

## UZBEK AND RUSSIAN PEOPLE'S NATIONAL CEREMONIES

**Bozorboeva Gulshanoy Anvar kizi**

Urgench State Pedagogical Institute

Russian language orientation in foreign language groups 224 Group student

**Annotation:** we have provided information about the national ritual ,Customs and traditions of the Uzbek and Russian nation and their similarities in this article.

**Keywords:** nation , drowning ,godfather, chilla, cradle toy, walk .

Each nation has national traditions and rituals that have been forming for centuries. These traditions and deeds have been polished over the centuries.

National rites are the national memory of the people , a tool that separates the nation from the others and prevents millalism from disappearing , allows you to feel the connection of ancestors and descendants , allows you to receive spiritual support and life support. All national rituals are based on faith, labor activity and people's lives. It takes several centuries for any ceremony to be recognized in society.

The National Customs and ceremonies of the Uzbek and Russian peoples are undoubtedly qualitatively different from other nations in terms of their unique hospitality, the breadth of their traditions. In general, there are three types of combining Russian national rituals: rituals associated with the birth of a person, wedding ceremonies and funerals. For example: in the Russian people , after two or three weeks after the birth of the baby, a ceremony is held to baptize him. This ceremony is very ancient

the ceremony was performed in ancient times to ensure that the newborn was barren , to avoid evil eyes , to protect against disease. During this ceremony, a godfather and mother are chosen who give the child a bath. The drowning midwife utters the following phrase during the immersion:”Ruchki rastite, tolsteyte , yadreneyte; nojki khodite, svoe Telo nosite ; yazik govori, svoyu golovu Kormi". It was assumed that these phrases will ensure the health and rapid growth of the baby. In Uzbekistan, this is called the rite of prayer . It is organized according to the religion of each people . In the Uzbek people, a solemn ceremony called “cradle wedding”is held in honor of the birth of the firstborn in the family . There are distinct manifestations of this common in each province . There is an udum of bathing in salt water, which is performed several times after the birth of a baby typical of our people until the release of his Chilla . This process has also been preserved in US since ancient times. This ritual will keep the child from various harmful infections. On this occasion , women throw stones into the salt water so that the baby has a stone head. As sweet as Honey, Honey , an egg pod, and a coin as rich as strength, are thrown away.

Wedding ceremonies are the most important ceremonies for all nations. This ceremony, which lasts from two to three weeks in the northern regions of Russia , includes: suitors, fotikha, takes the wedding day and the stages after the wedding. In Russia, in ancient times, when choosing a bride to his health , to work at hand.the groom chooses because of this, when the suitors arrive, the bride is required to show herself her craft in her hand . The bride presents what she has

prepared with her manual labor to the groom and his relatives. In the Russian people, the bride moans before the toy .This groan mainly reflected the girl's farewell to her heavy experiences , family , syukli virgins .

Even in our Uzbek nation, brides are chosen through matchmakers . Part of this udum is now preserved . We also have a toy day before the bride comes out yor-yor is said. At this time, Uzbek brides also cry moaning . Yor-yor's text is as follows:

Hay-hay o‘lan, jon o‘lan,  
Kimning to‘yi, yor-yor.  
Oq gul bilan qizil gul,  
Qizning to‘yi, yor- yor.

Qat-qatgina qatlamalar  
Qatlanadi, yor-yor.  
Qizni olib yangalari,  
Oatlanadi yor-yor.  
Uzun –uzun arg’amchi  
Hayinchakka, yor-yor.  
Chakkan ko‘ylak yarashar  
Kelinchakka , yor –yor .

**Conclusion:** on the basis of this article, we wanted to embed partially similar sides of Uzbek and Russian folk rituals . In the course of our research, we have witnessed the unrepeatability of HAL folklore. Again, we want to do research in this area and learn new words .

**Literature used:**

- 1.Larinova M.Ch "Rusky folklore".
2. Maslova V. A. Academy Of Linguoculturology M 2001.
3. Madayev O "Uzbek folk oral creativity".