
DIASPORA IN KOREA

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Introduction

According to Korean tradition, the bride is handed over by her mother to the groom. The bride must accept it. The bride gives the prepared mirror to the groom's mother. The boy's mother hid him in a bag of rice. This ceremony symbolizes peace and harmony between the bride and mother-in-law. When the bride is brought into the house, she spreads a white cloth and pours rice on it. It dreams that the bride will be happy and prosperous. On the one hand, the fact that the Kazakh people put a white cloth in front of them when taking out the girl also indicates harmony between the two peoples. According to Korean tradition, on the third day after the wedding, the bride must do household chores and show what she is inclined to. The custom of the Korean people was to celebrate the 60th birthday of a 60-year-old with a large sum of money, as well as to make a wedding. It is a myth that money can transfer a happy old age. There is another side to raising money. "You did a lot, now your life is over," he said. The people also have traditions of mourning for the dead. If the host dies, male relatives sit on the right and female on the left. His wife and eldest son are crying when they see their other children. The deceased was taken out for two days, on the third day at 2 o'clock in the cemetery all the items and clothes of the deceased were burned. Mayite is taken out of the house on a wooden board with seven holes, and the head is facing South. There are three ways to bury a dead person. Burial in the soil, burial in the air, cremation. Previously, Buddhist saints were cremated. If a righteous person dies, his body is burned in an empty place without any ceremony. When the rich died, they mixed their ashes into food and threw them into the air to feed the birds. When the poor died, they would cover the house with straw, bring old clothes from the house, wrap the corpse in it, take the body further away, and put straw on it.

The Korean people celebrate some holidays depending on the season and economy. In particular, special attention was paid to the celebration of the New Year holiday. They believed that the more interesting The New Year, the better the harvest.

At the beginning of the planting season also became interesting. At the beginning of the harvest, it was customary to hold national games, weddings, prepare various dishes from the new harvest.

One of the earliest Korean beliefs is shamanism, brought by visitors from Altai and Siberia during the Neolithic period. A slightly modified form of shamanism has survived to the present day. Today, there are tens of thousands of shamans in Korea.

Dosism also originated in Korea in ancient times. However, this religious-ideological current is not clearly organized, but its influence is still observed in the pursuit of body and soul health, eternal life, long life and happiness. The difference between the Korean diaspora in Kazakhstan from other ethnic groups is the scarcity of settlers to their historical homeland. A small number of temporary Korean youth are leaving for the Republic of Korea to study or work. And only a few dozen people are going for permanent residence. Koreans consider the beginning of a child's life to be one year old. Only from this moment the child is considered a full-fledged person. It is necessary to celebrate the one-year anniversary of each child, if not, when the child

is older, the child's wedding, anniversary, etc. b. Weddings cannot be celebrated. Therefore, parents try to celebrate the anniversary of their children.

Both Kazakh Koreans and Koreans pay special attention to marriage, as do their ancestors. It is one of the four main events in a person's life, solemnly celebrated and attracting the attention of all loved ones. The wedding ceremony is held before the wedding. The eldest members of the groom's family are father, older brother, and only in some cases the groom's mother can be mother-in-law. With the consent of the bride's parents, both sides agree to a wedding ceremony, which is fully funded by the groom, but takes place at the bride's House. Close relatives and friends of the bride and groom are invited to the ceremony. It is imperative to offer the bride's relatives a special non-chalpypegi made from Goose, sticky varieties of rice, as well as white rice cakes – Timpe as a sign of loyalty between the couple.

Koreans honor the elderly in their families, and their children celebrate their anniversaries. The most important of them is the celebration of the 61st anniversary of children's parents. This anniversary is celebrated when all children in the family grow up and get married, have a wedding and there is no tragedy in the family. Otherwise, the anniversary will be postponed and celebrated after 2,4,6 years. Traditional Korean cuisine is dominated by plant foods – cereals and vegetables. In Korean cuisine, like many other peoples of East and Southeast Asia, rice prevails, from which rice (pap, pab) evaporates into unsalted porridge. The country has a Korean musical comedy theater. Newspapers and books are published in Korean.

Housing for Koreans living in Kazakh Villages reflects a combination of traditional and Central Asian building elements. Houses are often built of clay or straw walls. Until the arrival in Kazakhstan, there were no such houses, since they are traditional Korean houses, buildings with carcasses. Korea's traditional heating system was known for its distinctive features of the Kudur or Ondal people. Its essence was in the system of extracting smoke from fire into pipes.

In general, the Korean people farmed in their historical homeland. It mainly produces rice, barley, millet, legumes, garden and vegetables. Silkworms are grown. Pottery, carpentry, weaving, reeds and straw household items are used. Today, the Korean people living in Kazakhstan are distinguished by their hard work, perseverance and knowledge.

The national costumes of Koreans living in Kazakhstan are mainly made of white fabric. Men wear wide trousers, jackets and robes. On holidays, girls wear red skirts and bright red blouses. Children's clothing is not much different from adult clothing in terms of sewing and sewing.

In the past, Korean farmers wore sandals made of thick yarn or Reed, and on rainy days they wore high-heeled shoes with a wood carving pattern. For example, Russians knitted slippers from Chilik, and Kazakhs-from animal skins. Similarly, in addition to leather shoes, Koreans also used rubber shoes (called Comus). They still wear these shoes at various national events in Kazakhstan. Men's headgear – hats made of straw or thin felt-have not lost national importance. Young people often like to wear them.

On the eve of the holiday, sports competitions such as Korean National Games, archery, belt wrestling, gauze Belt Wrestling are traditionally held. In general, the traditional Korean national games of this period are similar to the original games of the Kazakh people.

Athletics, football, volleyball, skiing and skating are now included in addition to the above games.

Traditional folk oral creations, folk songs, fairy tales and Legends of the Korean people have been preserved. Music and dance are well developed. Popular instruments include the komungo, the flute, the flute and the drum.

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