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**TYPES AND MEANINGS  
OF KAZAKH TRADITIONAL JEWELLERY**

This article considers the types and significance of jewelry items of the Kazakh people. In particular, it is characterized by different types of jewellery, which can be decorated by Kazakh women. For example, the importance and technique of making hangers for hair, ribbons with jewelry, breast and neck jewelry, bracelets, rings are widespread. There is information about the meaning of the wizard. Types of expression of the social status of people and the way they are created, the types of expression. It also describes the properties and features of stones found on jewelry, their sacral, magical and protective functions.

**Key words:** bracelet, ring, earring, pin, loop, bracket, necklace, stapler, bird's beak, ring in the form of a turtle.

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**Қазақ халқының дәстүрлі  
зергерлік бұйымдарының түрлері мен мән-мағынасы**

Мақалада қазақ халқының зергерлік бұйымдарының түрлері мен мән-мағынасы сарапталады. Әсіресе қазақ қыз – келіншектерін ажарландыра түсетін әртүрлі әшекей бұйымдарының түрлеріне сипаттама берілген. Мысалы, шашқа тағатын шолпы, шашбау, омырауға, мойынға тағатын алқа, өңіржиек, қолға тағатын білезік, саусаққа тағатын сақина, жүзіктердің атауларының мән-мағынасы, жасалу техникасы жан-жақты қарастырылған. Ұста ұғымына қатысты мағлұмат берілген. Адамдардың әлеуметтік статусын білдіруіне және жасалу тәсіліне, өрнектерелуіне байланысты түрлері келтірілген. Сонымен қатар зергерлік бұйымдарға қондырылатын тастардың өзіне тән қасиеті мен ерекшелігі жайлы, олардың сакральды, магиялық, қорғаныстық қызмет атқаратыны жөнінде баяндалады.

**Түйін сөздер:** Зергерлік бұйым, алқа, шашбау, шолпы, сырға, білезік, янтарь, меруерт, маржан, құдағи жүзік, құсмұрын жүзік.

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**Типы и значение традиционных ювелирных изделия казахского народа**

В статье рассматриваются типы и значение ювелирных изделий казахского народа. В частности, он характеризуется различными видами ювелирных украшений, которые могут быть украшены казахскими женщинами. Например, широко распространены значение и техника

изготовления подвески для волос, ленты с украшением, нагрудного и шейного украшения, браслетов, колец. Даны сведения о понятии мастер. Типы выражения социального статуса людей и способ их создания, типы выражения. А также описывает свойства и особенности камней, найденных на ювелирных изделиях, их сакральных, магических и защитных функциях.

**Ключевые слова:** ювелирные изделия, ожерелье, браслет, подвеска для волос, серьга, браслет, янтарь, жемчуг, коралл, перстень сватки, птичий клюв.

## Introduction

The major position in the traditional kazakhs applied arts occupies the jeweler's art, making the bright and sparking impression. Jewellery is an ancient type of artistic art. Jewellery art which starts in the early Kazakh nation periods linked closely with nation's life, history and with business. Several types of jewellery, expensive things made by precious stones are folk heritage left by masters. Between all social group jewellery things are in great demand.

Among Kazakh people called "a blacksmith" who ironed barrels and who were jewellers. By the meaning wizard is a master, exemplary and action, it divides into a woodworking teacher and a silver teacher. Art of merit divides into in what materials they will do: grab hold of iron is a blacksmith, a person who works with copper, bronze, brass is a craftsman, who makes precious metals calls a jeweller. Jewellers performed several simple methods very skillfully.

Articles of glass from jewellers and goldsmith gives perfect side to ladies body and appearance, as it gives a power to men, it plays an important role. Many of articles of a jewellery used as a tradition when a young lady gets married.

## Jewelry of the Kazakhs

From ancient time in Kazakh land in order to make women's beauty people do a lot of types of jewellery. Nation's jewellers made a lot of things that helped to look nice they believed to wear a bracelet, a ring, an earring, a pin, a loop, a bracket, a necklace, the stapler. Stones placed in these mitres express important meanings. For example, a giant stone placed in rings, bracelets in order to protect from illness which comes from the demons. Through the legend of prophet Mohammed creation shows how people praise such kinds of stones in "who puts on beard ring that one will live in the luxury life, who puts on beard ring will lose poverty".

By Kazakh nation mind a love for pearls, pearly equivalence into a moon. Many old women thought that in these stones there is a part of moon's shin-

ing as a silver, they paid great attention. Pearly and pearls expresses happiness and wealth, that's why to design clothes mostly used those stones.

Kazakh knew that blue beard brings happiness and goodness, also given as a present stone means mood changes. If a man is sick, the stone gets black color. The most favorite is a stone pearl, it protects from a curse, a source, it brings a wealth and happiness and the most important ones is that it help to bring up healthy generation. The casting stones give the decoration a magical quality, played an important role. Traditionally formed in Kazakh people and it was unclean if the girls and women go without them, because only in the dark days they weren't allowed to wear jewellery.

So Kazakh girls were wearing decorations according to their age and social standing from birth to the end of their lives. There is a saying "A woman without a deck is equal to a tree without leaf". An important place in jewelry was reserved for colored, rarely precious, often semiprecious and ornamental stones. Were used rock crystal, cornelian akhyk, turquoise pereze, less often ornamental stones, often found in nature: jasper, malachite, jade, lapis lazuli. Of the organic stones, the corals marzhan, the pearl meruert, and also the river, and, more rarely the pearls of the sea, were widely used. In the work were also colored glass, sometimes as a button used ceramics and date stones in a silver frame (Toktabayeva, 2011:67-68).

Constant element of the costume of Kazakhs were ornaments for braids, also playing the role of a female marker. These products are divided into two types according to the compositional solution. The first, compact in design, the type of sholpa is made up of down-to-the-mouth units: iridescent mother-of-pearl plaques of round, floral forms, Russian coins (including false ones), hemispherical or flat, openwork medallions of diverse shapes, colour stones set in silver. The abovementioned details, complicated by the decorative pendants, are fixed to the large plaque of the oval or the other complex shape.

The second type of the jewelry with the common name *uzbeli shash bau*, notable for its considerable length, consists of the silver chain or the woolen/

silk cord, the strings of corals, the ribbon with decorative elements sewn on it. These decorations may also be compiled of the elements similar to sholpy. If tress decorations of sholpy type were hanged up and ends of the tresses, emphasizing their length, then the long decorations *uzbeli shash bau* were fastened to the base of the tresses or plaited into hair, decorating them with the sparkling of the silver chain and the colour cord (Toktabayeva, 2011:95-96).

Kazakh people thought that the beauty of women is in their hair, the beauty of hair in hair mascara, each girl was inspired by her hair. So, the parents of the daughter ordering to masters high value jewellery items, such as hair stitching knit wigs.

Stately and superiority high-value jewellery as a hair stitching knit is a hair bracelet. The most beautiful and modern jewellery were worn by young ladies and women, old women wear simple ones. The rags in narrow goods spilled on each other, rhyme, sound pleasantly into ear, sounds brown tone to the wide steppe. In Kazakh there is a beautiful saying "To bewitched laughter voices its narrow goods". Experienced people guessed that who wears narrow goods won't be sick, will have long and beautiful hair, grows stronger and won't fall early. Also it gives unusual meanings to wear narrow goods. Girls who wear them give beautiful side in each their press.

To the young girls who wear narrow goods there was a condition that your body will not split coins if you hold it vertically. It was considered a big immoderate when the coins slid in front of older people. Secondly, there are some thought – provoking thoughts that if you hold your body upright, you will grow up in a straight line. By giving hair – value thing they usually said that "you will have long and thick hair". Sleeves says into their sisters-in-law especially called them as "Shashbaulim", "Shastengelim", "Sirgalim".

A type of hairstyle is a narrow goods. A narrow goods as it says by itself gives a meaning as a "hair strap". Its simple type is in the form of a thin cloth. In in stares silver or gold tenges, coins, sometimes coral. It is a jewellery which gives a nice appearance to women, and it is used as a fastening the end of the wound stroke. There are some types of it as a gold, a silver, a tilde narrow goods, silk narrow goods (Egizbayeva, 2012: 91-92).

Another type of decorative decoration is a shackle and a draawer. They are attached to the headgear or temples hair depending on the holiday conditions. Shackles and slopes are composed of several pieces, the ornaments they wear in a pure form. Their weight and length are varied, sometimes it was down the shoulders. Shackles were made forms of

triangular, heart, zhombus, floral and in other forms, but also spherical, conical shaped large decks are called sheiks, shekels.

In the center of this kinds of jewelry masters sometimes inserted the ornamented stamped semi-circle, and fastened to its lower edge many – tier pendants of strings of coral, stamped figurines in the shape of the triangle, cone, of bell with the wire fringe. These chains usually consisted of the shafts stud with coral beads and inter weaved across with the wire.

All in all, the plasticity and compositional harmony of the jewelry for temples with its lightweight open work chains and pendants jingeing while walking mask sort of picturesque framing for a face of a woman.

One of the kind of sunglasses is a syrup. The embossing pendants made of a sophisticated pattern are very attractive. Slippers are occasionally touched by chains of beads, and occasionally, with a variety of trimmings, the temples turn into a chest strap (Toktabayeva, 2005: 93-94).

The jewellery is made of leather jewellery on the neck of women. Necklaces are attracted by its made, weight, variety. Young girls and women liked to wear coral, jacket, pearls and beaded neck with different colors (Sycheva, 1984: 124).

Thus the bride wore garments sparkling with silver and semiprecious stones. Jewellery stressed the feminine charm, at the same time creating an atmosphere of exclusiveness, singularity and festiveness of the wedding event.

The breast adornment distinguished by the richness of finish was the eye catcher of the set. The necklace was predominantly worn on gala occasions. Massive necklaces *onirzhiiek* made of big articulated plates are characterized by a vertical structure, geometrical precision and strictness of ornament. The *alka* necklaces, made of coins, mounted stones, open-work and all metal medallions, are marked by a horizontal composition and fine forms. The artistic role in *alka* is played by numerous minute bobs joined to the necklace with lacy chains. Fabric breast-collars *onirshe* decorated with bright embroidery, golden and silver galloons, semiprecious stones, jewellery produce a colourful effects. Breast adornment were represented by beads *monshak* made of small silver balls, corals, pearls, nacre, turquoise as well as composite amulets *tumarsha* and *boi tumar*. In the triangular composite amulets of the *tumarsha* type the décor is composed of a combination of gilt, grain, plated filigree and turquoise insets. Triangular and tubular forms make a harmonious composition of the *boi tumar* type

composite amulets, the surface of which is vivified by combinations of grain and a pattern of plated filigree.

There were neck adornments such as tamak alka – an article composed of articulated mounted stones, tik zhaga – a velvet collar embroidered with silver thread and decorated with silver brooches, tamaksha – a strip of fabric adorned with stones and silver brooches, and silver and coral gauzes at the base. (Kazakh jewelry, 1985: 12).

Not less richly decorated and hands of the girl. Often they were almost completely covered with numerous rings and bracelets. Bracelets — blezik usually wore one or in pairs on both hands, were sometimes worn on the hands of the two bracelets. Bracelet is a beautiful jewellery from ancient time. Bracelet is usually puted on both hands. There are some types of bracelets, as well as composite pieces. The bracelet which consists of two or three parts, is called the lid of the bracelet. Bent double blend of museus bracelets to the main shape of the snake, making the middle part thicker. The burial of the bracelets with the adventure patterns gives them more appealing abn elegant elegance. When bracelet is given to somebody they should say “make hands dear”. Five bracelets of bracelets, made by Kazakh jewellers, are lively on the liver, like clockwork. There will be a hing in the middle. The two heads of the bracelet are pressed together. There are five rings in the outside of the bracelet with silver or gold chains. Rings are also made from ornaments and made of stones. Bracelet is wrapped and puts on five fingers. The bracelet are often worn with ratting rhythmic patterns.

Clock bracelets formed in the nineteenth century are of original nature. The stone bracelet, consisting of stone elements, which are moved to each other, are compatible with the hemispheres (Kazakh Applied Arts, 1986: 34).

A nice jewellery type which give additional beauty appearance is an earring. The earrings patterns are different ad their artistic solution is different from their semantic identity. Its quality depends on many types: the muzzle earrings, eyed-stone earrings, dome earrings, keychain earrings and etc.

Especially, the graceful structure of the rugged earrings, which requires extensive skills. Earrings are an indispensable attribute of womens external vitrues, it is believed that they contribute to the external beauty jf the girl. Among the earrings, which take special places is a moon earring. You can meet moon earring in any of the country’s regions. It was born out if desire for the Kazakhs to reflect the

sacred nature of the moon. Since the beginning of the month Kazakhs have been sanctified, counted as protective in the face of their irresistible power, and tried to portray their personality in their decoration. When they put on their earrings they wished that “gentle eyes on the ear to ear” (Kazakh jewelry, 1985:7).

The closest to the woman’s favourite jewellery is a ring, rings. One of the many types of cutlery in the Kazakh folk is the shape of a ring with a finger palm. It places eyes on the side of people’s finger. The surface of the ring is covered with a very sophisticated surface. Complex surface formulas using the method of wire mesh, welding, grinding and orientation.

The rings are not only the medallions for the sake of pride, as well as the early stamp printing. Such rings are called a sealed ring. The seal was only given to high-ranking officials. It was putting their right hand on their finger.

The following types of rings: a spiral pattern, a rugged ringleader, a bird’s nose with a horseshoe in the turtle, turtle-shaped turquoise rhinoceros, unique artwork. The rings of so-called “creamy rings” are material and semantic. Creamy rings are the most lucrative and the most remarkable rings in the west and southwest if Kazakhstan. Two ringed on the bearing the same for both fingers, and the ring surface is volumetric. The rings are prefabricated, colored glass, and also it is desighned with definitely golden. Usually such rings are given to the mother of the girl at the wedding. The value of the healthy rings is also high. That’s why it calls “creamy ring”.

Among the young ladies valuable ring is poultry, The type of rug is mainly made by a molding method and is decorated with a wide variety of patterns, zeros and petroglyphs. The technique of welding is that the ring are made of sand or fine stones inside the cavity. The rings that were made in this way were the elements that blew out. The bird’s image of birdcather rings is often seen in other handicrafts as a symbol of freedom, charity and peace. The virtue of the ring symbolizes “as a free bird, its volution in it”, it means “the head of the girl is free”. When the girl gers married, it will be given in her dowry. When a female brothers returns to the girl’s sisters to find out about her condition in the new throne, the mark indicates that the girl is in good condition. When girl’s mother sees her girl’s good condition, they invite her neighbours ti her house to the guest (Tazhimuratov, 1977:45).

A gold ring which puts in fingers, a silver ring called a crotch, Somewhere it calls a ring. The difference from ring the blade is not fixed. It is in

form of round, sometimes a continuous ornamented surface, sometimes left to the surface. It was known as a one of the type of jewellery, it was puted in also men. But women puted on rings in their only one finger. The cratch divided into gold crotch and a silver crotch by in what materials they are made. Rings are made by silvers in most time. In ring eye they use a pebble, a blue stone, a water stone, a hinged stone, a parallel, a sparkling stone, a diamond and a white stone (Kasimanov, 1995: 130).

Ring is a jewellery as a ring and a crotch. In comparison with the ring, the ring lips are flat. There are many types of rock-bearing stone rugged stone foundations. In silver and gold rings' face is usually designed with ornaments.

As like cleanliness Kazakhs they always want to be honest, they puted on their wives fingers rings. It does not imply the ring in our tonque, "It scales the

purity", "The ring doen not sound like roaring shout" such kind og sayings aren't only just prestigious, it is also a hygiene work. So that the Kazakh people will not get tried of silver and gold, water, food does not break down quickly, you can see a valley that has a positive effect in the human body. When the baby is dislodged, it is not difficult to make a golden or silver ring or a bracelet in the bathing water because of the health of the child (Zhartyn, 2017: 44).

### Conclusion

Kazakh folk jeweler's art occupies a particular plase in the history of national culture. In Kazakh society Kazakh traditional jewellery is one of the priceless values. Traditional handicrafts from Kazakh ancient times, the jewellery art traditionally acclaimed for its beauty and elegance.

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