



National Holidays Of The Korean People

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ABSTRACT

This article reflects the national holidays of the Korean people, which have a spiritual and educational significance, reflecting the national identity.

KEYWORDS

Celebration,harmony," Solnal"," Chultarigi",Te porvim, Oval Tano, New Year's Eve, ugur,Chusok

INTRODUCTION

Interethnic factors play an important role in ensuring socio-political stability in the country. Peoples of different cultures and civilizations, ethnic groups have been living in friendship and harmony since ancient history.

Since independence, more than 120 nationalities and ethnic groups are living in Uzbekistan. Uzbekistan has followed the path

of maintaining and strengthening the system of multi-ethnic society ensuring peace among all nations. Koreans living in Uzbekistan also have a special place in this.

Holidays, customs and traditions reflect the social, political, historical, cultural, ethnic and spiritual life of the people and their connection with the development and traditional culture

of different periods. Despite the prosecution and deprivation of the Korean people from their lands, the ancestors of the Korean people were able to preserve the centuries-old cultural heritage and pass it on to the next generation.

The national holiday of the Korean people is "Solnal", which is one of the most important holidays in the Korean calendar. In Korea, New Year's Eve is a time interval, when the agricultural work of the previous year is completed and preparations for the New Year begin. This holiday is a point of reference for everyone's age in Korea. Preparations for the New Year begin long before the holiday. In each family, the houses are cleaned. At the top of the entrance door hangs a pumpkin (Pagadi) in the shape of a bucket. It is said that this habit will bring success and peace in the new year. In the New Year, each family member wears newly sewn clothes. Making new clothes for the New Year has a magical meaning, it is a symbol of a new life, various diseases, disasters are left in the past with old clothes. On the eve of the New Year, it is necessary to get rid of all debts, and this tradition is still alive today. New Year is a family holiday for the Korean people.

On this day, children living separately gather for lunch at their parents' house. In Korea, the celebration began with sacrifices to the spirits of the dead and the deceased. This ceremony was considered an important ceremony on the first day of the New Year.

Early in the morning, the celebration begins with the family members dressed in new clothes, decorating the funeral table and sacrificing to the spirits of the dead and the deceased. A low table is placed on one side of the apartment and a board with the names of

the couple's deceased parents, grandparents is placed.

The dishes at the funeral table include hot rice porridge, thin flour made from rice flour (jirim kubi), water, chicken, fish, vegetables, fruits, and wine. There is a separate place for each meal on the table: wine in front, fish in the east, meat, rice, water in the west, and in the place where the names of the deceased are written, "remembering the past on New Year's Eve" is carried out in a special style: the head of the family pours wine into a glass, puts meat and vegetables on a plate, and then lights the candles on the edges of the table. Such rituals are not only an expression of respect for the traditions of the past, but also encourage children to respect adults and customs. At the same time, spouses bow to each other and thank each other for their kindness, attention and care during the year. Then the children bow to their parents, the parents greet their children with gifts, and then they start eating. At New Year's breakfast, first of all, drink liquid food (ugir) made from beans and rice. It is believed that a person who eats "ugir" will be one year older than his real age.

Another holiday of the Korean people is the Big Fifteenth Day (Te Porvim). This holiday is the day when there is a full moon in the sky. In earlier times, in Korea, this holiday was considered an important part of the New Year celebration. Nowadays, this holiday is celebrated only by some people. It is believed that one should get up early in the morning and eat nuts, which will strengthen one's teeth. Meet the moon in the evening. In Korea, there is a belief that whoever sees the moon first will be happy throughout the year. On the 15th day

of the first month, various games are played. The most famous of them is rope pulling - "Chultarigi". It is said that the winner gets rid of various diseases and had a good year.

Every year KMMA in Uzbekistan organizes the celebration of the holiday "Oval Tano". This holiday is celebrated on the 5th day of the 5th lunar calendar. At this time, the early fruits ripen and nature is covered with flowers. Farmers will be able to plant rice and have a short rest. People wear the best clothes, parties and parties are in full swing. The boys will compete in wrestling- "Sirim", while the women take a ride in attractions. Thanks to KMMA, the Korean diaspora in Uzbekistan will be able to celebrate this holiday in the company's farms and parks in Tashkent. In addition to the warm-ups, performances by some of the best Korean artists will add to the festivities. On this day, many go to the cemetery to remember the dead.

Another important holiday in Korea is Chusok. Chusok is celebrated on the 15th day of the eighth month. On this holiday Koreans commemorate the ancestors and show high forms of respect to the elders. It is also a harvest festival. In modern Korea, during the Chusok holiday, the working life of the country ceases completely stopped for three days. The townspeople go to the villages where their ancestors lived and celebrate the holiday there. On this day, competitions, games, theatrical performances will be held in the villages. During the former Soviet era, the celebration of Chusok was only limited to visits to cemeteries and family dinners. In recent years, the awakening of national identity has allowed Uzbekistan to hold "Chusok" on a larger scale. This holiday is celebrated every year in Uzbekistan by Koreans. Vladimir Nikolayevich

Shin, the leader of the Korean diaspora in the republic, plays a significant role in this. He has a unique approach to any issue or event related to the preservation and development of Korean traditions and customs, the understanding of national identity.

Celebrating such holidays has become a tradition in Uzbekistan. The Ambassador of the Republic of Korea, embassy and business center staff are invited to the celebrations. Every time they take part in the festivities, they are amazed that the traditions and customs of the festivals have been preserved in their original state. They also express their gratitude to the Korean diaspora.

In conclusion, it should be noted that the revival of national traditions, language, culture, the interest of young people in national formation should not be attributed to nationalism. On the contrary, through the real knowledge and understanding of the customs and traditions of their own national culture, there is mutual understanding between people of different nationalities, the enrichment of culture.

Holidays of different nationalities have a common appearance and general direction, despite the fact that they have different forms, ceremonies and customs. The goal is to wish each other happiness on any holiday, to bring up young people in the spirit of respect for adults, to praise labor, to strive for peace, to achieve perfection in human relations.

It should be noted that after the independence of our country, the shortcomings in interethnic relations began to be gradually eliminated. In a multi-ethnic country, measures have been taken to ensure the peace of peoples. Article 8

of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan states that: "The people of Uzbekistan, regardless of nationality, are citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan." The provision mentioned in this article is not found in any Constitution of the world. It defines the concept of "the people of Uzbekistan" at the constitutional level. Everyone born and living in Uzbekistan, regardless of nationality, race or religion, deserves to be equal citizens of our country. Citizens of Uzbekistan, regardless of their lineage, race, social origin and other circumstances, constitute the people of Uzbekistan. The Constitution guarantees respect for the customs and national traditions of all nations and people that make up the peoples of Uzbekistan.

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