

## THE HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE TRADITIONS OF THE KAZAKH PEOPLE

Fariza Amanboyeva

3rd Stage Student of Navoi Pedagogical Institute

### ABSTRACT

There are traditions and customs among the peoples of the world. They reflected people's way of life, customs, national characteristics. Traditions are historically protected from generation to generation and by the power of public opinion, the stable and generalized norms and the most important norms of people's relations with the public and the most important norms and universal norms and public opinion. This article describes in detail the historical significance of the traditions of the Kazakh people.

**Keywords:** Kazakh ethnography, historical factors, folklore, traditions, national traditions, etc.

Traditions are also ancient, humanity itself. They are historical in nature, because they were formed in the labor and social activity of people, and were on an individual and objective basis, and not at the request of individuals and groups. Traditions are a natural phenomenon of well-developed development and played a major role in the formation of the best characteristics in the fight against the forces of nature. In many countries, including Kazakhstan, it is customary to respect an elder. This good tradition of the people is transmitted to other beautiful habits and virtues. Thus, it is common for children to respect elders and honor and respect, as well as to speak openly to listen to their wisdom, and also to speak in a hurry to listen to their words, as well as to listen to their wisdom. Thus, people who observe the traditions of the Kazakh people to this day can proudly and respectfully say that their ancestors are passing away.

- Syynshy - good news. When they say "Syynshi", everyone immediately knows that a person has come with good news. The person who brought the news should be given a gift.
- Korimdi from the word "Sayomda" - watch, see. A gift that you see for the first time (a young bride, a newborn baby, etc.). The value of this custom is not to not give a gift or to give a gift, but to express good intentions.
- Arash is hell to stop those who quarrel or fight. If someone decides his argument with fists and hears: "Arash!", "Arash!", they should immediately stop the fight. The couple is severely punished.
- Tokykargar - a ritual to leave for a long journey. Operka should be slaughtered, cover Dastkhan (holiday table), invite guests. It consists in telling the wishes of the sleeping person during the ritual chants
- Shashu - Transfer. For persons who throw ceremonial candy or money during a joyful event (wedding, wedding, etc.). Children will happily collect scattered candies. Sweets chosen during the Kazakh "Shash" bring good luck.
- Salidea is a sign of greeting and respect. For a long time, people still give each other jewelry, souvenirs, treats. This thing doesn't have to be expensive, but memorable.
- Basarly are not very expensive or souvenirs. He usually brings a person who has given up a long journey for his relatives and acquaintances.

- Theed is a ban. Kazakhstan, like many other nations, has bans. For example, it is impossible to approach people or men with a knife or a dog - this can lead to enmity. Whistling at home - happiness and money. But there are other prohibitions - ethnic. For example, it is impossible to lead the road to the big side.
- Kutta Bolesn Oita - congratulations. This is the old typical "Kutta Bolsin!" For example, with an important event, with the birth of a child. Traditional wishes for wealth and prosperity, good feelings for joy and a sign of skill.

The most interesting and important thing in the Kazakh environment, as in marriage, reflects the unique national characteristics of the Kazakh people. In fact, all the sources that are known to us, the existence of monogamous marriage in Kazakhs, marriages related to blood, marriages related to blood. About. With Kazakh traditions, they marry representatives of the same gene or those who live in regions that differ by less than seven. In addition, even if these conditions are met, the marriage requires a special decision of the head and ekakal chapter. Such restrictions help prevent blood-related admixture and ensure healthy offspring and ensure healthy offspring. The marriage contract can be reached in two ways: first, between the parents of the other party, the head of the groom's family conveying this proposal to the parents of the bride, which usually happens; Second, the groom's side joins this close friend. The conclusion of such an agreement is, on the one hand, the definition of compliance with the property status of the other party (also legally prohibited, but widely used in practice in recent years) and on the other hand - acquaintance with the bride's mother. In one of the illogical Kazakh proverbs, in Russian: "A mother is the shadow of her daughter, a good mother and a good daughter."

The Kazakhs are originally a nomadic people and, while they now practice a more settled way of life, they have carefully preserved the traditions that have developed over thousands of years. Permanent crossings across the boundless steppes, life in small groups, and religious beliefs have created a unique combination of rites and customs that now comprise Kazakh traditions. Some traditions helped the Kazakh people develop practical survival skills, some had spiritual significance, some helped develop social relationships, and others became the basis of the Kazakh people's culture and identity. Today, the traditions of Kazakhstan are part of the national doctrine, which is based on four principles: trust, transparency, tolerance, and tradition. The country's leadership supports the preservation and revival of national traditions, and various organizations work to disseminate information about the history and traditions of the Kazakh people. Kazakhs are oriental people, for whom hospitality traditions are very important. Any guest, even an uninvited one, should be welcomed with respect and offered food and the best place in the yurt. Honoured guests are traditionally given shapan (robes). Weddings are important milestones for people all over the world, but for Kazakhs they are particularly important events that are accompanied by a huge number of wedding customs and rituals. The parents of the future newlyweds start to conspire long before the wedding. Then comes matchmaking and the payment of the kalym (bride-price). The wedding itself is divided into two parts: the wedding in the bride's house and the wedding in the groom's house. For Kazakh people, life revolves around the family. Kazakh people practice special customs and traditions related to family relations and child-rearing. They abide by the principle of "zhety ata", according to which people should know the seven generations of their ancestors (on the father's side, as Kazakh society is patrilineal). There are special rules for bringing up children,

and significant events in children's lives are accompanied by specific Kazakh rites. The daily life of the Kazakhs is filled with many small, but very interesting, traditions, which form a unique ethnic culture. Kazakh people use distinctive customs, household and sports traditions at home, on the street, and at important events. Various games, such as children's street games and horse games, have also become folk traditions.

Kazakhs have always revered and highly valued their national customs and traditions. It is almost impossible to describe all the traditions followed by Kazakh people in one article, thus a brief introduction to Kazakh beliefs and customs is given below. The main tradition of Kazakhs, which eventually transformed into a feature of national character, is hospitality. In the Kazakh society, there is an unofficial law voiced in ancient times, which says "Meet a guest as the God's messenger". Hospitality is considered a sacred duty in the Kazakh society. At all times, the steppe inhabitants did their best to please their guest. Therefore, each traveller knew that he or she would be welcomed anywhere in the Kazakh land. Respect for the elderly is another positive feature of Kazakhs. Traditionally, a child from early childhood is taught to be moderate and honest when dealing with older, wiser and life experienced people. However, the above mentioned national identities that served as a basis for the occurrence of generalized rules and principles of public relations (tradition), fortunately, are confined not only to representatives of the Kazakh people. Therefore, we offer to your attention a list of basic and authentic customs, which are widespread in the Kazakh society. Guests are very often have to receive or give presents; in addition, there are often times, when gifts should be given in some special occasions according to the traditions. Some examples are given below: Suyinshi - a custom according to which a traveller or any other person who brought home a good message (news) receives a valuable gift from the owners in gratitude. Sometimes before telling good news a person says 'Suyunshi' or 'what would you give me for a Suyinshi?', thus implying that he or she has something great to tell. "At mingizip shapan zhabu" is a high honour. According to the tradition, a respected visitor, who may be a poet (akin), a hero, warrior (batir) or other very respected man receives a gift from local residents: a horse and a splendid shapan (robe of camel's hair with a cotton lining) in recognition of their merit. Baygazy - a tradition of giving a gift to a person, who acquired a new valuable thing.

Helping each other has always been highly valued by Kazakhs and is very important in a Kazakh community. Therefore, there are a number of traditions, which are associated with mutual aid. Some of them are listed below: Asar - a family, which has to perform an urgent and sometimes a hard work, has a right to ask relatives, friends and neighbours for assistance. At the end of the work, a rich table is laid as a gratitude for those, who helped. Zhylu - a tradition associated with the provision of material, moral and financial assistance to people affected by natural disasters (fire, flood, etc.). All supporters, not only relatives are entitled to help the victims. Many things can be given as donations - livestock, building materials, clothing, money, etc. Belkoterer - a tradition to treat the elderly. Delicious and most importantly - soft foods such as kazy, zhent, cottage cheese are cooked for the elderly. Typically, this responsibility rests on children or close relatives, the less likely neighbours. Belkoterer tradition is an example of caring for the elderly.

**REFERENCES**

1. Зорун Н. В. ПысцКХХ СБа/ieoHbiH пнТyan. - М., 2001.
2. Jabborov I. Jahon xalqlari etnologiyasi - T., 2005.
3. EBpona Ha pySexe TpeTbero t b i c h L i c j i c t m h . Hapoaw h rocyaapcTБа. - М., 2000.
4. Pootcnoea 77. K. ПысцКХХ HapojiHbiH Kajiени:иapi,. - М., 2001 .
5. ПысцКХе. - М., 1999. (Cep. Hapcyibi h KyjibTypw. )
6. ПысцКХХ CeBep. 3THHnecKaa HCTopna h napo/uian KyjibTypa XII - X X BeKOB. - М., 2001.
7. ПысцКХе: ceMeMHMM h oSmecTBeHHbm 6biT. -- М., 1989.
8. YKpaHHYbi. - М., 2000 (Cep. Hapoabi h KyjibTypbi).