

TRADITIONAL JEWELERIES AND DECORATIONS

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ABSTRACT This article discusses traditional jeweleries and decorations. Jewellery or jewelry consists of decorative items worn for personal adornment, such as brooches, rings, necklaces, earrings, pendants, bracelets, and cufflinks. Jewellery may be attached to the body or the clothes. From a western perspective, the term is restricted to durable ornaments, excluding flowers for example. It will show the recent research results.

KEYWORDS: jewelries, decorations, Jizzakh, tillabargak, golden rings

INTRODUCTION

Besides of headgear young women, especially in first time after marriage, on the visits or receiving guests had worn different head jewelry: tillakosh (Bukhara, Tashkent, Fergana volley) — gold plated pattern diadem with insertions of turquoise and colourful glass; osmaduzi (Khorezm), similar to eyebrow head decoration with numerous pendants, insertions of half-precious and precious stones; tillabargak (Bukhara, Samarkand, Tashkent and Fergana volley) — forehead decorations in a form of band, consisting of squares with eyelets and small turquoise around it, often with numerous pendants. Other women decorations are very interesting and divided into several groups.

THE MAIN RESULTS AND FINDINGS

As we've mentioned earlier: head, forehead, hair, nose, hand, ear, neck, chest, underarms, belt, back of the head decorations and sets of all kinds. Rings uzuk, worn on all fingers, except third (special ring gassal was worn on third finger — symbol of person, washing dead people), bracelets bilak uchun, dastpona of different sizes and forms. Sometimes, bracelets were filled with patterns — shabaka (Bukhara, Samarkand), massive (Khorezm), very light with carved ornament, covered with black enamel (Tashkent, Fergana valley, etc.) One of favorite decorations — were the earrings sirga with several precious stones — zirak (Tashkent), golden earrings shibirmak (Bukhara) with big ruby stone in the middle, surrounded with pearls of leaf form, with pendants and bargak (Bukhara, Samarkand). Golden and silver earrings kashkar-boldok, moon-like forms boldok and others were popular in Fergana valley.

There were a lot of kinds and form of earrings. Women had decorated nose with golden rings buloki, holbindi. Silver, gold plated chest decorations — zebigardon, hozigardon, byuin tumor, kultik tumor, sinsiva, tavk, hanaband, tepish, neck decorations — morzhon, nozik; head gear — tahiya-duzi; belt decorations — kalit bogi; hair decorations — tuf, chochpapak were popular before Revolution. In life of local population jewelry had carried out many tasks. Artistic combinations and skills of creator, prestige importance were evaluated. Golden wares with pearls or other precious stones were made for rich people. Middle layers had worn mostly silver and gold plated wares with colourful stones. Poor people had worn primitive wares of copper, bronze and glass. Most popular material for making of decorations was silver. Decorations were made with many technical ways: with forging (hoiskori), casting (tabanak), punching (kolipoki), open-work (shabaka), filigree (rahkori), graining (zigirak), etc.

CONCLUSION

Jewelry wares were decorated with different patterns kandakori, carving — chizma. Patterns or background of patterns were covered with black enamel sovod or enamel miyne, for insertions turquoise was used — feruza, corals — marzhon, pearls — sadab, cornelian — hakik, ruby — ekut, emerald — zumrad, glass and mastic beads were often imitated, beads and colour stones, seldom half-precious Ural stones. Jewelry wares, which were the results of joint art work of craftsmen of Bukhara, Khiva, Kokand, Samarkand, Shahrisabz, Karshi, Tashkent, Margilan, Namangan, Andijan and other cities of Central Asia, were all made in accordance with demands of fashion and requests of customers. Cultural-economical relations and mutual influences of

craftsmen of neighboring countries were all showed in the production of local craftsmen. Jewelry wares were showing the age gradations and family status.

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