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NATIONAL VALUES OF THE KAZAKH PEOPLE-THE NATIONAL TREASURE

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Abstract: The mainstay of the Kazakh people is patriotic and passionate citizens. "The fatherland begins with the family" means that the acquisition of patriotism from childhood is one of the most important tasks. Raising a child is a common task, and it is not an easy task, requiring a lot of work and example, as well as a lot of society, concentration, common sense and balance. At the same time, the traditions of our country have a great influence on the upbringing of children. Traditions are a set of customs created by life itself, in accordance with the religion and beliefs of each nation, people, everyday life, and the peculiarities of the national structure. Traditions are based on the law of life and society for the nation, as a rule of consciousness, education, upbringing, life they have created spiritual wealth in the consciousness of the country, by their example. It is necessary to increase the educational value of traditions in the country.

Keywords: Seven charters, seven treasures, one nine, three nine, the second Mecca, excommunication from the forts.

There is no limit to the national values of the Kazakh people. When we say Kazakh ornaments, Kazakh language, Kazakh people, Kazakh values, the first thing that comes to mind is the symbol of our country. The world recognizes the Kazakh people with this ornament, ornamental dombra and ornamental blue flag. Of course, I decided to start with the most popular. All this has already introduced the Kazakh people to the world. For example, if our athletes did not fly the blue flag on the world stage, maybe no one would recognize our blue flag? If our young generation did not go abroad and play the dombra, maybe no one would recognize the typical dombra? If our national holiday Nauryz was not celebrated at the world level, foreigners wouldn't know about a Kazakh nation? Therefore, it is my task to include the national mounds in the national values, which glorify the blue flag of our country.

The stronghold of the Kazakh people is the patriotic and passionate citizens. "Motherland begins with the family" means that one of the most important things is to instill patriotism in childhood. Bringing up the younger generation as a cultured, moral, creative person, understanding the model of national education inherited from our ancestors, is a requirement of life and society today. Raising a child is a common problem. It is not an easy task that requires a lot of work and example, a society in which many people need to be united, prudent and balanced. In addition, the traditions of our country have a great impact on the upbringing of children. Traditions are a set of customs created by life itself, in accordance with the religion and beliefs of each nation, people, way of life, and the peculiarities of the national structure. Traditions are based on the law of life and society for the nation, as a rule of consciousness, education, upbringing, life, they have created a spiritual wealth and moral experience in the minds of the country. Traditions have a great educational value in the country. Traditions are reflected in the historical, social, cultural, professional, ritual, behavioral, educational and spiritual activities of the people, which are passed from father to son and develop.

The richness of customs and traditions is the richness of culture. For example, respect for parents, elders, baigazy, korimdik, compliments, asking for gifts, greetings, at tergeu, peer jokes, etc. belongs to the tradition. The Kazakh people has a rich of traditions. Habits, customs, gestures, rituals, taboos, habits are all manifestations of these customs and traditions. From the moment a child is born, his name is given great importance in order to make him an educated citizen. Naming a newborn baby is one of the most solemn ceremonies. Boys are often named after heroes, hoping that they will become brave and courageous citizens. For example: Baurzhan, Nauryzbai, Beibarys, Kabanbai. Our people have a lot of traditions that respect women. Kazakh girls are named after the most precious and valuable things, for example: Gaukhar, Marzhan, Aktoty, Raushan, Almagul, etc. There is a sign of pity and respect for a woman as an image of beauty, elegance, scenic, tenderness. All this means great respect for women, outstanding thoughts, warm feelings. One of the traditions for young children is a lullaby.

The role of lullabies in the upbringing and behavior of children is completely separate. It opens the child's spirit, pleases the soul, refreshes the senses and cheer up. Growing up, he adapts to art and verbal

art. It is well known that grandparents' lullabies are the first art school for children. It is not in vain that the great Abai said, "A poem opens the door to the world at birth." In the life of the Kazakh people, the numbers seven, nine, thirty, forty-one are considered sacred. For example, the principles of "Seven Charters", "Seven Treasures", "One Nine", "Three Nine" are appeared from this numerical concept. One of them is the tradition of "40 days of baby". Usually, forty days after the birth of a child, he is baptized by pouring forty-one tablespoons of water into a bowl. This is an official tradition. Grandmothers and women take part in it, gifts will be given, the table will be laid.

The baby's hair is cut and sewn to the baby's own clothes and fabric. The purpose here is to preserve the image of the child from infancy, as there was no photo in the past. As for the "tysaukeser", it is a ritual performed with the wish that the baby would walk quickly after getting up. A special rope is made for this purpose. With the same thread, the child's legs are tied as usual, and he is taken to the fast-walking or prestigious women. It does not cut people who are lazy. Baby runs quickly around holding the hand of the woman, the scattering is scattered. The child's parents give a souvenir to the presenter. And one of the superstitions that have the greatest impact on a child's future is spitting in the mouth. It is one of the ancient rituals to spit in the mouth of a legendary, well-known poets and orators, scholarliness and elders. Because it is a ritual, it is still practiced and practiced in the country. Its execution is made only in the form of gestures, a symbol of spitting in the mouth.

According to the superstitions and beliefs of our people, the qualities and art of the above-mentioned people were passed on to infants and young children. This later affected both the child and his parents and made him proud. According to historical records, this wooden house was used to settle various disputes. According to local historians, Ablai's residence was the first building in the mountains. Unfortunately, the building burned down. Instead, a stone house was built. In 1821, Uali khan, the son of Abylai khan, the khan of the Middle Zhuz, built a two-storey stone house in the upper part of Petropavlovsk. This house was the winter residence of the Middle Zhuz khan in Petropavlovsk. In 2008, the residence of Abylai Khan was granted the status of a museum complex. The complex includes the house of Abylai Khan, the office of Abylai Khan, a house for visitors and a bath. I would like to include the tourism industry of Kazakhstan in following values.

The tourism industry shows the culture and attractive nature of the Kazakh land to foreigners, but also makes a significant contribution to the economic development of our country. Today's Kazakhstan is a popular, sought-after and actively developing tourist destination for many foreigners. Cultural, historical, recreational and extreme tourism is developing rapidly in Kazakhstan. Also, many tourists from all over the world and regions of Kazakhstan come to see the nature, historical and scenic places of the country, to enjoy the holidays. Tourism in Kazakhstan is characterized by endless steppes, rocky mountains, beautiful nature, rivers and lakes, historical and architectural monuments, modern buildings and civilized metropolises. Popular tourist destinations in Kazakhstan:

Arystan Bab is an ancient mausoleum in Otyrar district of Turkestan region, a great achievement of architecture. This mausoleum was built at the end of the XIV century by the great commander Amir Temir at the head of the tomb was Arystan Bab, the teacher of Hodja Ahmed Yassawi. The number of visitors to this mausoleum is unlimited. Everyone who passes by the historic building along the Great Silk Way will stop. The mausoleum of Hodja Ahmed Yassawi (Turkestan region, Turkestan) - the building is still preserved. The mausoleum was built by Amir Temir, several centuries ago, at the burial place of Hodja Ahmed Yassawi. The city of Turkestan is also called the "Second Mecca". Charyn Gorge is a beautiful place in Kazakhstan, which competes with the Great Gorge in the United States. Here you can be witness mystical attractions, old trees and dizzying scenes. There are also sections called "Fortress Valley", "Vedmino Gorge".

Burabay - the land of Kazakhstan, known as Switzerland, boasts of fresh air, many resorts, lakeside recreation and sports entertainment. One of the peculiarities is that tourists come to Burabay both in winter and summer. Turgen waterfall is one of the most popular tourist destinations in Almaty region. There are 7 waterfalls in Turgen gorge located in the Ili Alatau National Park. The most frequented by travelers: the first "Bear" and the second - "Kairak". Almaty is the largest city in Kazakhstan, located on the slopes of the Ili Alatau in southeastern Kazakhstan. There are many places to rest in Almaty: Shymbulak ski resort, Koktobe, Medeu Ice Rink, Park of 28 Panfilov, Independence Monument, "Maralsai", "Alma-Tau" resorts, etc. There are many another wonderful objects. Kazakhstan will captivate the hearts of tourists with these beautiful and picturesque places, and it will leave a feeling that these beautiful places will never be forgotten. Thus, our main value is the symbol of the Kazakh people, we must respect and honor it. And our traditions, which value these ornaments and bring up the youth of our country, have a great contribution to make. It is our duty to know the history of our ancestors, who

brought us to the present day and fought to the last drop of blood. And the development of Kazakhstan's tourism industry is very important for the country's economy. In the end, the XXI century is the century of young people, and these young people must work for the values of the country. In order to be spiritually revived and become an Eternal Nation, we must preserve our values forever and pass them on to future generations. Because national values are the treasure of the nation.

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Түйін: Қазақ халқының ұлт қорғаны ол-отаншылдықпен жаны құмар азаматтары. «Отан-отбасыдан басталады» демекші, отаншылдықты бала кезінен бойға сіңіру аса маңызды істердің бірі болғандықтан жастарды тәрбиелеуде ата-бабаларымыздан келе жатқан ұлттық тәрбие үлгісін ұғындырып, мәдениетті, адамгершілігі мол, шығармашылық тұлға етіп тәрбиелеу- бұл қазіргі таңда өмір талабы және қоғам қажеттілігі. Бала тәрбиесі баршаға ортақ іс болғандықтан Ол көп еңбек пен үлгілікті қажет ететін, көпшіліктің қоғам болып, жұмылып, парасаттылық пен байсалдылықты қажет ететін оңай емес іс. Сонымен қатар бала тәрбиесіне еліміздің салт-дәстүрлері де орасан зор әсерін тигізеді. Салт-дәстүр әр ұлттың, халықтың діні мен сенімінің, тұрмыс тіршілігіне, ұлттық құрылым ерекшелігіне сай, өмірдің өзі туғызған ғұрыптардың жиынтығы. Салт-дәстүр ұлт үшін өмір, қоғам заңы болып негізделіп, сана, тағылым, тәрбие, тіршілік ережесі ретінде ел зердесіне рухани байлық, өнеге тәжірбиесін құраған. Салт-дәстүрдің ел арасындағы тәлімдік, тәрбиелік мәнін арттыру болып табылады.

Кілт сөздер: Жеті жарғы, Жеті қазына, бір тоғыз, үш тоғыз, екінші Мекке, **Аннотация:** Оплот казахского народа - патриотичные и страстные граждане. «Отечество начинается с семьи» означает, что приобретение патриотизма с детства - одна из важнейших задач. Воспитание ребенка - обычная задача, и это непростая задача, требующая много труда и примера, а также много общества, концентрации, здравого смысла и равновесия. При этом на воспитание детей большое влияние оказывают традиции нашей страны. Традиции - это совокупность обычаев, созданная самой жизнью, в соответствии с религией и убеждениями каждого народа, народа, быта, особенностями национального устройства. Традиции основаны на законе жизни и общества для нации, как правило сознания, образования, воспитания, жизни они создали духовное богатство в сознании страны, своим примером. Необходимо повышать воспитательную ценность традиций в стране.

Ключевые слова: Семь граней Великой Степи, одна девятка, три девятки, вторая Мекка,