

UZBEK CULTURES AND HOLIDAYS.

Salimova S.S.

Student of Navoi State Pedagogical institute

Salimovatorabonu7@gmail.com

+998 94 846 19 97

ABSTRACT. This article is about Uzbek cultures and holidays. As you know there are many holidays in Uzbekistan. Culture can be defined as all the ways of life including arts, beliefs and institutions of a population that are passed down from generation to generation. Culture has been called "the way of life for an entire society." As such, it includes codes of manners, dress, language, religion, rituals, art.

KEY WORDS: culture, holidays, tradition, nationality, celebrities, custom, religious

There are holidays in Uzbekistan. Certain holidays are national, other religious, another sub-category of Uzbek holidays refers to those which came to the culture of Uzbekistan and densely settled in it since the Soviet times. Holidays and memorials are established with the aim of preserving centuries-old traditions, observance of folk customs, taking into account their importance in the formation of high morality, and for enriching the spiritual life of citizens. Uzbekistan holidays and memorable dates are celebrated throughout the country. The state supports the initiatives of citizens, authorities and public institutions, commercial and non-profit organizations in terms of arranging and holding celebrations and other significant events. National holidays of Uzbekistan reflect the path traversed by the Uzbek people in its struggle for independence, sovereignty and integrity of the country. In Uzbekistan, there are officially 10 holidays, which are solemnly celebrated and declared to be weekends-non-working days. New Year holiday in Uzbekistan. This great international holiday comes to every family and, of course, is widely and cheerfully celebrated. In the capital and all towns of the country a Christmas tree, the symbol of the New Year, appears. It is sparkling with lights garlands and is decorated with balls. It is the favorite of all the children. Defender's Day is a big national holiday of Uzbekistan, and is solemnized very widely and spectacularly. On this day ranks of servicemen are paraded in full parade to receive congratulations and awards from the country's leadership. International Women's Day came from the Russian people after Uzbekistan entered the USSR. People celebrate this holiday as a day of love, good and beauty. On this day, men solemnly and sincerely give flowers and gifts their mothers, wives, daughters and colleagues at work. On the day of the spring equinox, on March 21, Uzbekistan celebrates a bright and joyful Uzbekistan festival Navruz - a spring new year and one

of the oldest holidays on the Earth. Navruz is the most beloved Uzbek national holiday. Navruz for the Uzbek people began to be celebrated even under the Persian kingdom 3000 years ago. Day of Memory and Honor is a particularly significant Uzbekistan national holiday. It is observed in honor of compatriots who heroically defended our Motherland, who stood in the battle for peaceful life and freedom from invaders.

September 1, 1991 is the birthday of the new independent republic of Uzbekistan. The whole republic celebrates Independence Day widely, brightly and cheerfully.

On the 1st of October Uzbekistan celebrates the Teacher's Day. Pupils of schools and students of universities deeply revere all those who gave them the first life knowledge. On this public holiday of Uzbekistan, the students gratefully give flowers and gifts; make a frank confession for teachers' hard work in life. Constitution Day is a significant day in the life of the Republic of Uzbekistan. It has been celebrated since 1992, after the adoption of the State Constitution, which establishes the fundamental values of democracy. A special place among the holidays of our country is occupied by religious holidays. The Muslim Holiday of Ramazan Hayit - Eid al-Fitr begins with the setting of the last rays of the sun on the last day of the holy month of Ramadan, and lasts on the first and second date of the following month. In 70 days after the end of Ramadan the main festival of Muslims in Uzbekistan. Uzbekistan holidays and festivals are different. Some of them are common to different nations and others are observed only by particular nationalities. All holidays are interesting, individual; each holiday has its own unique features, characteristics, history and traditions. If you are interested in Uzbek culture, Uzbek holidays and traditions in particular, welcome to Uzbekistan. Peopletravel Company is pleased to assist in the selection and booking of the tour round Uzbekistan.

Guests of Uzbekistan during the holidays can participate in mass festivals of cultural events: concerts, theater performances, various exhibitions (art, folk crafts, and children's art). During these events, one can better learn Uzbek folklore and folk traditions; see products of folk artists, folk costumes, etc. National holidays of the Republic of Uzbekistan are a constant source of benevolence, warmth and hospitality.

In addition, the history of the formation of the way of life of the peoples of Uzbekistan dates back to the 6th-7th centuries BC. Many traditions and customs are associated with national and religious holidays - the Day of the spring equinox "Navruz", Ramadan Hayit and Eid al-Adha, family celebrations - weddings, the birth of a child, etc.

Historically, one of the main traditions of the Uzbek people is hospitality. Among the people, the ability to receive a guest is held in high esteem, regardless of the wealth of the table or the wealth of the family. Therefore, if you find yourself in an Uzbek mahalla, be sure to visit a festive celebration with bright and original rituals, the impressions of which will decorate your trip. Mahalla plays a significant role in Uzbek

culture. It unites people, brings them closer, teaches them to treat each person with respect, regardless of social status, nationality and religion. After all, this is not just a place of residence, it is a way of life and a type of thinking, a centuries-old tradition dominated by such features as diligence, humanity, and decency. It was in the mahallas that the older generation cherished and multiplied the folk traditions and customs on which the younger generations were brought up. Culture unites people of a single society together through shared beliefs, traditions, and expectations. The two basic types of culture are material culture, physical things produced by a society, and nonmaterial culture, intangible things produced by a society.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, as we mentioned that these are major elements of culture are symbols, language, norms, values, and artifacts. Language makes effective social interaction possible and influences how people conceive of concepts and objects. To the traditional forms of social relations in Uzbekistan belongs first of all “Mahalla” – the neighborhood community. Uzbek “Mahalla” has rich and ancient history and is the center of family and religious ceremonies and festivals. Here in “Mahalla” carefully preserved and passed on from one to next generation their holding rituals. Usually, there is a local mosque in each “Mahalla”.

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