

Analysis of Ethnographic Data in Al-Hakim Al-Tirmizi's Works

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Annotation. Focuses on restoring the history and ethnography and ethnoculture of the world's peoples and nations. It is necessary to emphasize that it is the most important task to study and convey the rich scientific heritage of the great scholars of our country, especially Hakim al-Tirmizi and Termizi scholars, to the younger generation.

Key words: Hakim al-Tirmizi, customs, traditions, values, ceremonies, the work "Navroznama", Termizi scholars.

Introduction.

On the ground of cultural reforms implemented in new Uzbekistan, important researches are being carried out to restore the spiritual heritage created by our ancestors to our people and to instill it in the minds of the current generation. The great figures who lived and created in our country founded their worldly and religious knowledge as a result of observing and studying the lifestyle, customs, economic traditions, values, and ceremonies of our people. These knowledges of scholars created an opportunity for the emergence of ethnological sciences due to observation, conducting field research, comparison, and analysis. Tirmidhi scholars founded the science of ethnology on the basis of ethnographic field observations. Therefore, studying the ethnography of the inhabitants of Termiz and its surrounding villages is an extremely urgent topic.

Materials and Methods.

In the 9th-12th centuries, the history, ethnography, ethnology of Termiz, the influence of socio-economic and cultural development on the ethnocultural processes. influence on traditions, values, rituals and its results are highlighted. In particular, the study of the ethno-spiritual heritage of Imam Termizi and Termizi scholars is being carried out on a large scale in our country. Abdugani Abdullah, U.Uvatov[1], I.Usmanov[2], R.Abdullayev[3], who formed the second group, focused on the realization of national identity, customs, traditions, values and rituals of the Termizites. Important researches are being carried out on the restoration and study of secular and religious sciences.

Results and discussion.

Hakim al-Tirmizi's ethnographic observations and ethnological scientific views are distinguished by the fact that they are based on concrete reality. The famous work "Navroznama" attracts the attention of scientists due to its uniqueness, based on clear reality, and the fact that this work is the result of long observations. The scientist has been serving the future of humanity as a confirmation of the development of human consciousness and thinking ability, based on his thoughts. According to scholarly observations, if Navruz falls on Saturday, then it belongs to Zuhal. In that year, there will be famine in some cities, there will be a lot of rain, and there will be a lot of bloodshed. Armies will appear from the south, war, thieves, and robbers will abound. Conspiracy and deceit will be exposed. Autumn crops will be good and fruits will be few, the end of the year will be cold and the winter will be long.

Life proves that this century serves as a very important guide for every person, professional and science. The time units created by Alloma have been confirmed by field observations to be extremely accurate[4].

Based on Hakim al-Tirmizi's ethnographic observations and the results of ethnological scientific analysis, it should be noted that when we compared the Persian version of "Navroznama" created on the basis of ethnographic observations, Turkey, Sulaimaniya city, Asirafandi library, number 1430, and the copy of the Uzbek language publication, it was observed that there were differences in the text. Based on ethnological scientific conclusions, it should be noted that the Sulaymanian copy of the work begins as follows: "Risolai fi bayani ahkomi navroz". According to Abulqasim Muhammad bin Ali Hakim Tarmadi "Ki God azza-jalla maro sadu bistu panj sol omr dod. His mouth is a book, because Nowruz begins on Sunday, the day of October begins, and peace begins on Sunday, and the people of the world are humbled by the conspiracy. "Panbazarho behtar buvad va polizhoi kuhiro ravoj buvad va kishtho chunon ki namoya nayayad va ba khori sol tangi buvad va zud biguzarad va marg andak buvad" and paying attention to its translation content, it is from the treatise on the statement of Navruz Ahkomi [4].

Khwaja Abulqasim Muhammad bin Ali Hakim Termizi says: "The Almighty and Great God gave me one hundred and twenty-five years of life. The beginning of the book is that if Nowruz falls on a Sunday, it will be related to Aftob (Sun), the year will be prosperous and there will be little strife among people. The cotton crop will be good, the foothills will flourish, the crops will be better than in other years, and there will be a little trouble at the end of the year, but it will pass quickly, and there will be little death. (If you compare Sunday in the text with this text, it is felt that there is a big difference, so in the future, a comparative examination of the Persian and Turkish texts of "Navroznama" is required) [7].

If we pay attention to the ethnological point of view of this work, which is considered to be one of the most important ancient sources, in the Ancient Near East, the week began on Saturday, and Thursday was considered the first day of the week, and Thursday was the end of the week, and Friday was the day of rest. Commentaries in Navroznama begin with Sunday, the second (now rest) day of the week, and this day is said to refer to Shams (the Sun), in the past days were named after a certain planet. They, that is, each planet (planet) has its own color, for example, black - Saturn (Saturn) - Saturday, yellow - Sun - Sunday, green - Moon - Monday, red - Mirrih (Mars) -

Tuesday, blue - Atorud (Mercury) – Wednesday, brown – Jupiter (Jupiter) – Thursday, finally white – Venus (Venus) – Friday. The theory of alchemy interprets the planets as follows: Zuhal (Saturn) - lead, Sun - gold, Moon - silver, Mirrih (Mars) - iron, Atorud (Mercury) - mercury, Mushtari (Jupiter) - tin, Venus (Venus) - copper. Also, Zuhal is a sign of happiness, the Sun is a symbol of fire and justice, the Moon is a symbol of calmness and enlightenment, Mirrih is the god of war and thunder, Atorud is the patron of writers, Mushtari is the judge of the sky, Venus is the musician of the sky [5].

Based on certain beliefs, the twelve months of the year are also assumed to be related to seven planetary constellations: to Saturn - jaddi (goat) and dalv (quarrel), to the Sun - asad (lion), to the Moon - cancer (shrimp), to Mars - hamal (barra) and aqrab (scorpion), Atorud - javzo (twin) and sunbula (spike), Mushtari - kavs (bow) and hut (fish), Venus - savr (ox) and mezon (scale) are tobin[8].

It is necessary to justify the fact that Alloma is the owner of a very strong intellect. In the conducted field studies, the doctrine created by this scholar is still valid. Orhan Durgut, a famous photographer from Turkey, at the Termizi International Scientific and Research Center. Recorded field notes: Alloma noted that he saw the exact result of experimenting with the data in his work[9].

Provides sources based on Hakim Termizi's ethnographic observations and ethnological scientific conclusions. These are the seven planets, seven days (weeks), in general, events related to seven numbers. , seven climates, seven wonders of the world, seven statuses and seven veils in music, seven important organs in the human body, there is also a legend that in the post-Jahiliyyah era, Arabs used the names of the weekdays with abjad names[10].

From the above, the seven climates, seven statuses and seven veils, the organs of the human body are in harmony with the planets and the seven days with the abjad. For example, seven climates: India - Saturn, Khurasan - Sun, Baktr (Balkh) - Moon, Turkestan - Mirrih, Rum (Rumo) - Atorud, Chin - Mushtari, Movarounnahr - Venus; seven music curtains and seven positions: Do - Zirafkand - Jupiter, Re - Rahavi - Saturn, Mi - Navo - Moon, Fa - Busaliq - Mercury, Sol - Rost - Venus, Lya - Iraq - Sun, Si - Ushshaq - Mars; human organs: spinal cord - Zuhal, heart (circulatory system) - Sun, stomach - Moon, brain - Mirrih, lungs (respiratory tract) - Atorud, liver - Mushtari, kidney - Venus; Names of the days of the week and Abjad: Saturday - Abjad, Sunday - Hawwaz, Monday - Huttish, Tuesday - Kalaman, Wednesday - Saufas, Thursday - Khashat, Friday - Sakhkhaz, or are missing [6].

"Chronicle", which is considered one of Hakim al-Tirmizi's most valuable works that contributed to ethnography, has not lost its value over the centuries due to its scientific and popular nature. This work of scholar and scientist is the result of long-term observations, and it attracts the attention of all scientists as a valuable unique work created on the basis of perfect observation of changes in seconds, hours, days, weeks, months, years, and mutual weather-related situations [8].

Conclusion.

Ample opportunities are being created to promote national customs, traditions and values on a global scale. Because, in the process of restoring our own values, the understanding of nationality is directly and indirectly related to the study of the spiritual and scientific heritage of the ethnic population, its history and ethnography, including its national traditions and customs. Uzbekistan, the center of civilization not only of the East, but also of the world, is distinguished by its ancient history, unique spiritual and material heritage. Termiz and its surrounding villages are a crossroad of different religions, cultures and different economic activities. Because of this, shrines associated with different cultures and religious beliefs have been well preserved to this day. Surkhan oasis, which is considered a special "ethnographic place" with centuries-old history, is located in the southern part of our country.

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