

ON THE ISSUE OF INTERIOR RESEARCH AND OBJECTIVE ENVIRONMENT IN THE HOME OF THE ANCIENT TRIBES OF KAZAKHSTAN

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Abstract: This article discusses various ways of organizing people's homes interior space living BC. It is said about the views and outlook of the ancient person on the housing arrangement. Examples of the first artificial surface facilities residential use, building materials and design features, ways of organizing space, depending on local climatic conditions of the Central Asian region.

This study is aimed at finding new materials that would help build a complete picture of the organization of the living environment of the ancient tribes lived on the territory of modern Kazakhstan, from the Paleolithic to the invasion of the Mongols in the thirteenth century. To form a general idea of living space and its subject matter filling and identify the characteristic features of this region. The studied ways of organizing the living space of the ancient and medieval houses, will help to draw parallels between the evolution of interior design and uniform, stylistic changes of objects filling residential furniture Kazakhs.

One of the oldest human needs is to look for food, in second place - safety and security. Thus, the home was not only a shelter from the weather and protection from hostile forces, but also a center of warmth, comfort. Residence, in different nations played a key role in the formation of the family as the unit of society.

Also this research paper discusses the issue how this problem has been investigated in the scientific literature. What approaches have been identified to the searching of this question. And this paper also concludes and gives analysis of ancient tribes homes in Kazakhstan which can be as a practical value of the national culture presented to foreign scientists not only as cultural heritage review but also in the sphere of scientific methodological aspects

Keywords: Art, ancient, tribes, Central Asia, Kazakhstan, interior.

INTRODUCTION

One of the first human needs is the search for food, in second place - safety and security. Thus, the dwelling became not only a shelter from bad weather and protection from hostile forces, but also a center of warmth, coziness. The dwelling, from different peoples played a key role in the formation of the family, as a unit of society.

The ancient monuments of written language, petroglyphs or objects of material culture tell us about many events, thanks to which we have an idea of the lives of people who lived several millennia ago.

Archaeological excavations and scientific research of historical artifacts, according to grains, collected details and elements of objects, enable us to open the veil of origin of the steppe civilization of Kazakhstan. Brightly painted walls

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of caves with scenes of battle and hunting, drawn in clear lines, characteristically conveying the anatomical structure of the depicted animal, human or sun-shaped deity; Ornamented clay vessels of various shapes and sizes; Stone, bone, and then metal tools, elegantly dressed and harmoniously inlaid with precious stones; Weaving and dressing of leather, reached a high artistic level even before our era, all this is the work of an ancient man.

Directed research in this area began only in the middle of the nineteenth century. The well-known Russian scientist A.D. Carpenter in his book “The Origin of Fine Arts”, identifies three authors who were the first to present the basic works on evolutionary theory. It was the paleontologist Bushe de Perth, the biologist Charles Darwin and the ancestor of Quaternary geology C. Lyell [1]. But, a big minus of these scientists in their studies was that the evolution of mankind was studied only from the biological side. And its historical, socially-public, artistic-aesthetic aspects remained unexplored, until the mid-90s of the nineteenth century.

Prominent paleontologists, archaeologists, scientists, such as E. Larte, D. Löbbock (1867), F. Garrig (1864), G. de Mortilier (1881), L. Noire, etc., believed that the wall paintings and engravings were “vulgar falsifications.” And sculptures of small forms, made of stone and bone, did not want to be recognized as part of art.

Over time, not only the small plastic found during excavations and caves in France and Spain, but also monumental art, has become the property of the world heritage. Thus, in the history of European art a certain “cultural circle” is outlined, outside of which the samples found with similar characteristics were not taken into account until the 1920 [3].

DISCUSSION

Thus, a comprehensive study of the history of evolution not only of man, as a biological object, but also of the surrounding world, the prototype of a modern dwelling began. In the Paleolithic era, handicrafts were not so numerous, and their variety in shape and size differed little from each other, as evidenced by the scientists of different countries and the samples found by them in caves and grottos, both abroad and in the territory of modern Kazakhstan [2].

XII-XIV thousand years ago the glacier finally recedes, the average annual temperature increased by several degrees. This caused a change in climate, landscape, flora, fauna and structure of ancient society. The family-clan community, which existed earlier, is replaced by a family one, which in turn undergoes a more dynamic segmentation process. A person from a natural shelter, i. From caves and grottoes, moves to an independently created artificial building - a dwelling.

Such structures, according to their outline, had circular and oval shaped shapes in plan, and in the upper part they were fixed in the form of a conical tent, and there

was an opening for the exit of smoke. The skeleton of a similar dwelling was built of wooden poles and branches, covered with animal skins or grass, and then topped with a thick layer of earth. To protect from cold winds, the hut at the bottom was covered with boulders and stone blocks. The hearth was in the center, it was also covered with stones, but smaller in size [7].

The material of Shulbinka parking lot (Novoshulbinsky district, Semipalatinsk region, East Kazakhstan) is a different picture. Here there was a Paleolithic settlement with several foci (including pebbles) and found, presumably, traces of 6 wooden pillars in the form of dark round spots with a diameter of no more than 15 cm. The finds of this settlement show a dwelling where the components of one of the oldest constructions, created by mankind, - the rack-and-beam system.

Considering the construction of the mesolithic period on the territory of Kazakhstan, it is possible to identify several characteristic features. This is the location in the armholes of rivers, springs and other water bodies; Group settlements, parking areas of up to 200-500 m² (parking lots Yavlenka, Kupriyanovka, Telman on Ishim, Vinogradovka on the Chaglinka River, Northern Kazakhstan); Residential buildings in the form of semi-earth, it is dug in the ground pits, 1.5-2 m in size, round or oval in shape to a depth of 1.5 m, the bottom is covered with a layer of coal. Wooden poles, overlapping the conical roof, in the form of a tent for several millennia of great changes have not undergone. The entrance to such a dwelling was not large and covered with hides, in the form of a curtain. Over time, this type of entrance was reflected in the yurt, a nomadic dwelling.

Considering a dwelling from the inside, many (which scientists) scientists come to believe that fire from ancient times was considered sacred. It is not just a way of cooking, a source of light and heat, it was revered, guarded, tied up in numerous rites and beliefs: it is impossible to pour water into the fire, spit, litter or dirt. Fire and its image are an indispensable participant in folk legends, fairy tales, and songs. This is also evidenced by numerous petroglyphs on the rocks (Saymaly-Tash, Tamgaly, Eshkolmes), images on sacrificial bowls, altars and censers dating from the end of the third millennium [6].

The bronze epoch (the end of the 3rd millennium - the beginning of the 2nd millennium BC) is not just a period in the history of Kazakhstan, it is a bright flash that has had a huge impact on many tribes inhabiting the lands of modern Kazakhstan. The heyday of the metallurgical industry, a clear division of the territorial area, the formation of new cultures, the emergence of the first style-forming principles in arts and crafts.

Bronze deposits formed in the South Urals, Central Kazakhstan and the Altai, soon became the starting centers for the production and distribution of this metal on the scale of the entire Eurasian continent. The tribes of the so-called archaeological "Andronovo culture", formed in the forest-steppe and steppe between the Volga, the

Don and the Urals, and soon occupied huge expanses to the Yenisei and all of Central Asia, played a large role in the history of Eurasia, including in the development of trade. They are compared with Indo-Iranians, who were the “living bridge” between the cultures of the West and the East.

To numerous products made of metal, you can relate to objects of religious use, it is altars, censers, ritual saucers (for ritual fire, ritual flushing of colors). Principles of shaping of objects of cult nature and household items are used techniques of structuring the symbolic-symbolic forms of art of the early nomads. At the same time, all compositional techniques for assigning objects to a semantic context do not go against utilitarian functions, and sometimes they can not even be separated from each other.

Rudenko S.I. Distinguishes several types of altars: low, horizontal, flat-bottomed stone saucers oval, round, drop-shaped; Bronze altars on three or four legs - similar to saucer tables (Altai mounds); As well as wooden saucers resembling table-shaped forms (burial mound Berel) [8].

Despite the fact that the objects are made of different materials, the cult meaning is preserved in all. On wooden and stone forms more often some symbols-symbols were cut out, and on the metal objects, due to the plasticity of the material, relief images of animals were created.

The ancient settlement of Milykudyk, located in a vast log, a kilometer to the south-east of the city of Dzhezkazgan. This ancient settlement existed approximately from the end of III millennium BC. Until the middle of the twelfth century.

According to archaeological excavations conducted by A.A. Jessen in 1946-1949 consists of three cultural layers, which differ in color, and the things found in them. The findings of the upper layer are almost similar to the findings from the second layer, but unlike the previous one, it contains many animal bones and elegant ceramics made on a potter's wheel [9].

This indicates that over time the population of this region began to grow and, accordingly, the area of cultivated land, livestock, variety of species and forms of the objective world increased, and clan-clan associations were transformed into a settlement-settlements.

The characteristic feature of settlements is the emergence of defensive structures - ditches and ramparts with wooden palisades or walls, made up of adobe blocks. They refer to fortifications based on a rectangle, circle, or a combination of a circle and a rectangle. The presence of buttresses “towers” and other preliminary structures that protect the entrance to the village and the approaches to the water, indicates a developed system of fortification.

In the settlement of Sintashta, residential development was surrounded by a double circular ring of walls erected from clay using wood and baked clay blocks. The dwellings, ranging from 25 to 130 m², were the radial sections of the walls,

which “cut” the ring into the housing compartments. It is possible that some of the houses were two-story or had light structures on the roof. As a building material used wood, clay, turf. Foci - floor open, with stone calculations; There are also complex focal constructions, sometimes wall-like, resembling fireplaces [15].

The structure of the settlement can be called the idea of centrism. The outline of the circle - as an element of the solar disk - has been encountered since ancient times in many objects of cult and utilitarian purpose, burial mounds and residential buildings. So here, the basis of the settlement plan is formed by two rings of defensive walls, two circular strips of dwellings - the outer and inner - the central square. The ring of walls had a diameter of 160 m, the width of the walls on the base - about 4 m. The walls themselves were made up of dense soil with an admixture of lime. From the outside, the wall was lined with raw blocks that were laid, starting from the bottom of the ditch the entire height of the wall. On the inside, the ends of the dwellings were closely adjacent to the defensive wall. Long sides of residential buildings are located radially in relation to the circle of defensive fortifications. The exits of the dwellings are facing a circular street that passed through the whole settlement parallel to the inner ditch to the wall of the citadel.

Dwellings - trapezoid in terms of area of 190 and 300 m². The walls of the dwellings are two parallel rows of pillars trimmed with plaques, located about 1 m apart. The gap between the poles is filled with earth. Four or six rows of pillar structures divide the building along the length, several transverse partitions form separate rooms. Household compartments with cellars and wells are located in the depths of the premises. The dwellings are built close to each other, having common long walls [13].

Such a rational principle of using urban space, shows a high level of urbanization.

The principle of the structure is based on circular defense, and this tells us that raids and military clashes of neighboring lands have increased. The development of ever newer advanced technologies for extraction and production of non-ferrous metals has led to an increase in the number of objects of labor (iron axes, knives, hoes) and weapons (arrowheads, swords, daggers, spears).

Speaking about residential buildings of such nomadic people as Usuns, near the village of Lugovoe, South-Kazakhstan region, A.N. Bernshtam allocates dwellings with adobe walls and adobe floor; Wooden flooring; Foci of horseshoe shape with clay walls, ceramic dishes ornamented in the form of teardrop dimples.

CONCLUSION

Artificially created object world everywhere bears on itself traces of human activity. For many millennia, human labor has had an impact on the objective environment, changing, supplementing and transforming it in accordance with its needs. Man

acts creatively and purposefully in contrast to animals, which depend only on their natural instincts. The human brain accumulates experience and knowledge, which provides an opportunity to plan its future activity, as well as continuous change and improvement of the methods of organization of the object-spatial environment. The surrounding reality, natural and artificial materials, the means of their processing and the sphere of their application become more and more perfect.

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