



THE TRADITIONS OF HOSPITALITY IN THE REIGN OF AMIR TEMUR ARE DESCRIBED BY AMBASSADOR CLAVIJO

"Shavkat Mirziyoyev, a great businessman, emphasized in his testament to his descendants that "it is your duty to cure the people's pain."

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Abstract:

The article studies the issues of the tradition of hospitality of Amir Temur, honored by the sovereign to guests led by the Spanish ambassador during a visit to Samarkand, based on the diary of Rui Gonzales de Clavijo.

Keywords: Sokhibkiran, Amir Timour, reign, Clavijo, hospitality, conventions, traditions, ceremonies, ambassadors, presents, foods, "Nine meals"

All peoples and nations of the world have traditions and customs of hospitality, which are formed and refined over the centuries. It is also recognized that these values and traditions are very similar and unique in many nations. In particular, the Uzbek people, who are considered competent in the world, also have their own centuries-old traditions of hospitality. It can be said that the tradition of hospitality among our people is valued. There are well-known "iron laws" of hospitality and hospitality, which are deeply expressed in historical sources and in the heritage of our ancestors.

Islam stipulates that every Muslim must respect his guests. The Qur'an also emphasizes hospitality and commands, "Respect your guests." It is said in the hadiths, "Whoever believes in Allah and the Last Day, let him honor his guest." The Prophet (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him) said: "One night is obligatory for every Muslim to entertain a guest." The hadeeth also states: There are such proverbs among our people as "Guest is the gift of God", "A guest comes from the door, food comes from the hole".

In the Uzbek people, the tradition of hospitality is one of the traditions passed down from ancestors to generations. In ancient times, Uzbeks had indoor and outdoor courtyards, and guests were welcomed in a special hotel located outside the courtyard by the gate. At the same time, 6-7-year-old boys were involved in welcoming guests, which also served as a special school. From an early age, the child has acquired important educational skills, such as welcoming guests, having a warm relationship with them, serving them well and forming a culture of communication in them.

From time immemorial, the people of Turanzamin have been very hospitable, the guests have been greeted with open faces, and even if they do not know the passenger, every effort has been made to meet his needs. If a traveler comes to the village, there are reports that the neighbors are arguing with each other and arranging to host him, which is a testament to the generosity, generosity and hospitality of the locals.

It was one of the most fertile, prosperous and prosperous regions of the world, and the fruits of Turanzamin were even sweeter than in other countries. The population mostly ate horse meat. The guests were honored with the delicacies grown in our country

In many sources and works devoted to the study of the reign of the great Amir Temur, his life, childhood and adolescence, his family, children, grandchildren, the reign he ruled, his creative and beautification work, the promotion of science, culture, art and science. systematic, political, and military achievements

However, the virtues of the hospitality of Hazrat Sahibkiran, the traditions of hospitality in his reign were somewhat left out of the eyes of researchers. In our opinion, the hospitality of the great ruler, along with other high human virtues, is of great interest to all. Because these virtues also help to study deeply the way of life and traditions of our ancestors of that time.

Some information about the virtues of Amir Temur's hospitality, in the form of a plaque, can be written in the form of diaries and memoirs of a few guests or ambassadors and travelers who visited the country.

Historians Nizamiddin Shami, Sharafuddin Ali Yazdi, Ibn Arabshah, as well as historians and Rui Gonzalez de Clavijo, who studied the life and work of Sahibkiran, have information in their works and diaries. One of the most important sources is the Diary of Rui Gonzalez de Clavijo, the ambassador of Spain (Castile), who visited the Temurbek Palace in Samarkand in the autumn of 1404.

In the Kundalik, Amir Temur's officers return homeless, penniless citizens, orphans, and the poor to Samarkand on their way back from military campaigns in Iran and Khorasan.

The ambassadors, led by Clavijo, arrived in the densely populated city of Termez on August 21, 1404, although the city was not surrounded by walls and barriers, but was surrounded by gardens and canals. In this city, tourists are treated with respect and provided with clothes and all other necessary things.

According to the ambassador's diaries, Amir Temur's young men met with the ambassadors, regularly inquired about their condition and gave gifts to the guests. The diary also contains information about Sahibkiran's kindness, hospitality, and gifts to his guests.

Clavijo wrote in his Kundaliqu that he was in Keh (Kesh) on Thursday, August 28, that it was a large city, surrounded by a defensive wall and deep ditches, flat, surrounded by irrigation canals and rivers on all sides, and prosperous. It is surrounded by habitats and gardens. He also noted that wheat, grapes, cotton, melons and other fruits and vegetables were grown on the irrigated lands, and that visitors to the area were treated to the fruits.

According to the ambassador's information about Amir Temur's hospitality, his father and son, Jahangir, were buried in Shahrisabz. and he entertained them with fruits, and took them to the great palace to spend the night. It was also noted that on Saturday, August 30, the guests had lunch and rest in a large house in a large, beautiful garden belonging to Amir Temur.

Finally, on Thursday, August 11, when Ambassador Clavijo and his entourage arrived in Samarkand, they were allowed to set up a tent called Gulbog and set up tents. The apostle and his companions skillfully described how beautiful the garden was. The Kundalik also reported that the guests were provided with a large amount of meat products and other necessities.

On Thursday, September 4, 1404, Sahibkiran sent his men to the garden where the foreign guests were staying and told them that he would not be able to meet them for the time being. Many sheep were brought to the guests and cooked. Rice was cooked in different ways, horse meat was roasted and guests were given a variety of fruits and vegetables. At the end of the event, the guests were given two horses, loose clothes and other clothes, as well as greetings.

There are reports that Temurbek received foreign guests not in the city of Samarkand, but in the magnificent parks outside the city, and hosted them in these parks. During the Sahibkiran period, there were many such gardens, which were created in a very luxurious way.

Detailed information about the hospitality of Amir Temur was revealed in his several meetings with the Spanish ambassadors. In particular, on Monday, September 8, Sahibkiran expressed his desire to see the guests and received them in Dilkusho Park. The guests were told to hand over to the servants the gifts they had brought with them to present to the great ruler. The staff tried to present the gifts to Temurbek in a beautiful way. They brought the guests to the court of the ruler, and the guests knelt with their right foot, clasped their hands on their chests and paid their respects.

Temurbek asked them to come closer. After that, when he saw that his ambassadors were lower than the Chinese ambassadors, he asked them to move them lower and the Spanish ambassadors closer, that is, higher. In all subsequent official meetings and hospitality, this trend was maintained, and guests were accommodated in the prescribed manner.

One of the peculiarities of the hospitality of the Sahibkiran dynasty was the fact that the longer the guest came and was honored, the longer he was received. For example, the Chinese ambassadors arrived in Samarkand in 1395, but they met with the great ruler only in 1397. Also, the gifts brought by the guests were stored for a certain period of time, after which they were presented to the owners.

Clavijo's Diary of Hospitality states that the guests were seated in the prescribed manner, and were treated to a large quantity of cooked, roasted and salted mutton and horse meat. Gold, silver, and earthenware vessels were used for hospitality. The so-called porcelain dish was considered very valuable and valuable. The ambassadors were given a piece of horse meat without damage, but intact, with the bones removed. Out of respect for them, Amir Temur presented them with two bowls of food, and the guests immediately picked up the meat and sent it to their homes. Failure to do so was considered disrespectful. There was so much meat in the circle that it even reached six months.

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During the same period, meat products were strained as the next food, and meat products were consumed in large quantities during the same period. After the main course, many fruits, including melons, grapes and apricots, were placed on the table and served in gold and silver jars.

At the end of the hospitality ceremony, Clavijo was joined by servants to keep them informed of their condition, and they were placed in a separate building in a garden not far from the house where the great ruler lived.

The next purpose of the meeting was to introduce the guests to the relatives of Amir Temur. There were no interpreters among those who went to invite the guests, so they arrived late. By the time they arrived, the great ruler had already eaten. For this reason, Amir Temur sent five sheep and two large jugs of wine to the guest house.

In "Kundalik" he met with the Spanish ambassadors in the Garden of Dilkusho and showed great respect to them. At the end of the banquet, silver coins, gold furniture and precious stones were sprinkled on the guests. Ambassador Claviho and his entourage were repeatedly presented with silver coins and silver coins to pay tribute to the guests from afar and to improve their economic situation. This case can be considered as a kind of hospitality of the period of Amir Temur.

Later, Amir Temur's eldest wife, Bibi Khanum (Saroymulk khanum), personally paid tribute to the ambassadors under Clavijo. This shows that in the time of Sahibkiran, the traditions of hospitality in our people were instilled in every family member and citizen.

There are also reports in the Kundalik that the number of gifts given to Amir Temur was nine. The fact that it is called "nine chickens" shows that the traditions of our people, which have been going on for a long time, are eternal.

It is also noted in the "Kundalik" that in the evenings in honor of the guests were organized entertainment events. Such ceremonies were attended by musicians, performances by decorated elephants, and competitions in rope hanging.

The amount of meat on the table was so large that more than 300 people were hired to serve it to the guests. The meat was dragged along the floor in a round gold-plated leather bowl, and as usual, the servants divided it into bowls and then passed them on to the guests. Throughout the hospitality, horse and mutton prepared by various methods were transported in special containers in carts and camels and delivered to the guests in advance.

When Ambassador Clavijo's mission returned to their homeland in Samarkand on Friday, November 21, they were joined by guards along the way. The Clavijo group arrived in Bukhara on Thursday, November 27, and were greeted for seven days. Leaving Bukhara on 5 December, they crossed the Amu Darya on 10 December. They were given a special document - a certificate that Amir Temur should be provided with firewood, food, clothing and other basic necessities by the officials united for each region of the country - honored guests and honored guests. It is a clear indication of his relatively high respect.

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