

Fundamentalis scientiam



№3 (4)/2017

Scientific journal “Fundamentalis scientiam”

(Madrid, Spain)

The journal is registered and published in Spain

It is published 12 times a year.

**Articles are accepted in Spanish, Polish, English, Russian,
Ukrainian, German, French languages for publication.**

Scientific journal “Fundamentalis scientiam” (lat. “Basic Science”)

was established in Spain in the autumn of 2016. Its goal is attracting the masses to the interest of “knowledge.”

We have immediately decided to grow to the international level, namely to bond the scientists of the Eurasian continent under the aegis of the common work, by filling the journal with research materials, articles, and results of work.

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the «if one has dizziness hewas given the owl meat for eating, drinking soup, pigeon's litter was used to the disease of muscles. For encouraged the brain, and well sleep was offered to eating the pheasant meat. For the diseases of stomach was drank a soup from boied badger meat, for kidneys was used to antlers horns, while it was believed that rabbit's brain exceeds the frostiness of the hair» (*Kazakh emshiligi, 1995*).

Thus, from a simple means of hunting the birds turned to the sign of nation's daily life, worldview, trading and healing, increasing its importance in Kazakh life.

Conclusion

Training, education, and taming of hunting birds, thereby ensuring the different needs have become a very important tradition of Kazakh people for many centuries. Recognizing the nobility and the identity of a hunting bird looking at its each movement, flight, innate ability to understand the language is the approach and a skill of very high level of each falconer.

The article's first and second sections shows that the Kazakh people are very close to the nature of the creatures that live beside them. Genesis is compatible with not only the proximity of each event, with the balance of their needs and defining the skills that can be used, but also in such a feeling of harmony and utilization of natural resources. The development of national «hunting» style is truly an art. The range of

teaching methods for birds used in each process show the Kazakh nature of this art.

At the end of the article we can state that birds from the source of living have transformed to the national symbol, we can see that this tradition has taken root throughout the life of the Kazakh people.

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THE IMPORTANCE OF HOUSEHOLD AND JEWELRY PRODUCTS IN THE HALL OF THE HISTORIC ETHNOGRAPHY OF CENTRAL STATE MUSEUM

(On the basis of the museum's collection)

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Abstract

In the article were given description to the peculiarities of exposition, the importance of the jewelry and historical and cultural heritage belong mostly to the XIX-XX century and to the collections of the second half of the period of the XVIII century in the hall of the historic Ethnography of Central State Museum. Kazakh jewelries and meaning of products were identified and analyzed that used in household . There was given definition to the scope of using Kazakh products in clothing. The main features of the jewelry in society was shown, features of the nomadic traditions of Kazakh culture was presented figuratively. The importance of updated materials was included on scientific concept in 2008. In the course of writing the article was used methods as to identify historical data, to analysis systematically certain scientific data.

The concept was given during the usage and feature of the exhibits in the hall. "Eternal nation" - the importance of continuity of generation were determined.

Introduction

Central State Museum of the Republic of Kazakhstan (further referred to SCM) – is not only in Kazakhstan, it is very popular all over the territory of Central Asia and one of the oldest museums. Its first collections were selected in "Musuem of Orynbor area" in 30 years of the XIX century in Orenburg city at the military college Neplyuev.

The exposition of the structure and researches related to exposed things about SCM are not less on the Domestic historiography. For example: concerning to the archaeological complex of SCM was published in

works of M. Satybaldieva, O. Makiyashev, B. Zheleznyakov, F. Grigoriev (1), works about the museum's ethnographic hall was given in researches of N. Alimbay, B. Khinayat, D. Katran (2).

At present time, the hall of "Kazakh ethnography" was reconstructed with new requirements. In ethnographic hall of the museum were stored more than 24 thousand valuable ethnographic units of exhibits. The composition of the hall consists of large and small circulation. In the central square of the hall was placed "yurt" which is a symbol of the unique Kazakh culture of the nomadic. The several titled showcases had been

placed in the exhibition. There are original photographs, rare books, cartographic materials, household goods and products of folk arts and crafts, as well as you can see the clothes of Kazakh people and the art of carpet weaving. Through these exhibits it is clear that Kazakh people wore beautiful jewelries, luxurious clothes, was formed special home decoration style, and it is noted that they were "open-minded people" from ancient times.

The main goal is to determine an ancient aesthetic culture of the expression of Kazakh people's jewelry and household products in the hall of the historic Ethnography of Central State Museum.

While writing an article were set two major tasks:

- to describe peculiarities of living exhibits in the ethnographic hall
- to identify the importance of the collection of jewelry

The feature of household exhibits in the Ethnography hall

The first income of ethnographic museum is noted that konek is - dish for milking mare's milk, kesekap is - for bag storing crockery, Quran position is - lauyk, torsyk is - bottle for mare's milk, as well as type of hat which was worn by officials as sultan Baymukhamed Aishiakuly's heritage and it should be noted that Er Zhanibek Berdauletuly's scoop who was a member of the struggle against the Zhungar [1].

A rich collection of furniture and dishes stored in the hall. All following things of museum were characterized by the fact that they were used in a traditional environment. Most of the furniture in the collection were made of wood, metal, leather, wool, felt. They decorated with precious stones, were given specific value. In particular: dower chest, box, asadal¹, zhukayak², zhaglan³, tosekagash, adalbakan⁴, etc. In addition, the fund of museum is rich in day-to-day household dishes, such as saucepan for cooking meal, pans for baking bread, wood and metal type of buckets, torsyk for carrying drinks as kymyz, shubat, sour cream, bottles of making kymyz as sabalar and kubiler, and even the traditional bowls used for treatment with written outside surahs and verses from the Koran.

There are about 3 thousand values from the collection of the clothes in museum's fund. They were taken from the museums Orenburg, Zhetisu as well as artifacts were collected at the last decade of Kazakh SSR in Moscow in 1958. The exposition is a rich collection of the Kazakh national costume and visual models: ton, ishik⁵, kupi⁶, daky (facing the outside of the pile of thick wool leather bound, winter coats), borik, tymak (winter headgear made of animal skins in high shape, with forehead, ears, neck, hem that covers the back of the beast.), jacket "beshpet" (out wearing light clothing, short coat), saukele (the woman's headdress which is for bride and for girls accompanying the bride).

Kazakh national costumes also reflected in the geographical features of the tribal population, and it is often noticed in hat and coat. For example, 8 seam tumak is for uak, 3 ear tumak is for kerei, karakesek, aday borik, argyn tumak, kypchak tumak, 6 seamed naiman tumak. There are rare clothes in collection as jacket of Zhangir Khan's wife princes Fatima, Sh.Valikhanov's

borik (fur hat), Tazhibay Shyngyskyzy Ualikhanova's swan embroidered coat, a well-known wrestler Hadzhimukhan Munaitpasov's tumak (fur hat), Isa Shormanov's coat. There are an abundance of suits in the collection as well as Russian, Ukrainian, German, Polish, Uighur, Dungan, Turkish, Chechen members of different diasporas who lives in Kazakhstan [1].

Kazakh people always are careful to keep the luxury garments which were lined with silk, ornaments and velvety. Hence, it is clear that culture of the Kazakh people is in high level and they understood the aesthetic beauty. As well as there are stored thousands of species of tools used in crop and livestock, household, craft in the hall. All following things of museum were characterized by the fact that they were used in a traditional environment. In particular, about agriculture and cattle breeding tools can be noted: as plow plowing the ground; pitchforks for gathering hay, different types of rakes, scythe or sickle - for cutting and mowing harvest, harrows for soil processing, some details of cart are stored here. As well as the tools used in everyday life and crafts: as scoop, fire poker, master's tools, various types of hoe for wood processing, planes to flat board surfaces, "talky" dish used for preparing leather, saws for cutting wood and metal, many tools as kempirauy⁸.

The carpet products have an important place in the life of the Kazakh among household items in the hall. There are stored many things made at the end of the XVII century to the present day such as : carpet, rugs which made of fibers woven, Kazakh carpet "syrmak" made of felt and patterned with ornaments and many furniture and household things. For example: ayakkap⁹, shaykiez¹⁰, zhaynamaz¹¹, tutkysh, asmaldik¹², atzhabu are divided into groups.

At the same time, you can see wooden things which belong to the house of nomadic people such as uzik, tundik, front felt, wooden door, the house felt like coverage, panels and other decorative pieces of art. Their total number is up more than 1,700 units. By the themed names of items in the felt collection carpet is collected separately [2,14-19 p.].

The dishes which used in Kazakh environment are not only on the value of things to eat, it plays an important role in traditional perception. Typically, all the dishes are filled up with food fully on the eve of Kazakh national holiday Nauryz to represent prosperity during the year. That is, the symbol of prosperity is - (full of food, no worry), to show respect to people one another, and formation of a good relationship (damdes, tabaktas), to be in prosperity and unity, as well as for peace, (not division between food, to eat in one plate), and even a symbol of the purity of the house (to see dish and taste it) [3].

Effective more than a thousand weapons of the nineteenth and twentieth century were collected in the grouped units of storage. They are grouped on scientific classification as followings:

- Cold weapon: kylshan¹³, spears, lances heads, battle axes, clubs, soiyl¹⁴, daggers and knives and swords used by other nations, swords;

- Defense equipments: helmets, shields, tanks;
- Fire-arms: Kazakh fire arms, fire weapons are used by the other nations, combat missiles, shafts, gun forms, gun.

One of the oldest and most unique accessory of the collection of weapons is Arystan Aishuakov's breastplate and mirror prince of small Orda. It is a rare model of Kazakh defense equipment. The structure and format of this unique breastplate is consists of five metal plate connected to each other. It was ornamented with carving, was written verses of the Koran. As well as, there are bullets bag of Baymukammed Aishuakov and sultan M.Baymukhamed's gun belonged to the second half of the XIX century.

One of the interesting artifacts in the collection is sword which has zigzag surface, decorated with plant ornaments, made of gold at the end of the XVIII century –at the beginning of the XIX century by Indian wizard's creation. In addition, a collection of weapons of soldiers who members of Panfilov 8th Guards Division were stored as witnessing of a feat in World War II. [1].

In conclusion, after Kazakhstan became an independent country, history, customs and traditions, are being turned modernization of material culture. The artifacts in hall of the historic Ethnography of Central State Museum of the Republic of Kazakhstan is a masterpiece of ancient Kazakh allows us to enjoy the material and spiritual heritage of the country. This is done huge work on increasing interest to the historical and cultural heritage, national values, today's society and future generations the history of Ethnography.

The significance of the collection of jewelry

The expositional complex of the household artifacts are continued with Kazakh jewelry which is an integral part of Kazakh costume in the hall of Ethnography. More than 14 thousand jewelries of the XVIII-XX centuries that inherent in all regions of Kazakhstan are stored in museum. Kazakh jewelers continued their secrets of the occupation inheritance by their children. The great masters followed centuries old traditions, visitors were struck by the beauty of the silver jewelries. Jewelers mastered in high quality on rolling gold, silver, bronze, casting, joining, integrating, danekerleu¹⁵, faceting, painting, zerleu¹⁶, decorating.

The majority of the jewelries were made for women at the beginning of the XVIII - XX centuries. There are many types of jewelries among them: jewelry for headgear and tress, jewelry of bride's hat saukele, shekelik¹⁷, shashbau¹⁸, ribbons, sholpy, earrings for breast, costume jewelries - amulets, buttons, pins, necklaces, and bracelets, rings, types of rings (kudagy zhuzik¹⁹, married ring, huge ring), toothpicks and ear cleaning, belts and others are collected [4].

A lot of national jewelries of craftsmen collected in the precious metals fund of museum that inherent in all regions. Jewelries belong to the West Kazakhstan region are unique among them. For example, a particular type of jewelry stored in Atyrau "onirzhiiek" beast

jewelry for woman. It is the top of jewelry in Mangistau. It is one of the main jewelry of the bride. It was worn only on holidays, weddings.

Onirzhiiek is consists of 3-5-7 tapes. It is four-sided to each other lasted through the braided silver medal consists of three parts. Surface of the parts decorated with gold, oval agate eye unit stone was erected with technique. Also, it should be noted particular the value of the oldest artistic bracelets and rings for matchmaker. In jewelry collection if jewelry of South Kazakhstan were made of pearl, green chrysoprase, blue agate and yellow agate is maintained in the construction of a light-colored gems and jewelry of Central and East Kazakhstan region were simple created by engraving.

Kazakh people were often used household art of jewelry products. Starting from daily dishes to awesome military uniforms, they tried to decorate. It was decorated with Kazakh style carving ornaments and was distinguished by gold or silver. The jug samaurin²⁰ –ornamented with carving and decorated with stones reached the country through the nineteenth centuries by the trade caravans is surprised by all visitors. It can be seen that decoration of things at that time depended on the condition of the house. You can see an example of applied art in each bowls and dishes. Traditional jewelry is not only for the beauty of the dishes, it protected food from jinx and it is recognized as having the force or other magical essence. The dishes used in Kazakh environment are not only thing for usage, it showed the rich social environment (gold, silver, precious stones and decorated objects, jewelry) or poor (wood and tin items), that the role of the traditional perception of the world and ritual functions [5, 89-108 p.].

So, one of the developed Kazakh folk art is - Kazakh jewelry. To develop and promote them play different role in the history of national culture. The jewelries of craftsmen mainly are needed of all social groups in society who make jewelry for women who have not only aesthetic, as well as religious and ideological, ethical and ritual, taking into account the great importance of the traditions [6, 109-110 p.]. In the form of Aday different forms of bracelet, onirzhiiek, necklace, buttons, clamps, belts and many of the best examples as rare and precious heritage of the end of XVIII and the beginning of the XIX century were stored at the East Ethnographic Museum of people in St. Petersburg. To wear earrings, rings to finger, wearing bracelets to wrist, a belt around his waist, ribbons to tress are determined that Kazakh girls' aesthetic taste and intellect are in high level. So, it is of great importance for the life experience and in the study of science to open its essence not to research a beautiful values outside, to intensify our precious heritage, to discover and reconstruct every Kazakh jewelry heritage, to develop national cultural level. The international exhibitions are organized in the museum each year in order to develop cultural cooperation and to promote the culture of the peoples of the world, as well as to establish scientific contact with scientific - research and educational - cultural institutions, also near and far abroad museums.

Conclusion

Summing up our minds we can say that the hall of the historic Ethnography of Central State Museum is one of clear aimed center that moved forward among national museums of present time. Its message is that preserved past valuable artifacts of the Kazakh people will be very useful for the next generation so many years.

Scientific achieved results:

Nowadays to preserve ethnographic artifacts in domestic museums and to promote them clearly to the nation is valuable work of the hall of the historic Ethnography of Central State Museum.

At the ethnographic hall of SCM expositional historical exhibits are not stored as the purpose of collection, they are always conducted scientific researches about exhibits.

It increases the importance of this historical institution to store a lot of valuable artifacts in the stock for historical relics of SCM besides the hall of ethnographic.

Each exhibition hall of the museum including the ethnographic hall of the museum of SCM, collections and publications, conference proceedings as well as a lot of published monographs prove step forward work of domestic museum in terms of management and marketing.

Glossary

1. Asadal- furniture which stores food and crockery, like a dower chest.
2. Zhykayak - used in traditional Kazakh society, furniture is put under the dower chest.
3. Zhaglan- furniture of storage of clothes.
4. Adalbakan- equipment used to hang clothes and other household property.
5. Ishik - coats made of fur, lined with cloth outside.
6. Kupi - national outerwear which made wool of sheep, camel, lined with cloth.
7. Kempirauiz (Kletshi) - a tool of master, as scissors shape used to hold things above the fire and to transfer them.
8. Ayakkap - felt bag for dishes when moved to other place in earlier time
9. Shiykyiz - product laid under the dishes
10. Jaynamaz - rug used for reading of the prayers (the main service of Islam)
11. Asmaldyk - luxury, decorative coatings used for camels during celebrations
12. Kylshan - bullet bag made of horse hair is used to carry warriors' arrow.

13. Soiyl (old) - one of the types of hand weapons. The Kazakhs used as a weapon during the battle, the battle of the dispute in the Middle Ages.

14. Danekerleu - As a result of the edges of the welding metal welding crystallization birtütas connection.

15. Zerleu - welding gold granules on the surfaces of products.

16. Shekelik - jewelry which is put on girls' (women) headgear near the forehead.

17. Shashbau – jewelry is worn at the end of the girls' hair (tress).

18. Kudagy ring - ring is worn for two fingers. Such rings are given to bride's

mother by matchmaker in order to be kind with her daughter and to donate to the unity of the two tribes together.

19. Samauryn – household thing used to boil water or tea.

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№3 (4)/2017

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