

ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИЕ НАУКИ

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TYPES AND CONTENT OF KAZAKH «MUYIZ» (HORN) ORNAMENTS

Each nation has its pictorial culture and, art and craft demonstrate this nation's artistic taste and cognition, aesthetic outlook due to which certain types of art and craft develop. Ornament art has played a significant role in Kazakh nation's lifestyle and is passing over from generation to generation for many centuries. One can hardly find any sphere of people's lifestyle where ornaments are used. Ornament elements can be found in furniture and utensils, clothing, jewelry, various tools or instruments, saddle and harness, and weapons. Recent scientific and historical research has revealed that the history of Kazakh art and craft particularly ornament art dates back to the ancient times where nomadic tribes who lived on the territory of Kazakh lands. Accordingly the Kazakh ornament art was influenced by the culture of those tribes and now it has its own development system.

Key words: *ornament, koshkar muyiz, types, content.*

Most of types of Kazakh national ornament art contain zoomorphic ornaments. Kazakh national zoomorphic ornaments are based on «horn-type» ornaments. According to the depiction, number of elements, location, and preparation methods ornaments are divided into several types. Besides each ornament have its own name and symbolic meaning and value. One of the main ones is the *Koshkar muyiz* – «ram's horn» – ornament in the form of a ram's horn.

Koshkar muyiz – ornament in the form of a ram's horn. This type of ornament appeared due to the Kazakh nation's nomadic lifestyle and cattle breeding. «Koshkar muyiz» ornament is the symbol of wealth and luxury. For example, «tekemet» (large felt mat) can place «Koshkar muyiz» ornament in the middle of the mat, «tumar» (talisman) or «sharshy» (square) ornaments at the edges of the mat. Making ornaments in such ways means people's dreams to have a flock of sheep.

As the symbol of wealth and luxury «Koshkar muyiz» ornament is widely used nowadays. «Koshkar muyiz» ornaments can be of different types: «*synar muyiz*» (single horn), «*kos muyiz*» (double horn), «*tik muyiz*» (straight horn), «*synyk muyiz*» (broken horn), «*tak muyiz*» (odd horn), «*muyiz*» (horn).

According to the location «muyiz» ornaments are divided into the following: «*orta oyu*» (central ornament), «*shet oyu*» (edge ornament) and «*koltyksha oyu*» (dress-shield ornament).

Shet oyu is placed at the edge of the product. «Shet oyu» includes «tumar (talisman)» and «flower» ornaments. The edge of the *tekemet* (mat) and *syrmak* (embroidered carpet) are embroidered with *muyiz* ornaments such as *kos muyiz*, *synar muyiz*, *tik muyiz*, *synyk muyiz*, *tak muyiz*, *synar okshe* (single heel), etc.

Kos muyiz means double, two, twin. This type of ornament depicts the image of sheep, goat, cow, argali, and deer horns. This ornament appeared due to the cattle breeding business and hunting of Kazakh people. *Kos muyiz* ornament is used when designing some components of the yurt. It is meant to show wealth and satiety. So, Kazakh people whose lifestyle was connected with cattle breeding and hunting depicted their dreams through the use of ornament art.

Tak muyiz (odd, separate, single) – the ornaments are placed separately. This type of ornament is used to embroider the edges of carpets and mats. These ornaments are interconnected with each other.

Tik muyiz (straight horn) – is used to make a straight corner ornament. Kazakh «*muyiz*» ornaments usually make a round form, *tik muyiz* ornaments are typical of Karakalpak people. It is interesting to note that each nation's craft of embroidery and ornament is transmitted from one nation to another by some customs and traditions like trade, weddings, etc. So *tik muyiz* ornaments are used to design ropes of the yurt, carpets and mats, as well as architectural construction works.

Synyk muyiz is used to ornament carpets, mats, ropes of the yurt. This type of ornament can be of different colours: red, dark red, green, brown and black. This ornament was also widely used in women clothing (boots), men's headdresses (caps, skullcaps), elderly men's shirts, and door curtains. These ornaments can be embroidered or striped.

Orta oyu (centre ornament). This ornament is placed at the edge of all types of mats, and ropes of the yurt. «*Synar muyiz*» and «*Synar okshe*» ornaments are similar to each other.

Synar okshe ornament is like another pair of the horn, is like a boot heel. S.Kasimenov [1] in his book «Kazakh nation's handicraft» writes about the historical origin of this ornament: «According to the words of an old man Sertpen, a crafts-girl hears the shoemaker's hammer's sound and says: «Oops, that young man will walk one heel». «How did you know?» asked others. «He had his one heel filled with the new leather tap, another one with the old leather tap», she said. That skillful crafts girl had identified the use of different heeltaps from the sound of the hammer. So, while listening to her story, the other girls who were embroidering «*koshkar muyiz*» ornament left one part of the ornament, therefore this ornament is called «*synar okshe*»(one heel).

Orta oyu (centre ornament) is usually placed in the centre of the thing. This type of ornament consists of «*tortmuyiz*» (four horns) ornaments and is used to design the central part of the carpets and mats.

Tortmuyiz is sometimes called «*tortkulak*» (four ears). This ornament consists of four branches of «*koshkar muyiz*» ornament and is designed like the «plus» symbol to make a complete ornament. *Tortmuyiz* is used to embroider carpets, mats, wooden chests, warriors' clothes.

Kykykmuyiz oyu (forty horn) – branches of this ornament does not consist of forty, but in Kazakh culture the number forty is considered to be sacred. Nowadays the number 40 has different meanings. For example, in the idiomatic expressions like «*kyryk kuray*» (forty patches), «*kyryk tesik*» (forty holes) the number of holes is not 40. The number 40 is also used in idiomatic expressions related to a child's birth and people's death. Although «*Kykykmuyiz*» ornament has a lot branches, it is very accurate in size and is used to design the central part of carpets and mats.

The central part of carpets, mats and other things is divided into 4 parts and each part places *orta oyu* (centre ornament), and the edges are designed with «*Synar muyiz*» and «*Synar okshe*» ornaments.

«*Koltyksha oyu*» (dress-shield ornament) is placed like the «triangle» symbol between the *orta oyu* and *shet oyu*.

Muyiz oyu is used to design the edges of the carpets. The *tekemet* (mats) is designed with this type of ornament and is called «*dress shield*». It means the sign of hospitality: «You are welcome! Feel yourself at home». There is legend where Alexander Makedonskii said: «I saw the same ornament on carpets and mats in each house. I realized that I was sitting on the Kazakh people's large felt mat book. Kazakh people's humanity can be compared to the rays of the sun» [2].

According to the design methods ornaments on carpets or mats can be divided into «*tutas oyu*» whole (complete) and «*shettep oyu*» (separate) ornaments.

Tutas oyu – white and black felt mats are sewn together. The white side of the mat places complete ornaments that convey some idea or image.

Shettep oyu – white and black felt mats are sewn together, and the ornaments are cut and placed in the centre of the carpet or mat. Ornaments that convey some idea or image can be placed at the edges of the mats and ornaments at four corners of the mat should give a complete idea or image.

In carpet weaving «*koshkar muyiz*» ornament can be also called «*shalma*» (method of weaving). *Shalma* according to S.Kasimanov [1] is the method of weaving.

In carpet weaving the 6th and 8th threads can be weaved with the method of *shalma* in order to make the edges of the carpet rather strong. According to the method the candidate of historical sciences A.S. Morozova [3] says: «Carpets from the Uzbek tribes attract your attention. Among them we can see «*dzhulhirs*» (carpet or mat from the bear skin) made by Turks, Parcha yuz, and Naimans».

Shalma method is used in weaving carpets. *Muyiz* ornaments can be also called «*ekizhuzdeme*» which means *the same*. Both sides of the carpet are the same. It is effective to use the method «*ekizhuzdeme*». Because the ornaments from both sides are vivid and beautiful, and people can lay both sides of the carpet.

Except the above mentioned *koshkar muyiz* ornaments craftspeople started to use other types of ornaments with other types of animals. For example, «*arhar muyiz*» (argali horn), «*aimuyiz*» (using the image of the new moon), «*maralmuyiz*» (deer horn), «*tuyemoin*» (camel neck) and others [4].

«*Tuyemoin*» is the ornament like the neck of the camel. This type of ornament is used with other *muyiz* ornaments and reminds the image of the camel neck and head.

Thus, according to the peculiarities Kazakh *muyiz* ornaments can be of various types. Each of them has their own names. These ornaments still keep their values, composition structure and are widely used in different art works.

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ВИДЫ И СОДЕРЖАНИЕ КАЗАХСКИХ ОРНАМЕНТОВ «МУЙИЗ»

Каждый народ имеет свою живописную культуру, искусство и ремесло, демонстрирующие художественные вкусы и знания этой нации, эстетическое мировоззрение, благодаря которому развиваются определенные виды искусства и ремесла. Орнаментальное искусство играло значительную роль в жизни казахского народа и передавалось из поколения в поколение на протяжении многих веков. Вряд ли можно найти какую-либо сферу жизни людей, где не используются украшения. Элементы орнамента можно найти в мебели и утвари, одежде, ювелирных изделиях, различных инструментах и даже в оформлении седла, сбруи, оружия. Последние научно-исторические исследования показали, что история казахского искусства и ремесла, и в особенности орнаментального искусства, восходит к древним временам, когда кочевые племена жили на территории казахских земель. Соответственно, казахское орнаментальное искусство находилось под влиянием культуры этих племен и имеет свой особенный путь развития.

Ключевые слова: орнамент, кошкар муйиз, тилы, содержание.