



TRADITIONAL AND MODERN RELATIONS IN UZBEK FAMILIES

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Annotation

The family and the processes associated with it have always been a topical issue in ethnography. Because the family of each nation is different from each other with its own characteristics. In particular, Uzbek families have their own way of life and culture. When studying the kinship, family and marriage relations in Uzbek families, we observe the signs of tradition and modernity in these relations. When studying the kinship, family and marriage relations in Uzbek families, we observe the signs of tradition and modernity in these relations. The basis of kinship in families is the couple, children and the group of relatives closest to the family. That is why kinship relations, which have been developing in Uzbek families for a long time, are becoming modern. Because as family relationships and the traditions associated with them develop, so do kinship relationships.

Key words : Family, marriage, tradition, kinship, bride, groom, Kashkadarya, Uzbeks, national value, character, morals, ceremony, "day-to-day".

Today, the family considered sacred for us as a social system consists of a set of relations such as "parents and children", "husband and mother-in-law", "bride-groom and their close relatives", grandchildren, daughter-in-law and god-in-law. - embodies ethno-cultural characteristics in terms of the nature of relations with relatives, family life, having family traditions and values, form of communication, observance of national customs. These aspects are important in the development of national character, national temperament, national dream, national desire, national pride, national honor, national belief, national value and national memory in our nation and population.¹

Uzbek in their families mutually respect , respect , to parents Dear children compassion and honor to the little ones this person perfect human , perfect person as formative , moral and spiritual in terms of beautiful and mature who does , human qualities which develops values being is considered And this of values content children to his mind initially in the family is absorbed .

East families , that's it including Uzbek to his family special has been the following features there is ²:

First, in the family male position advantage

¹Tashbaeva T.H., Savurov M.D. Novoe i traditsionnoe v bytu selskoy semi Uzbekov. Tashkent , 1989, p . 53-54.

²G. Shoumarov , Sharqona family ., T.-2012 p. 16



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Secondly , family members between age , sex , family status (grandfather , grandmother , father , mother , son , daughter , mother -in - law , father-in-law , sister- in-law , mother-in-law , daughter -in-law , brother , brother , sister and etc.) to according to sure expressed and strictly action to be done of the hierarchy availability ;

Thirdly, traditional in families children for parents, especially father reputation height;

Fourth, parentage, childhood, age great generation representatives respect to do such as of adjectives high level expression;

Fifth, Abkhazian , Ossetian , Kabardino-Bulgarian like also characteristic of nations was , respect on the surface his parents and big age loved ones in front of to the child love open expression Don't do it , father by young his child people in front of to the hand not to take the child do not raise , with him not playing such as aspects today's in the day the majority traditional Uzbek characteristic of their families let's see possibility (this with men their own emotional stagnation , excess to the feeling not to be given , real male to the person special to traits have that demonstration they try to do);

sixth , in the family of relationships vertical to the character have that is , that is of a woman to the ground , children to parents , your brother brother , sister sister submission.³

The economic opportunities of the country and the increase in the material and living standards of the population, in turn, led to changes in family relations, the formation of new relations, and the expansion of the circle of blood-kinship relations. However, it should be noted that traditional family and kinship relations continue to be the leader.

In Uzbeks from long ago relatives between always strong connections there is being came In the family relatives how much a lot if so , that's it good they believe that it will be Kinship proximity long and near relatives within defined they are between mother's brothers (uncle) , father's brothers (uncle) , mother's sisters (aunts) , father's sisters , their their children separately from them after another relatives stands.

The ties with these relatives are still strong. In particular, there are strong ties between grandparents, as well as brothers, sisters, and close relatives on both the father's and mother's sides. Uzbek families, as a rule, do not go far from their place and have the opportunity to live in one place and have constant communication with each other. Nowadays, relations with female relatives (godmothers) are growing.⁴

There is a tradition of mutual help in work among relatives, which can be clearly observed especially in family ceremonies or in some life difficulties.

In rural areas, relatives' yards are sometimes located close to each other or the distance is not very far. Therefore, in many families where both spouses work, children are usually under the general supervision of the grandmother or some non-working woman.⁵

Kashkadarya of the region one row districts until now, the custom of "qunin " "guest" wide spread observation can Out of date earlier come the rest the guests relatives and neighbors ceremony to the beginning until own to their homes take gone , at home chatting they sit Ceremony the organizer to them food passing on standing must will be But rarely less cases

³G. Shoumarov , Sharqona family ., T.-2012. Page 17

⁴Kislyakov N.A. Ocherki po istorii semi i braka u narodov Sredney Azii i Kazakhstan. Leningrad, Nauka, 1969, p. 88-89.

⁵Shaniyazov K.Sh. Ethnic history of the Uzbek nation. T., Science, 1974, p. 4



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them (from meat except) they get . So close relatives or neighbors guest offer ceremony conducting to the family help they give

From this except relatives scope unhappiness and heavy at times more stick together . Strong kinship connections The tradition is particularly large family celebrations celebration (eg marriage at the wedding) time sure to the eye thrown away If larger ceremony to be done usually initially the most near relatives family for advice offer will be done . It is narrowly defined main issues solution is done : of the household the guests waiting to get preparation , marriage of the celebrations transfer order , how in matters help need From this after home relatives between respect tall elderly people , representatives of the neighborhood offer marriage ceremony of transfer sure order (day determined , celebrate period , guests Number of meals types) agree is taken . Usually each family-kinship in groups everyone recognized by position a tall , " leading " person being an organization features with separate standing Respect him they do , listen they put and that's all affairs organization leadership does Sometimes this representatives of the neighborhood performs.

Based on the above thoughts, we can conclude that the connection of the family with society is manifested through kinship, neighborhood and neighborhood. This relationship has existed for thousands of years, and through it, the family plays an important role in the spiritual life of society. Family form, structure and family relations have been the focus of researchers as an important object of study for the past 150 years. Today, relying on the results of ethnology research on family studies, it is now possible to study these problems as a whole. Changes in family forms, types and demographic status are taking place under the influence of ethnic processes.

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