The Household and Ritual Poetry of Kazakh People

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Abstract: This article on the meaning and content is divided into three parts. Among them, domestic and ritual works associated with traditions and the development of Kazakh society. Since this is a problem in science Folklore has special meaning, and requires careful approbation, new approaches and meaningful conclusions. Sections related to hunting, farming and animals not previously considered aspects are individual objects of research. For example, the structure of the ritual and household products, content and description, ideological and aesthetic value is important in the study. As to encompass both periods, the evolution of development, as well as ideological significance.Perception and understanding of ancient sayings, which subsequently became a legend and poetry, the trend of the importance of their research have been the object of study. And as the authors of the article reveals the importance of historical and spiritual heritage, the role and importance in the life of the Kazakhs, the place of traditional culture.

Key words: Traditional works • Lyric poetry • Historical poems • Monument • Classification • Customs, labor, • Verses • Professionalism • Image • Epithet • Metaphor • Legend

INTRODUCTION

As stated in giving "stick meat, bone Leaky word" Kazakh people always knew the importance of words and poems considered art. In this regard, the Kazakhs happy days passed and wounds in verse. Even if we say that life is always held in the verses, then do not be mistaken. Kazakh folk literature, including examples of poems reflected in the heritage of the peoples of Central Asia and Kazakhstan - Orkhon-Yenisey inscriptions and labor XI century "Dictionary" M. Kashgar.

Scientists have always collected poems peoples and studied them from different angles, as well as by arranging interesting scientific work published. Scientific justification and classification of poems of different nationalities is a historical treasure, they engaged leading experts. Lately people purposefully poems studied B.Uahatov. Paying great attention to genre and functional features it shares to revolutionary folk poems into two parts. The first, and traditional life, the second lyrical poetry. In the "History of Kazakh literature" fund Kazakh poetry divided: poems related to custom, and historical lyrical poetry. These groups are further subdivided between several groups [1].

Kazakh folk poetry - the result of the millennial time. Thus verses are valuable property of the people, which describes livelihoods, customs and traditions of the Kazakh people.

Genre system of traditional life and poetry is divided looking at the features, including hunting, agriculture, animals. Their specificsikretizm - traditionalism, collective specificity, the area of ??application and verification of conservation. And as genre structure, language and life-true features. Thus, in this paper, and use the system, comparative analysis and typological-structural approach.

Poems Related to Hunting: It is known that early time the vital functions of the people was hunting. People engaged in hunting primitive communal system, coal and other periods. In this regard, engaged in hunting and the Kazakhs, as hunting is one of the principles of survival. On the one hand is the need to hunt the other entertainment. Thus, Kazakhs trained dogs and birds, wrote poetry and composed legends ennobled fast horses, eagles and eagles, fast dogs[2].

For example:
Greyhound fox escaped from the Urals
Running up that the dog does not catch up
Very fat fox
Given us from heaven
Will catch our
These verses can compose hunter tame bird eagle. Since they appreciated bird claws. These claws can only birds valuable and important for the Kazakh people. In these poems there is a sense of three or four years of an eagle or the golden eagle, which was accustomed to hunt. In these four verses describe the importance of hunting birds[3].

In the epic legends of the mature male compared with hunting birds, their description is related to the merits of an eagle and the day of death birds they also dedicate a poem:

Home grown bird hunting  
It was necessary  
Catching red foxes  
Passed away suddenly

This, in a rainy day was assessed as one of the arts Kengirbay, hunting was banned and did not hunt with birds. This testifies to the following verses:

... The guy looks at you,  
Black Kite - you hawk.  
Look away -  
You're young, you'll find yourself bird[4].

In this case is described as an enemy you can not afford, disassemble any dispute is characteristic of strong and courageous. They were compared with the great orators, and they are beyond the dark days, comparing them with the hawks. This perception is inherent professional hunters.

Since a long time the Kazakhs were hunters, led a nomadic life, were intimately familiar with the secrets of hunting birds. Burkut, hawk, hawk, falcon, harrier, wheatgrass, hawk, falcon and other birds keen tamed, they were used in the hunt for life. Thus, the Kazakhs have mastered their location, nature, geniologiyu, typology possible manner fly. But tame hereditary game birds could not everyone. On this occasion, we can bring a few verses:

Would be wide and thin its beak,  
Strong claws and strong body[5].

Describing so species of birds, Kazakhs sought to give a description of each body composition of game birds. They give a beautiful view of nature and the birds were valuable in the life of Kazakhs. Among them we can emphasize verses M.J.Kopeyev "Praise hawk":

Blue muzzle, long neck, short step,  
Tireless and rend prey  
Grabbing six geese, ducks fifteen  
You never get tired of hunting

"In the Kazakh aul (villages), poultry used with volition", mined in hunting birds hawk also dedicate poems. On the other hand hawk inspired beauty hunters[6].

In the verse, "Praise hawk" describes episodes hunter lost his hawk, which are now the property of a literary work. People writing poetry is not only about the hunting hawks birds, but also indicate the legends of their bravery. Comparing beautiful girls with swans, the Kazakh people did not shoot at them, Kazakhs considered them sacred birds.

My dear blond  
Like you on nestling swan.  
With these words, the young men expressed their love a lovely girl.  
or:  
Say read poetry, read in all throat  
I'll fly to you like a swan from the lake.  
Thus showing that the swan is a symbol of beauty and the lake.

Besides Kazakhs dedicate poems to various species of animals and birds[7].

In verses related to hunting can be traced back traces of the old beliefs. Sometimes show birds speak human language and develop dialogue between them. For example, in the dialogue "Fox and Chicken" during the reign of Sultan Suleiman bad chicken lodged in the house. Fox wanted to eat chicken that came to her:

By high sitting hen came the fox, said that in the possession of Sultan Suleiman will be a holiday, he invited all and said so:

Sultan said to unite all  
Clashing, that simply did not pass your life  
Hawk and Pheasant, wolf and sheep,  
Four hugging became friends.

Brought you the excellent news. These are your friends, it seems someone is not comfortable with the fox saying look closely, chicken said:

Above dog thin yellow  
Long tail on the ground crawling  
said. Realizing not right sly fox thought that her dog is running, without looking around to run away[8].
Such poems allow us to consider the livelihoods of the Kazakh people, learn from the world, to assess the professionalism of their hunt, explore the world of animals and birds.

**Poems Related to Agriculture:** Following terms of life of Kazakh people was agriculture. These archaeological sites are evidence of the antiquity of farming Kazakhs. Ancestors of the Kazakhs Androns able to plant and land use, the products were stored in bronze wares. Andronov followers can assume Saks, Uysun, Kangly who engaged irrigated agriculture.

In XIV century on the banks of the Syr Darya in the cities Syganak Iasi Kazakh people used the land for life, and in general agriculture in southern Kazakhstan was an important fishing them. Thus as hunting and livestock was important for the Kazakhs, and agriculture is an important aspect and life.

During warming and bright sky farmers took to the field to plant crops needed. Open channels and sharpen tools of agriculture. First cropland treated in a happy day of the week: "Grandfather farming yes help us," they said, and worshiped. Further, "God willing, the grandfather of agriculture will come" - sprinkled grain. At this time, asked the "grandfather farming" welfare:

Oh, God forbid rain from the sky,
Of land sown,
Children eat.

According to researchers before processing the earth, Kazakhs invited senior get for prosperity, ready to eat. At the same time, after time of harvesting, as well distributed food. Mean spring and summer, Kazakhs gathered all the people and celebrated the holiday time, which were off traditional. One of the custom, when the winter ended sowing the fruits they called the ruler of the wind, "Come to us Mirhaydar" and ruler Ali Shinar[9].

After harvest, the man sitting astride on the crop, says a leading verses:

Yes successful harvest
Whether you're rich for us
The upper part of you
Lower me.
or:
Grain for our good
Supported us grandfather land
God forbid welfare
Give many, many

**Kazakh Poems about Animals (Tort Tulik):** In religious and mythological worldview nomadic horse has its own special remarkable place, and this topic has long been a subject of research of many scientists.

In the everyday life of the nomads of the four species of domestic animals horse has always been valued above the others and took his special, the main place. "Leo - the king of beasts, the horse - the king of livestock", "Wings batyr - horse", "Horsemans of luck helps lucky horse" - so say the folk sayings.

"Life can invent all sorts of things, but if you do not have a good faithful horse, this is equivalent to your death" - sung in the folk song[10].

Kazakhs are very appreciated and cherished horses, lovingly called them "wise animal", "tongueless man", "human-beast". Their love of horses is that steppe nomads their dearly loved children called horse nicknames: "my foal", "my colt" - "kulynym-kulynshagym" and a fair and honest man called "argamak". At the same time, and most horse called human names, giving warm human nicknames "karagym" - the pupil of my eye, "shyragym" - the light of clear and etc.

Such an attitude to horses, horse exaltation and reverence associated with the leading role of this noble animal in the nomadic life and life of Kazakhs.

There is a group of customs and beliefs associated with the horse, which are closely intertwined with periods of human life (birth, childhood, adolescence, youth, adulthood, marriage, death and burial)[11].

When the boy turns three years, saddling a horse, train a child to ride. On the day when the child sits on a horse, all the people are going to the village. By mane and tail horse, to cap child, dressed in new clothes from head to toe, sewn eagle owl feathers. Kazakhs are very appreciated eagle owl and said, "Filin - it's a bird, protects from evil spirits and demons". Much attention was paid to training the horse, which had to drive a child. He was supposed to be a gentle and beautiful. Especially remembered that the horse should be about the same age as the boy, three-year or four-year. Honor of lifting the boy into the saddle on the horse gets to share one of the best riders[12]. Boy put on a horse, his legs tuck in tepkishek, loin wrapped in a thin blanket and tied to koltyrmash not to hurt the body. At this point of the crowd gathered on the one man comes out and says:

Tightly bind Koltyrmsh,Ashamay
Let the child in the road does not get tired.
Boy sits on a horse, hands outstretched in front of him, asking the blessing of elders' village. Elder blesses this:

Go through the high mountains,
Through fast flowing river,
Through thick, impenetrable forests,
Through the large lake,
In many countries,
Go through the desert,
Where the bird's wings and tired.
Find the way to off-road,
be ahead of the troops in battle.
Let it be your horse is always ready,
I wish you this.

Rich Kazakhs - Bay their children, sat down on a horse for the first time, allowed in front of the caravan.

I had a son,
I did not plant it on Ashamay,
Before the caravan did not hold,
Front of their peers did not kiss,
And not glorified -
as stated in the poem "Er-Sain."

This event - Serious first baby step in life. Nomads gave it special meaning. K.L.Zadyhin argues that dedication and custom baby horse to put him on a horse - a transitional form of initiation.

CONCLUSION

Thus, traditional customs reflected in the Kazakh poetry had an educational side, propagate respect for animals and birds. These poems became the basis for the development of Kazakh literature, reflect the spiritual world of the Kazakh people, its perception of historical events and generally reflect outlook. In verses emeyut place aesthetics and culture, history and legends, past the Kazakh people. In the world except Kazakhs no one is raised up the world of animals. Besides verses posveschenny life Kazakhs also reflected specific terminology for the Kazakh people.

REFERENCE