



The importance of learning carpet making in folk crafts

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ABSTRACT

In this article, information about the importance of studying carpet weaving in folk crafts is covered.

Keywords:

Carpet Weaving ,Folk Crafts

About the importance of folk crafts and its improvement and development, our president Sh. Mirziyoyev's decree No. PF-5242 dated November 17, 2017 "On further development of handicrafts and comprehensive support of artisans" is an important event. In particular, it is stated in this decree, "A necessary condition for teaching and training young people in the skills of masters of folk art is to provide practical assistance in creating conditions for the Republic of Karakalpakstan's Council of Ministers, governors of regions, cities and districts, and republican ministers and agencies." should be considered as the most important task".

National crafts are one of the most ancient and important types of our material culture and are combined with many fields of visual and practical art. One of our ancient handicrafts is carpet making - like carpet weaving, the field of artistic crafts has been widespread among nomadic tribes engaged in animal husbandry since ancient times.

Today, our youth learn the secrets of crafts and preserve our precious heritage from our mothers to pass them on to future generations. They study creativity, aesthetic education, folk secrets, dagger and dagger. However, the design of skullcap patterns requires a lot of patience.

By studying carpet making, students develop the following skills and qualifications:

1. Choosing a thread color for the carpet.
2. Calendering of finished threads.
3. To weave a carpet based on selected patterns.
4. Choosing colors for sewing patterns.
5. Learning the importance of using natural threads in sewing patterns.
6. Choosing decorations (bumps, beads) for the finished carpet.

In general, handicrafts are developing in every aspect of our country, and each of them has its own characteristics. In addition, the responsibility of preserving, improving and continuing our heritage, which is passed down from generation to generation, remains one of the most urgent and important issues today.

It is made only from plants (cotton, flax, wool fiber, wool (sheep, goat, camel hair). For carpet weaving, sheared wool is washed and cleaned, combed with iron combs, combed wool is spun into kalava yarn. 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. Carpet weaving, carpet making and practical art are handicrafts that have been

passed down from generation to generation over the years. In developed areas, carpet-making is more perfected, and types with wide spindles (bobbins) are created that several weavers can sit next to each other and weave at the same time. A hand-woven carpet feather, the embodiment of the pattern, is cut flat from colored threads on the base thread, pulling out the knot end on the surface side of the maot, and after each row, a thin thread is passed through a special stick and fixed to the previous one. The finished carpet is washed using special chemicals. The carpet is made in different sizes.

After the 30s of the 20th century, enterprises with special looms for tying feathers appeared (including the "Mehnatguli" artel in Andijan). Different Iranian, Turkish, Turkmen and Azerbaijani carpets have been famous since ancient times. It is difficult to say exactly when the carpet appeared, because the carpets were not kept in ancient times because the wool was unbearable. It differs in ripeness, clear red-blue, chloride. Samarkand carpets have a trund in the center of the short pile, and separate patterns are worked on the edges. A trund pattern known as a shield is used a lot. Carpets are framed and aesthetically beautiful.

Types of carpets in terms of their function, carpets are floor coverings. In the period of craftsmanship, the carpet is used as a wall decoration, as a wall and as a door. Although the need for carpets is weaker than the need for fabric, in many countries, carpets, which have been woven since ancient times, are well developed. There are woven, embroidered and printed types of carpet.

A carpet flower is woven on a woven carpet. Carpets with and without feathers are woven in Uzbekistan. An embroidered carpet is a carpet with a flower stitched on a finished product, a printed carpet is a carpet with a flower printed on it.

Woven carpets are made in Khiva, Andijan, Urgut, Karshi and other places. In the Surkhandarya oasis, carpets are mainly woven by laying them on the ground. The most common types of carpets are moon carpet, sparrow-flowered carpet, bald carpet, and tufted carpet. Flowers are picked on the

threads formed by picking different kalava threads, dyed in different colors, on the installed pole. It takes 4-5 days to weave one carpet. The finished carpet is cut from the pile and cut to size. The cut carpet is sewn together. This is how a carpet is created. In order for carpets to serve for many years, it should be protected from various weather conditions and harmful insects.

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