

ETHNOGENESIS AND CULTURAL SPECIFICITY OF THE USE OF MUSICAL PEDAGOGY OF THE KARAKALPAK PEOPLE IN THE REALIZATION OF NATIONAL IDENTITY

Moyanov Iqlasbay Jiyanbayevich

National Music and Art of Uzbekistan Named After Yunus Rajabiy

Department of "Epic Performance" of the Institute. Ph.D

ABSTRACT

The additional complex relationship of ethnogenesis, cultural identity and music pedagogy among the Karakalpak peoples of Central Asia is considered. The Karakalpaks, an ethnic group with a rich history and unique cultural heritage, use music as a natural form of expression, but also as a way to preserve and pass on their identity to future generations. By studying the social and educational activities of pedagogy in the historical society of Karakalpak, observing the music of Karakalpak by studying the national identity and how it played a decisive role.

Keywords: Karakalpak, ethnogenesis, musical pedagogy, national identity, cultural identity

INTRODUCTION

The Karakalpak people, a Turkic people living mainly in the Karakalpakstan region of Uzbekistan, have a rich cultural heritage deeply connected with music and oral art. Music, in particular, played a role in maintaining and preserving the identity of Karakalps, serving as a means of conveying and glorifying important substances, beliefs, and historical narratives. He contributed to the study of the parts of music pedagogy among the Uskharakalpaks, which were devoted to the ethnogenesis of their society and the upbringing of a unique national identity.

Historical context:

The history of the Karakalpak people is characterized by a complex interaction of cultural influences, especially the Turkic, Persian and Russian languages. Over the centuries, the Karakalpaks have developed their own musical traditions that reflect this diversity and show their unique cultural identity. Traditional Karakalpak music is distinguished by its melodic complexity, rhythmic patterns, and often lyrical themes that relate to the life, nature, and spiritual beliefs of the nomads.

Musical pedagogy and education:

Musical pedagogy plays a central role in the transmission of the Karakalpak musical heritage from generation to generation. In Karakalpakstan, music is studied in formal educational institutions, but also informally in families and communities. Young Karakalpaks are introduced to music from a young age, learning to play traditional instruments such as dutor (two-stringed flute) and kobiz (bowed stringed instrument). Through a combination of formal education, oral production, and experiential learning, students reinforce the cultural significance of music in Karakalpak society.

Cultural identity and national identity:

In the people of Karakalpak, music pedagogy is closely related to the cultivation of a strong sense of national identity. The role of pedagogues and musicians is invaluable in imparting knowledge on traditional music and dance types and instilling a sense of pride in the Karakalpak heritage among the younger generation. Through performances, festivals and educational programs, Karakalpaks can express their cultural identity and maintain a sense of continuity with their past.

In addition to music, several other cultural practices strengthen and contribute to the preservation of the Karakalpaks' identity. Here are some examples:

1. Traditional costumes: Traditional costumes of the Karakalpak people, new, colorful costumes, capes and headdresses reflect the national cultural heritage, clothing. The patterns, patterns and clothing of their clothing are often typical of Karakalpak traditions and are worn differently to maintain a connection with the cultural patterns of the document.

2. Language and literature: The Karakalpak language, a Turkic language with its own characteristics, plays a major role in the formation and preservation of the cultural identity of the Karakalpak people. Literature in the Karakalpak language, including folk tales, poems, historical stories, serves as a means of transmitting traditions and values from generation to generation.

3. Cuisine and culinary traditions: Karakalpak cuisine is distinguished by dishes such as pilaf (pilaf), soup (soup) and various dairy products, reflecting the culinary heritage of the region. Food occupies a central place in social gatherings, holidays and everyday life, and serves as a means of preserving cultural traditions and fostering a sense of unity among the Karakalpak people.

4. Traditional arts and crafts: An integral part of Karakalpak culture is handicrafts such as embroidery, weaving, pottery, and jewelry. These artistic practices not only showcase the creativity and skill of artisans, but also serve as a means of expressing cultural identity and heritage through the creation of traditional artefacts and ornaments.

5. Holidays and celebrations: Traditional holidays and celebrations such as Nowruz (New Year), Qurban Hayit (Holiday of the Sacrifice) and other cultural events provide an opportunity for the Karakalpak people to unite and celebrate their heritage, and participate in rituals and traditions passed down from generation to generation. Such events create a sense of unity and harmony in society.

Karakalpak people are able to strengthen their identity, preserve their traditions, and strengthen their sense of cultural continuity and pride by engaging in these various cultural practices along with music.

SUMMARY

In conclusion, the use of music pedagogy in the Karakalpak society serves as a powerful tool for the preservation and promotion of cultural heritage, makes a significant contribution to

the understanding of the ethnogenesis and national identity of the Karakalpak people. By deeply appreciating traditional music and art traditions, the Karakalpaks preserve their unique cultural identity in a changing world, ensuring that future generations will continue to preserve their rich musical heritage.

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