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CHILD UPBRINGING IN KAZAKH CULTURE

Annotation

In Kazakh culture, the child holds a special place within the family. Children receive upbringing from their parents, grandparents, and other relatives. The example and educational influence of every elder play an important role in the formation of the child. From an early age, children are taught to work, to respect elders, and to uphold moral values. Additionally, the family instills national traditions and culture in children, contributing to their spiritual development. In Kazakh culture, many customs and traditions play a significant role in child-rearing. For example, rituals such as *besikke salu* (placing the child in a cradle), *tusau kesu* (cutting the symbolic tether), and *sundetke otirgyzu* (circumcision ceremony) mark important stages in a child's life and provide spiritual support for their development. These traditions occupy an important place in a child's life and help shape their national consciousness. In Kazakh culture, special importance is given to education and diligence. From an early age, children are encouraged to develop a thirst for knowledge, to be hardworking, and to take responsibility. These principles help children become successful and useful members of society in the future. In our culture, the heart of a child is likened to a precious diamond, and great attention is paid to their upbringing and character development to help them grow into good individuals. The importance of the early years in a child's upbringing is emphasized. Education is compared to carving patterns on a stone. According to Kazakh cultural beliefs, "A child is a trust placed in the hands of the parents. Their heart is pure like a valuable diamond, capable of taking any shape like a candle. It is far from all inscriptions and forms. Like clean soil, whatever seed is sown will yield the same fruit".

Key words: Parenting, culture, traditions, proverbs.

ВОСПИТАНИЕ ДЕТЕЙ В КАЗАХСКОЙ КУЛЬТУРЕ

Аннотация

В казахской культуре ребенок занимает особое место в семье. Дети получают воспитание от своих родителей, бабушек и дедушек и других родственников. Пример и воспитательное влияние каждого старшего играют важную роль в формировании ребенка. С раннего возраста детей учат трудиться, уважать старших и придерживаться моральных ценностей. Кроме того, семья прививает детям национальные традиции и культуру, способствуя их духовному развитию. В казахской культуре многие обычаи и предания играют значительную роль в воспитании детей. В казахской культуре особое значение придается образованию и трудолюбию. С раннего возраста детей поощряют развивать в себе тягу к знаниям, быть трудолюбивыми и брать на себя ответственность. Эти принципы помогают детям в будущем стать успешными и полезными членами общества. В нашей культуре сердце ребенка приравнивается к драгоценному бриллианту, и большое внимание уделяется его воспитанию и развитию характера, чтобы помочь ему вырасти хорошим человеком. Подчеркивается важность ранних лет в воспитании ребенка. Образование сравнивают с вырезанием узоров на камне. Согласно казахским культурным представлениям, "Ребенок - это доверенное лицо, отданное в руки родителей. Их сердце чисто, как драгоценный алмаз, и способно принимать любую форму, как свеча. Оно далеко от всех надписей и форм. Подобно чистой почве, какое бы семя ни было посеяно, оно принесет те же плоды".

Ключевые слова: Воспитание детей, культура, традиции, пословицы.

QOZOQ MADANIYATIDA BOLA TARBIYASI

Annotasiya

Qozoq madaniyatida bola oilada alohida o'rin tutadi. Bolalar ota-onalari, bobo-buvilari va boshqa qarindoshlaridan tarbiya oladi. Bolaning shakllanishida har bir keksa kishining o'rnak va tarbiyaviy ta'siri muhim rol o'ynaydi. Bolalarga yoshligidanoq mehnat qilish, kattalarni hurmat qilish, axloqiy qadriyatlariga rioya qilish o'rgatiladi. Bundan tashqari, oila bolalarga milliy an'analar va madaniyatni singdirib, ularning ma'naviy kamolotiga hissa qo'shadi. Qozoq madaniyatida Ta'lim va mehnatsevarlikka alohida ahamiyat beriladi. Bolalarni yoshligidan bilimga chanqoq bo'lishga, mehnatsevar bo'lishga, mas'uliyatni o'z zimmasiga olishga undaydi. Bu tamoyillar bolalarning kelajakda jamiyatning muvaffaqiyatli va foydali a'zosi bo'lib etishishiga yordam beradi. Madaniyatimizda bolaning yuragi qimmatbaho olmosga o'xshatiladi va ularning yaxshi inson bo'lib yetishishiga yordam berish uchun tarbiyasiga, xarakterini rivojlantirishga katta e'tibor beriladi. Bola tarbiyasida dastlabki yillarning ahamiyati ta'kidlangan. Ta'lim toshga o'yilgan naqshlar bilan taqqoslanadi. Qozoqlarning madaniy e'tiqodlariga ko'ra, "Bola ota-onaning qo'lga ishonib topshirilgan. Ularning yuragi qimmatbaho olmos kabi pokiza, sham kabi har qanday shaklga ega bo'lishga qodir. Bu barcha yozuvlar va shakllardan yiroq. Toza tuproq kabi, qanday urug' ekilsa, bir xil meva beradi".

Kalit so'zlar: Bolalarni tarbiyalash, madaniyat, an'analar, maqollar.

Introduction. In Kazakh culture, child rearing occupies a special place, and this process is based on centuries-old traditions and values. For the Kazakh people, a child is a continuation of life, a guarantee of the family's future. Therefore, special attention is paid to child rearing. In Kazakh families, the development and upbringing of children is usually based on several principles: family values, customs, traditions, and relationships with society.

There are different opinions about when to start educating a child. There are those who say that it should be started before birth, and those who say that it should be started immediately after birth. If we consider education as an influence, this opinion is not negative. But if we take it as an answer, then this matter should be left for later years. If someone needs to be shaped, the most suitable time for this is to start in childhood. Because behavioral changes formed during this period are both easier and more stable. For this, education should be started as early as possible. Our ancestors warned that the issue should not be neglected, saying, "You should bend a tree when it bends" [1].

A person can be given various types of education in childhood. As they grow older, it becomes difficult to form new habits or replace old ones. In the upbringing of a child, in addition to parents, relatives play a major role in the formation of social relationships and personality. Especially in the first years of a person's life, in infancy and early childhood, between the ages of 0 and 6, the child's immediate environment, relationships and interactions have a great influence on the formation of personality [2].

In this regard, our scholars have said; "What you learn when you are young is like writing on stone, and what you learn when you are old is like writing on ice", and in a similar sense, a hadith from Khatib Baghdadi says: "The learning of a young child is like writing on stone, and the learning of an old person is like writing on water" [3].

Content. My grandfather paid special attention to the upbringing of the Kazakh generation. He raised Sharan from the womb, instilling in her the traditions of her ancestors. He especially paid special attention to the upbringing of the girl child. The reason is that today's young girl is raised with the thought that "tomorrow she will become a virtuous bride, and then an excellent mother." So, tomorrow she will give birth to a hero and poet of the country, a visionary leader, a eloquent orator, and a group of warriors. That is why, considering the girl child as a guest, he did not hide his face, saying "forty houses are forbidden for a girl", pampered her, raised her to be virtuous, obedient, well-mannered, and a beauty who puts her honor first. The main educator of the Kazakh girl, who has a beautiful soul and a beautiful body, with a ring in her ear and a ring in her hair, was the mother.

The Kazakh people have shown great skill in embodying great ideas in a perfect way. As the saying goes, "Many words are coal, few are gold," proverbs and sayings embody the conciseness, rhythm, melody, and rhythm characteristic of poetry. In proverbs and sayings, everything is summarized, sorted, and thought is inextricably linked [4]. Let us briefly dwell on proverbs in Kazakh culture. Proverbs and sayings are of great importance in the history of Kazakh culture and in child education. They reflect the history of the people, their social life, and wisdom. Proverbs and sayings are distinguished by their accuracy, depth, and conciseness of thought. They evaluate the diverse phenomena of life, make a big conclusion, and summarize the centuries-old experience of the people.

The role of proverbs in the upbringing of children

Proverbs play an important role in the process of cultural heritage transmission. One of these functions is the educational function. Education, which is the process of transferring the knowledge, morals and understanding of the previous generation to the new generation, is embedded in many proverbs. A child is a product of the environment in which he lives; he retains what he sees around him. School friends, family and relatives form the child's immediate environment. In this regard, proverbs often talk about the educational function of the environment and especially the family [5].

Proverbs help us understand the philosophy of life of a nation, how it lived, the values it gave to a person, the principles and rules for implementing what is good and right in society, as well as the common behaviors, ideas of faith, attitudes towards education and actions of the nation [6]. Each proverb is a general rule that is expected to be obeyed by an individual in the experience of social life. Therefore, proverbs are short sayings that express the character, outlook on life and mentality of nations [7].

"You need to bend a tree when it bends". The earlier a model is established, the more difficult it is to replace it later. The earlier the activity of education begins to reveal and develop the abilities that a child has, the closer it is to success. Because childhood is the most favorable period for acquiring knowledge and useful habits. The child's soul is ready to receive and accept everything that is given to him. Since the ability to think is not yet fully developed, the child cannot criticize what is taught to him. His spiritual life can be easily molded, just as a piece of clay can be molded. But as he gets older, and over time, that is, if the iron is not struck while it is hot, it becomes difficult, if not impossible, to realize this in a positive direction. That is, the proverb "strike while the iron is hot" is a saying used in developmental psychology. It says that education for a child should begin on time [8].

As we have said above, the proverb; A collection of words that reflect the thinking system, beliefs, and behaviors of our nation. We would not be mistaken if we say that the cultural codes of Kazakh society are preserved in proverbs. They show the delicacy of our nation's imagination and feelings, the sharpness of artistic thoughts. Proverbs; achievements of deep philosophy and literary art. Therefore, those who want to get to know a member of a nation or an entire nation cannot be mistaken if they start with proverbs [9]. At this point in our article, we will show the place of proverbs in the upbringing of children in Kazakh culture with specific examples.

The Kazakhs say "Give respect to the elder, support the younger, and make way for the younger." If we expand this saying, usually the paths of the elder and the younger often diverge according to age. The path of the older is considered older. The younger greets the older; the older sits on top of the younger; the younger does not cross in front of the older; he does not touch the older in the face; he does not insult the older, does not raise his hand. First, the elder is offered food (tea or drink), and the elder blesses. How wonderful it is to respect your parents, just as they took care of you in your childhood, to take care of them in your old age, and to take care of them in your old age! Kazakh: "May the old man not leave your place." The Kazakh people wish. Leaning on the bent back of an old man, respecting and honoring the elder is a tradition passed down from our ancestors. Kazakhs say, "There is blessing in the old people."

"Looking at a pine tree, a willow grows, and looking at a child's peers, a child grows" There is an analogy here with the willow growing by looking at a pine tree. It is being compared that a small willow grows by looking at a pine tree. The growth of a child by looking at his friends means that he takes on every behavior of his friends and tries to be like them. The good or bad upbringing of his friend is certainly transmitted to him. In raising a child, it is very important that the friend he is with is well-mannered. In such matters, parents or elders should be helpful. Because let's always remember that a friend has a great influence on a child's upbringing! "Being friends with a good person is like standing next to a perfume seller, whose scent permeates you even if you don't buy a single drop of perfume. Being friends with a bad person is like being next to a coal miner, whose black coals permeate you even if you don't get dirty" [10].

The main methods of raising children in Kazakh culture

In Kazakh culture, special importance is attached to education and hard work. Children are raised from an early age to be eager for knowledge, hardworking and responsible. These principles help children become successful and useful citizens for society in the future. In our culture, the heart of a child is compared to a gauhar stone, and much attention is paid to his upbringing and behavior in order to become a good person. The importance of the

child's early years is taken into account in upbringing. And education is like "carving patterns on a stone." In the history of Kazakh culture, "A child is a trust in the hands of parents. His heart is as pure as a precious gauhar stone. The candlestick can take any shape. It is stronger than all writing and forms. Like pure soil, it was believed that whatever seed is sown, the same will be the result.

The first moral development of a child begins with the upbringing he receives from his family, that is, from his parents, and his personality structure begins to form. A strong personal foundation is formed in the early childhood years. Therefore, parents have a great responsibility in raising moral individuals. "The good character of parents is a legacy for their children" [11]. Kazakh culture attaches great importance to the family as the place of a person's first education, therefore, the education of a child for life is carried out within the framework of parental upbringing from an early age.

In order for a child to be brought up in the best possible way, to learn and implement all the human and ethical virtues, social norms and prohibitions that are necessary for him, to be healthy in spirit and body, educated and virtuous, as well as to have a professional profession and business acumen, the father must use all his abilities to do this. In Kazakh culture, the basis for the formation of a child as a good person is upbringing. Upbringing is considered the "best legacy" that parents leave to their children [12].

Children usually look at those around them and learn by imitating them. A child does what they see from those around them. There are many proverbs and sayings that advise adults to show good behavior to a child and be a role model for a good upbringing of a child. In this regard, it is evident that the ancestors had pedagogical knowledge about children and their upbringing. There are many proverbs and sayings in our traditional culture about educating children. This also shows us that Kazakh culture pays great attention to children and their education [13].

"Whatever a chick sees in the nest, it will catch when it flies" [14]. A child who is raised well in a family will grow up to be a useful citizen for his people. A child's education is directly related to the education of the family. For example; it is unlikely that a good child will come from a family that is not afraid of sin, that understands bad deeds as a daily routine and makes it a law of life. Over time, the lineage weakens. It means that good is born from evil, and good is not born from evil. Thus, in the end, a generation, that is, a family, is destroyed and disappears [15].

In general, the family is a place where a person is hardened, strengthened, and formed. "Whatever it sees in the nest, it will catch when it flies." This is how the child's personality traits are gradually formed in the family environment. Then these inherited

qualities usually do not undergo any changes and become an unshakable personal integrity [16].

"What the father sees, the bullet will go, what the mother sees, the ton will be cooked" [17]. In Kazakh society, the role of the elders and the old women of the country played a great role in the formation of an individual as a citizen, in the harmonious and prosperous life of society, and in the development of that society by firmly adhering to humane principles. The problems of the village, both large and small, were always resolved by the advice of the village elders before they escalated. Our old women were the wise men, the women, the girls. Special attention is paid to the upbringing of a young child who is recognized for his creativity and poetry. It is a common tradition in Kazakh families to pass on the ancestral art to his descendants and inherit it. There are even today families that have continued the ancestral art of power, heroism, singing, courtship, shooting, hunting, and jewelry up to seven ancestors.

"Forbidden for a girl from forty houses" It is undeniable that the mother is the person who influences the formation of not only a family, but also a clan, a city, and an entire nation. She is the main bloodline of any society. Through the warmth of a mother's loving hand, we receive mercy and intercession. She is the one who, through maternal love and mother's milk, passes on the noble qualities of the nation, the commandments of the ancestors, the noble religion and native language, traditions and heart to the next generation. And today's mother is yesterday's girl - tomorrow's noble grandmother. Therefore, the fate and future of an entire nation are in the hands of today's girls. We are raising the Kazakh generation by raising virtuous, well-mannered, and educated girls.

Conclusion. In conclusion, we can say that child rearing in Kazakh culture has deep historical and cultural foundations. This process includes family values, customs, relationships with society, and education and hard work. These values of the Kazakh people in child rearing are passed down from generation to generation and play an important role in their lives. Child rearing is of particular importance in Kazakh culture. For Kazakh families, the future and development of the child are of primary importance. As a rule, child rearing is based on several basic principles: family values, traditional customs, traditions, and relationships with society. A child grows up in a family under the influence of parents, grandparents, and other relatives. The example and educational influence of each adult plays an important role in the formation of a child. In addition, Kazakh culture places special emphasis on education, hard work, and morality. In the process of raising a child, folk oral literature, epics, proverbs, and hero songs are widely used. These elements contribute to the spiritual and moral development of children.

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