

UNIQUE AND HIDDEN INFORMATION ABOUT AVESTA

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Abstract

This article can open hidden data about Avesta and Zoroastrianism's sacred text, the Avesta, contains all of its ritualistic liturgy, legal precepts, and cosmogony. The extant Avesta, credited to the prophet Zarathushtra (also known as Zoroaster), is a condensed form of a much larger ancient corpus that was allegedly changed and preserved as a result of Zarathushtra's reformative efforts. The broken relics of the original large texts are thought to have been lost during Alexander the Great's conquest of Persia. The remaining Avesta's doctrinal and liturgical material was eventually consolidated during the Sasanian era, when it was collected and standardized between the third and seventh centuries CE. This essay examines the Avesta's historical development and textual transmission, illuminating how it went from its antiquated beginnings to playing a crucial role in defining Zoroastrian doctrine and practice.

Key words: Zarathustra, Ahura Mazda, truth god, Nasts.

There are a great deal of informations about Avesta and as a witness to prehistoric ideologies and social systems, the Avesta does in fact provide insight into the diverse range of Central Asian civilizations that flourished in the first and second millennia BC. It's amazing to observe how this literature offers glimpses into our predecessors' everyday lives and cultural customs, in addition to offering insight into the intellectual and spiritual beliefs of the day. The protagonist of this story is Zoroaster, also known as Zarathustra, who is recognized as the creator and teacher of Zoroastrianism. His quest to spread his teachings throughout different areas is a reflection of the difficulties and tenacity that came with introducing new religious ideas in antiquity. The story of Zoroaster's meeting with King Gishtasp and Queen Khutaosa in Bactria, in which he miraculously proved the holiness of his teachings, emphasizes the transformational force of his message for those who accepted it. It is amazing how historical sources, along with linguistic and archeological studies, have allowed researchers to link Zoroastrianism and the Avesta to the Khorezm area in the heart of Central Asia. The Avesta's significance for this area emphasizes even more how important it is as a crossroads of cultures and the birthplace of ancient civilizations. The original prayers and hymns were written in an extinct language called Avestan (named after the work), which was only preserved orally until the Sassanian Empire

(224-651 CE), when they wrote it down by creating an alphabet based on Aramaic script in order to convey Avestan. Typically, it is split up into the following sections:

Yasna-Gathas

Vispered

Yashts

Vendidad

Minor Texts

Fragments

According to Zoroastrian mythology, Ahura Mazda, the One Truth God, revealed the original 21 books, or Nasts, to Zoroaster, who then read them to his sponsor King Vishtaspa, who had them engraved on gold sheets.

The Avesta's enduring principles of monotheism, compassion, and diligence inspire us as we learn more about it and the history that surrounds it. It also helps us comprehend our own cultural background. Zoroastrianism's lessons are still relevant today because they are ageless ideas that lead people to harmony and unity despite the growing celebration of diversity and tolerance. Following memorization and recitation at services (yasna), this original work was passed down through the generations until the Sassanians committed it to writing. At that point, it was supplemented by commentaries and other works like the Zend (also written as Zand) and, later, the Denkard and the Bundahisn.

Within the Avesta, the Gathas are highly esteemed for their profound intellectual insights and exquisite poetry. Including devotional songs of praise that integrate prayer, fasting, and worship, they provide an insight into the profound spirituality of Zoroaster's teachings. It is also true that the Gathas may not by themselves offer clear guidance on navigating the complexities of day-to-day living in accordance with the Zoroastrian path.

Supplementary books like the Vendidad, Minor books, and Zend became crucial in order to resolve this ambiguity and provide followers with useful instruction. These texts clarify and elaborate on the ideas presented in the Gathas, offering the Zoroastrian society a framework for moral behavior, ceremonial customs, and social conventions. The other books supplement and contextualize the teachings of the Gathas, which continue to be a fundamental source of inspiration and spiritual meditation. Zoroastrians receive guidance from their collective knowledge not only for their devotional rituals but also for their social relationships and environmental obligations. The fact that these additional texts exist demonstrates how religious tradition is dynamic, with its central tenets being expanded upon and interpreted throughout successive generations in response to the changing needs and obstacles faced by its followers. For those following the Zoroastrian path, the Avesta, with its many portions

and corresponding commentary, remains a source of inspiration and direction in this way.

The 17 such hymns known as Yasna-Gathas are arranged into five groups according to meter:

Ahunavaiti Gatha

Ushtavaiti Gatha

Spentamainyush Gatha

Vohukshathra Gatha

Vahishtoishti Gatha

The Zoroastrian religious ceremony known as yasna (devotion) also refers to the hymns that promote devotion; the Gatha is a distinct collection of those hymns. Their aim is to direct the mind's attention toward Ahura Mazda's majesty in order to raise it toward enlightenment. An excellent illustration of the general concept and emphasis of these works is found in Yasna 28 of the Ahunavaiti Gatha:

1. With outspread hands in petition for that help, O Mazda, I will pray for the works of the holy spirit, O thou the Right, whereby I may please the will of Good Thought and the Ox-Soul.

2. I who would serve you, O Mazda Ahura and Vohu Mano, do ye give through Asha the blessings of both worlds, the bodily and that of the Spirit, which set the faithful in felicity.

3. I who would praise ye as never before, Right and Good Thought and Mazda Ahura, and those for whom Piety makes an imperishable Dominion to grow; come ye to me help at my call.

To sum up, Many datas about Avesta disappeared and now, we have only small amount of part from whole book, therefore this book is translated a lot of languages to transfer the knowlages to individuals.

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