

ETHNOHUMAN FEATURES OF TRADITIONAL CARPET WEAVING (ON THE EXAMPLE OF JIZZAKH OASIS)

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ABSTRACT

This article reflects the traditions of carpet weaving of the Jizzakh Oasis and the ethnic characteristics in it, as well as the peculiarities of Oasis carpet weaving through scientific literature and field ethnographic data, and describes the local characteristics of Oasis in carpet weaving.

Keywords: Carpet, color polish, sep carpet, wedding carpet, necklace, sheepskin carpet, national carpet, chalk carpet, spruce carpet, velvet carpet, julkhirs carpet.

One of the common types of folk applied decorative art is considered the art of carpet weaving and has a centuries-old national tradition as well as a long history. The word "carpet", like many cultural terms, entered Turkic languages, in particular Uzbek, from Persian, being derived from the Syriac word galima. In turn, Syriac was introduced from ancient Greek.

Carpentry, carpentry, carpet weaving profession-training, the production of carpets and tapestry products has long developed as a traditional home occupation common among women. To date, carpet weaving is a type of artistic craft. Also, carpet weaving as a type of Practical Art is common among nomadic peoples engaged in animal husbandry as a farm occupation or as a traditional home craft.

The carpet has long served to decorate the interior of the house-room, to generate and maintain warm temperatures, to reduce noise and noise. The carpet is mainly laid on the floor, on the mat. Hand-woven carpets are distinguished from woven carpets on a weaving loom by their durability, beauty and uniqueness. In carpet weaving, cotton fibers are used for sheep, goats, camel wool and the base thread of the carpet. On silk-woven carpets, feather threads are obtained from silk, tanda and duck threads from cotton fiber.

The traditional weaving technology of carpets passed from ancestors to generations, has evolved and perfected over the centuries. In terms of the perfection of the technique and pattern of carpet weaving, the subtlety of colors, carpet weaving stands out separately from other types of crafts. In Uzbekistan, there are types of Patty and patless (palos) carpets that are woven (woven-flower), sewn (made-to-sew), painted (printed-flower). Therefore, carpets are also called by local place names, sometimes by the name of the tribes of origin.

When making a woven carpet, initially the flower of the carpet is woven. Woven carpets are also common in Jizzakh oasis like Khiva, Andijan, Urgut, Qarshi and other regions of Uzbekistan. They are also famous for their vegetative and geometric pattern, elegance, abundant use of natural products and solid quality.

A separate flower is sewn into the embroidery carpet, and the printed carpet includes processes in which the flower is painted.

The naming of carpets is also referred to by the place of weaving or the name of the tribe, as we noted above. Turkmen carpets, for example, are mainly geometric patterned, referred to as yovmut, tekin, Beşir carpets. In Uzbekistan, among others, many Iranian, Azerbaijani “Bogali” (Kirman, Tebriz, Ardebil) and Chinese (Uyghur) “anor” (Qoshgar, Khotan) specimens can be found in the Fergana Valley. Because, in local carpeting, interpretation has its own style, which is especially striking to the person that the carpets are filled with dark blue, red, earth Mulberry, dark red, dark and light blue. In addition, the center and edges of the carpets are characterized by sequential paths, motif ornaments, straight and broken lines, sometimes connected with each other, motif ornaments within square-shaped forms, rhombuses, repeated path-lines, the decor of plant-like flowers. Carpets with such an image are called Spoon carpets. In the center of carpets, mainly because the image of medalons, gultuvaks, sponges is filled, it acquires a special character in the Applied Art of Central Asia. Since the Jizzakh Oasis is one of the important centers of ethnomadanic communication, it is also evident in its traditional carpet-making.

It is worth mentioning in its place that due to the commonality and peculiarities in the ethnic characteristics of the Uzbeks, the material culture of the population, the ethnohood nature of their way of life, spread in the western part of the Jizzakh Oasis, V.G.Moshkova studied. In particular, the author associates the traditions of carpet weaving characteristic of voħa Turkmens with the fact that it does not occur in other regions of Central Asia, the natural-climatic conditions of the territory, some ethnohood and ethnolocal features in the way of life of the population. Especially special attention is paid to the fact that the preparation of “Nurota and Forish carpets” of a brown color is a traditional occupation of the long-standing semi-Grazer population of the OASIS, that is, Uzbeks belonging to Turkmen seeds.

By the end of the 20th century, the change in the attitude towards spiritual and material heritage in Uzbekistan began to enter the urf again, reflecting the revival of traditions and the Ancients of decoration and patterns. Especially these changes are even more visible in the years of independence.

In the course of studies, it can be observed that a number of other decorations in the Oasis carpet are expressed in local characteristics. Further, the evidence of our opinion is that the semantic and semiotic expression of these patterns in the carpets of the region under study is reflected in specific ethnolocal and ethnohudic features.

A dedicated to ethnomathanic processes in the Nurota Oasis, adjacent to the territory of the Jizzakh Oasis. The togayev study is also noteworthy, which provides important data in the study of the peculiarities of ethnomadanic processes, mainly in the ethnic composition and location of the inhabitants of the Forish, Gallaorol districts, their economy, material culture. The study is characterized by being ethnographically illuminated. Therefore, it was used in the necessary places.

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Created on the basis of historical, unbiased approaches after the independence of Uzbekistan, it occupies a special place in the coverage of the history of Uzbek people's material and spiritual culture. It summarizes a number of issues related to the history of Uzbek Folk Crafts, in particular, the crafts of the Jizzakh Oasis, analysis of sources collected as a result of historical, archaeological and ethnographic research, as well as opinions on the topic covered in scientific research. Despite the fact that a number of scientific works have been published by historical scientists in recent years with new views and reflections on the history of Uzbek traditional crafts, the history of carpet weaving crafts in the years of independence has not been comprehensively covered ethnologically. In addition, the art critic olima E.Gyul cites valuable information in his research on the history of the origin of carpets, their ornaments and aspects of preservation in known museums around the world . E. In Gyul's book "featherless carpets and their types in Uzbekistan", the data on the technologies of their weaving of featherless carpets are also characteristic of the Jizzakh Oasis.

In the population of the mountain and mountain regions of the Jizzakh Oasis, crafts have long been an auxiliary field for agriculture and livestock. In the existing markets in the territories of the Jizzakh Oasis, several varieties of wool and twine products made at home by local residents, especially Velvet and Zomin Kyrgyz, were considered very sought-after in local and foreign markets. In particular, those woven by them, such as hornjamo, khurjun, carpet, palos, felt, bag and rope, and chakmon, were taken out and sold to markets . Just as this tapestry is also a practical type of carpet, examples of which have been used mainly as an ornament to the interior of the house, the types of carpets have reached us for centuries. This is a large role of carpet samples among the inhabitants of the Jizzakh Oasis, the reason for which is the main factor in the settlement of the population in the mountainous districts. There are various examples of carpet weaving in the Velvet, Zomin, Forish and Gallaorol districts of the mountain and mountain districts, and sheep and goat wool is highly valued for the fact that the nomadic livestock population lives. A number of household carpentry items are also mainly woven from pet wool products. The most unique, perfectly handmade products of the livestock population living in this region are considered rugs.

Since carpeting has developed somewhat better in the Jizzakh oasis from the ratio to other oases, hand-made carpets are still common in every household today. It is worth mentioning that the Centers of carpentry that developed in the Oasis reflected local and ethnic characteristics through the making of carpets of distinctive appearance. This has led to the integration of the traditions of the material culture of the various ethnic groups living in the Oasis.

Hand-woven carpets in the Oasis are divided into three groups, depending on the size:

- 1) carpets up to 3 m kv;
- 2) carpets from 3 m kv to 6 m kv;

3) carpets from 6 m kv and older are divided.

A study of the carpet-making of the Voha population shows that there are similar aspects among the decorative elements of the grass and nomadic peoples. Hand-woven carpet items or products help to identify more cultural interactions, traditions, common ethnic roots, and aesthetic laws that have formed in this region over the centuries.

The carpet of the Jizzakh Oasis is diverse, and to this day, the simplest-looking examples of the carpets of the people of the oasis with a complex state have arrived and survived. For example, it is noted that the village of Coldbulak of The Velvet district has very ancient types of Craftsman women Oasis carpets, and there are more than 10 types of them that have survived to this day. Carpets such as Holi, Star, narpech, armpit, Khan carpet, rugs, maschitgilam, sepgilam, joynamoz carpet, chalk carpet, crib carpet, partiret (portrait) carpet, silk carpet and horse bear are all called big pat carpets, and are considered very valuable by the owners of each household. These carpets also have oasis-specific local names and features, which include:

1. A hollow carpet is a patchwork carpet woven to a very large size. Among the inhabitants of the OASIS, the Khan is called a carpet, and the hand is also called a carpet. In ancient times, the carpet was only ordered and woven by the wealthy. The width of the carpet was 3 meters, and the length was 5.5-6 meters. It can now be observed that some of the rooms of the Oasis are preserved as heritage;

2. A star carpet is a large type of carpet with a star pattern, and may have been reduced to a carpet in the symbolic sense of humanity's quest for heights;

3. Naprech was considered a carpet – a bag of carpets. However, although it is a carpet product itself, being large in size, it belongs to the types of carpets;

4. Bashtiq carpet (in voha Kyrgyz), Kap (in voha Uzbeks) is a rug in which products used for household use are put into small luxuries. This rug is considered a rugs item, it is mainly hung on the walls and is also made for girls as a sep;

5. Carpet khurjun-a feather rug or rugs item placed on a horse;

6. Mosque carpet-a carpet woven for the elderly to pray to the mosque and donate to the mosque;

7. Sep carpet-one of the incredibly elegant beautiful and large carpet types, woven for girls ' Sepia in Oasis;

8. Joynomoz carpet-a kind of colorful prayer rug with a small volume;

9. A gravel carpet-a carpet or a bed that basically goes to the threshold, carrying a 1 meter wide, a 0.5 meter tall dust-Dome;

10. A crib rug is a type of special rug with a height of 1.5 meters and a width of 1 meter, which is placed under a girl when she takes a crib to her child, and this is also a characteristic feature of an oasis. Because it is also distinguished by the fact that it does not occur in other places;

11. Portrait carpet is a carpet with a human image attached to the wall, which is now characteristic of almost all carpet-making centers of Uzbekistan. Especially in the oasis of Khorezm, a lot of different volumes, colors and looks of such portrait carpets are woven, and also released for sale abroad;

12. Silk carpet-this carpet is an elegant carpet that is now incredibly popular;

13. A bear carpet for a horse is a bear carpet 1 meter or 80-90 cm long, 15-17 cm wide, worn on a horse in our people.

In its place, it is worth noting that, despite the fact that the size of the decorative carpet, bashtiq carpet, chalk carpet, cradle carpet and horse-bear carpets among the population is small in size, the appreciation by the population acquires a local and ethnic character characteristic of the Oasis.

In conclusion, it can be said that during the years of independence, in order to support National Crafts in the Republic, a number of measures were developed by the government and its legal framework was created. Therefore, initially, attention was paid to the activities of artisan Masters in order to raise the development of traditional crafts to new stages. In the transition to the state policy and market economy of the country, such activities as the employment of domestic opportunities, employment of the population, restoration of cultural heritage made it widely possible to develop the industry.

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