

## AESTHETIC EDUCATION OF STUDENTS ON THE BASIS OF KARAKALPOK ETHNO-CULTURE

*Bekbosinov Dinmukhamed*

*Teacher of Nukus State Pedagogical Institute*

**Abstract:** *This article provides information about the culture and political life of the Karakalpak people.*

**Key words:** *culture, political life, Karakalpak, history, literature, traditions.*

The people of Karakalpak have a large and rich history of peoples with wheat. Karakalpakstan has a unique and rich cultural heritage. This is reflected in its ancient history, rich and fertile lands, historical excavations and monuments. In addition, the folklore of the Karakalpak people is the largest part of their cultural heritage. Concepts such as patriotism, love of the country, preservation of the land where one was born and grew up, respect for parents and loyalty to the family are expressed in the epics that are passed from mouth to mouth. The authors of the works in which such ideas were recognized were representatives of the people who suffered deep suffering during the Khanate period. Among them, we can include such literary figures as Ajiniyaz, Berdaq, Kunkhoja. In the works of these poets and the songs of the jirovs created at that time, the suffering people, the lives of brave people who are fighting for their homeland and trying to save their will and identity are described.

The works of the great Karakalpak writers served as a program for the writers who came after them. While getting acquainted with the rich cultural heritage of their people, readers learned about the lives of their ancestors and their main goals. In addition, it is no exaggeration to say that these cultural heritages have served as an educational school for the younger generation.

There are a lot of archaeological monuments in the territory of Karakalpakstan, which also perform their own tasks. First of all, these complexes, which are still attracting many tourists, cause the youth of Karakalpak to feel pride and pride. It is obvious that great khans, heads of state and brave generals lived in the place where such wonderful monuments were built.

There are many archaeological and architectural monuments in the territory of Karakalpakstan. The most ancient of them dates back to the 4th century BC (the time of the separation of Ancient Khorezm from the Achaemenid Empire). At the beginning of the 1st century BC, Ancient Khorezm came under the influence of the culture that reached the Kushan Empire. The most striking example of this is the construction of the magnificent Tuproq-kala city and fortress. By this time, new forms of construction appeared, including somewhat smaller fortresses within settlements.

Ancient Khorezm is also the birthplace of Zoroastrianism. This is evidenced by the many preserved archeological monuments: temples, fire-worshiping temples, ossuaries (corpses' bones) cemeteries, etc. With the introduction of Islam in the 8th century, not only the lifestyle and religion of the inhabitants of this area, but also the architecture of the city underwent major changes. The first baked brick appeared, and from it magnificent mausoleums, mosques and domes were built, decorated with magnificent architectural decorations and epigraphic inscriptions.

Another integral part of the people of Karakalpak is their holidays, dances and songs, as well as musical instruments. In addition, their national dishes are also very wonderful and delicious. The national clothes of the Karakalpak people mainly feature wavy patterns. The reason for this is that wavy patterns are a symbol of the flowing and surging sea. We know that many years ago, the Aral

Sea was raging, rippling and hissing enough to cause such inspirations. Today, due to some climate changes, this wave has lost its momentum. We believe that this sea, embodied in the songs of the people, in the spoken word, in the dreams and aspirations of the people, will return to its original state in time. It is not wrong to say that all the above-mentioned Karakalpak cultural heritages are very important in the cultural education of today's Karakalpak youth.

Because history is sacred, it cannot be betrayed. We believe that every future generation that respects the great past of their country will not pay attention to the future of their country. He lives in sorrow for the country, sincerely worries about its future and tomorrow.

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