

**CARPENTRY SCHOOLS - APPLIED ART FOUNDATION OF DEVELOPMENT**

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**ANNOTATION**

There are many types of practical art, one of which is coppersmithing and carving. Coppersmithing is the art of making items from copper metal, while carving means giving patterns to those items. As the patterns used in carving art are different in all regions, each region has its own carving schools.

**Keywords:** copper, coppersmithing, engraving, engraving, master, apprentice, school, calligraphy, simkor, mold.

There are many types of practical art, one of them is the art of coppersmithing and engraving. Coppersmithing is the art of making items from copper metal, while carving means giving patterns to those items.

Metalworking tools, i.e. carving tools, are diverse in appearance, shape, and application. The schools of Fergana, Kokan, Tashkent, Bukhara, Karshi, Khorezm, and Samarkand were formed in terms of its uniqueness, ornamentation, and decoration method. Even now, his unique schools are consistently continued by craftsmen based on the "Master-Apprentice" system.

The Bukhara school of carving is based on cross-cutting, and the simplicity and elegance of copper items attracts many people. The patterns of the art objects of this school are slightly larger, and they are distinguished from other schools by the fact that their images depict more architectural monuments.

At the beginning of the 19th and 20th centuries, calligraphic inscriptions were made similar to plant patterns. Representatives of the Bukhara carving school: Shadi Muhammad (18th century), Hakim Bukhari (19th century), Olim Abdusalomov, Gulom Hasanov, Olloyor Yoldoshev (early 20th century), Mukhtar Mukhsinov, Muqaddam Mukarramova, Abdusalam Hamidov, Usta Salim Hamidov (mid 20th century) ) made a great contribution to the development of this art.

The masters of this school decorated the objects with turquoise and glass, the ground of the pattern was painted with colored lacquers, and sometimes the surface of the object was covered with decorations made by the method of molding. From the 20s of the 20th century, craftsmen were organized into artels. At the beginning of the 60s of the last century, artels were abolished, and handicrafts began to be produced in local industrial enterprises. Master carvers - S. Hamidov, M. Mukarramova, A. Hamidov developed the Bukhara school in the style of carving. In 1968, on the initiative of Salimjon Hamidov, the Bukhara Art Carving School was opened for the first time in the republic.

Currently, talented young people are learning the craft at the Bukhara carpentry school, continuing the traditions of great masters. Leading masters of this school: N. Saidov, S. Muhsinov, N. Anisimov, T. Kasimov, Usta Sharif, R. Fathullayev, Sh. G'ulomov, B. Zoirov, J. Gulomov, M. Ma'murov and others have been traveling the world with their copper products, demonstrating the skill and talent of our people.<sup>1</sup>

Khorezm woodcarving school is one of the Uzbek applied art woodcarving styles. One of the oldest and most developed schools of applied arts in Central Asia. Here, since the 16th century, the carving network has become an important part of the copper folk craft. Teapots, pots, glasses, lamps, plates, napkins, umbrellas, buckets, tungs, kumong, jugs, trays, bowls and other various items are made of copper. In the Khorezm engraving school, the methods of copper processing, mainly mold, kandakori, and simkori, are widely used.

Khiva kandakors use the drawing method only in finishing. The decorative patterns are traditional, consisting of vegetal and geometric, and in some cases, animal figures.

From the beginning of the 20th century, the engravers of the Khorezm engraving school painted the ground of the pattern with black or red varnish. Khorezm kandakors widely use Islamic, Madohili, complex Islamic motifs from geometric shapes to Cheton and check patterns. Masters such as Muhammadpano, Khudoybergan Marchonov, Sobirjon, Yusuf and Matpano Khudoyberganov, Matyakub Jonibekov, Hajiniyaz Saidniyozov, Bekjon Yaqubov, Otajon Madrahimov are among the leading representatives of Khorezm carving school.<sup>2</sup>

Ferghana Carving School. Valley schools occupy a special place among the schools of Uzbek applied art. The carpentry schools that appeared in the cities of Ahsikent, Margilon, Namangan, Andijan, Kokan of the valley developed from the 18th century. The reason for this was the import of copper plates from Russia at that time.

The copperware of the Fergana carving school is widely used in classical and Islamic styles. That is, they decorated the surface of the copper products with classical motifs such as Islamic flower garden, Islamic leaf, Islamic madokhil, Islamic double leaf, combining elements of flower, leaf, tanob, band. The patterns consisted of wide and steep, narrow, side-bordered roads.

The designs of the masters of the Ferghana carving school on copper objects are distinguished by their deeper cut and accuracy. Master Musavvir Koshgari, Forikh Holikov, Sabir, Hasanboy, Gulomjon Farikov, Mashrab, Yoldosh Sobirov, Ayshakhan, Yusufjan, Oynisabibi, Sobirabibi, Sharofatkhan, Salikhabibi, Oyimposhsha, master Saidmuhammad, Mulla Rakhmatulla and others contributed to the development of this school.

Kokan Carving School. In the 18th - 19th centuries, the Kokan carving school was formed. The patterns are rich in small details that are a mixture of Islamic and Girih styles.

From the 2nd half of the 19th century, the copper products of the Kokan school of carving were enriched with lace decorations, lines, checkers and other wonderful convex shapes. Ground painting was widely used. By the end of the 19th century, architectural monuments, mythical

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<sup>1</sup>М. Раҳмонова, А. Ҳамроев. “Бухоро хунармандчилиги дурдоналари”. Т.: “Ўзбекистон”, 2019.

<sup>2</sup>Ф. Ҳасанов, А. Эгамбердиев, О.Файзуллаев ва бошқалар. “Ўзбекистон хунармандчилиги ва амалий санъати” энциклопедия 2. Тошкент-2017.

animals and people began to be depicted in the carvings. Copper objects were decorated with carved and carved patterns and images, such as turquoise, turquoise, and coral.

Representatives of the Kokan school of carving made barkash, lali, tea bowls, bowls and other traditional items, decorating them with floral and engraving patterns. During the time of the Khans, more than 400 copper workshops were operating in Kok, and in all of them there were queues of customers for copper vessels. During this period, the Kokan school of carving was formed, and masters such as Otaullo Muhammad Rajab, Mullo Khaliq, Siddiq Otaullayev, Fazil Otaullayev, Lutfulla Fozilov created effectively.

Today, students of Lutfulla Fozilov, Foziljon Obidov, Inomjon Solijonov, Mansurjon Madaliyev, Rustamjon Ulug'bekov, are continuing the age-old traditions of the Kokan carpentry school and raising the level of the art of coppersmithing. With their beautiful and unique items made of copper, they regularly participate in exhibitions organized in the region, republic and foreign countries. In particular, they took part in the International Festival of Craftsmen, organized in Kokand on September 10-15, 2019, with more than a hundred of their works of art, and won the hearts of foreign guests and artists of our country.

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