

«QUBLA ARAL BOYI ARXEOLOGIIYASI,
ETNOGRAFIYASI, DEREKTANIWI, TARIYXNAMASI
HÁM TARIYXINIŃ AKTUAL MÁSELELERI»
ATAMASINDA XALIQ ARALIQ ILIMY-TEORIYALIQ KONFERENCIYA MATERIYALLARI

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One can note the main factors of the nomads who lived in the “Great Steppe” of Eurasia, the emergence of a unique civilization and culture of peasants, their adaptation and “traceless absence”, historical environmental conditions in the ancient world and the Middle Ages, forced relocation (migration) of steppe peasants to the northwest, the hardships of peasant farming, difficult destinies in a nomadic family, harmful traces of merciless wars and various “symbiotic” relationships [1:47]

Between the Aral and Caspian seas, mutual ethnocultural connections of Turkish and non-Turkish peasants of the Deshti-Kipchak steppe, the spiritual culture of the steppe inhabitants, including various rituals and traditions passed on from father to son among the peoples of the Aral Sea, for example: symbols, holidays, various entertainments, national games have been preserved for many centuries.

The intangible “nomadic” spiritual heritage of Turkic and non-Turkic peoples in the vast desert of Eurasia is recorded in historical, heroic epics, genealogies, in the stories of young and old girls and boys, Karakalpak and Kazakh khans, sultans, hojas, dancers, fathers, elders... it talks about 40-day weddings, which are a sign of the goodness of the people. In the dastan “Korkyt Ata”, one of the legacies of the Turkic peoples of Eurasia for the Oguz elders was built “Ak otav” (white yurt), “Kyzyl otav”(Red yurt), “Kara otav”(Black yurt), these yurts were represented by all types of peoples, tribal elders depending on their socio-economic status, and they slaughtered rams, camels, horses, cattle, sheep and treated them for several days [2:17]

Akshakhan, who led the country in one of the heroic epics of the Turkish people, the epic Koblán, held a feast for forty days to show his status before the country. One of the entertainments of the wedding was the racing of ninety fast horses on a forty-day journey [3:92]. The legend depicts that the “winner” of the race was promised to give a horse’s head and “forty thousand” gold pieces for the flag.

The “Alpamys” saga describes how feasts were held at “Konyrat Ulys” in rural farms in “Miyankol” (between Akdarya and Karadarya) [4:17]. Ultan Taz, the former Sultan of Konyrat, intended to marry his “daughter-in-law”, the beautiful Barshinai, and this

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wedding is richly represented in interesting stories. An interesting and wonderful tradition is to conduct aitys, haujars, traditions and shooting of the “golden age” by sharp shooters at a wedding. Alpamis batir defeated his “slave brother” and achieved his happiness [5:480] Karakalpak sagas “Yer Ziyvar”, “Maspachsha”, etc. the motif of weddings in other epics is preserved in social life and traditions [6:523]

Various national traditions, customs, holidays, entertainment, preserved in the ethnopsychology and ethnopedagogy of the south-eastern Aral Sea region, the appearance of such miracles and this is the basis of a deep root that is associated with agricultural culture and its types.

In the last Middle Ages and in modern historical eras, in the area between the Sir Darya and Amu Darya rivers, the material and spiritual culture of the Kazakh and Karakalpak peoples have unique characteristics, there are differences in housing, agriculture and fishing, the existence of traditions, customs, and superstitions is determined.[7:310] . The material culture of the Kazakhs and Karakalpaks of the Aral region says that there were weddings, horse races and games of kukpar (lamb), which were considered a great holiday of peasant households, and wrestling matches were held in different places.

Differences were also felt in the ceremony of seeing off the honorary hero of the country, elders and the elderly “elder” respected in the country. In the ethnopsychology of the southern Aral region, the Russian orientalist A. Kun points out that, according to tradition, women's mourning for the deceased has not been preserved among the people, with the exception of the Karakalpaks of the Amu-Darya. The custom of holding the last magnificent ceremonies of the “year” of the deceased, in the ethnopsychology of the Eurasian nomads, the Kyrgyz “Alatoo” and the Kazakh elite “Orta Juz”, there was a tradition similar to the gift of a feast” [7:500].

Artistic education, spiritual education and cultural education were traditionally carried out at the wedding ceremonies of the Kazakhs and Karakalpaks in the Aral Sea region. The famous educational scientist Sh. Valikhanov assessed the Karakalpaks as “flowers of the desert” since the inhabitants of the Amu Darya and Sir Darya regions possessed the power of the “divine” in their songs and entertainment, which were the forces of spiritual culture.

In the ethnopsychology of the peoples of the Aral Sea region, over the course of many centuries, various customs, beliefs and superstitions associated with the culture of housekeeping have traditionally been formed. Superstitions, customs and traditions associated with the fishing profession are in the majority. It is necessary to conduct in-

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depth ethnological scientific research on this issue. Fishermen of the Samat microethnic group lived in the Aral Sea region. The etymological meaning of the word “Samat” is not a Turkic word. In Western Siberia, along the Ob River, in the fishing tradition of the “Ugur” microethnic groups, they were called samats and they said that they hunt and eat small fish in lakes and river branches, like white gulls.

Thus, on the pages of the history of the Karakalpaks of the Aral Sea region there are many problems that require research from an etymological point of view. The study of ethnographic and traditional differences of the above-mentioned peoples is of interest to foreign scientists.

Thus, in the ethnocultural context of the Turkic peoples, who created the huge capital of Eurasia “Ulli Dala”, intangible heritage will become additional data in the study of ethnoculture and ethnopedagogy of the southern Aral Sea region.

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