

Unit:	Reading for pleasure, Traditions and culture
Teacher's name:	U. Adjieva
Date:	03.03.2024
Grades: 9 "A", "Ә", "B"	Number present: absent:
Theme of the lesson:	Kazakh traditions: Introduction.
Learning objectives(s) that this lesson is contributing to:	9.2.2.1 understand most specific information in unsupported extended talk on a wide range of general and curricular topics 9.3.7.1 use appropriate subject-specific vocabulary and syntax to talk about an increased range of general and curricular topics 9.1.3.1 respect different points of view
Lessonobjectives:	All students will be able to: 1. Understand specific information in the video; 2. Talk about Kazakh traditions individually, in pairs and in groups 3. Listen to and give feedback to peers;
Assessment criteria	For listening task: Students understand the details in the video if they can give correct answers to questions. For speaking task: Students can talk about Kazakh traditions if they describe the traditions, keep the conversation in pairs and speak with a good grammar and pronunciation
Value links	Values are instilled at the lesson: Patriotism as students discuss traditions in Kazakhstan;
Cross curricular links	Kazakh language and Literature as students talk about Kazakh traditions;
ICT skills	PPT, Video, the use of whiteboard
Previous learning	Ss know the parts of body to understand the characteristics of illness.

Plan:

Part of the lesson/Time	Teacher's activity	Student's activity	Assessment	Resources
Beginning of the lesson Warming-up 5 мин.	Organization moment : 1. Greeting. 2. Organization moment. T introduces learners with lesson objectives.	Ss greet T and listen carefully the theme and LO of the lesson.		
II. Brainstorming. <i>Pre-learning</i> Individual work. 10 min.	a) T: Look at the screen and watch the video then answer the question: "What are we going to speak about at our lesson?" T: You are right, the theme of our lesson is: <i>Holidays, traditions and customs in Kazakhstan.</i> b)T: Look at the screen and read the epigraph of our lesson. Give Kazakh and Russian equivalents of this proverb: 1)The history of your	S: Holidays in Kazakhstan, Kazakh traditions and customs. Give Kazakh and Russian equivalents of this proverb: 1)The history of your country is the history of its people. 2) Елдің тарихы, ол халқының тарихы болып табылады. 3)История страны- это история ее народа.		https://yandex.kz/video/preview/5273575357867729748

	country is the history of its people.			
Bridge task	<p>T: Let's start! Today we are going to speak about Kazakh traditions and customs and holidays in Kazakhstan. Kazakhstan has always been a country of rich history, traditions and a country of free people.</p> <p>III. Checking up homework. The text about Education in Kazakhstan</p>			
	1	The Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan protects the right to access to kindergarten		T
	2	Primary school in Kazakhstan starts at age 6.		T
	3	The curriculum for both primary and secondary school is established by the Ministry of Health.		F
	4	Primary and secondary schools together comprise 11 years of classes are compulsory in our republic.		T
	5	Nine years of classes are compulsory in our republic		T
Speech drill	<p>T: Every nation and every country has its own customs, traditions and holidays. So, students the first task is answer the following questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What does the word "holiday" mean? -Do you like holidays? -What is your favourite holiday? - What is the most interesting holiday in your country? -What Kazakh holidays do you know? 	<p>Ss answers:</p> <p>1. What's "holiday" – "holly" and "day". Holiday is an unusual rest day. It's a day when people don't go to work or to school, offices are closed because of a national celebration.</p> <p>2.3.4 own answers</p> <p>5.Nauryz, Independent Day, Kurban ait, Constitution's Day, Victory Day, New Year's Day, Mother's Day.</p>	each correct answer 1 point	
<p>All the holidays of Kazakhstan may be divided into national, state and professional ones.</p> <p>The national holidays are held in honor of the events having a special historical importance for the development of independent Kazakhstan. Celebration of the national holidays is accompanied with holding of official events. Such holiday is considered <u>Independence Day</u> of Kazakhstan.</p> <p>The state holidays are devoted to the events having social and political importance, they also include traditional Kazakh holidays. This category of the holidays includes <u>New Year</u>, the <u>International Women Day</u>, <u>Nauryz</u>, <u>Unity Day</u>, <u>Capital Day</u>, <u>Constitution Day</u>. Kazakhstan has another type of holidays – professional ones. The holidays of national and state nature are days off for the whole Kazakhstan population. These days Kazakhstan holds open-air merrymaking and official events. Many various festive events and festive concerts holding with participation of both Kazakhstan and foreign stars</p> <p>The professional are the holidays held in honor of different professions. f.e:Teacher's day</p>				
	Teacher's task: Divide classes into three groups and ask categorize the holidays into three	<p>On the 1st of January, we celebrate- New Year's Day. (Жаңа жыл)</p> <p>On the 7th of January, we celebrate- Russian Christmas Day православтық Рождество Христово</p> <p>On the 8th of March, we celebrate - the International Women Day (Халықаралық әйелдер күні)</p>	Each full and right answers -3	

		<p>On the 22nd of March, we celebrate- Nauruz Meiramy (Наурыз мейрамы)</p> <p>On the 1st of May, we celebrate- Unity Day (Қазақстан халқықтарының бірлігі күні)</p> <p>On the 7th of May, we celebrate- Fatherland Defender's Day (Отан қорғаушылар күні)</p> <p>On the 9th of May, we celebrate- Victory Day (Жеңіс күні)</p> <p>On the 30th of August, we celebrate- Constitution Day (Конституция күні)</p> <p>On the 12th of September, we celebrate- Kurban Ait (Құрбан айт)</p> <p>On the 25th of October, we celebrate The Republic day of Kazakhstan</p> <p>On the 16th of December, we celebrate- Independence Day of Kazakhstan. (Тәуелсіздік күні)</p> <p>On the 1st of September, we celebrate- Knowledge Day. (Білім күні)</p> <p>On the 31st of May, we celebrate- Political Repression Victims Memory Day (Саяси қуғын-сүргін құрбандарын еске алу күні)</p> <p>On the 4th of June, we celebrate- The Republic of Kazakhstan National Symbols' Day (Қазақстан Республикасының Ұлттық рәміздері күні)</p> <p>On the 23rd of June , we celebrate- Police Day (Полиция күні)</p> <p>On the third Sunday of June, we celebrate- Health Professionals' Day (Медицина қызметкері күні)</p> <p>On the last Sunday of June, we celebrate- Press, Television and Radio Day (Баспасөз, теледидар және радио күні)</p> <p>On the 1st of June, we celebrate- <i>The Day</i> defending the children (Балаларды қорғай күні)</p> <p>On the 2nd of July, we celebrate- Diplomatic Service Day (Дипломатиялық қызмет күні)</p> <p>On the 22nd of September, we celebrate- Day of languages in Kazakhstan (Қазақстандағы тілдер күні)</p> <p>On the third Sunday of July, we celebrate- Metal-Maker's Day (Металлург күні)</p> <p>On the first Sunday of August, we celebrate- Transport and Communication Workers' Day (Көлік және байланыс қызметкерлері күні)</p> <p>On the second Sunday of August, we celebrate- Builders' Day (Құрылысшылар күні)</p> <p>On the last Sunday of August, we celebrate- Miner' Day (Шахтер күні)</p> <p>On the first Sunday of October, we celebrate- Teacher's Day (Ұстаздар күні)</p>	
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<p>Every nation and every country has its own customs and traditions. Kazakh people have many national traditions, which are kept carefully and handed from generation to generation.</p> <p>What traditional customs of Kazakhs do you know?</p> <p>Work in groups of three. You should read the text “Kazakh traditions” and you make a cluster and write any associations you have with these traditions and customs then speak on this topic and you should present it</p>				
<p>Middle of the lesson</p> <p>Individual work. 8 min.</p>	<p>Speaking: Kazakh traditions. Students look at the slide and see some typical Kazakh traditions: — Toy dastarkhan — Suyinshi — Tusau kesu — Kyz uzatu — Betashar</p> <p>Together with their groups they need to think of one of these traditions and present a short description of it. The description should contain: - What kind of tradition it is; - What activities people do; - Why it is special for Kazakh people;”.</p>	<p>I group- Presentation about traditions and customs associated with the guest reception and with gift giving.</p> <p>II group- Presentation about traditions and customs associated with birth and upbringing of the child and related to marriage.</p> <p>III group- Presentation about traditions and customs associated with mutual aid and the most ancient traditions of Kazakh people or tradition of marriage</p> <p>T: Very good. You have understood this text perfectly well, and you know Kazakh traditions and customs</p>	.	

\ VII. Demonstration of Kazakh traditions.TSAU -KESU

All traditions are connected with the most important events of people life.

The first step, which makes a child in his or her life, is a great holiday in every Kazakh family. It is called Tsau-kesu. For this holiday it is necessary a cord, consisting of two strings, white and black. Why of two colors?

Because these colors show two different sides of future life. Black color means that a child should be ready to come across some difficulties in life. White color shows the progress in child's future life. In other words difficulties and successes will be mixed up in his or her life.

This cord is tied around the child's legs and the most honorable and an experienced man, «aksakal» in Kazakh language has the right to cut the cord with scissors, giving the child an opportunity to make his or her first steps to the beautiful world. Child's life will be as long as his, and the child would be clever, honorable and lucky as he is.

After this traditional party a holiday party, «Toi» is held.

2. Traditions and customs related to marriage

One of unique Kazakh traditions related to marriages is that the marriage between relatives up to the seventh generation is prohibited. Such taboo helps to prevent blood mixing and, consequently, benefit to the health of future offspring.

Traditionally, sequence of the ceremonies and rituals related to a marriage is the following.

Any wedding ceremony in the Kazakh society is anticipated by **kudalyk** (matchmaking). Before the wedding, matchmakers come to bride's house. Their task is to agree with the closest relatives of a girl on her marriage. During courtship, father of the bride receives gifts from the guests that serve as a deposit. If negotiations are successful, the father, in turn, presents a coat to the main matchmaker. This custom is called "**Shege Sapa**". Preparation of "**kuyruk bauyr**" - a delicious dish from the liver and broad tail fat also testifies to the successful completion of courtship.

The next stage of the ceremony is sendoff of the bride **Kyz uzatu**. In the evening before the Kyz uzatu matchmakers come to the bride's house again. Number of visitors should not be even (5-7). Early in the morning, the bride with matchmakers is sent to the groom's house.

Solemn ceremony of meeting the bride in the groom's house is called **kelin tusiru**. The main element of kelin tusiru is a traditional performance of a song of instructions and wishes - **Betashar**.

In ancient times when the Kazakhs practiced a nomadic lifestyle, dwelling (yurt) of newlyweds was located behind the house of groom's parents. According to the tradition, the first threshold of the yurt was to be crossed by the bride, and be sure to do it with the right foot. Also during the wedding ceremony, the couple must drink together a bowl of water with dissolved sugar and salt. This ritual is considered as a guarantor of a happy family life.

2. Traditions and customs associated with gift giving

"**Bata beru** is a blessing given when a guest is leaving, especially for a long journey. A blessing is given by elderly people. Usually, the tradition is expressed poetically.

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.

3. Traditions and customs associated with mutual aid

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.

Zhylyu - 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.

4. The most ancient traditions of Kazakh people

Ashamayga mingizu is a ritual whereby a 6-7-years-old boy was supposed to be given a horse and whip. Such a ritual is a kind of "initiation", having proclaimed that the child is a jigit. On this day, elders blessed the young rider and parents organized a small celebration in honour of their son.

Bastangy is an ancient analog of contemporary youth parties. Traditionally, these celebrations are conducted immediately after departure of adults. During Bastangy, guests express only one wish that the travel of the adults would be accompanied by luck.

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Consolidation tasks:

1.

1	You may always get a cup of tea or kumiss when you visit Kazakh family.	T
2	Children don't learn hospitality from young age in Kazakhstan.	F
3	When you tell someone important news in Kazakhstan you may get a present.	T
4	During hard work nobody help each other in Kazakhstan.	F
5	Zhylyu is a special tradition of helping people in difficult situation.	T
6	Betashar is a tradition connected with the first step of a child.	F
7	There are no traditions connected with children.	F
8	Kazakh wedding lasts 40 days.	T

2. In Kazakh tradition, the.....lasts 40 days beginning with matchmaking. (wedding) Fiance's relatives bring rich gifts to the brides parent's and ask their consent to the marriage. This negotiation is called.....(cuda tusu).

3) Look at the screen, please, and name the traditions in our country:

Suyinshi, Baygazy, "At mingizip shapan zhabu", Zhylyu, Belkoterer, kudalyk, kelin tusiru, Betashar, Besikke salu, Kyrkynan shygaru, Tusau kesu, Sundetke otyrgyzu

<p>End of the lesson.</p>	<p>Now, let's make a conclusion.</p> <p>Reflexing: If the lesson was interesting for you, show this card 😊 If the lesson was boring, show this card 😞</p>	<p>Ending of the lesson: T: You should learn three languages Kazakh, Russian and English, to respect customs and traditions of each nation and to take care of our common home-the planet Earth. -Very good. I am satisfied with your work, and I must say :</p> <p>“The more you live, the more you see, the more you see, the more you know”.</p>	<p>Evaluation: T: Today all of you were very active. Thank you for your wonderful work. Thank you everybody. Marks for the lesson</p>	
	<p>Giving home task: T: Your home task is learning the new words and retelling the text Traditions of UK</p>	<p>The lesson is over. You may be free. See you later. Good-bye!</p>		
<p>Reflection</p>				