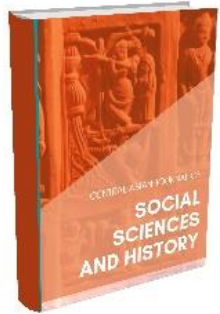




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Formation of Religious Ceremonies

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Abstract:

In this article, issues related to the formation of religious ceremonies related to Islam in Bukhara are scientifically analyzed.

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Religious ceremonies are one of the manifestations of social relations that have been forming from the earliest times in the history of mankind and have been passing from generation to generation until today. Religious ceremonies are applied to the set of religious activities and actions that arise from the religious teachings of citizens, as well as their laws and beliefs in this field. The practical form of worship performed by people and the forms of religious communication, religious imagination and worship are formed as a result of the passage of time. At first, the priests were the leaders in the performance of religious ceremonies, and later the priests became the leaders in this field. They adapted their rituals to the life of society based on the requirements and characteristics of a certain religion, beliefs and needs.

The way of life of the population is directly connected with customs and ceremonies. However, there are so many customs and rituals that are being performed today that we cannot call all of them circumcised religious practices. In the process of this research, special attention is paid to the origin and formation of religious ceremonies. Unfortunately, in recent days, we have witnessed the increase

of various heretical "rituals" [1] and the fact that these are being held as religious ceremonies. In fact, we should be able to distinguish the rituals promoted and defined by our religion from various superstitions and understand their meaning correctly.

As soon as Islam began to spread in Bukhara in the 8th century, it was natural to promote work based on the instructions set by Sharia.

The word "Sharia" means "way, method" in Arabic and refers to legal issues, moral standards and practical religious requirements of Islam is a set of rules about types of law[2]. In particular, the complex of practical rulings introduced by God is called "Sharia". The teachings, laws and practices of Islam have five main goals:

1. Protection of human life
2. Protection of human mind
3. Protection of human religion
4. Protection of human property
5. Protection of human lineage (3).

So, it can be concluded that the way of life of Muslims is regulated in Sharia. As mentioned above, this serves to prevent excessive heretical ceremonies and traditions that cause extravagance. Let's look at history to get accurate information about the procedures, rulings, manners of religious ceremonies. Prophet Muhammad s.a.v. who set an example for all ummahs. Each ceremony has its place in the life path of a person, which lasts from birth to death. First of all, let's pay attention to what the ceremony is.

Ritual is one of the most important forms of human culture, as well as an effective tool for its development. The ceremony is a public event that attracts the largest field among the forms of folk art and culture. It consists of a set of actions that have entered into a strict tradition among the people, specially held for the purpose of wishing a person good health, prosperity in his life, bringing good luck in his daily life, or recording and celebrating important points of a person's life. The event is called a ceremony(4).

The ceremony is a life event with a symbolic character accepted by the general public(5). It should be noted that religious ceremonies are held based on people's beliefs. The origin of religious ceremonies goes back to the times of our prophet. Rituals carried out by the sunnahs and instructions of that person are still performed among Muslim peoples to this day. In the Islamic religion, there are aqeeqah, amri ma'roof, circumcision, fasting and Eid of Ramadan, sacrifice and sacrifice, prayer, hajj, funeral, circumcision, sighting and burial(6).

Since ancient times, Bukharans have celebrated the birth of a child (tawlud), cradling it (cradle wedding), marriage ceremony (sunnat toy), coming of age (rasta), marriage(7).

Religious ceremonies associated with a newborn baby:

- When a baby is born, the call to prayer is said to the right ear and the iqama to the left ear. Some sources say that it is said within 7-9 days after birth. However, following the Sunnah of our Prophet, it is better if his father, grandfather, and a learned person of that people read it as soon as he is born. The intended symbolic meaning of this is that the words heard by the ears of a clean

born baby will be "Allahu Akbar" and it is intended that only goodness will be there throughout his life.

It is narrated from Husain: "The Messenger of God, may God's prayers and peace be upon him, said: "If a child is born and the call to prayer is recited in his right ear and Iqamah in his left ear, Umm Sibyon cannot harm him."

Narrated by Abu Ya'la. "Ummu Sibyon" belongs to the category of jinns that harm babies. If this action is performed in time, it cannot cause harm. In addition, there is hope that another purpose of this ceremony is that azan and takbir will have a good effect on the baby's heart(8,1).

- Raising the child's palate is also carried out with the participation of 2-3 people. In order for a newborn baby to have a blessed life and eat a halal bite, it is correct for pious and pious people to lift the baby's palate and put some fruit in its mouth to chew. It is mentioned in the hadiths that our Prophet Muhammad, peace be upon him, used to raise the palate of the babies and chew the date fruit and put it in the child's mouth.

Conducting the Aqiqah ceremony is the duty of the parents towards the child. The word "Aqiqah" means "to tear", "to sacrifice". The Shari'i meaning is "giving thanks to God for the gift of a child with beautiful intentions and special conditions and deeds, i.e. making a sacrifice." According to the teachings of Sharia, on the seventh day after the birth of a baby, "hair of the mother's belly" is taken and the amount of silver is given as alms. In Bukhara, this action is usually performed on the 7th or 14th. This is why a sheep is slaughtered. In most cases, when a ceremony is organized, sometimes this mutton is also donated. Our Prophet also advised his ummah to make aqiqah.

It is narrated on the authority of Salman bin Omiraz-Zabbi, may Allah be pleased with him. "The Prophet, may God bless him and grant him peace, said: "Ghulam is with his aqiqah. Shed blood for him and remove the impurity from him." Of the five, only Muslim did not narrate(8,2).

Since this is a Shariah ceremony, recitation of the Qur'an and prayers are performed. Ceremonies related to the baby can also be held on this day(9).

It is recommended to slaughter 2 sheep for boys and 1 for girls. However, there is no harm in slaughtering 1 sheep for boys. Here, slaughtering 1 sheep for girls is not an inequality, according to our scholars, it is necessary to take into account the money spent on the girl child's dowry and equipment in the future. Not only in Bukhara, but in Muslim countries throughout the USSR, these ceremonies were almost never held until the end of the 20th century. Due to the strong influence of atheistic ideas, religious ceremonies were banned.

Circumcision ceremony. The word "Khatna" means "to cut". According to the definitions of jurists, cutting off a special part of a special member is circumcision. Depending on the health of the baby, it can be circumcised from 7 days to 10 years old. Of course, our religion is a religion of ease. It is carried out depending on the health of the child. In circumcision, the soft skin covering three parts of the penis is cut. This skin is called "kalafa" in Arabic. Circumcision of boys is considered a Sunnah practice. The ceremony performed by performing this act is mashr, that is, performing the ceremony by declaring the circumcision of boys is also a Sunnah act. In the ritual, to be polite and to slaughter a sheep is a practice left over from the time of our Companions.

It is narrated from Ibn Sirin: "When Umar, may God bless him and grant him peace, heard a voice or a

duff (circle), he asked: "What is this?!" would say. If they said, "The bride has fallen" or "Khatna," he would not be silent."

Bay has a true narration. So, to conclude, Hadrat Umar would not have remained silent if this matter had not been in our Sharia(8,3).

Marriage ceremony. First, they get to know each other through matchmaking. If both parties agree, if there is an agreement, this process is called "engagement". But this still does not mean that they are close to each other. Today, in a number of cities of Uzbekistan, including Tashkent, Samarkand, Bukhara, it is customary to hold the "engagement" ceremony in the form of a ceremony, which is widely celebrated. In fact, it is worth mentioning that according to our Sharia, there is an aqdi marriage ceremony, and the other actions are among the factors that serve this ceremony. According to the tradition of Bukhara, a "marriage sermon" is read by a religious representative with the participation of 2 male witnesses (father, brother, grandfather) or women. Reciting this sermon is a Sunnah practice. In it, after bismillah, praise to God, and blessings to our prophet, some small verses and hadiths and good sayings about the family are mentioned. Then the groom presents a dowry. The amount of Mahr is 10 dirhams. "Dowry" is the name of what a woman is entitled to upon marriage or cohabitation(8,4).

In Surah Nisa, Allah Almighty says: "Give women their dowries from their heart" (verse 4). After these actions are performed, the marriage ceremony is held. There are several goals of this ceremony:

- To announce the marriage to people. If only their relatives know about the marriage of two young people, and many people remain unaware, in order not to spread suspicions and false rumors;
- To bring joy to the hearts of the bride and groom and their relatives
- In order to ensure social equality, that is, everyone is invited to the wedding, regardless of their position, age, or wealth.
- In addition, the improvement of behavior, strengthening of affection between people
- There is hope in the prayers of many people for the bride and groom.

Our Prophet also performed wedding ceremonies. It was conducted based on the requirements of that time. According to the sources, they even asked if you were happy for our mother Aisha. However, it is necessary not to misunderstand and not to overdo it. In this ceremony, it is necessary not to drink alcohol, not to perform prohibited acts, not to disturb the peace of the population, and certainly not to allow extravagance. Today, according to statistics, Uzbekistan is in the top places in terms of holding wedding ceremonies with excessive luxury and extravagance. This shows our lack of religious knowledge. So, the formation of these ceremonies belongs to the times of our prophet. After that, in the VII-VIII centuries, during the time of the Companions, it was held with special attention. The clothes worn in this ceremony have developed according to the traditions of each nation. For example, in Uzbeks, white fabrics are used to make a blanket for a newborn baby and a shroud when a person dies, and this color is used as a symbol that unites two worlds. In addition, white dresses were among the wedding clothes of Uzbek women and girls and represented the meaning of purity. At the wedding ceremony, the bride wore a specially made white wedding dress. This work has a symbolic meaning and means that the bride is passing from the world of girlhood to the world of "women"(5,2). In Bukhara, this white cloth shirt is called "happy shirt". Hems are not turned, sewn in the same pattern, collar. The same was the case with the clothes of the newborn baby. The reason for this is that, firstly, the returned part of the shirt can sink into the body, and secondly, there are myths that it can bring misfortune, break the marriage or not have another child. In order to avoid these mistakes, if we

believe that everything in our destiny is from God, there will be no room for heresy. Turban is one of the traditional headdresses of men's national clothes. Circumcised children are tied with turbans during this ceremony (5,3). In Bukhara, a cap is worn. Hats made in the early 20th century have the national characteristics of different regions of Uzbekistan so clearly that it was possible to determine the origin of a person by looking at his hat. In particular, Bukhara, Shahrisabz, Margilon, Chust hats are famous, and there are many types of them, such as "Iraqi chorgul", "Iraqi copy", "velvet", "zamindozi". Bukhara's flower-doze and zamindozi-style hats with velvet floors were distinguished by their elegance (5,4).

Another religious rite is the funeral, the rites and customs associated with burying the deceased. Since the beginning of mankind, the funeral ceremony has changed depending on the geographical environment and people's capabilities, as well as natural-scientific imaginations and worldviews. This religious ceremony has its own rituals and rules in all nations (10).

In Islam, the daft ceremony is considered a big gathering, the head of the deceased is laid facing the Qibla, if the eyes are open, they close them, the neck is tied, and the big toes of the feet are tied together (11).

Taziya is an Arabic word that means comforting, asking for comfort. According to our religion, condolence should be three days and not more than that. But a woman whose husband has died keeps Eid. The period of Eid is four months and ten days. The purpose of this is to determine whether a woman has a fetus from her husband or not.

According to Ibni Obidi's book "Raddul-mukhtar ala durril - mukhtar" (Volume 1, pages 663-664) of the Hanafi sect, the three days of condolence are actually for those who express condolence (9,2). The purpose of this is that those who could not attend the funeral can come and express their condolences during this period. Then there is a hope that the mortuary will not renew the wound when it comes. At the funeral, men are the congregation and perform the funeral prayer. Women are not allowed to participate in it.

In short, the rituals and traditions of Islam have been formed since the time of Islam. Most of them are Sunnah actions performed by our Prophet Muhammad, peace be upon him, and it is obligatory for Muslims to perform these actions. However, it is not a secret that some heretical practices have entered these sunnah practices and have a negative impact on people's lifestyle.

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