

THE ROLE OF NATIONAL TERMS IN FOLKLORE, ETHNOGRAPHIC AND ART PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

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Annotation: *In this article, folklore art is a high artistic expression value of our people's lifestyle, worldview, spiritual-aesthetic world, inner experiences, and the meaning of its place in national terminology is studied. In addition, studies were carried out in relevant scientific centers that scientifically substantiate the relevance and importance of folklore art in the period of independence, its place and role in educating young people in the spirit of patriotism.*

Keywords: *ethnic, folklore art, national feelings, Navruz national holiday, folklore-ethnographic communities.*

There are many different peoples and nations living in the world. Humanity is so ethnically rich and diverse that it is not clear in science how many peoples and peoples live on the Earth's surface. Nevertheless, according to the estimates of scientists, there are more than two thousand peoples in the world, and they consist of national units ranging from a few thousand to a billion. No matter how much and what social level they are, they develop on the basis of common laws and values in their development. Usually, such factors are mentioned in the science as a common language and region, a single farm life, household life and culture, national feelings and character.

After we gained independence, the revival of folklore-ethnographic ensembles was a great and commendable social event in our national spiritual life. In the period of the former Soviets, folk songs were banned because they did not correspond to the spirit of the time, but Istiklal started a new stage in the development of folklore art. Today, folklore ensembles are performing the task of a creative laboratory in preserving the ancient traditions of our people, unique examples of folk art, polishing them and returning them to our people.

Since 1989, Navruz has been celebrated as a national holiday in our Republic on the initiative of the first President. According to the Decree of the President of May 3, 1990, Navruz holiday was declared a public holiday in our country. During this period, our country had not yet gained independence, and it was a period when our nation was going through dangerous days. In such a situation, such a Decree gave our people joy, happiness and infinite pride. Nowruz national holiday is celebrated with great joy in all cities and districts of our country and in the city of Tashkent, special attention is paid to the performances of folklore ensembles in the concert program. It was important for them to start their work anew.

Over the past years, the "Shalola" folklore-ethnographic folk group from Boysun district of Surkhandarya province has performed in about 20 foreign countries, such as Poland, France, Great Britain, "Besh Karsak" folklore-ethnographic folk group from Urgut district of Samarkand region, Korea, Germany, Azerbaijan. went on a creative tour in countries like

Observing the participation of folklore ensembles in competitions and cultural events held in recent years, the results of studying their activities show that many folklore-ethnographic groups have been presenting the same program for years. Performance of regional folklore works, inclusion of songs, lapar, dance, folk tunes according to national traditions into their repertoires, creation of stage interpretations of ceremonies and rituals is not paid enough attention. As a result, the misinterpretation of some traditions, instead of preserving the unique folklore examples of the regions of our country, the uniformity of the performance styles increases, the artistic shallowness of some songs and dances in the repertoire of the communities. , there are cases of distorting and changing the text of traditional songs sung by our people.

As long as personnel with a deep sense of responsibility, sufficient experience and scientific potential in the field, and higher education are not appointed to the positions of artistic directors and ballet masters of folklore-ethnographic teams, organizing the creative process, uniting team members, folklore and Issues such as continuing the tradition and thereby contributing to the development of the society's spirituality remain unsolved. Therefore, studying and reforming the activities of folklore ensembles, organizing new ones, preparing scientific brochures and methodological manuals giving instructions and recommendations for this, enriching the programs of the communities with regional ritual songs and ancient dances, music The time itself demands the need to pay attention to musical instruments, to work in cooperation with designers in the preparation of stage costumes, and to attract young talented performers to ensembles.

Folklore art is a great artistic expression of our people's lifestyle, outlook, spiritual-aesthetic world, and inner experiences, and it is a huge heritage left by our ancestors, and it is distinguished from other types of art by its meaningfulness, educativeness, and longevity. That's why it would be great if researches were carried out in the relevant scientific centers of our country to scientifically substantiate the relevance and importance of folklore art in the period of independence, its place and role in educating young people in the spirit of patriotism.

Each nation or nation was initially distinguished by its historical and cultural unity and preserved its own characteristics. It is known that some ethnic groups are distinguished by their activities and methods of meeting their needs. For example, during the long historical period, he lay down on the floor or sat on a chair, ate food with his hands or with a spoon (fork), with various types of drinks and food, clothing and household items. Not only some ethnic groups, but also some ethnic groups are distinguished by many national and cultural

features, such as objects, communication features (greeting methods and waiting for guests), child upbringing, customs and ceremonies.

Each ethnos, in turn, consists of certain tribes and clans, clans and communities, social groups and classes. Scientists believe that the national language is the most important factor in the creation of these historical units and their integration. Because the language is the main factor for certain ethnic units to freely interact with each other, communicate, express and understand their feelings, and establish economic and cultural relations. Because not only historical unity, but general socio-economic, especially cultural and spiritual unity is established thanks to language. Many nations and peoples are named according to their language.

It is known that nations form and develop in a certain area. Of course, when they move from one area to another, their area expands or decreases, some groups or individuals may separate. But peoples with a common historical unity and language have always lived in close proximity to each other. Due to various reasons, the ethnic groups formed in the long historical period not only left their motherland and moved to very distant lands, but some parts or groups were forced to live in exile among other nations and peoples, spreading all over the Earth. During many centuries of historical development, some peoples even moved from one place to another and changed their place of residence several times. For example, the Hungarians changed their territory three or four times in the next thousand years. After establishing their state (VI century), Turks split into large groups and dispersed to many countries for several centuries. The Arabs first lived in a small corner of the Arabian Peninsula, and in a short period of time, they spread over a wide area and made a great contribution to the formation of the Islamic cultural world. That is why there are many peoples in the world who speak the same language but have different names. For example, different nations and peoples who speak English, Arabic, Turkish, and Iranian languages are spread all over the world. Some researchers distinguish certain peoples and peoples based on their lifestyle and culture. However, there may be several ethnic groups with the same way of life. Such peoples are found in Central Asia or on the banks of the Volga, in Siberia or in North America. On the contrary, it is possible for peoples and peoples with different languages and similar economic and cultural life to be located in the same area. We meet people of different languages and races engaged in hunting, reindeer herding, and irrigated farming in Africa, Asia, and America.

Various historical sources, archival documents and examples of oral creativity are widely used in researching the ethnic process. Linguistic (linguistic) information also helps in determining the origin and ethnic appearance of ethnic groups. The history and characteristics of their material culture can be determined in cooperation with the science of archeology. The spiritual culture of ethnic groups is studied in cooperation with art studies, musicology, religion studies, folklore and literature.

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