



## MOURNING CEREMONIES IN THE REGIONS CONCERNING TRANSFER

***Rajabbayeva Sevinch***

*Navoi State Pedagogical Institute 2nd year student*

*Scientific leader: f.f.f.d. N. Tursunova*

### **Annotation**

In this article, information was provided about mourning ceremonies in Khorezm, Navoi, and Bukhara regions, and the essence of the customs and rituals performed in them was revealed.

### **Key words**

Mourning, ritual, custom, secret, condolence.

Ceremonies held in memory of the deceased in connection with the death of a person. Mourning rites exist in all nations, they have changed under the influence of geographical conditions, socio-economic system, scientific and religious ideas of people and other factors. Mourning ceremonies are divided into ceremonies held on specific days of the deceased's death, seasons and religious holidays. In these ceremonies, the ghost of the deceased is commemorated, and various pictures are performed to appease the ghost. This ceremony is held in different ways in different regions. First, we will analyze how the condolence ceremony is conducted in Navoi region.

When a close person, i.e., father, mother, or liver band, dies during the mourning ceremony of Navoyites, seven people wear long blue dresses for forty days, and women wear burqas with a small scarf on their heads. During 40 days of mourning, they wear maxis and kalish on their feet, regardless of which of our periods. In some houses in this region, a red cloth is hung on a board at the beginning of the street for three to five days after the death of a person. The meaning of this custom is that a person has died on this street. That is, the soul came out, he explains that the meaning of the words "red doomsday" indicates this. In this house, a place is prepared for women inside and for men outside, but women cry in the courtyard during the transfer of the dead person. There is no food in the house where the deceased left for three to five days. Relatives cook food in this house, but it is forbidden to bring small dishes. If these dishes are sent to this place, it is a sign that the dead will not be left in the house, no matter how long it is. The window of the dead room should be closed. TV won't turn on. The women of the condolence house tie a red belt around their waist. After that, a "nukcha" is lit in the condolence house for three days. It is said that the purpose of this ceremony is to commemorate and rest his soul. In place of more information, I can say that in the house where there is condolence, the morgue comes to wash the dead. However, in other districts of the Navoi region, the dead are washed by pokshoy or their relatives. But in the city of Navoi, a special person is called to wash the dead. After washing the corpse, the mortician closes the veil and goes out. No one should see his face. In this way, the condolence ceremony of each region differs by the presence of its own rituals.

In fact, mourning ceremonies are different in different regions, especially in Muslim countries, and they are connected with the respective traditions. If I will dwell on the traditions of the Khorezm oasis, when all the deceased, starting from the baby, die, our elderly fathers and mothers sit in front of the corpse and say blessings. In Khorezm region, this ceremony is generally held differently. Here, the women of the house where there is condolence wear a "mourning shirt" for forty days. A white scarf is wrapped around his head. The dress they wear should not be a red flower. The color of the shirt should be dark, blue, dark, with small

flowers. Five to seven people will have to wear the mourning dress. There is no food for three days in a condolence house. Windows and televisions will be closed for up to seven days. Because this is done so that they don't get scared when they look dead in the mirror. Until this day, no dough is eaten, no spreader, no whitewash is used in this house. because there are rumors that the dead can spread. No soap is used at home for seven days, no things are washed. Because it is said that the mouth of the dead foams. In Khorezm region, relatives wash the dead together. A woman wearing a mourning dress cannot go to a wedding or go to a house where a child has been born. If a child goes to the house where the child was born, it is predicted that something bad will happen to the house, and it has become a custom that the misfortune that befalls a person does not harm the new baby.

In the Bukhara region, the condolence ceremony is also held in its own way. The women of the condolence house wear a white scarf, a white shirt, etc. A white belt is tied around the waist. Women wearing lapels wear lapels. Regardless of the season, they wear mahsi and kovush on their feet. There is no food in the house where a dead person came out. After 3 days, the soup is said to be "the smell of a dead person" and "three evenings". After 7 days, it is made into a hat, and 3 layers are made. The windows and televisions of the house will be closed. Both women and men cry in the courtyard until the dead body is taken out of the house. After taking away the dead, women cry at home. In Bukhara, the corpse is washed by a "murdoshek", that is, a special washer. That person pulls a burqa over his face when he comes and when he leaves. No one should know who he is. "Nukcha" is wrapped around the place where the dead body is washed. In that place, one of the sides of the dead person enters and puts water, lights a fire and heats the water. The light in this room will be on for seven days. It is said that the purpose of performing these rituals is to make the soul of the deceased happy. Women take off their mourning clothes when they are 1 year old. Earlier, it was done when the seventh, ninth, and eleventh months of the year were completed, but now it is done when it is the eighth month, and that's when women take off their mourning clothes.

In conclusion, at the basis of the customs and traditions of the above-mentioned condolence ceremony lies the dignity of a person, following him to his final destination with dignity and respect. Most of the mourning rituals of the Uzbek people are related to women and girls. The order of conducting the ceremony, in a unique way for a person who has lost a loved one in each region, the closeness and differences of the condolence process were preserved from the representatives of the older generation in ancient times, and today there are conflicting ideas in Islam. They are forbidden as "superstition" and it shows that some customs and traditions are not passed on.

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