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CENTRAL ASIAN DIASPORA IN KOREA

**Oqbo'tayev Ilyos Ismoilovich**

**Introduction**

The cultural values of Koreans as a nation were formed in our country, which are inextricably linked with the life of the Kazakh people. The cultural values of the Korean people, characterized by their unique patterns, national identity, unique patterns of national costumes, cuisine that has become a favorite delicacy of all peoples, are developing in Kazakhstan in a narrow circle.

In general, Koreans in their historical homeland

Korean saram ("Korean people"),

Chosun Saram ("people of the Land of Chosun,

Hanguk was divided into Saram ("Hanguk people").

Koreans living in the Republic of Kazakhstan refer to themselves as Kore Saram, meaning "Korean people".

As a result of the deportation in 1939, 96,453 Koreans were forcibly deported to Kazakhstan most of them were located in the Karatol and Koksus districts of Kyzylorda region and the former Taldykurgon region. Tired and exhausted, the Korean people embraced Kazakh nature and received a warm welcome[3]. Having gone through so much suffering and persecution, the Kazakh people deeply realized the dire situation of the fateful Korean people and took up their bosom. Since then, several generations of Koreans have matured, and today they are citizens who have shown such enthusiasm and kindness of the Kazakh people, faithfully served the Kazakh people and the Land, contributed in any field. Today, their descendants consider Kazakhstan their homeland. Despite their small number (less than 1% of the population), Koreans are a unique people who, through their national-cultural centers, not only retain their identity, but also promote their identity as a nation.

In 1990, a founding congress of Kazakh Koreans was held in Almaty, at which the Republican Association of Korean cultural centers was founded. It was later renamed the Association of Korean cultural centers. The association was led by Yuri Andreevich Tchay. Almost all provinces have established native language learning groups, artistic amateur communities. From the first days of its existence, the educational institution of the Ministry of Education of the Republic of Korea in Almaty has been providing great support to cultural centers. The Association hosts festivals of Korean art, organizes national competitions for fluency among students of secondary schools and higher education institutions. The winners of the competition are sent to Daejeon to participate in the international competition. Korean Language teachers are trained at the Universities of the Republic of Korea. Republic broadcasting in Kazakhstan has been broadcasting in Korean for over 20 years. The Republican newspaper "Kore ilbo" is published. International Communication and cooperation is mainly expanding with the ROK radio and Television Corporation. The Association of Koreans of Kazakhstan seeks to restore and promote national culture, strengthen friendship between peoples,

maintain interethnic harmony. The establishment and development of international cultural and economic ties is one of the important tasks. Great attention is paid to ensuring the continuity of generations, the development of the youth movement.

There are currently 99,665 Korean residents in Kazakhstan, of which 14,097 are in the Karaganda region. Due to the large number of Koreans in the Karaganda region, the center of Korean culture of the Karaganda region was opened there. It was established in September 1989. The main task of the community organization is to further develop and modernize Korean culture and language, customs and traditions, to promote increased diaspora activism in the democratic renewal of society. The center's traditions of high prestige, accumulated experience, strengthening the continuity of generations, respect for adults, education of native language and culture are among the main achievements. For fifteen years, not a single employee or structure of the Center has ceased to exist. The main wealth of the center is a person, his wealth is people who have passed the test of time. As a legal continuation of this, in 2003, the Folklore Ensemble "Mugunhva" received the title "people". With the help of the Karaganda branch of the Association of Koreans of Kazakhstan, the branch also teaches Korean at three schools and two universities in Karaganda. To this end, at the expense of the branch, four teachers trained at the educational center under the embassy of the Republic of Korea. Volunteers from the Republic of Korea were involved in the training. A veterans choir and a dance group "Kippym" were formed under the branch. Members of artistic amateur teams regularly participate in national cultural festivals of the city, region, Republic. Various events are regularly held at the branch, most of which have become a tradition. Among them are the new year's Eve, the holiday of girls and boys according to the lunar calendar. The poetic holiday "autumn of life" is dedicated to the day of the elderly. The activities of the branch are aimed at further improving the structure of the center. In accordance with the program of action of the government of the Republic of Kazakhstan, priority directions were established. For example, the branch works in cooperation with representatives of the older generation under the leadership of the "Council of Wise Men". Youth education is through the Kazakhstan Koreans Republican Association and the Kazakhstan Koreans youth movement program. Every year, 100 students of Korean nationality living in Karaganda participate in the "teen leader" Republican qualifying round. With the support of the NGO "KAHAK" and the Karaganda branch of the Embassy of the Republic of Korea, a student competition is held for the nominal scholarship of the CPC. As winners, students from QarDU, QDTU and the Institute of language and translation "Lingua" were found. The Karaganda chapter was the first in the country to hold a meeting of representatives of small and medium-sized businesses, set up an Economic Council and proposed to the Association of Koreans of Kazakhstan to form an Economic Council under the CPC. Koreans, real name-Chosen-Saran. Until recently, Korean was a singular language, meaning that it did not belong to any linguistic group. There are various theories about its origin.

Koreans who migrated to Kazakhstan during the period of historical deportation are valued today as a people rich in their historical-cultural heritage, who have preserved national elements and centuries-old national traditions and Customs, glorifying the rich treasures of ancestral traditions. Koreans in Kazakhstan are Christians. Most Koreans are Buddhists. In ancient times, Koreans adhered to shamanism and worshiped the forces of nature. In the 3rd-4th centuries, Buddhism spread to Korea, with Confucianism having a strong influence in the Middle Ages. Christianity entered Korea in the 19th century. But did not spread. Korean families usually have many children. The birth of a child is celebrated as a big holiday. Due to the difficulties of life, children often die in infancy. In order to protect themselves from such a tragedy, they performed various rituals for children. For example, in ancient times, a child had several names. If the child came from a wealthy family, he would have been given a good name. (Marjan, Asele,

Dragon, etc.). and if the peasant had a child-a pig, a frog, a dog, etc. There is an opinion that the simpler the child's name, the easier his life will be. This is because it protects the child from eye contact. Sometimes a boy was named after a girl. She later gave the baby proper names based on appearance and character. For example, the Eagle is a symbol of Valor. Shelpek is a child with a flat face. Thus, the child will be able to use temporary names, and he will have a permanent name as an adult. According to tradition, grandchildren were given the names of their ancestors. Thus, the names Tsoi, Pak, Kim, Lee are common among the children of all seeds and tribes in the Korean people. Comes to people only before the horse. In Korea, women are officially named after their husbands after marriage. In the Korean people, those who did not have children were adopted by relatives. The adopted child is obliged to serve his parents faithfully. It is legal for the Korean people to celebrate three holidays. This is, first of all, the birthday of the child; second – a wedding; third – a tiger wedding (sixtieth). The wedding takes place on Saturday and Sunday.

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