
A PRICELESS MONUMENT

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In our ancient history, until the independence of the socio-cultural life of the country where our ancestors lived, the way of life and worldview of the people, the principles of the spiritual process, many speculative false and unscientific statements are made, only the findings giving illuminated the dark pages of the past.

Thanks to independence, our country has the opportunity to comprehensively analyze and apply the development of statehood, socio-political, economic, cultural and spiritual life of ancient times.

The sacred book "Avesto", the common spiritual heritage of the ancient Turanian Iran, the ancient Turkic and Persian-speaking peoples, dates back more than three thousand years. This rare book reflects the history of the people, the political system of the states in our region. found Zoroastrianism, whose holy book is the Avesto, was one of the oldest religions. It was widespread among the peoples of the Middle East before Islam. It is interpreted as the religion revealed to the people by the prophet Zoroaster through revelation from God.

It is true that Zoroastrianism, like all religions, was passed down by word of mouth and memorized by pagans and priests in various countries that practiced Zoroastrianism for many centuries, and was later written down in the 3rd century BC and supplemented with new passages, depending on the place of residence and language. .

The Avesto originally consisted of 1,000 chapters and included 21 nask (books). Abu Rayhan al-Biruni writes: In the treasury of King Darius ibn Darius there was a copy of the Avesto engraved in gold on the skins of twelve thousand oxen. Alexander destroys the fireplaces and burns them while killing the servants in them. Therefore, since then, three-fifths (ie, eighteen nasks) of the Avesto have disappeared. The Avesto was thirty nasks. The pagans have about twelve nasks. As we call the Qur'anic verses weekly, nask is the name of each chapter.

Other medieval sources confirm the destruction of the Avesto. However, historical sources say that 200-300 years later, during the reign of Vologue I, king of Parthia (51-76 AD), the oral and written remains of the Avesto were collected. Also, during the reign of ArdasherI (226-242 AD), king of the Sassanid dynasty, who ruled from 226 to 247 AD, Zoroastrianism was declared the official religion during the reign of Ardasher's son ShopurI (303-379 AD), and parts of the Avesto included astronomy,

medicine, mathematics and philosophy. recorded and arranged. This main text was then completed. Two complete Parthian manuscripts of these completed copies are preserved in India. One is at the Coma Institute, the cultural center of Zoroastrianism in Bombay, and the other is at the State Library in Calcutta.

During the reign of Khisrov (531-579 AD), the text of the Avesto was translated into Pahlavi. This explanatory translation is called "Zand". The oldest surviving copy of the Avesto, copied in 1324, is kept in Copenhagen.

No other holy book in the world has met with the fiercest resistance of the enemy as much as the Avesto. He has suffered countless blows over the centuries. But the sanctity and greatness of the Avesto was such that each time it overcame disasters with the majesty and power of destiny. Kings and priests who memorized the Avesto were passed down from generation to generation, re-copied and distributed in book form. Thus, the following four parts of the holy book Avesto: "Yashna", "Yasht", "Visparad", "Vandidot" have come down to us in full.

There is also a book called "Little Avesto" ("Little Avesto"), a set of essential prayers for daily faith ceremonies. Among the pieces that have arrived is the Vandidot naski, which consists of the entire 22nd chapter. A number of chapters and paragraphs of the remaining 3 nasks have not been preserved.

Despite the fact that many parts have been lost, the preserved parts themselves reflect the encyclopedic glory of the Avesto, its high value as a historical source, and its spirituality. Can fully display its universal properties.

1. "Yasna" consists of 72 chapters, which include recitation, recitation, recitation of prayers recited from memory during the performance of hymns, prayers, sacrifices and other Zoroastrian rites, as well as addressing the goddess of goodness and rituals of fire festivals. .
2. The Yasht naski consists of prayers and hymns recited in honor of the god Ahuramazda and the goddess and goddesses of the book Avesto, who appeared as the sole creator. The Yasht naski consisted of 22 chapters. However, 10 chapters have come down to us.

Avesto's Yasht nask stands out from the rest. Their mythological foundations are very ancient. They reflect the realities of social life in a unique uplifting spirit.

3. "Visparad" is similar to "Yasna" in terms of style and content.
4. The Vandidot consists of 22 fargards (chapters), ie 22 chapters, which deal with the sixteen countries created by Ahuramazda and the damage done to them by Ahriman.

The laws enacted by the Zoroastrians in Vandidot are the individual and social rights of the people, as well as the place of people in society, morality and decency, crime and punishment, the hardening of the body and soul, and the burial of the dead. the punishment of the one who defiles it, the punishment of the one who made a false promise, the one who broke the oath, the punishment of the one who betrayed his family, and many other matters are described in detail.

Zoroastrianism and the Avesto are the rarest, most unique and unique books in the world, illuminating the hearts of mankind with the light of goodness for thousands of years.

Rare cultural monuments such as the Avesto, no matter what the idea or purpose, have become a universal value in their time. Mankind is always exploring aspects and factors that serve the development of the heritage of the past, regardless of its ideas, ideology and teachings. He feels the need for it. She takes care of him. After all, any civilization begins with a clash of ideas, ideologies and doctrines, through which to understand the world. From this point of view, the Avesto has great social, spiritual, moral, philosophical and logical significance in today's conditions of independence.

References:

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