

Idi Qurbon (Eid al-Adha)

Idi Qurbon - eid al-Adha (Arabic), also called the «Sacrifice Feast», is the second of two Muslim holidays celebrated worldwide each year, and considered the holier of the two. It honors the willingness of Ibrahim (Abraham) to sacrifice his son, as an act of submission to God's command.

Idi Qurbon omadu qurboni kardan lozim ast.

In tariqi yodgor az hazrati Ibrohim ast.

The Eid of Qurban came and it is time to make sacrifice.

It is honored remembrance from his holiness Ibrahim.

In the Islamic lunar calendar, Eid al-Adha

falls on the 10th day of Dhu al-Hijjah and lasts for four days until the 13th day. However, in the Gregorian calendar, followed by the Muslims of Tajikistan the dates vary from year to year drifting approximately 11 days earlier each year.

In Tajikistan men in the early morning of the Eid take a bath and puts on new and nice clothing and go to the mosques for special Eid prayer. Before the Eid prayer the preachers would usually remember the traditional story of the Eid al-Adha and call on people to do good deed.

Women on the Eid day would be busy baking and cooking and setting up traditional feast tables. Children on this day would go from



house to house wishing people happy Eid in exchange households will give them eatable and other types of small gifts.

The ceremony of sacrificing an animal takes place after the Eid prayer ends. The community on this day will first the cemeteries to pray for the souls of their departed kin and relatives afterwards they first visit the households who has lost someone recently. In these visits usually they prayer for the souls of the deceased and their restful journey into the Afterlife.

Only those who are financially capable and wealthy are allowed to make sacrifice on this Eid. The animal accepted for the sacrifice is a lamb or ram, but other clean animals such as goat or even cow is also permitted. According to the requirement of the Islamic law the sacrificial animal must be clean, and has no physical defects. The lamb or ram must be not younger

the 6 month and the cow or other large animals must be 2 year or older.

Some people distribute the meat of the sacrificed animal among the poor people or feed orphans.

This Eid has not just the ritualistic features but it is also an occasion, which brings people together around a festive table and helps in communal organizations and coexistence.

The Tajik folklore is rich of quatrains and couplets dedicated to the Eid al-Adha, which demonstrates the religious and heart-felt sentiments of the Tajik people to this religious feast.

*Idi Qurbon omadu qurbon kunem,
Jon fidoi hazrati Rahmon kunem.
Hojiyon andar tavofi Ka'abaand,
Mo ba ustodoni khud ehson kunem.*

