

A STUDY OF THE TRADITIONS AND CEREMONIES OF THE JEWS OF BUKHARA

Karimov Jamoliddin Abdulkhamidovich*

*Senior Teacher,
Department of Islamic Studies and Islamic Civilization,
ICESCO Department
Tashkent, UZBEKISTAN
Email id: j.karimov@gmail.com

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ABSTRACT

The article describes the various types of pilaf that existed in the ritual cuisine of Bukhara Jews, their semiotic features and specifics of their using in the family and religious ritual practice. The author's materials show that Bukhara Jews were the keepers of the archaic kind of pilaf and considered this dish as a symbol of their identity. It shows the distinguish between Islam and Judaism!

This present article examines the historical aspects of the originality, mutual influence and interpenetration of the art of Bukharian Jews in the dyeing and weaving craft of Central Asia and in particular in Bukhara. When it comes to prayers, the first thing to note is the weekly prayer in the synagogue, the Sabbath, which begins at sunset on Friday and ends on Saturday. It is forbidden to light fires, work, or even use vehicles on Saturdays [9]. According to Jewish teaching, God created the universe in six days and rested on the seventh day. That is why the Jews dedicate the seventh day of the Sabbath to rest and prayer [16:38]. Based on the analysis of numerous sources, the contribution of Bukharian Jews to the crafts of Bukhara is analyzed. The art of Bukharian Jews has a long history and deep artistic traditions. This is especially characteristic of the dyeing and weaving handicrafts of Bukhara! It presented how they can be ready for marriage! What is their requirements are?! You can easily find the information out which you really need to know!

KEYWORDS: Crafts, Traditions, Religion, Ornaments, Avodah, Minyan, Sabbath, Torah, Sheloshim.

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