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## SIMILARITIES OF KOREAN AND UZBEK NATIONAL HOLIDAYS TASHKENT STATE UNIVERSITY OF ORIENTAL STUDIES

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### Abstract:

This article discusses the national holidays and culture of the Korean nation using the example of South Korea. The traditional customs of the Korean nation are fundamentally different from the culture of other eastern nations.

**Keywords:** National holidays, Mahmud Koshgari, navruz, sumalak, samiljol, folklore, Memorial Day.

### Introduction

Holidays have become the most important and integral part of human life since ancient times. It is absolutely impossible to imagine human life without them. Holidays are a mirror that reflects the best and most beautiful aspects of people's life.

“Holiday is a day of people’s joy and happiness” said Mahmud Koshgari, a great scientist of the East. In fact, with the help of holidays, major events, important dates, great achievements are celebrated, which created a state of joy and solemnity in life. The holiday helps humanity to deeply understand the ways it has traveled, to be proud of the victories it has achieved, and to look forward to the future.

Holidays have such a strong place in human life that there is no person, family, community that does not celebrate them. Also, each nation and people have their own holidays that have been formed in the course of their development history. There are many holidays of the peoples of Central Asia, including the Uzbek people, which have been formed since ancient times, have been passed down from generation to generation for centuries, and have matured and become a priceless heritage.

We know that the Uzbek and Korean people are very curious about the opportunities for education and tourism there. First of all, we have several things in common in terms of language: Korean and Uzbek have the same grammar, and we speak in the same order in sentences. Secondly, the people of the two countries, as people who love their country and nation, will do their best to keep it safe. Another thing: respect for each other, especially for elders; our elders are still the decision makers in the family in both cultures. Uzbeks and Koreans respect their homes and take off their shoes when entering there, use house slippers. We love the history of our countries and value our past. People of our countries are very hardworking and work tirelessly from early morning till late at night.

There is very little individualism. There are responsibilities (duties) that need to be taken seriously, such as getting into a decent university, getting married, having children, and caring for parents when they are old and weak. It's not easy to be a sharp, unique person. It is quite common for you to significantly change your behavior towards the people you deal with and how you react depending on your social status. Uzbekistan and Korea seem to have rapidly incorporated foreign cultural elements while maintaining a very strong sense of nationalism.

### **1. New Year's holiday**

South Korea and Uzbekistan have a very similar New Year's culture. Its name is different in each country: Seollal [설날] and Navroz. In South Korea, Seollal is New Year's Day according to the lunar calendar. Hence, they calculate the date of Seollal not by the solar calendar but by the lunar calendar. Therefore, the Seollal period varies every year (in the solar calendar). Usually the date of Seollal is from February 15th to 17th. During Seollal period, Koreans wear traditional clothing called hanbok. Hanbok is made of soft silk and comes in different colors and shapes. But recently people don't wear hanbok because it is expensive. Every family goes to their hometown to visit their parents, grandparents and relatives. When they see their relatives, they usually say "Happy New Year" to each other. A special dish is prepared in Seollal. It's a Korean-style soup topped with a piece of rice bread.

Navruz is the biggest holiday in Uzbekistan, which came from Iranian culture. Today it has become a national holiday. On this holiday, Uzbeks meet their relatives or invite guests and cook sumalak. Preparing sumalak is not an easy task. Because it takes at least 20 hours to cook sumalak. When preparing it, it should be carefully boiled slowly.

### **2. Teachers' Day**

Both countries have Teachers and Coaches Day. This is to express gratitude to the teachers for teaching the students. But teachers' day is celebrated on different dates in each nation. Teacher's Day is celebrated in South Korea on May 15. In Uzbekistan, on the first day of October. Especially in Uzbekistan, the Day of Teachers and Coaches is a national holiday.

### **3. Independence Monement Day**

Samiljol is a national holiday celebrated on March 1 in Korea. On this day in 1919, the independence of the country from the Japanese occupation was declared. This holiday is celebrated by the whole country. The Korean people will come to the field with the flags of their country. Also, concerts, theatrical performances, excursions to museums are organized on this holiday, where famous people of that time and their biographies are presented.

Yu Kwang Sun, the hero of the country, is also honored on this important day. The girl fought for the future of her country until the end. He started revolts against Japanese totalitarianism. The girl died in agony due to the torture of the invaders and was later recognized as a national hero. Yu Kwang Sun was only 17 years old. Independence Day - September 1, 1991 has become a happy day celebrated with great joy and respect every year as the greatest and dearest holiday, which occupies an incomparable place in the spiritual life of our people.

"Uzbekistan has truly gained independence, flourished, and achieving prosperity, taking a worthy place in the international community along with advanced democratic countries is the highest goal we are pursuing," he says. At the initiative of our head of state, our language, religion, national pride, national holidays such as Nowruz, Ramadan Eid, and Qurban Eid were restored.

### **4. Official Memorial Day**

Korean National Day is celebrated on June 6 to commemorate the end of the Korean Civil War in 1953. Memorial Day became an official holiday in 1970. On the holiday, Koreans remember the heroes who sacrificed their lives to save the Motherland. On this memorable day, at 10 a.m., a minute's silence will be observed throughout the country in honor of all fallen civilians and soldiers. Flowers are placed on graves and memorials during the day - white chrysanthemums as a sign of mourning. Concerts dedicated to war veterans

are held in Korea, songs of those years were played. Children put on theatrical scenes based on the theme of battles.

All Korean national holidays and traditions differ in customs and ceremonies. But one thing has not changed in them - respect for their people. Local residents are particularly excited about all the holidays in their country, they carefully preserve them and pass them down from generation to generation.

South Korea is known for its special treatment of the elderly and ancestors. Children and teenagers are taught love and respect for the elderly and national traditions from a young age. Korean people are wonderful people, polite and respect their traditions.

On May 9, 1999, Khatira Square was opened in the capital of Uzbekistan, and since then, May 9 has been celebrated as the Day of Remembrance and Appreciation. This holiday has a broad meaning, in addition to being dedicated to the memory of the citizens who fought for the freedom, independence and peace of the people, who were heroes and defended our country for centuries in independent Uzbekistan, it is also a day of national memory and human appreciation. is also The Day of Remembrance and Appreciation is a truly national and national holiday, on these days people find out about their relatives who live far and near, visit the elderly and pay special respect to them.

## 5. Korean Christmas

This holiday is one of the most important holidays in the Republic of Korea. Christmas is celebrated here on December 25. It is because of this winter festival that all the streets, shops, houses and public places are decorated with bright lights and bright posters. Christmas music is playing everywhere, cafes and restaurants are full of unusual food and drinks.

On the eve of this Korean holiday, various festivals and theatrical performances are held in parks and city squares. Most people spend Christmas at home with their families. The main dish of the holiday is a festive pie filled with various meats, fish and spices and legumes.

It should also be noted that if each holiday does not have its own traditions such as spectacles, games, folklore (tunes, songs, dances), they all remain the same. During the years of recession, many holidays became like that. In the process of restoration of Uzbek holidays, it is important to make each holiday its own image, appearance, and its own interest.

So, it is difficult to imagine the past and future of the nation without holidays, which are a mirror of life, a source of joy and happiness. The prospect of a nation that can have its own beautiful, enjoyable, joyful holidays is bright. We must not forget that it is a sacred task to carefully restore the holidays that our ancestors have honored for thousands of years and passed down from generation to generation, to enrich them with the spirit of the times, to define the path of the future and to pass them on to future generations.

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