

**THEORETICAL PRINCIPLES OF AESTHETIC EDUCATION OF 5-7 CLASS
STUDENTS ON THE BASIS OF KARAKALPOK ETHNO-CULTURE**

Bekbosinov Dinmukhammed

Teacher of Nukus State Pedagogical Institute

Abstract. This article analyzes the rich cultural heritage, traditions and rituals of the Karakalpak people. How Karakalpak ethnoculture can be used in the education of schoolchildren, especially children in grades 5-7, is highlighted. The importance of crafts such as Karakalpak applied art, carpet making and carpentry was emphasized.

Key words: Karakalpak ethnoculture, school education, aesthetic education, practical art.

INTRODUCTION

The rich cultural heritage of the Karakalpak people has not lost its value even today. It is especially important to use this heritage in raising children. In this article, the main aspects of Karakalpak ethnoculture, including rituals, customs, examples of practical art, etc., are analyzed on the example of 5-7 classes.

METHODS AND LITERATURE ANALYSIS

The theoretical analysis method was used in this study. In particular, through the study and systematization of scientific literature, Karakalpak ethnoculture, its components, as well as its possibilities in educating schoolchildren were analyzed.

The scientific works of Uzbek scientists such as A. Kochkarov, S. Rahimov, B. Toychiev [1,2,3] were used in the research. Also, monographs and articles devoted to the study of Karakalpak ethnoculture were the object of analysis.

This topic is covered by working with national literature, mainly using theoretical analysis methods. It is also desirable to conduct practical research in the future.

RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

During the research, the following main results were achieved:

- Ceremonies, customs, examples of practical art occupy an important place in the rich cultural heritage of the Karakalpak people [4].
- Ceremonies such as Navruz and wedding show the connection between the Karakalpaks' lifestyle and nature.
- Karakalpak practical art, including carpet making, carpentry, and pottery, is an important resource for the aesthetic education of children [5].
- Using Karakalpak ethnoculture, children in grades 5-7 can be educated in the spirit of patriotism and respect for national values.

The results of the conducted research showed the possibilities of wide use of Karakalpak ethnoculture in school education. It is necessary to carry out practical research in the future.

The lifestyle of the Karakalpaks was associated with nomadic herding [6]. Therefore, the main elements of their culture, lifestyle and outlook were formed depending on natural phenomena. For example, natural phenomena, such as the change of seasons, the movement of the sun, were important for the Karakalpaks.

Navroz is one of the most important rituals and traditions of the Karakalpaks [7]. It is called the spring equinox and is celebrated as the awakening of nature, the beginning of the year. Nowruz is a symbol of the beginning of the new year for Karakalpaks.

THE MULTIDISCIPLINARY JOURNAL OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

VOLUME-4, ISSUE-2

Another important ceremony of the Karakalpaks is the wedding ceremony. Wedding is extremely important for family and society [8]. During the wedding, various folk songs are sung, national dances are performed. Through such ceremonies, children learn the values, customs and traditions of their people.

Karakalpak applied art also has its own characteristics. Crafts such as carpet making, carpentry, and pottery are especially popular. Carpets are characterized by a variety of patterns and colors. In grades 5-7, if children are taught these craft samples and the processes of their creation, their taste and worldview will be enriched.

DISCUSSION

In this article, customs and rituals, examples of practical art in Karakalpak ethnoculture were analyzed. Their importance in educating schoolchildren, especially 5-7 grades, was explained.

Using the rich cultural heritage of the Karakalpaks, it was possible to educate children in the national spirit and to form patriotic feelings in them. For this, it is necessary to apply these heritage elements to the teaching process.

On the basis of Karakalpak ethnoculture, there are wide possibilities of aesthetic education of schoolchildren. In this regard, it is important to conduct practical research and develop lesson models.

There are great opportunities in education of schoolchildren, especially children of grades 5-7, using Karakalpak ethnoculture appropriately. They deeply assimilate the unique heritage of their people, are loyal to their country, and grow up to be people who are loyal to the Motherland.

CONCLUSION

To sum up, the rich cultural heritage of the Karakalpak people is an important resource for educating schoolchildren, including grades 5-7. It is possible to raise children in the national spirit and develop patriotic feelings by using these heritage elements appropriately. At the same time, their aesthetic taste also grows. In the future, based on practical research, it is appropriate to develop recommendations on the effective use of Karakalpak ethnoculture in school education.

LIST OF USED LITERATURE:

1. Kochkarov, A. (2019). Karakalpak culture. Tashkent: Generation of the new century.
2. Rahimov, S. (2017). Folk art of Karakalpak. Defect: Knowledge.
3. Toychiev, B. (2016). Karakalpak customs and ceremonies. Nukus: Karakalpakstan.
4. Keldiyorova, G. S. (2021). Yazyk i stil Erkina Vakhidova. Molodoy uchenyy, (41), 40-42.
5. Taubaevich, K. Z., Kondybaevna, A. B., Ramazanovna, E. A., Karymsakova, B. A., & Atabaevna, K. A. (2022). Psychologism In Modern Prose. Journal of Positive School Psychology, 3682-3685.
6. Mustafayev, S., & Kadyrov, K. A. (2022). The Educational Potential of Art and Its Realization in the Context of Globalization. International Journal on Integrated Education, 5(6), 218-222.
7. Qodirov, Q. (2021). CONCEPTUAL BASES OF LIFELONG SPIRITUAL EDUCATION AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF IDEOLOGICAL COMPETENCE OF STUDENTS. Science and Society, 2020(4), 75-76.