



Practical Decorative Art Of Surkhan Oasis Residents

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ABSTRACT

The inhabitants of the oasis have always paid great attention to practical decorative arts. Zaroutsoi rock paintings and their diversity continue to amaze people. Art examples embodying the direct connection between material and spiritual culture, artistic monuments created from ancient times to the present are considered the product of the creative outlook of the people who lived in the oasis.

Keywords:

Material and spiritual culture, decorative arts, carved beams in the Murchbabo mosque, pottery, embroidery.

Introduction.

Beautiful carvings made of ganch, wood and marble, which have been preserved from generation to generation, jewelry, engraving and copperware, patterned ceramic dishes, colorful textiles and embroidery products are considered to be bright examples of practical decorative art of the oasis. Applied decorative art has been formed as a component of the daily life of the inhabitants of the oasis and embodies specific local characteristics. One of the important directions of practical decorative art of the residents of the oasis is hankhkor. The examples of carving art depicted on the Ayritom frieze testify to the rapid development of carving in the oasis since ancient times. There are styles such as large carving, deep carving, flat carving, scratch-drawing decorative chain in the carving of oasis ganch.

Materials and Methods.

In the years of independence, a new era of studying Uzbek applied decorative art began. During this period, a number of noteworthy dissertation studies on the study of the

ethnolocal characteristics of Uzbek applied decorative art were carried out. In particular, K. Jumaev (Bukhara), Z. Nosirova (Surkhondarya and Kashkadarya), and Sh. Abdullaeva defended dissertations devoted to the study of the specific characteristics of schools of applied decorative arts in Uzbekistan.

The works of art historians such as A. Khakimov, E. Gyul, K. Oqilova and R. Fatkhullaev, worth mentioning, contain valuable information about Uzbek applied decorative art. The value of these works for our research is that they contain some information about Ferghana embroidery. Various aspects of Uzbek applied decorative art are covered in monographs, pamphlets and articles written by researchers such as S. Bulatov, S. Davlatova, and M. Orovov. In the years of independence, researchers published a number of works on the study of Uzbek hats and hat making in general. It is worth pointing out the works of I. Bogoslovskaya and A. Levtaeva, N. Sodikova and Yu. A. Gaybullaeva, as well as K. Tursunalev, dedicated to this issue. These works contain valuable information about the

embroidered caps of the peoples of the Fergana Valley.

Results and discussion.

In the 12th century, a new style of carving appeared in the tombs of Termiz. The traditional ornament used in architecture is geometric and vegetal, and in all areas of decorative arts, vegetal ornamentation prevails, but it is always used together with geometric patterns. Wood carving has also been developed in the oasis since ancient times. Embossed woodcarving patterns were used in household items and architecture, especially doors, gates, beams, pillars, ottomans, boxes, pencil cases, saddles, and hakozyos. Wooden carvings from the early Middle Ages were found and studied in the Yumaloqtepa monument of the oasis. Oasis craftsmen looked at wood as a valuable material and tried to use it on a large scale. The carved columns in the Murchbabo Jome Mosque in Termiz and the columns installed in the Juma Mosque of Sayrob testify to the high level of wood carving in the oasis. Chests, boxes, cribs, doors and shelves decorated with wood carvings added special charm to the homes of the oasis residents. Craftsmen used only patterned carving to decorate household items, furniture and musical instruments. The carving pattern with seamless point carving brackets is done by wood carving. Such patterns decorated boxes for kitchen utensils, chests, cradles and other household items. Wood carvers mainly used wood of walnut, apricot, larch, spruce, poplar and maple trees. One of the most common types of applied decorative arts in the oasis is painting. Usually, this industry is of two types: plaster wall painting and woodwork painting. Early medieval wall paintings in the Tovka fortress located in Bolaliktepa and Sherabad districts are an example of the first type of painting. Finally, rich, meaningful and exquisite patterns decorated residences, public buildings, household items, dishes and musical instruments. Columns, doors, shelves and roofs of houses in cities and villages inhabited by sedentary people are decorated with various patterns. Various carpets, shelves and rugs, gilts, various embroidery and sozanas in the homes of the residents of the oasis testify to the delicate taste of the residents of the oasis. Stone

carving or stone carving is one of the important types of traditional painting. In the Fayoztepa, Ayritom, and Karatepa monuments of the first centuries AD, kharsangstone and marble were widely used for decoration. In particular, the marble slab placed on the tomb of Al-Hakim al-Tirmizi is considered a unique example of stone carving not only in the region, but also in the entire Eastern world. The colorful tiles used in construction and various artistically significant household items are products of the pottery industry. This ancient practical art of the inhabitants of the oasis, with its rich traditions, delicate patterns, elegant decorations of dishes used in everyday life, attracts one's attention involuntarily. Sherabad potters decorated their pottery with green, yellow, reddish and sometimes blue colors on a red-brown and orange background. In the oasis pottery, objects were patterned using yellow-red color, ball-leaf patterns. In addition, patterns such as anorgul, ram's horn, gultokhoroz, sanama, zanjira, amulet, pepper, gozanak, tea dish, leaf, four-leaf clover were also used to decorate ceramics. Carving is another type of practical decorative art of the residents of the oasis. Engraving is a profession of carving or embossing patterns on art objects made of metal. The craft of carving in the oasis began to take shape in the middle of the 1st millennium BC. In the Middle Ages, kandokory was very developed in the oasis. Among the 300 kg of metal objects found in the 11th century Budrach monument, there are also mortars, jugs and candlesticks, some of which have patterns based on engraving. Coppersmithing is one of the decorative arts professions. Oasis coppersmiths made various tableware and household items from yellow and red copper. The difference between coppersmithing and other metalworking professions is that copper is not tempered, that is, it is worked in a cold state. Coppersmiths heat deep copper vessels only when they are glued together. Usually, the work of coppersmiths is divided into two: making and decorating. Patterns in the Madokhil, Islimi and Nomoyan styles were used to design the copper vessels. Coppersmiths made copper pots, cups, copper teapots, copper bowls, copper plates, copper barkash, copper sunshades, copper jugs, copper

plates, and copper pipes, and engraved patterns on their exteriors. Examples of such patterns include islimi, arabi, islimi afghani, islimi bodombargi, kuram, bodomcha, chorbota, oynakshi, and tolbargi patterns.

Another branch of artistic crafts is jewelry. Master jewelers made a lot of jewelry from copper, silver and gold. Such jewelry is decorated with various patterns and precious stones. Oasis jewelers made many types of ornaments to be worn on the headdress, forehead, hair, ears, nose, neck, chest, wrists, fingers and decorated them with various patterns. Another important branch of applied art of the residents of the oasis is artistic weaving and embroidery. The embroidery of the people of the oasis includes: sozanas, palaks, zardevols, barposh or boghjoma designed on top of the blankets attached to the chest, sandal covers that are closed over sandals, pillowcases-balinposh and lolabolis.

In addition, satchels, backpacks, tea bags, glass bags, salt bags, bags, towels, handkerchiefs are also decorated with embroidery. Boysun flower hats are also embroidered. The jiyaks and chiros on the clothes of the residents of the oasis are also decorated with embroidery.

In some cases, silk fabrics were also used as a basis for embroidery. Natural dyes are often used for dyeing threads made of cotton and silk threads. In the pattern style of oasis embroidery, mainly plant and geometric patterns, sometimes birds and animals are also used.

Sozanas are beautiful canvases that express the concepts of the universe, nature, happiness and love. The world in the imagination of the oasis masters is reflected on the level of the sozanas. Sozanas ranged from 1.5 to 2 meters in size and 2 to 4 meters in length. All the sozanas are surrounded by wide borders with curly patterns called "mehrabgul". The outer edges are decorated with wavy patterns called "oba" (water). The main square has a flower-shaped decoration. In the center are large circles representing mainly the moon and the sun. The number of these circles will be from 1 to 8. The reflected planets are called moons. But the planets are divided into big moon, crescent moon and small moon. In the center of the

planets, a petal is lowered, which forms its base. It is surrounded by several colorful petals. Among the planets are placed various stylized patterns of "almond", "lily" flowers, plants, and sometimes swallows and nightingales perched on branches.

Zardevors are friezes woven for hanging on the wall. The patterns of the ornaments decorating the upper part of the transverse and longitudinal walls of the room often repeat the pattern of the sozanas. The transverse bands of Zardevors ranged from 2 to 3-4 meters, and the longitudinal bands from 3 to 4-6 meters. Its width is 50-90 cm. Zardevors also decorated felt grasses.

Carpet weaving is one of the important types of applied decorative arts. Sheep wool or cotton threads are used to make carpets. Spring wool is mainly used for making carpets. Because spring wool is longer and softer. Felt is printed from autumn wool. Because autumn wool is stronger. A lot of woolless carpets are woven in the oasis. Such types of carpets are called tufted carpets. The carpet loom is built on the ground as a tarnovoi. Rugs are made of striped colors and are woven lengthwise. Then they are cut and joined together by "stitching". There are many types of carpets such as "chimchiqi", "korchimchiqi", "bibishak", "silk", "gajari". Carpets can have up to 10 throne lines. The top and bottom sides of tufted carpets are the same. The type of carpet, which is woven with a complex weaving technique, is called a terma carpet or a pile carpet. Bald carpets can be woven by two or three people at a time. There are types of bald carpets such as "Rain Raisin", "Imam Sultani", "Terma", "Camel Neck", "Kol Solde", "Aq Enli". Napramach and bozhomas also play an important role in the artistic decoration of the inhabitants of the oasis. The pattern of napramachs is two large medallions in the shape of an octagon or rectangle on the feathered front, with a background of sharp rhombuses or X-shaped shapes. Napramachs are woven chests that they used to store various items. Oasis carpeting includes door bags, spoon bags, bozhoma (textile cloth that wraps household items), khurjun, tablecloths, rug covers.

Neckties are often made of ready-made fabric and embroidered with thread and silk threads. Boghjomas are mainly decorated with horn-shaped, diamond-shaped, and step-shaped gajak patterns. Felt is a carpet woven from wool and used for various purposes. In particular, felting, which was used as a carpet on the ground, as a blanket for grass, as a cover for harnesses and horse saddles, and sometimes as clothing, is characteristic of nomadic peoples. The first remains of felt were found in Poziryk fortress in Altai. The technology of felt production is very simple and has not changed over the centuries. There are 2 types of felt according to the production method. The first are simple felts without flowers. The second one is floral felts, Floral felts are also called takiyamat or taki felt. In the oasis, many types of felt, such as "tug'donagul", "taqirgul", "tugma baqa", "gajakgul", "gultaylama", "qirkdonagul", "shakhmola", "qirdongul", "altidogul" were made. In the practical decorative art of the people of the oasis, the art of dry cleaning also occupies an important place. Blankets and pillows are made from scraps of fabric and stitched together to create wonderful shapes. In the oasis, the types of kurok, such as "turnakurok", "apple", "knife tip", and "qirkokoz" are common. In the practical decorative art of the inhabitants of the oasis, glass bags are also included. Glass bags are mainly used to decorate the walls of houses and gardens. Mirror bags are sewn with fringe, embroidery and fringe.

Conclusion.

In general, the wonderful monuments of practical art created by the natural talent and hard work of the people of the oasis can be said to be a great contribution to the world culture.

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