

“CARPETS FOR CENTURIES”

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Abstract: In this article, a systematic analysis of how ancient carpets were woven for the next generation, that is, for the youth of our country.. Carpet weaving. What is used for carpet weaving, what equipment is needed for carpet weaving is reflected in my article.

Key words: Archaeological excavations, Savoneri ideology, herbal equipment, Caucasian carpets, Taka yovmit, Ganja, Shirvan, Baku.

Enter: Carpet weaving is a profession of carpet weaving, a field of artistic crafts. Widespread among nomadic tribes engaged in animal husbandry since ancient times. It is made only from plant fiber (cotton, flax, jute) and wool (sheep, goat, camel hair). For carpet weaving, sheared wool is washed and cleaned, combed with iron combs, and yarn is spun from the combed wool. Threads are dyed with various natural dyes. Therefore, the color of the carpet does not change and does not lose its quality. Currently, it is also woven from artificial fibers.

The carpet is woven on horizontal (horizontal) and vertical (vertical) looms. In places where carpets are developed, looms are more perfected, and types with wide spindles (bobbins) are created, where several weavers sit side by side and weave at the same time. The master carpet weaver weaves the pattern from memory or from a copy.

Depending on the method of weaving, there are different types of carpets with and without feathers.

Hand-woven carpets are widely developed in Central Asia, especially in Turkmenistan. Weaving carpets by hand is extremely hard work, requires diligence, taste and skill from the weaver. Weaving feather rugs is particularly difficult. A hand-woven carpet feather, pattern embodiment, is created by weaving bands of colored threads on the base thread, the end of the knot is pulled out to the surface side of the fabric and trimmed flat, after each row, a special iron comb is passed through it and fixed to the previous one.

The finished carpet is washed using special chemicals. Carpets are made in different sizes. Only after the 30s of the 20th century, enterprises with special feather tying machines appeared (including the "Mehnat Guli" artel in Andijan). Iranian, Turkish, Turkmen and Azerbaijani carpets, which differ from each other by the place of manufacture, pattern embodiment, quality (thickness, length of the feather), color solution, have been famous since ancient times.

It is difficult to say exactly when the carpet appeared, because wool is not durable, and ancient carpets have not been preserved. The oldest carpet dates back to the 6th-5th centuries BC and was found in the Altai Mountains, well preserved because it was in the permafrost. According to scientists, it was made by the Persians or Central Asian tribes of the Achaemenid period (size 1.8x2 m; pattern embodiment: geometric shapes are decorated with lotus flowers, wide borders have images of horsemen, stags, and griffons).

Ancient and early medieval carpet information is preserved in written sources. During the Seljuk period, carpets ("konya", from the name of the place where they were found) were made in large numbers and exported to Egypt, India, and China.

In the Middle Ages, carpets were developed in three directions - among nomadic and semi-nomadic pastoral tribes, among settled (rural or urban) populations, and in palace workshops. Researchers have shown Iranian, Transcaucasian, and Central Asian carpets separately.

Palace (Iranian) carpets from the 16th century are well preserved. These carpets ("Orange", "Shah Abbas", "Garden", "Hunting", etc.) are rare examples of applied art. They are woven based on the drawings of miniature masters - painters. Carpets developed in Turkey, India during the Baburi period ("Mongol", "Agra" and other carpets), Egypt, Syria, Caucasus.

In the 18th and 18th centuries, carpets were widely distributed not only in the palaces, but among the people in Transcaucasia and Central Asia. Carpets of Transcaucasia, whose main centers are Kazakhstan, Ganja, Shirvan, Baku, Nakhichevan, with their colorful appearance, execution method and artistic aspect, carpets of Turkmenistan ("Salor", "Sariq", "Taka Yovmut", "Bashir", etc.) it is distinguished by its depth, geometric flowers and extreme ripeness.

Flemish, French, German wallpaper has a special place in Western European carpets since the 16th century. From the XVII-XVIII centuries, the production of feather carpets (in the Savoneri manufactory, founded in Paris in 1624) began, and later the production of feather carpets was started in England and Spain. Since the 18th century, when carpets began to be produced in factories, their quality decreased sharply. From the middle of the 20th century, attempts to restore the carpet in artistic crafts

have been effective. Along with the feathered carpets of Poland, Bulgaria, Romania, and Yugoslavia, non-feathered carpets also began to be produced.

Carpets have been developed for a very long time in Central Asia, especially in Uzbekistan (a sample of a carpet dating back to the 1st millennium BC was found during archaeological excavations in Khorezm). Carpets were mostly made by women, and patterns (flowers) (Islamic, gyrih, animal shapes, images of various objects, clan marks, etc.) were kept in memory.

Tiger and camel prints, apple blossom, grape rust, camel neck, shield, plants are represented in the decorations, especially the image of an animal horn is common. The firmness of the sculpture, the central area surrounded by a patterned border (except for striped patterns) are typical for Central Asian carpets, the clarity of the pattern, the beauty, and the harmony of colors increase their artistic value.



The main color is red and its 2-3 shades, and secondary colors are blue, black, white, and yellow. An expressive image is created by the skillful use of colors. Color and attractiveness is achieved by painting parts of the same pattern in different ways.

Carpets of Andijan, Samarkand, otov equipment woven by Karakalpaks are skillfully made artistically. The pile of Andijan carpets is short, thick and soft. Samarkand's colorful long-feathered julkhirs ("bear skin") carpet is distinguished by its uniqueness.



By the 20th century, carpets developed in their own way, carpet weaving developed in carpet centers, artels were formed and folk craftsmen were attracted to them (carpet weaving artel in the village of Oyim, Andijan region), high-quality carpets with the same pattern, as well as small household items were woven in them. . From the second half of the 1930s, there were attempts to create samples of thematic and pictorial carpets.

In the carpet centers, Caucasian carpets, somewhat simplified carpets similar to traditional Turkmen carpets were produced, only the Samarkand carpet (zulkhirs) kept its traditional style and color. In the 1940s and 1950s, carpet centers (Samarkand, Kitab, 1946; Khiva, Andijan, Termiz, 1947; Shahrissabz, 1949; Khojayli, 1954) were established, local masters trained apprentices, and ancient traditional patterns were restored. Successes were achieved as a result of cooperation between artists and craftsmen. The first new copy of the Khorezm carpet and its characteristic turquoise ground was created using the traditions of practical and majestic art .

At the end of the 60s, small artels were united and new carpet enterprises were established, skilled masters began to work in these enterprises. In factories in Almalyk, Samarkand, Khiva, Forish, Shofirkon and other places, elegant carpets with traditional patterns and creatively enriched artistically are being prepared.



Currently, the carpet is developed in the Fergana Valley, Kashkadarya, Surkhandarya, Syrdarya regions, Karakalpakstan. Samarkand, Urgut, Ko'kan and Khorezm are also carpet centers. Traditional

carpets are developing as a type of handicraft (home-woven). Silk carpets of Samarkand and Bukhara are also spreading widely. "Usto" association and "Hunarmand" association make a significant contribution to the development of traditional carpets.



In Khorezm, carpet weaving was considered one of the most important branches of textile industry that existed for many years. As a result of archaeological finds in our country. avv. It has been confirmed that carpets from the 1st millennium have been found.

Carpets are mainly made of plant fiber (cotton, flax, jute) and wool (sheep, camel) and silk. The carpet is made by weaving, embroidery and printing methods. For carpet weaving, sheared wool is washed and cleaned, combed in iron combs, and yarn is spun from it. Threads are dyed with various natural dyes. Dyes are made from plants. Therefore, carpets do not change color and do not lose their quality.

At first, carpets were woven by hand, later on special looms. According to the weaving method, it is divided into types with and without feathers.

Weaving carpets by hand is a very laborious work. It takes 20-25 days to weave 1 square meter of feather carpet. There are short pile (3-7mm) and long pile (8-17mm) pile carpets.

A carpet weaver needs to tie 600-1030 knots on 1 sq.m.

Carpets come in three sizes: small (up to 3 sq.m), medium (from 3 sq.m to 6 sq.m) and large (over 6 sq.m).

An old-style silk carpet weaving workshop is operating in the Yaqubboy Khoja Madrasa located in the territory of the "Ichonkala" State Museum-Reserve. In this place, in the departments of ethnography and folk art of the State Museum of History and Culture of Navoi region, there are beautiful woolen carpets, felt carpets, khorjins and olacha carpets, carpet combs of different patterns woven by hand. , rugs, and wheels are being preserved. Our young people are looking at these carpets in the exposition halls.

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