

Khorezm Jewelry Art

Matvapayeva Nasiba G'ayratovna

Master student, Urgench State University, Khorezm, Uzbekistan
E-mail address: megamberganova@inbox.ru

Abstract: *This article analyzes the history and present of Khorezm jewelry.*

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Introduction

There are many types of handicrafts, including jewelry, which is the art of making jewelry from non-ferrous metals such as gold, silver, copper, and tin [1]. "Even if there is only one woman on earth, there is a job for a jeweler," says our wise people. Jewelry is an integral part of the history of Uzbek national art culture. It helps to study the distant goals of our people in the distant past. [2] The items made by the jewelers reflect the stylistic features of the art of the period in which they lived. Like any other type of Uzbek folk art, jewelry has its own characteristics. Because they are not only decorative items for people, but also have a positive effect on health and the human psychology. The role of jewelry in people's socio-economic life was so important. A person's status in society was often determined by how much jewelry he or she had. Jewelry also served to determine the age difference and marital status of people and to mark their lineage. The heart-shaped objects of jewelers also defined the notion of artistic elegance of the peoples living in this or that period. So, through this art, we see that people's perceptions of both the material and aesthetic worlds and the divine power are inextricably intertwined.

Material and methods

Uzbek jewelry has a long history. It was founded during the time of the primitive community system. From the 1st century BC to the 8th century AD, the art of jewelry can be seen through the beautiful sculptures and wall decorations in Ayritom, Afrosiyob, Dalvarzintepa, Kholchayon, Bolaliktepa.

It is known from the paintings on the walls of Tuprokkala in Khorezm that women of that time wore elegant earrings. Bronze jewelry was also found there. These jewelries date back to the I-IV centuries and were found in Ayozkala, Burgutkala and other places. The development of Uzbek jewelry art is closely linked with the political and ethnic history of the peoples of Asia and the East and the history of neighboring countries. The peaceful rapprochement of peoples enriched cultures, they exchanged valuable things with each other, and gradually it became mixed with the local art of each nation, gaining originality and a strong tradition. [3].

Jewelry belonging to the Achaemenid period in the Amudarya treasury confirms the above mentioned information. Gold bracelets with images of animals and turquoise eyes are masterpieces. Here we see the "wild style" of the Saks, who created a wild image that was full of power and could not find a place to hide. Both the shape and size of the round gold rings with the image of Anakhita holding a flower and a bird in their hands are perfectly matched. Among the ornaments depicted in the treasure vessels, the wide gold rings with orange and chocolate are very similar to the ornaments depicted in the ancient Ayritom statues, paintings from the time of Bolaliktepa and Afrosiab. Archaeologists evaluate the jewelry found in Bolaliktepa, Dalvarzintepava and Afrosiyob as works of art, monuments of ancient and medieval times, a testament to the rich cultural heritage, our great achievements passed down from generation to generation. This cultural heritage of ours has been constantly enriched by the interaction of the arts of neighboring nations.

Regarding the hats of rich women in the early fifteenth century, the Spanish traveler, Ambassador Rui Gonzalez de Claviho, elaborates: "The red dress on the head of a woman is like a helmet, this helmet is very high, it contains pearls, rubies and turquoise, and various stones. Above it is a ring made of gold, on which are also stones and pearls. Above the helmet was a big shaped umbrella, to which were attached three rubies, each two cubits wide, with a white sultan at the top, from which gleamed stones and pearls, at the ends of which were tied with gold thread" and he remembers "the feathers of a standing bird hanging from her eyes". This hat was used until the 19th century with some changes.

By the seventeenth century, the decorative ornaments of jewelry became much more complex. During this period, internal conflicts in Central Asia had a negative impact on culture, including the development of the art of jewelry. Later, with the emergence of the khanates, life began to be better. Jewelry began to be made of gold and silver. Weapons began to be decorated with magnificent gemstones.

In the 19th and 20th centuries, art and handicrafts flourished among the Central Asian khanates, as did the art of jewelry. Khiva, Bukhara, Samarkand and Kokand became the largest centers of jewelry art of the XIX century. Each jewelry center produced jewelry that was unique in its shape and decoration, with common features that are unique to the place. The jewelry profession was passed down from father to son. To renounce one's father's profession was ungratefulness and disobedience. Jewelers were often assisted by their wives and children. Some craftsmen made a variety of jewelry, while others specialized in making only one type of jewelry.

Result and discussion

By the beginning of the twentieth century, the production of jewelry from gold alone had increased. This was the result of the palace's demands for exterior decoration. Lal, rubies and emeralds were in demand. Stones and ores were still considered magic. The notion that they can heal and change human destiny, affect nature as well, rain and protect crops from drought, and bring wealth and good fortune is preserved in almost all ornaments. The craftsmen did the traditional work of making jewelry. In order to make the patterns and flowers attractive, the masters went through the whole process one by one: casting, refining, carving, embroidering, blackening, whitewashing, and nailing stones [4].

In the XIX-XX centuries, jewelry was based on very different styles: Islamic, girih, celestial, creative. As times changed, people's perceptions also changed, and new contemporary art was formed, preserving traces of ancient art. Jewelers preserved the best ancient traditions of jewelry and produced elegant jewelry to suit the tastes of the next generation.

Conclusion

The endless variety of jewelry is amazing. The origin of so many shapes and images is thought to have been the basis for the creation of such images from the time man was born, the simple little things necessary for life. Jewelry has different names: boshga taxyaduzi, amulet, peshonaga tangaduzi, ear earrings, chakkaga bodomoy, breast amulet, shavkala, sochpopuk, gajak, butun tirnoq, yarim tirnoq, qush duo, burunga aravak, necklace, waist belt, peshxalta, kalitbog'i, bracelet, finger ornaments and others.

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