

ANALYSIS OF KOKAND NATIONAL PATTERNS

To'laboyeva Shahlo Sobirjon qizi

Namangan Institute of Engineering and Technology

Assistant of the Department of "Design and Technology of Light Industry Products"

E-mail:shaxlotolaboyeva@gmail.com, Phone: +998996996295

Bozorboyev Nozimjon Dolimjon o'g'li

Namangan Institute of Engineering and Technology Design Department Assistant

E-mail: nozimjonbozorboyev972@gmail.com, Phone:+998905969894

Mirxamidova Shakhzoda Mirabdullojon qizi.

Student of Namangan Institute of Engineering and Technology.

E-mail: mirhamidovashahzoda@gmail.com, Phone:+998943454551

ABSTRACT

Architectural art plays an important role in the folk art of Uzbekistan. This art came with a pattern for construction materials and products in Central Asian architecture. The art of pattern and painting, which is the alphabet of applied decorative art, is one of the wonderful types of folk applied art. This article examines the architectural decorations on the roof of a building in the city of Kokand.

Keywords: pattern, building, pottery, symbol, museum, decoration, craftsmanship, architecture, embroidery, pottery.

INTRODUCTION

All types of patterns and ornaments created by mankind are not only manifested in applied art, but also widely used in the architectural decoration of buildings and structures. Architecture has long been highly developed in our country. We can see this in our historical monuments, mosques and mausoleums. In our mausoleums, the sarkor tiles and elegant patterns shining in the sun are captivating. Although these patterns were created a few years ago, they have not lost their elegance, beauty and value.

Pattern is an Arabic image meaning flower. It is an ornament made of birds, animals, plants, geometric and other elements in a certain order. Patterns are made in various ways in pottery, carving, embroidery, goldsmithing, jewelry, carpet weaving, wood carving and so on. For example, engraving, drawing, stitching, dice and other patterns.

The patterns used in ganch carving are divided into floral, geometric, floral, symbolic and other types. The plant-like pattern is created by repeating the stylized shape of a leaf, band, tree, bush, bud, and other objects in nature according to certain laws. One type of geometric pattern is the girth, which means a knot. Geometric pattern is a type of complex pattern. A geometric pattern is one of the most complex patterns, consisting of rectangles, triangles, circles, and polygons with arcs. The structure is subdivided into straight lines, curves and mixed lines. The geometric pattern consists of continuous reports, each of which has its own structure. In Europe it is called arabesque. [1]

The floral girth consists of plant and geometric pattern elements. Its elements include the geometric and floral patterns listed above.

Symbolic patterns consist of stylized elements depicting pigeons, lions, fish, state emblems and others.

Our ancestors decorated their ancient monuments with elegant patterns, enjoyed them and sang their dreams, hopes and loves through them. Our painter ancestors studied the human psyche very deeply and comprehensively and enriched their homes with wonderful patterns. Wise ancestors have known for centuries that people can live in peace, tranquility and longevity in a decorated house.

Our old masters say that in ancient times the art of painting was so developed that they could communicate with each other in a silent voice through the patterns they drew or painted. To know the language of painting, you need to know the symbolic alphabet of each element and color of the pattern.

World-famous scientists, poets and painters such as Amir Temur, Alisher Navoi, Abu Rayhan Beruni, Abu Ali ibn Sino, Al-Khwarizmi, Nizami Ganjavi, Nasir Khisrav, Kamoliddin Behzod, Maoniy, Firdavsi, Umar Khayyam, Babur captured the imagination of our buildings. Attractive, decorated with patterns monad to the beautiful landscapes of nature. Encouraged people to become close friends and brothers with beauty. [2]

Take, for example, the old city center of Samarkand, the Sherdor Madrasa in Registan. Its roofs, magnificent domes and beautiful towers, colorful mysterious tiles, and elegant, luxurious, luxuriously decorated silent facade amaze.

This madrasa, like other architectural monuments, has its own content and history. During the reign of Muhammad Imamqul Khan, one of the Ashtarkhanids in Bukhara, the Khan's most trusted and close confidant, Yalangtush Bahodir, the ruler of Samarkand, became very rich. This magnificent building will add splendor to the beauty of the city and will be praised by all poets, scholars, scholars, fuzalas and the people of the city. set the task of conveying to the public through patterns that they would not be left behind. The famous architect, who possessed the key to art, was able to convey the philosophical idea in a silent voice to the people through the language of patterns. The main façade of the Sherdor Madrasa is attractive, the front of which is symmetrically decorated with symbolic patterns.

They are surrounded by Islamic motifs. In the image, the agile, strong, invincible lion is symbolically referred to as Yalangtush Bahodir, whose arrow is depicted as a symbol of weakness. The sun was taken as a symbol of that time and life. Through the blue tiles, the subtlety of the universe and peace are reflected in the garden, the nature through the delicate floral patterns.

Symbolism in painting - It is derived from the Arabic word "to point", which, by nature, depicts the joys and worries of life, friends and foes, good and evil through pattern elements, vivid lines, colors.

The Uzbek national pattern alphabet consists of:

Symbolic meanings of geometric pattern elements:

An equilateral triangle is the beginning of life in an upright position, and the end of life in an inverted position.

An equilateral triangle is a whole, a separation.

The square is the four corners of the world, the palace of heaven, the child of the sun, eternity, light, strength.

A rectangle is confidence.

The rhombus is a woman, a symbol of the mother earth, fertility.

The circle is a symbol of the universe, happiness, the sun, turning people away from evil intentions.

The five-pointed star is the shortness of life, the five-day world.

The semicircle is happiness.

The crescent is an expression of Islam. A symbol of Islam.

The right swastika is eternal movement, growth, ascension.

Left swastika - reverse movement, violation.

The sun is a symbol of life.

Symbolic meanings of Islamic pattern elements:

Almonds - happiness, luck.

The leaf is a spring awakening.

Pepper is a symbol of protection from all kinds of evils and evil eye.

Zirk guli - (Gulsafsar) - peace and longevity.

Pomegranate - goodness, richness, abundance.

Aigul is a symbol of happiness.

Curls are a symbol of rich hair and wealth.

The apple is a symbol of love.

The rod is wealth and prosperity.

Leaves - shedding, spring awakening, Navruz.

Incense is a symbol of protection from the evil eye.

The rose is a symbol of beauty.

Symbolic meanings of birds and animals:

The lion is a symbol of courage and bravery, strength.

The fox is cunning.

The ant is a symbol of wisdom and humility.

Nightingale - loyalty.

Humo is a lucky bird.

The owl is a misfortune.

Fish is a symbol of vigilance.

The mouse is a symbol of the reproduction of domestic animals.

Goat - courage, bravery.

Arrow pigeon - peace.

Reading is beauty, subtlety.

Symbols of colors:

Green is a symbol of mother nature.

Blue is the blue sky.

Red is victory, joy.

Yellow is holiness.

Black color - mourning.

Yellow flower - separation.

Blue is the highest faith.

White is purity, light.

An example is the Kokand Khudoyorkhan Museum. In 1871, Khudoyorkhan built a palace on the floor. This magnificent complex was the seventh khan's palace, and according to the khan's idea, to remind of the power of the ruler of Kokand, it was necessary to surpass the previous palaces in size and decoration.

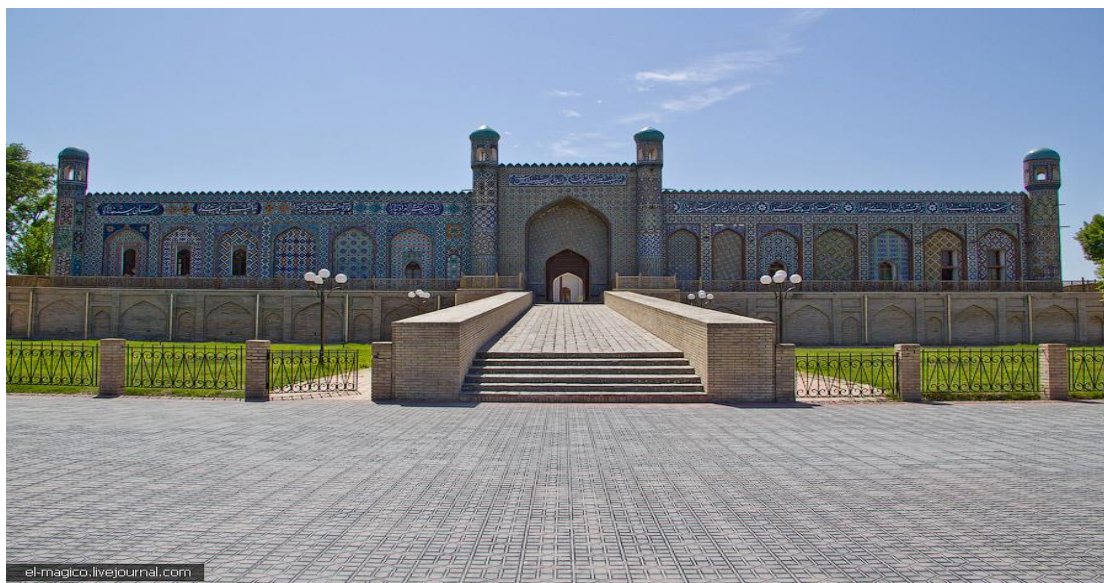


Figure 1. Kokand Khudoyorkhan Museum

On the right side of the palace you can see a ceramic-faced tower decorated with a pattern reminiscent of the colors of Fergana silk. The construction of the palace involved the best masters of the khanate and neighboring estates, led by the most talented architect of Kokand Mir Ubaydullo. It is known that the best craftsmen of Rishtan were engaged in decorating the palace. Rishtan is an ancient ceramic center. Raw and baked bricks, marble, cast-in-place parquet, teeth, wood, tin, various precious stones and other materials were used in the construction of the monument. The main style of the palace is a one-story, arched walls with arches on the plaster walls. The main style plates of Khudoyorkhan Orda, the handicrafts on the roof and the bouquet are skillfully created from the vinegar rivets of the tiles. The main courtyard of the Horde is decorated with rooms, tiles, carved plaster patterns. The masters who created them, with their knowledge and high skill, created such immortal works, and stamped them on the stones, and these engraved patterns still have their charm in the building. Natural and geometric shapes from two sources are mainly used in drawing the pattern. Despite the fact that all the patterns used by folk masters from ancient times are conditional depictions of nature and reality, they have their own rules. These rules are derived from nature. The pattern that a master draws is not just to fill the surface, but to consciously draw a picture of a landscape in accordance with the laws of nature and art. [3] The history of the pattern is extremely ancient. Before the writing came into being, the sketch served as a writing. Painting and painting were separated. The pattern has existed since ancient times in all nations of the

world. In particular, the walls, ceilings and domes of the Khudoyorkhan Museum are decorated with geometric (handicraft) shapes and floral (Islamic) patterns.



Figure 2 Handicraft and Islamic patterns

An Islamic pattern is a composition of a plant-like symbolic pattern made using flowers, leaves, buds, twigs and ropes found in nature. Islamic patterns are the motherland, the beauty of nature is the land of bliss, the wavy Islamic pattern is the unevenness of life, the moon is fifteen light and fifteen dark, they have signs of wisdom. It symbolizes the passing of time, that is, the passing of life. That is why a person encourages to know every minute

Grih (Persian - problem, knot, tangle) - is widely used in intricate handicrafts, architecture and crafts. The base of the pattern consists of triangles, rectangles, squares, circles and arcs. Manually analyzing the grin, drawing, and creating a new settlement requires special preparation and skill. Greeks were soda at the time of creation, and later improved and became more complex. No matter how complicated the complex is, it has its advantages. Any grih is divided into certain recurring parts. The more the distributions are repeated, the more beautiful and attractive they become. Due to this, it is possible to re-decompose a complex herd consisting of some soda grains, to create several soda grains and independent grains, to mix the second grains and create a third type of grains. Depending on the shape, the grihs are named differently. The distribution is based on a 5- and 10-sided star, and a 5- and 10-sided gray curve. A similar pattern can be seen in the Khudoyorkhan Museum.

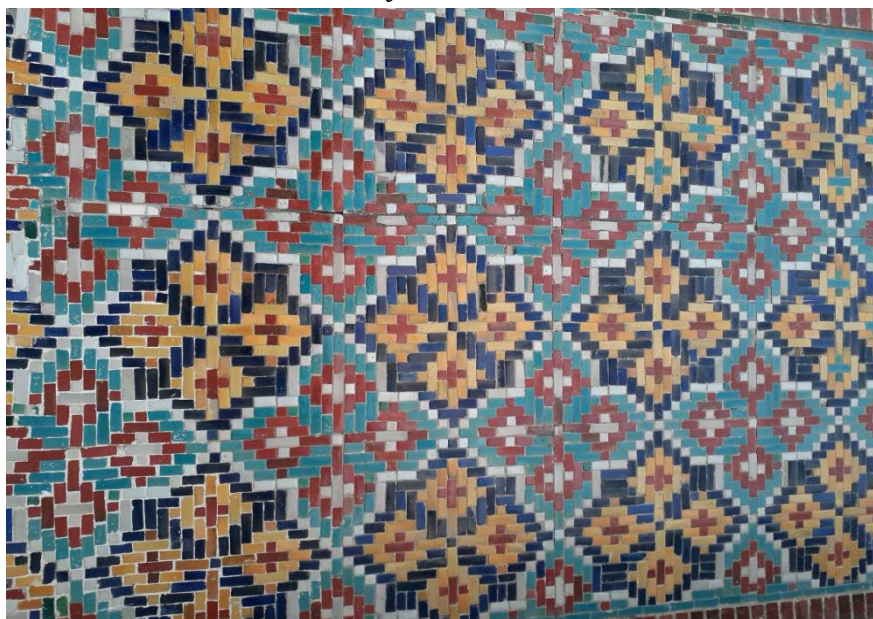


Figure 3. Gray handmade pattern

According to the French writer Hugo, a great exponent of Romanticism, the most important ideas that appeared in the human mind are written in stone, because any great ideas in paper manuscripts can disappear over time, but they are built. The building is another book represented in this stone, which is durable for life. [4]

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