

## THE INFLUENCE OF CARPET WEAVING ON ETHNOCULTURAL PROCESSES

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**Annotation :** Information about the history and development of the art of carpet weaving on the territory of Uzbekistan.

**Keywords:** tissue carpet, printed carpet slip carpet.

**Аннотатсия :** Ўзбекистон худудида гилам тўқиш сан'ати тарихи ва ривожланиш тарихи ҳақида маълумот берилган

**Калит сўзлар:** Тўқима гилам, босма гилам Қохма гилам

**Аннотация:** Информация об истории и развитии искусства ковроткачества на территории Узбекистана

**Ключевые слова:** тканевый ковер, набивной ковер, скользящий ковер.

One of the most widespread types of folk applied decorative art is the art of carpet weaving, which has a centuries-old national tradition and a long history. The word "carpet", like many cultural terms, came to Turkic languages, in particular to the Uzbek language, from Persian (Persian - "kilim" or "kilim"), and is derived from the Syriac word galima (глима). In turn, it came to Syriac from ancient Greek (Greek - kalymma (κάλυμμα) "cover", kalýptō (καλύπτω) - "to cover") . [ 3. 130]

Carpet weaving, carpet making, carpet weaving profession, carpet and carpet product production have developed as a traditional household occupation widespread among women since ancient times. Today, carpet weaving is considered a type of artistic craft. Also, carpet weaving, as a type of applied art, is widespread among nomadic peoples engaged in livestock breeding as an economic activity or traditional household craft.

Carpets have long served to decorate the interior of homes, create and maintain a warm temperature, and reduce noise. Carpets are mainly laid on the floor, on a mat. Hand-woven carpets are distinguished from carpets woven on a loom by their durability, beauty, and uniqueness. In carpet weaving, sheep, goat, and camel wool are used, and cotton fibers are used for the main yarn of the carpet. In silk carpets, the hair threads are made of silk, and the warp and weft threads are made of cotton fiber .[ 5.90]

The traditional technology of carpet weaving has been passed down from generation to generation, developing and improving over the centuries. Carpet weaving is distinguished from other types of crafts by the perfection of the carpet weaving technique and pattern, and the subtlety of colors. In Uzbekistan, there are woven ( tokuma -guli), sewn ( tikma -tayyor), and printed ( basma -guli) types of carpets <sup>1</sup>. Therefore, carpets are also called by the names of local places, sometimes by the names of the tribes from which they originated.

woven carpets, the carpet's flower is first woven. Like Khiva, Andijan, Urgut, Karshi, and other regions of Uzbekistan, woven carpets are also common in the Jizzakh oasis. They are famous for their floral and geometric patterns, their simplicity, the extensive use of natural products, and their durable quality.

an embroidered carpet and a printed carpet involves the process of dyeing and printing the flower.

To weave pileless carpets, the thread is beaten with a special wooden stick called a “sword”. It is mainly important to bring the thread to the surface. [ 4.125] To weave pile carpets, the method used for pileless carpets is used, first weaving a few rows, in the same way as for pileless carpets. It is mainly observed on all sides of the edge of the carpet. Between them, the pile, the thick part, is embedded. To prevent the carpet from unraveling, master carpet weavers fasten a special narrow part at the edge of the carpet . This method varies in different regions. It should be noted that the strength of the carpet also depends on this.

After cutting (from the loom) in both parts of the carpet, a certain amount of thread is left. They are also tied together and sewn around both sides. The structure and images of the carpet are also different. In many cases, the alternation of the images of the carpet is very similar to each other. They can be distinguished only by the weaving method. Sometimes even experts in the field are mistaken in this regard. In determining it, it can be distinguished first of all by the knots (knots), the middle thread through which it is passed, the cells on the sides, and the ties that ensure that the pile does not break. However, this also causes a lot of uncertainty. Because in all old-style carpets of ancient times, the weaving process is the same. This is especially noticeable in Turkmen carpets. For example, the cases of weaving and sewing in the Salor and Sarguk tribes of Turkmens are almost no different from each other. [ 1. 60]

In order for carpets to sell well in the market, they must be of good quality and have a beautiful appearance. Therefore, after the carpet weavers took the finished carpets off the loom, they would re-process them. To do this, the carpet weavers would select the wool based on its luster, the way the last edges of the threads were tied in a knot, and the amount (thickness) of the pile. In order for the carpets to be woven in this condition and ready for sale, the carpet weavers would first wash the left side of the carpet with soil. Therefore, the pile part of the carpet would be shiny, and the craftsmen would also use fire to remove the excess threads from the carpet. This risky work also required great care and skill from the carpet weavers and was considered a local feature of the oasis. [2.60]

Weaving of pileless carpets, both wide and narrow, is carried out in two different ways. The beauty and strength of the carpets depend on the softness of the threads and good, high-quality dyeing. The stiffness of the threads causes the carpet to be of poor quality, especially when this condition is felt on the outside of the carpet. Therefore, carpet weavers use white or well-dyed threads in this process.

Kakhma carpets include terma and ghajari carpets. These fabrics are made with thin, long stripes. Each thin strip has 7-8 different large and small stripes of different colors, and these carpets (one carpet) are of the same color (in most cases).

The carpet, which comes out of a long, thin loom, is cut into several pieces and sewn together with the sides. During the cutting process, it is cut according to the width of the carpet and the width of the house. Various products can be made from pileless carpets. From it , you can make bags, large bags, foot mats (mats) and prayer rugs (prayer rugs) . This is widely used among Uzbeks and Tajiks.

In covering the carpet weaving of the Surkhan oasis, including the theoretical aspects and transformation of the studied topic, a number of other important features can be highlighted, such as the ethnic composition of the population, history, lifestyle, economic and natural factors: a) the presence of local natural and geographical conditions - animal husbandry has long been the main branch of the national economy. The specific features of subsistence farming are

based on the production of various household items that meet the interests of this form of farming, and there was a need for this. The climatic conditions of the mountainous oasis regions, the livestock breeding of the population living here allowed them to produce a sufficient number of various products for the economy . This, in turn, led to the development of felt and carpet weaving; .[4.90]

b) the abundance of local natural dyes - spring water, alumina quartz, iron sulfate, liquid yogurt, cattle urine - served as the basis for the development of local natural dye production technology by the population, and their availability in sufficient quantities, as well as excellent quality, stability, color brightness and variety, formed the uniqueness of the colors of Surkhan carpets and contributed to the development of the carpet industry in the oasis; .[2.120]

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