THE SKILL OF YAKUT BLACKSMITHS IS THE CULTURAL HERITAGE OF THE ANCESTORS.

Relevance of the research topic.

For the people of Sakha, a knife is an indispensable tool in their life. A knife for Sakha is a great value and a powerful amulet. From the ancient time, Yakut craftsmen have been famous for their art of metalwork and the manufacture of steel tools for hunting. One of the early origins of the history of metal folklore and the most valuable part



early origins of the history of metal processing by the Yakuts is folklore and the most valuable part of which is the heroic epic - Olonkho.

Manufacturing technology of the Yakut knife

All blacksmiths had their own ways of making knives. Some craftsmen tempered objects by immersing them in cold water with ice. For greater strength, sometimes they were sprinkled with powder of slightly burnt horn and salt before heating. In practice, modern technologies are widely used. Variants of galvanic methods have found the greatest application.

The technology of using the

galvanic method for applying a pattern on a knife blade has its advantages:

1. Such technology does not require expensive equipment and materials;

2. It does not damage the physical and chemical



The purpose of the work: to show the combination of the established traditional methods of making knives of the Sakha people and new modern technologies.

Tasks: 1. To study the literature on Yakut knives;
2. Collect material about the Yakut masters;
3. Draw conclusions about what types of Yakut knife making are relevant today.

The object of this research work is to study the manufacture of the Yakut knife.

The subject of the research is the traditional method of making a Yakut knife using modern technologies.

The development of the theme. While writing my work, I've used the literature that helped to get an idea of the features of the Yakut knives and the technologies for their manufacture. Those are the works of V.L. Seroshevsky, A.N. Alekseev, A.I. Martynov, I.V. Konstantinov. properties of the part;
3. It gives a strong pattern on the knife blade;
4. It works at room temperature;
5. One can change the size of the pattern oneself;
6. Follow the safety precautions of the process method.

My great-grandfather Vasily Afanasyevich Kornilov was the first knife maker in the village of Khatystyr in Aldan district. He taught his skills to many men, who later began to continue this

craft. No one taught him how to forge knives; he was self-taught. But he saw the process of making knives in his childhood with geologists, it was interesting for him to observe how a beautiful knife was made from a piece of metal. As he said, being a hunter, knowing well the whole process of skinning an animal, he tried to bring his knives to perfection so that they were very convenient for use by hunters. He had his own unique handwriting and method,





гот нож использовали для выдалоливания внутренней части Сүлоэ окшаэа (нож оодпрочный) - нож для реза осуды, на фото музея обозначен как нож для вырезания чороона и снятия шкуры. Имеет выгнутое (искривленноше одна деревянная посуда типа кубка используемая для тонкий строй.



Ивит хаћар иэт (иэт для выдалбливания деревянной посуды) - над Анытылы охсуудаах булт быћа5а (кованый по современному кольцеподобной РК имеет специальный дол для удобства точения. охотничий нож) - имеет маленызий дол и тонкие спуски



гчанар быћыччата (быћычча для строгания Двиз-уот быћа5а (домап ий) - с толстым обухом, мощный по форме нож с 00-120 мм.



аћар быћыччата (быћычча мастера по дереву для вырывания) - с острым гибким кончиком, удобный для ?) дерева, длавной клавика до 110-120 мм. Тут не случайно на посередние. Это удобно для сверления отверстий.



үлээх быһа5а (нож охотника промысловика) - нож удобный для Мас ууһун улахан кыһар быһа5а (большой нож для строгания маст ятия шкуры с любого животного, с острым кончиком, до 120-140 по дереву) - широкий. Кованый тонко, имеет крепкую закалку. Др 1 длиной.



ылыччата (былычча охотничья) - толстый, мошный, Булт улаха ший шировий дол, средней закалки, хорошо поддающийся работы. Им ию, а также правке хататом (правилой из кресала), имеет длиной кли ий хвастливый (дословно) вид.



ата (женский быһычча) - предназначенный для разделки кожи, для всякой мелочевки, имеющий ножны, крепящийся на серебрянном ремне с ой. "Sakha" knives according to the style of manufacture and use are divided into twelve varieties: 1. Oyuu byhychchata - a knife for drawing patterns

on wooden products.

2. Otohut byhychchata - a doctor's knife, healer.

3. Uol ogo kychchanar byhychchata - a knife for a boy.

4. Die - uot byhaga - home knife.

- 5. Tabahyt bysa5a a knife for cutting a deer carcass.
- 6. Kyra bult byha5a a small hunter's knife.
- 7. Balyksyt byha5a a fisherman's knife.

8. Bult byhaga - a hunting knife.

9. Mas uuhun byhychchata – woodcraft`s small knife. For cutting figured parts of furniture and other wood products.

10. Mas uuhun byhaga – woodcraft knife. For processing large parts, with a wide, thin blade.

11. Badaayy - a large knife.

12. Bolo byhah - larger and heavier knife. These two types of knives are long ones, designed for heavy work.

There are many regional kinds of the Yakut knife, but in the classic version, the knife is consists of blade from 110 to 170 mm long, mounted on a wooden handle made of birch burl with a leather sheath. The Yakut knife looks like as an ordinary working tool of ancient people. It differs from the other types of knives by its incredible practicality.



so his knives were distinguished by a special shape, the width of the blade, the presence of a recess for releasing the blood of the hunted animal.

Conclusion

The high level of mastery of blacksmiths' technology created a special social position for them. The blacksmith was treated with special honor and respect. A skilled blacksmith knows how to process not only iron, but also gold and wood, silver, copper, lead, also fur, bone carving. In order to work efficiently, a blacksmith needs diligence, perseverance and patience.

Thus, during the implementation of our research, we came to the following conclusions:

- This is the value of the people of Sakha, sacredly kept and revered

thing;

- The Yakut knife is a hallmark of Yakutia, its national treasure.

Success consists of 3 factors:

- depends on the quality of the material;
- from manufacturing technology, heat treatment, etc.;

from a good sharpening.
So, if the knife falls into the hands of an inept owner, its resource will only be used by half. You need to know for what purposes the knife is – if it is for hunting, or for carpentry, or for planing fish, etc.

Completed: student of 10 "B" class Aldan secondary school №1 Zarovnyaeva Alexandra Semyonovna

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