

¹Kaldybaev R.T., ¹Dairabay D.D.,* ²Tashpulatov S.Sh.

¹candidate of technical sciences, docent, M.Auezov SKU, Shymkent, Kazakhtan

¹PhD, Senior Lecturer M.Auezov SKU, Shymkent, Kazakhtan

²Doctor of Technical Sciences, professor, Tashkent Institute of Textile and Light Industry,
Tashkent, Uzbekistan

NATIONAL COSTUMES OF THE KAZAKH PEOPLE

Автор корреспонденции: dariha_uko@mail.ru

Abstract: "The most beautiful clothes are the clothes of your nation" - say poets and writers. The type, color and pattern of national costumes of the Kazakh people were not inferior to any other people. His works are also on display in ethnographic museums and exhibitions around the world. In the culture of the nation, valuable clothes were used as gifts, as a monument in diplomatic relations. The Kazakh people have always appreciated national costumes. The whole Kazakh way of life is based on the fact that the national costumes of Kazakh girls are sewn horizontally from soft fabrics, such as barshin, torgyn, tea, marigold. Clothing for girls and women is made of soft, delicate fabrics, which is noticeable in their gentle and polite clothing. The fact that the sleeves are wide means that the Kazakhs are ignorant, generous, kind, hospitable, generous, like the steppe. The gift of a horse and a cloak was considered a sign of respect. There are many types and names of Kazakh national costumes: sometimes called the Great Zhuz, the Middle Zhuz, the Lesser Zhuz, and sometimes by the names of the tribes within those zhuzs.

Keywords: shekpen, side shapan, tarpaulin, cebenec, canvas, beshpent, zhargak ton, zhekey

Introduction. In ancient times, folk masters created a variety of clothing patterns that are typical of the Kazakh nature and comfortable to wear. Men's clothes: shapan, coat, trousers, belt... Women's clothes: jacket, double-breasted shirt, camisole. Hats: zhekeytymak, borik, takiya, saukele, kimeshek... There are many types and names of Kazakh national costumes: sometimes called the Great Zhuz, the Middle Zhuz, the Lesser Zhuz, and sometimes by the names of the tribes within those zhuzs. For example, argyntymak, naimantymak, kyzayborik, nogaiborik, etc. Sometimes, depending on the name of the geographical location, a special style is divided into patterns: konyrat, zhetisu, arka and so on. Such a distinction is also made on the basis of the width, compactness, size and style of clothing. Take, the pattern of the robe. The robes of the great zhuz are mostly striped, with long sleeves and open collars. The southern part of the country is bordered by Uzbeks, Tajiks, and Uighurs, and many of them are engaged in gardening and farming. The robes of the middle zhuz are mostly made of one-sided fabric, sleek, rarely worn, the skirts are long, the sleeves are wide, the collars are short-threaded or buttoned. Because the Middle Zhuz is close to the city, mixed with the Russian and Tatar peoples. The robes of the younger zhuz are also remote, the sleeves are long and wide, woolen, thick with wheat, with a collar. Despite these differences, they all have the same national style and Kazakh names. In any of the three zhuzs, a shapan is put on the shapan and it is called shabu everywhere. The bottoms of the sleeves are wide, and they are called sleeves, carved, crocheted. Any of the three zhuzs puts a net on his pants and puts an armpit on his armpit. The smallest types of

Theoretical analysis. Kazakh clothes are found in the middle zhuz and the great zhuz, and the largest and largest models are found in the zhuz zhuz. Kazakh clothes are divided into four groups: underwear, outerwear, sulyk, and one garment. Underwear - shirts, leggings, vests, camisoles, jackets, outerwear - shapan, kupi, ton, shidem, sulyk - shekpen, side shapan, tarpaulin, cebenec, canvas, outerwear. One garment is a garment made of expensive fabrics, worn at weddings, gatherings, and trips abroad. The Kazakh proverb "Respect where you know, respect the tone where you do not know" explains this. According to the Kazakh tradition, when a man goes to war, he goes to war and wears the best clothes [1].

Certain groups of people dressed well at home, in the desert, and in everyday life. They were girls, boys, musicians, amateur and martial artists. Likewise, brides wore very fashionable clothes until they found their firstborn. It was considered a traditional custom of the country to wear embroidered, jeweled, shiny clothes, even for the elderly.

Experimental part. The most expensive men's clothing is animal skins. According to the names of the species, they are divided into several types: sable intestine, fox intestine, wolf intestine, mink intestine. The outside of the belly, made of animal skin, is covered with three layers of velvet, satin, blue

beren, manat, violet, and lambek. Sometimes these materials were embroidered with multi-colored silk threads, printed with handbags, coral threads, gold and silver jewelry on the sleeves, and sometimes covered with separate embroidered embroidery. The bellies were sometimes neat, sharp, with a folded collar [2].

The robe is often made of wool and wheat. In some places the cloak was first covered with a liner and wheat and then covered with a blanket, in other places it was covered directly on the out, and sometimes it was scratched. This coat was called a "sliding coat". Coats are often found in the form of clasped collars, sometimes with vertical collars. There is one button on the clasped collar and two buttons on the five-pointed clasp[3].

The coat is mostly made of tanned winter sheepskin. For medium-sized people, the skins of 11 to 12 sheep produce fur. Their inguinal and pupal skins, palate, and neck skins are taken separately, that is, they are not used for sewing coats. The fur of the tones looks inside, the flesh is painted with henna, bark, tomar dye. The coat is embroidered by pressing or stitching with a needle. Occasionally there is a coat on the outside. The cover is embroidered with different colored threads on the outside of the tones, and the collar is made of animal skins.

Zhargak and tayzhaky are made of the skins of calves and foals, with the fur facing outwards. They are also kneaded in malm, their flesh is shaved, and they are wrapped in bark and henna to make them more beautiful. Embroider the edges and decorate the sleeves. Sometimes the skirt and the hem of the region are covered with expensive animal skins. Usually, a sledgehammer and a mule are worn on the outside of light clothes, such as beshpents.

Pants are made of velvet, pulish, shuga, tiben, shushinshe, shibarkyt, shegren, lambok, malesken, krymzy, kamka, kok mauity, sheepskin and goat skins. The laces of the trousers are whistled, without pockets, they are wide. Its wide seam made it ideal for horseback riding and animal husbandry. The foot in the pants is sometimes put inside the boot camp and sometimes walks outside the camp. It also wore a light shapan and a beshpent under the whistle. Wearing trousers was a custom, especially for hunters, heroes, and wrestlers. The trousers' foot were sewn on both sides and embroidered. That's why pants are one of the most fashionable and beautiful clothes. Pants made of different types of sheepskin (wool, shear, bald, etc.), goat and foal skins, leather are often not bitten. It is painted and embroidered in one color, and the foot is covered with animal skins, such as beaver and marten. It also was leather trousers. Men often wear outerwear without buttons, only with a belt. The belt is wrapped in a few meters of fabric. The belt and the bag were made of leather, and were decorated with silver nails, bracelets, and silver embossed eyes. In addition, there were belts, baths and belts. They were also embroidered, embroidered and beautifully made[4].

Women's clothing also has different patterns and different names in different regions. Among them are the typical types of the Kazakh people: dresses, kimesheks, hats, saukele, kerchief, turbans, kamzol, kazekey, kebis-masi, vests. Women's clothes are traditionally sewn for four groups. They are girls' clothes, women's clothes, middle-aged women's clothes and old women's clothes[6]. Each of them has a different style of sewing and decoration. Girls' dresses are narrow, tight, with embroidered breasts and collars, dresses with double skirts, hats with beads, shoes with high heels, light and any outfit is decorated with gold, silver and pearl beads. Girls often wear beaver hats, turbans and sholpy. The girls were pulling their breasts hard to hide their breasts. Brides wear girls' clothes until they are pregnant. But they do not wear hats, takiya, borik or go naked. Pregnant women sew a large clothes. Their hats are square, brand new, shawls, and have less jewelry than girls. Middle-aged women wear kubatobel. Their dresses have no skirts, wide waists and sleeves. Women of this age wrap the square. They don't rub the sides, they just embroider. Older women's clothing was more skirted, with more pleats, pockets, and most of the jewelry was a necklace, buttons, toothpicks, staples, and an arrowhead. They did not wear scarves or necklaces. Women of all ages wore jewels, such as bracelets, embroidered necklaces, bracelets, earrings, rings, silver buttons, and coins[4].

The most important women's clothing is a dress, followed by saukele, beret, turban, kimeshek-hatek, bergek, kamzol, kazekey and vest. The skirt and chest of the woman's dress were sewn separately, and then the skirt was sewn to the chest. The part of the chest that joins the skirt is called the waist or hem of the dress. Women's dresses have narrow breasts and wide skirts. The area is open to the curve, the underside is neatly embossed, it is called a "gate". A mother breastfeeds through this gate. [3]. The collar of the dress is pulled out vertically and is buttoned at the back, sometimes over one shoulder. And the collars of women's dresses are embroidered or embroidered with hand needles. Sometimes the upper edge of the shore is twisted and fluttered. The woman sews a few buttons on the collar of her dress.

One of the most fashionable clothes for girls and young women is a double skirt dress. The double-skirt dress is usually made of expensive white silk, precious fabric and pure wool. Such a dress is intended for winter wear and is garment dress. The double-skirt dress is usually long and wide, with the sleeves and collar of the sleeves, the waist is folded and folded. One of the accessories that make a woman's dress look special is the "onir" that can be sewn on the chest or attached with buttons, pins and hooks. The onir extends from the anterior margin of the collar to the lumbar vertebrae, the width of which reaches the seam on both sides. The onir is sewn separately from the precious fabric. Embroidered and embroidered around the edges, a variety of precious stones, pearls, gold or silver necklaces, coins, shawls, and shiny keychains are nailed to the surface [3]. The onir is also called the vest, bra, chest, necklace. According to the Kazakh tradition, men's and women's hats are different. Men's hats: taqiya, borik, tymak, kulakty borik (earborik), kalpak, shalma, shytkulapara (head), zhalbagai. They are made of leather, hides and skins. Women's hats: kimeshek, hat, diary, square, saukele, flag, shawl, bergek t. b. They are mostly made of lightweight belly fabric, and katyka turbans, beaver hats and hair hats are made of the most expensive animal skins[4].

Results and discussion. In the Kazakh tradition, the headdress is considered a sacred garment that symbolizes beauty and elegance. The Kazakh proverb "A friend looks at your feet, an enemy looks at your head" is derived from this. In the same way, when you are polite, when someone apologizes, when you fall on your feet, when you take off your hat or throw your hat under your feet and sigh, it is born out of respect for this hat. Winter and summer hats were sewn separately, and hats worn at weddings and campaigns were sewn differently as a gift. Tymaks and berets are often made of marijuana, felt, sage, calfskin, and fur etc. It is made of animal skins and covered with wool. The winter fox's fur coat was covered with warm and expensive fabrics such as velvet, velvet, satin and silk. Zhekey tymak is a stylish and lightweight cap that is worn in summer and autumn [2]. Zhekey tymak means fashionable. Zhekey tymak is swon with silk fabrics such as duriya and shagi, sometimes with his back skirt raised, and sometimes with his front ear forward. The beret is also made of different skins of lambs, sheep and animals. The headgear is sometimes flat and sometimes rounded. In the south, they wear a large sheepskin hat. The warmest and most woolly types of hats are often found in Uralsk and Guryev. In Zhetysu, Semey, Ust-Kamenogorsk there are flat and high specimens. In the past, poets, singers, entertainers and amateurs wore beaver hats with very elegantly sewn beak hats. There are many models and names of turbans. Embroidered turbans with low skirts and four-topped tops are more common in the south, while round turbans with low skirts and yurts are more common in the Middle zhuz. The Small zhuz is characterized by flat-topped, high-heeled turbans. Men's turbans do not have tenge, beads or denim. Instead, they are embroidered with patterns such as "horn", "perfume", "ivy", and are hand-painted with "stitches", "curves", "wall" seams. Sometimes, on the top of the mind, there is a small thread made of the same fabric. Young men, rafts, and husbands adorn it with ornaments, owls, ashes, and wreaths[1].

Conclusions. In the past, Zhaky was worn by wealthy people, made of horse skin, but now it is one of the rarest, most beautiful collars. It is made of horse skin. It is divided into foals, heifers and heifers. Black, brown or purple animals are selected from the horses for sewing, and they are kept under special care and kneaded [5].

In ancient times, one of the winter outerwear, adapted to the nomadic lifestyle and environment, worn by the inhabitants of the region during severe frosts and storms, was a Daky. Daky is a type of winter clothing that is stuffed, but with the fur facing outwards and the inside out. Shapan is one of the most popular, revered and traditional Kazakh outerwear. Wool or cloth is placed between the outside and the lining, and the outside is lined with a beautiful and strong fabric, such as silk or velvet. The shapan is made of silk, textile, cotton, wool and sometimes mink[1].

A camisole is used in the sense of a lightly sewn lined cape. A camisole is an easy-to-wear outerwear worn over a shirt, with a skirt slightly above the knee, made of different fabrics.

The most common type of outerwear is the fur coat. In the Kazakh language, "ton" is the ancient name of the word in the ancient Turkic language, which means to wear the words "tonanty, tonymak"[4].

"Ton" is a common outerwear worn by adults, women and children. Types of "ton" is an outerwear that is sewn from the skins of various animals, especially animals, to protect it from the cold and keep it warm. The fur coat is a type of outer garment made of summer antlers of antelope and calves. The tanned skin is thoroughly rubbed and massaged to soften it, cut it in the form of a cape or a border and cover it with a thick cloth. The ends of the sleeves and the hem of the sleeves are cut with a cloth[6].

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Түйін: «Ең әдемі киім – ұлтыңның киімі», - деген ұлы ақындар иен жазушылар . Қазақ халқының ұлттық киімдерінің түрі де, түсі де ,үлгісі де еш халықтан кем болған емес . Оның көркем үлгілері де әлемнің этнографиялық мұражайлары мен көрмелерінен орын алған.Ұлт мәдениетінде бағалы киімдер сый-сыяпат, дипломатиялық қатынастарда ескерткіш, белгі ретінде жүрген. Қашанда қазақ халқы ұлттық киімді қадір тұтқан. Қазақ қыздарының ұлттық киімін - баршын, торғын, шәйі, қырмызы сияқты жұмсақ нәзік маталарды пайдалана отырып бүрмелі етек, бүрмелі жеңін аса кең етіп көлбеңдете тіккенінде қазақтың бүкіл тұрмыс-салты жатыр емес пе. Қыз балалардың, әйел адамдардың киімін жұмсақ, нәзік матадан тігетіні нәзіктігі мен әдептілігі үстіндегі киімінен-ақ көрініп тұрған ғой. Етек-жеңінің кең болатыны – қазақтың дархандығы, үрімді-бұтақты екендігі, мейірімі, қонақжайлылығы, даладай кең пейілі, қолының жомарттығын білдіреді.Ат, шапан сыйлау құрметтеудің көрінісі деп бағаланған. Қазақтың ұлт киімдерінің түрлері мен атаулары көп: кейде ұлы жүз, орта жүз, кіші жүз үлгілері деп,кейде әлгі жүздер ішіндегі рулардың аттарымен де айырып айтылған.

Кілттік сөздер: шекпен, қаптал шапан, брезент, кебенек, кенеп, бешпент, **жарғақ тон, жекей**

Аннотация: «Самая красивая одежда - это одежда вашего народа», - говорили великие поэты и писатели. По типу, цвету и рисунку национальных костюмов казахский народ ничем не уступал другим народам. Его работы также находятся в этнографических музеях и выставках по всему миру. В культуре нации ценная одежда использовалась в качестве подарка, как памятник дипломатических отношений. Казахский народ всегда ценил национальные костюмы. Весь казахский образ жизни основан на том, что национальные костюмы казахских девушек шьются горизонтально из мягких тканей, таких как баршин, торғын, чай, календула. Одежда для девочек и женщин изготовлена из мягких, нежных тканей, что заметно в их нежной и вежливой одежде. То, что рукава широкие, означает, что казахи невежественные, щедрые, добрые, гостеприимные, щедрые, как степь. Уважение к лошади и одежде считалось знаком уважения. Существует много видов и названий казахских национальных костюмов: иногда они называются улы жуз, орта жуз, киши жуз, а иногда по названиям племен, входящих в эти жузы.

Ключевые слова: шекпен, қаптал шапан, брезент, кебенек, кенеп, бешпент, жарғақ тон, жекей