

**ETHNOGRAPHY OF THE FERGANA VALLEY: A SYSTEM OF TRADITIONS,
NATIONAL CEREMONIES AND FOLK GAMES**

Omonov Azamatjon Iqrorjon ugli

Fergana State University

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Independent Researcher

Annotation: This article discusses the ethnography of the Fergana Valley as one of the important areas of tourism and the development of Uzbek traditional values, as a manifestation of traditions and culture. It also analyzes the impact of rituals and holidays in the Fergana Valley intangible cultural heritage system on the development of ethnotourism and tourist services on a global scale, the impact of ethnotourism on the development of ethnotourism and the causes of problems encountered in this process, the need to conduct scientific research on the impact of folk games on the culture of ethnotourism in the development of ethnotourism and the implementation of scientific approaches.

Keywords: national ceremony, tradition, hospitality, ethnic group, value, goose game, wrestling

Today, as in all areas of development in new Uzbekistan, great attention is paid to national values and traditions, including the traditions, ceremonies and holidays of the Fergana Valley, which are of great interest to tourists from abroad. Although geographically the Fergana Valley is located in the eastern part of the Republic of Uzbekistan, it is one of the most historically, culturally and socially rich regions, and this valley is distinguished by its centuries-old folk culture, ethnographic features, customs, ceremonies and traditions. The Fergana Valley has long been a crossroads of various ethnic groups, religions and cultures. This situation is reflected in its folk oral art, customs and social life.

The ethnographic features of the Fergana Valley population are clearly visible in their lifestyle, clothing culture, work activities, food etiquette, hospitality and system of mutual relations. Traditional professions such as farming, gardening, handicrafts and silk weaving are widespread among the Fergana people. In particular, the art of weaving atlas and adras plays an important role in the activities of women in this region. From an ethnographic point of view, the daily life of the Fergana people has developed in accordance with national values. Today, the rituals and traditions, religious beliefs of each nation and people, manifested as national values, are fulfilling the task of restoring the original quality of life. First of all, when it comes to values, it should be understood as a set of natural and social phenomena that are important in the life of a person and humanity, serve the interests and goals of nations, peoples and social groups, and as a social phenomenon formed in the process of people's practical activities. Interethnic harmony and intercultural cooperation, which have been formed as a national value for the peoples of our country, are recognized as a universal human value in the world community. The development of tourism culture is an important factor in increasing the perception of our citizens about our

national values, cultural heritage, and in the formation of a sense of national pride and honor.

Among the inhabitants of the Fergana Valley, traditions are manifested as a social institution that regulates each stage of social life. These traditions include the processes of childbirth, upbringing, family formation, and death. For example:

Beshik toy is a ritual associated with the first time a newborn baby is put to sleep in a cradle, and blessings and healthy growth are wished for the child.

It is a ritual held when the first 40 days of a baby's life are completed, and it is celebrated with special attention and respect.

Sunnat toy is a socially significant ritual that, according to Muslim traditions, marks the religious maturity of a boy.

The bride's greeting and the bride's opening ceremony are ceremonies in which the bride is introduced after the wedding and prayers are said by members of the community.

These traditions are not only ceremonial in nature, but also serve to maintain social solidarity, community, and cultural coherence.

The inhabitants of the Fergana Valley have preserved their own unique styles in conducting national ceremonies. In ceremonies associated with holidays, weddings, and religious dates, historical layers are combined with modern elements. For example:

The Navruz holiday is a celebration of the arrival of the new year, celebrated with folk games, wrestling competitions, and cooking competitions.

Ramadan and Kurban holidays are religious holidays that strengthen the traditions of giving, kindness, and charity.

Wedding ceremonies are a multi-stage social institution, in which the groom's arrival, the blessing, and the introduction of the bride and groom to society at the wedding are carried out in stages.

These ceremonies are a clear expression of the religious beliefs, social worldview, and historical thinking of the population.

Folk games of the Fergana Valley are an integral part of the ancient culture of the Uzbek people. They are widespread among children and young people and have educational, aesthetic and sporting value. The most popular folk games include:

Chilla is a game usually played on cold winter days and is aimed at increasing physical mobility.

Tug of war is a game that expresses teamwork and a test of strength.

Kiz kuwddi is a game full of dexterity and humor between young men and women.

Goz oyn is a ceremonial game that demonstrates strength and speed between men.

Kurash is a sports game that takes a special place during holidays and demonstrates the physical fitness of young men.

These games are closely connected with the labor processes, customs, and cultural thinking of the people. Through them, national values, unity and cultural norms are instilled in young people. The role of our mothers, wives and grandmothers in every new idea put forward in this region and their implementation has been unparalleled. Therefore, Fergana women are an important social group that preserves and continues folk traditions. Through them, cooking, sewing, embroidery, weaving and folk oral art are passed down from generation to generation. The active participation of women in family, rituals, holidays and folk games is of great importance in maintaining cultural cohesion in society.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it should be said that the Fergana Valley is a unique territory for ethnographic studies. Its customs, rituals and folk games deserve special attention not only as a cultural heritage, but also as a means of strengthening social unity. The ethnography of this region creates broad opportunities for modern anthropological and cultural studies research.

At the same time, I can say that intangible cultural heritage and rituals should be recognized as one of the main sectors of the development of tourism culture of countries. Therefore, studying the culture of the Fergana Valley, preserving it and passing it on to future generations is one of the urgent scientific tasks of today.

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