



Supplementary Notebook (RTEP - Brazilian academic journal, ISSN 2316-1493)

SAYINGS AND LEGENDS DEALING WITH CAMEL AND CAMEL-BREEDING IN AZERBAIJAN FOLKLORE (IN THE MATERIAL OF WESTERN AZERBAIJAN FOLKLORE)

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Abstract: As Azerbaijan stands on an ancient Silk Way reflected in its wide range in the folklore of Azerbaijan turks, their trading and economic relations with other nations. This belongs at the same extent the folklore materials collecting from an ancient Azerbaijan historical land Western Azerbaijan (present Armenia). In former times as a trading relation led by camel caravans the sayings, proverbs and legends dealing with camel and camel-breeding got a place in the folklore of this region.

Keywords: Western Azerbaijan, Goycha, Chobankere, Develi, caravan, Abubakr Tehrani.

INTRODUCTION

As in any nation, Azerbaijani folklore is the formation and development of the ethnoshistory and art of healing, national thought and outlook, economic and domestic life is a stone. As folklore is the oldest form of artistic thought, the most ancient trade relations, economic and trade relations of the people are widely reflected here. The passage of the ancient Silk Road through the South Caucasus and the location of Azerbaijan on this caravan route have left deep traces in the folk culture, including folklore, of the Azerbaijani Turks, the ancient inhabitants of this place. In the past, these trade relations were carried out through camel caravans, so not only camels and camel-breeding were widespread in Azerbaijan, but also had a strong place in the toponymy of Azerbaijan. There are many sayings, proverbs and sayings in our oral folk literature gained citizenship in the form of yachts. "He is as jealous as a camel," "An Arab whose camel is dead," "If God gave a camel wings, there would be no roof left without a fly," "A grandson in a child, a camel in a state," "Talking to a camel", "A camel is pimping in an old bath", "The pain of a camel is the size of a camel", on the legends behind these sayings are not only a mirror of the moral values of the people who created them, but also the

importance attached to camels and camel-breeding, which confirms that the Turks have a great commercial and economic culture in the Caucasus.

CAMEL BREEDING IN THE CAUCASUS

Therefore, the history of camel breeding in the Caucasus is also Azer, who lived here from ancient times is the history of trade relations of the Baycan Turks. In general, the camel is domesticated According to researchers, the history of the formation dates to the Eneolithic and Bronze Ages, three thousand years BC. It is unanimously suggested by scientists that the two-humped camel was domesticated in the south of Turkmenistan. Thus, at the end of the 4th millennium BC, Turkmenistan's Anay and Konsuyur, South Azerbaijan with a place called Shahtapa the bones of two camels were found in the river. These are the oldest records of the breed being a pet. Archaeological finds date back to the 3rd millennium BC. The end of the twentieth century confirms the spread of the two-breasted camel breed in the Front Caucasus at the beginning of the second millennium.

However, it is interesting to note that although the homeland of a camel is considered to be North Africa and Arabia, the tombs of Oguz Khan, Bayandur Khan and Sungur Khan, according to Abu Bakr Tehrani, are often mentioned in present-day Western Azerbaijan. The lower jaw of a camel with a braided camel was also found around Lake Goycha (Abu Bakr Tehrani, 1998) and belonged to a scientist who belonged to it three thousand years ago. Were identified by (Budaqov, 2007). Many scientists believe that camels were domesticated so early, even a thousand years before horses According to them; it is the oldest animal domesticated by man. There were also serious reasons for this. Thus, in the desert and semi-desert countries of the world, the camel has historically been used not only to meet the most important consumer needs of people, but also as a means of transportation, and has been called a "desert ship." So hey another home van Compared to their predecessors, camels are able to carry many times more load. Medium tea a camel weighing 300-500 kg can carry a load of 100 kilograms per apartment without any difficulty.

On average, a camel carrying a load of 400-500 kg during the day 100 km the road goes. But the man does more. A proverb about a camel says: "Nar yu the sun is shining." The camel is considered to be irreplaceable in terms of strength. The camels said, "Nari pulls the load down." The information of Adam Oleari, a German traveler who visited Azerbaijan in the 17th century, about camel-riding here is also interesting. The camel lies, even learning to capture the author gives information about the order of breeding camels, such as bugu, bugura, yeast, nar, lek, etc. He also spoke about the types. Be the strongest camel of a travel every day, can carry up to a ton of cargo. Adam Oleari says that there are small, agile and even strong camels in Azerbaijan. He notes that Azerbaijanis call these camels "Wind Camel".

GOBUSTAN MEMORY

The caravan and camel paintings depicted on the rocks in the area called Boyukdash in Gobustan prove that camels have been a means of transport in our country since ancient times. Before the advent of the railway, Azerbaijan's transit trade was based on camel caravans and was called "caravan trade". It is no coincidence that B. Budagov, a full member of the National Academy of Sciences of Azerbaijan, writes that camels the domestication of trucks is, in essence, equivalent to the invention of trucks hold be filled.

For thousands of years, camels have been used not only in meat, dairy and textile industries contributed to the development of both, and primarily to the strengthening of trade, economic and economic development It has given a great impetus to the growth of cultural ties and population migration.

Researchers consider the transformation and spread of camels into domestic animals to be an achievement of Turkish culture. The Mongols and the Chinese also got acquainted with camels for the first time through the Turks. The term camel is also Turkish in Hungarians and Serbs from European nations and Ossetia's from Caucasian peoples. Camel figures and ornaments of the Bronze Age found in the territory of our republic show that camel breeding has been an important field in the life of the population since ancient times. Near the village of Garabulag in the Fizuli region, two camel remains were found in a mound dating to the end of the second millennium BC and buried together with the head of the tribe, which indicates that the camel has been sanctified since that time.

There are many beliefs in Azerbaijani folklore about the sanctification of camels. Instead of praying, they would wrap a piece of camel's wool in cloth and sew it on the child's clothes, believing that this would protect the child from bloodshed and disease. For this reason, socks and rugs were never woven from camel's wool, and mattresses and felt were never used. Because, according to the belief, camel's wool should not have been trampled (Budaqov, 2007). According to Eastern beliefs, the camel originated from the sun. In another belief, a camel and a man are different parts of the mud kneaded from the same soil it is said that the white camel is considered a symbol of holiness and kindness. The painting of camels on the rocks in Azerbaijan, the erection of camel statues, the formation of tombs are still sacred to the distant past. is an indication that according to the camel people, camel meat purifies the soul, protects it and helps to give birth to children. Camel bone has a magical healing effect. Protecting babies from stigma removes fear from the souls of mentally ill children they make camel hair on top of it.

In folk medicine, camel products are compared with other pet products is even more important. Camel meat warms the body, strengthens the body's organs, is used as an effective remedy in jaundice and diabetes. Camel wool is one of the most widely used products in folk medicine. They stop the bleeding by burning the wool and placing the ashes on the wound. People with rheumatism can reduce the pain in their bodies by wearing clothes made of camel's hair. Camel's milk is indispensable in the treatment of whooping cough, sore throat, tuberculosis, gastrointestinal diseases. Camel bone marrow and nettle oil have a strong healing effect. Sprinkle with butter made from its milk used in the treatment of meticulous diseases.

In addition to the therapeutic value of their products in the sanctification of camels his feelings and attitude also played an important role. He is very emotional hey the kindness and rudeness shown to him are never invaluable. When there is sincerity between the owner and the camel, the camel always obeys his instructions voluntarily. It is no coincidence that the most jealous man is compared only to a camel, and it is said that "there is a camel's anger in someone." A camel, which is very jealous of rudeness, becomes more ruthless when it hits its eye. It is as if a camel harbors hatred, lives a life of revenge, kills the one who harbors hatred whenever the opportunity arises, and wanders around the corpse, rejoicing. But camels are also fair. Sometimes a male camel accidentally kills a man when he is angry. At this point, they quickly realize their mistake, get up and run away from the scene. In such cases, the camels are very sorry and even die of grief. The

owner of the dead camel cries and sheds tears. The camel in the pasture feels the grief of the family, comes to the door and cries.

The information of Claudius Elia, one of the ancient authors about camel breeding in Azerbaijan, is more interesting. He writes: "There are many camels here, the largest of which is a tall horse and their bodies are covered with fine wool. Let their wool soften he does not lag behind the wool of Miletus. Priests, rich and famous Caspians wear clothes made of this wool. There are many facts in the history of the use of camels during wars. In such wars, camels even have a decisive influence on the fate of many battles composed. In the Battle of An Selman in 1389, the Turks launched camels to fight against the united Slavic troops. Timur used camels against elephants during his attack on India and won the battle. From the historical and ethnographic point of view, the first perfect written monument in Azerbaijan, which provides detailed information about camel breeding, is the epos "Kitabi Dada Gorgud". Dastan Azər. A valuable opportunity to study the position of camel breeding in the life of the Azerbaijani people, the existing camel breeds, beliefs and convictions associated with it. is bad. One of the reasons for the special importance of camel breeding in human life is its tolerance to hunger and thirst, and its ability to remain thirsty for a long time. Camels can drink up to 200 liters of water at a time and do not go near the water for a week.

Camels can eat anything, but they can also eat thorns without damaging their lips and mouth. The camel is a very intelligent animal, it does not confuse the way it once passed in its lifetime. In a folk proverb about this quality of a camel, it is very clearly stated: "A camel goes slowly, it goes a lot." The proverb "A camel is a statue, a horse is a murad, a buffalo is a coral, a sheep is a sacrifice, a goat is the devil" also shows love and respect for the camel. The visually impaired camel picks the grass he needs in the pasture, but takes his share. Even when he is hungry, he does not eat the whole plant, he just plucks a part of it. Waterless camels can easily feel the direction of water at a distance of 60-70 kilometers. Camels also provide high quality dairy products. Because its milk has high bactericidal properties, it does not rot even when stored in normal weather for 2-3 days. Camels are sheared once a year - in March-April. The maximum wool yield is 21 kg. Its wool is more valuable than the fine wool of a sheep. Compared to cattle skin, camel skin is more valuable in tanning. Azerbaijan gold Camel bone has historically been a valuable material in the art of weaving. Camel bone rosaries, women's necklaces and beads are always popular among the population defeated.

Marco Polo, a Venetian traveler who visited Azerbaijan in the 13th century, wrote that naphthalene was used to treat camel scabies. According to a legend, the healing effect of naphthalene oil was also known as camel. Legend has it that when a caravan passed through the territory of present-day Naftalan, a thin and itchy camel slipped and fell into one of the pits containing naphthalene. The camels could not lift it, so they left the animal. When the caravan returned a few months later, they found the camel they had left sick and dead alive and well. In this way, people understand that the oil in the pond heals the camel. Since then, people have started using naphthalene oil in the treatment of itching and other diseases and wounds. There are many sayings about camels due to their size among pets, and so on. It is also used as a unit of measurement in floods. For example: "A camel has a neck, but you do not have a mind", "A camel's pain is the size of a camel", "A camel speaks like a camel", "There is an elephant bigger than a camel", "If God gave a camel wings, there would be no roof unbroken" (Yerevan Pit folklore, 2004).

CONCLUSIONS

The territory of the Republic of Azerbaijan and Western Azerbaijan (now Armenia) Dozens of toponyms in the Caucasus, such as Devechi district, Lokbatan, Garanerbatan, Lok fortress, Sarvanlar, Deve roof, Devechi neighborhood, Develi village, Develi city shows how widespread chili is. The Devechiler dynasty in the Chobankara village of the Zangibasardistrict of western Azerbaijan is one of the largest Turkic tribes in the Caucasus, and from this dynasty came academicians, generals, and other prominent figures who had great merits in the history of Azerbaijan (Alakbarli, 2002). Even in Hajibeyov's "Caravan" symphony, one of the masterpieces of Azerbaijani music, the belief in the camel is written in the language of music. According to a legend, the chahargah, one of the masterpieces of Azerbaijani music, was created by the sound of bells in a caravan. This idea is confirmed by the fact that the famous French writer A. Dumas, when he first heard the bell in the caravan, likened it to wonderful music.

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