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Transformation Processes and their Factors in the Material Culture of the Kyrgyz People of the Fergana Valley

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ABSTRACT

In this article, the transformational processes and their factors occurring in the material culture of the Kyrgyz of the Ferghana Valley are analyzed in detail. Ethnocultural changes in the material culture of Fergana Valley Kyrgyz men and women were studied as an example.

KEYWORDS: Kyrgyz of the Fergana Valley, transformation, material culture, periphery, kimeshek, beldemchi, globalization, ethnoculture.

Located in the center of Central Asia, the Fergana Valley is a unique ethnic, cultural and historical region that unites various ethno-cultural groups, including the Kyrgyz people. Many ethnic groups, including Uzbek, Tajik, Uyghur, Karakalpak and Russian, speaking different languages, representatives of different religious beliefs and different cultures, as well as the Kyrgyz people live in harmony in the Fergana Valley. In such a multi-ethnic environment, an active cultural exchange takes place, which leads to a change in the ethno-culture and identity of the Kyrgyz people.

These changes also took place in the material culture of the Kyrgyz of the Ferghana Valley, which arose as a result of the radical reorganization of the traditional, mainly nomadic society. As a result of this process, nomadic and semi-nomadic households are united in certain settlement structures. However, some of these lifestyles, which did not "conform" to the socialist ideology, were outlawed. Mass creation of settlements of the settled population, in turn, created conditions for change and development of all aspects of people's life.

The Kyrgyz of the Fergana Valley have changed over time, and the taste and lifestyle of consumers have also changed. Some artisans adapt to market demands by adding a modern spirit to their products. Some try to innovate by combining traditional and modern styles. The study of ethnocultural change involves a detailed study of the entire ethnocultural system over a period of time. Ethnocultural changes can be studied at small and large time intervals, that is, at the macro and micro levels. At the macro level, the changes are studied from a broad historical perspective,

and at the micro level, the cultural context is specifically considered to change nationally and ethno-culturally.

According to researches, geographical conditions influence the forms of cultural changes, shape people's perception of the world, determine the economy and lifestyle, and the stratification of natural resources directs people to create a certain type of economy.

Spatial distribution of cultural forms is of particular importance for the stratification of ethnoculture. It can be seen that cultural forms (products of human spiritual and material activity) are unevenly distributed across regions. Thus, they are most densely located in urbanized areas and historical centers, where intensive changes are observed.

During the Soviet era, an extremely intensive work was carried out on the way of life, customs and traditions of the peoples of Central Asia, who are representatives of traditional society, "to eliminate harmful customs and rituals, to destroy them as remnants of the past", to create new forms of social consciousness and family life, etc. .

"Essentially, a new way of life, ideology and social relations, which were strengthened in the legislation of the Soviet state, were formed, interpersonal relations typical of the era were created by new social institutions, etc. However, socio-economic and cultural changes affected the ethnogenesis, ethnoculture and all aspects of the life of the Kyrgyz people without exception. Thus, under the influence of such changes in the further ethnogenesis and ethnoculture of the Kyrgyz people, the past cannot be restored." [1.]

During the Soviet era, the Kyrgyz of the Fergana Valley were engaged in the preparation of livestock products, based on the nomadic herding lifestyle. Women and girls were also engaged in supporting the family by processing wool, sewing and knitting, inherited from their ancestors. During this period, fundamental changes took place in the culture of the people, which resulted from the radical reorganization of the traditional, mainly nomadic society.

The periphery of the ethnocultural area is characterized by rare cultural forms and weak development of the area, which significantly slows down the pace of socio-cultural development compared to the central urbanized areas. Cultural balance is achieved through an intensive exchange of innovations between the center and the periphery.

As a result of this process, nomadic and semi-nomadic households are united in certain settlement structures. However, some of these lifestyles, which did not "conform" to the socialist ideology, were outlawed. Mass creation of settlements of the settled population, in turn, created conditions for change and development of all aspects of people's life.

A new, modern idea, business plan and production of competitive products will be necessary in order to create dense population in the region of Fergana Valley, to eliminate existing unemployment in the region, and to create new jobs. This can lead to the appearance of clothing, household items and other forms of material culture that differ from the traditional customs of people.

are connected with the culture of the medieval Kipchak tribes . These are, first of all, some elements of the Kyrgyz national costume, for example, "kimeshek" - a detail of a married Kyrgyz women's headdress, "beldemchi" - a belted dress of a married Kyrgyz woman, tumak - a men's headdress, this is a real historical figure in the dress of the Kipchak tribes of the 13th century has prototypes. It reflects the connection between the material culture of the Kyrgyz people and the culture of the medieval Kypchak tribes and the Kyrgyz decorative traditions.

Each ethnic group has its own national traditions, taking into account the existing historical, social and economic conditions. Historically, the Kyrgyz belong to Turko-Mongol nomadic peoples, nomadism is the main factor that influenced the traditions, ethnoculture and customs of the Ferghana Valley Kyrgyz. Kyrgyz customs, way of life and traditional lifestyle are an integral and important part of the national culture of the nomadic way of life.

The Kyrgyz of the Fergana Valley, like other ethnic groups, may be subject to cultural changes and the evolution of social microdynamics under the influence of various factors. Currently, in the countries of the world, globalization manifests itself in different ways and causes the integration of the world economy, culture and social structures. It also significantly affects the traditional value, lifestyle and social relations of ethnic groups. The changes caused by globalization in the cultural sphere of the Kyrgyz society of the Ferghana Valley were analyzed, the main trends of the population's social dynamics were determined.

"National cultures never liked assimilation, but they were in favor of voluntary-creative integration. Therefore, the differential characteristics of ethnocultures still have their influence. However, there is a desire for a universal aesthetic ideal in folk creativity and art, which has passed the test of centuries and has become a historical and cultural paradigm. This aspiration was formed under the influence of long-standing connections and integrations between peoples and cultures , which could not be stopped even by the most despotic regime. This general law of socio-historical development encourages national cultures to aspire to a universal ideal. The establishment of a universal ideal in the national culture is the product of this effort. [2.]

Globalization, which is one of the main phenomena of the modern world, has a profound effect on the cultural and social aspects of the life of various ethnic groups. The Kyrgyz living in the Fergana Valley are no exception, however, national identity, spiritual unity and the quality of education serve as a factor in the preservation of national traditions, customs and ethnoculture in overcoming such problems.

Factors of impact of globalization: Language, ethnoculture, tradition, applied arts and artistic creativity have their influence. In order to preserve, develop and pass on these aspects to the next generation, it is necessary to strictly follow the national traditions.

In recent decades, the process of globalization has accelerated, as a result of which the traditional values and lifestyle of the Kyrgyz of the Fergana Valley are undergoing significant changes. The reason is that the Kyrgyz of the Ferghana Valley, as a Turkic-speaking nation, have close religion and customs, so they have a strong interaction. It relies on the national value and national identity in the formation of the production, that is, the handicrafts, which arose under the influence of the ethno-cultural transformation in the lifestyle of the nomads-pastoralists. As a result, the Kyrgyz of the Fergana Valley are rethinking their traditional way of life, with increasing levels of education and new technology leading to changes in cultural practices.

In the modern world, the development of the Internet and social networks has a strong influence on the imagination, thinking and outlook of the world's youth, and in order to "consume" various media contents, they must increase their knowledge of media literacy. This affects their thoughts about ethnoculture, ethnocultural and social norms. The expansion of intercultural contacts leads to the formation of new ethnic communities, as well as to the preservation of traditional structures of mutual relations.

The Kyrgyz of the Ferghana Valley continue to maintain their cultural identity despite ongoing changes. Traditional customs, language and rituals remain an important part of their lives, although influenced by modern trends.

The conducted researches show that the processes of cultural transformation occurring in the process of globalization have a significant impact on the life, cultural and social lifestyle of the Kyrgyz of the Fergana Valley. However, Kyrgyz of the Fergana Valley continue to actively preserve their ethno-cultural identity, adapting to the new challenges and opportunities presented by globalization.

In the era of scientific and technical progress, globalization process and existing geopolitical differences, the people of all countries of the world are united by the common desire to study the objects of folk art and preserve the culture of each nation.

A modern woman in the world of technology and development is not always able to harmoniously

combine various roles in order to fully realize her potential in all areas of life. The fact of life is that modern man has lost the guidelines of how life should be and what laws he can rely on. A better understanding of the multifacetedness of human nature requires a careful approach to it.

Due to globalization, socio-economic changes taking place in the world, among the multi-ethnic population of our country, the life of the Kyrgyz of the Ferghana Valley, the socio-ethnocultural way of life have not been left out.

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