20th century, it was a tradition to wear ton made of black satin and ceylon; young people wore light-colored (yellow, purple, white, green, blue, pink, red) striped ton. The bride sent it as a gift to the groom as a groom's ton. Also, the ton made of brocade is different from other types of ton because it is made with elegant fine embroidery. From the last quarter of the 20th century, along with bekasam ton, ton made of silk and velvet became very widespread. Bukhara ton is wide and long, brightly colored, shiny, with wide stripes and large flowers. Zardozi (golden, shiny embroidery) ton is unique to the emir and his officials, and is made of velvet, brocade and other fabrics only in the emir's palaces. Currently, the production of zardozi ton





is widespread in all regions. The difference between Fergana and Bukhara ton depends not only on the condition of the ton, but also on where the ton is made. Care and strict attention were paid to the main level in the preparation of Bukhara ton [9].

## CONCLUSION

The traditional wedding ceremonies of Fergana Valley Uzbeks are based on a set of various customs and ceremonies related to ancient beliefs and traditions, most of them are related to harmonized and mixed Islamic traditions which continues to this day [10].

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