

The Role of Carpet Weaving in the Study of Handicrafts

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Abstract: This article develops methods for making carpets, one of the most ancient and important types of national handicrafts in our material culture.

Keywords: Folk crafts, carpet weaving, cotton, linen, wool fiber, wool, embroidered carpet.



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The Decree of our President Sh. Mirziyoyev dated November 17, 2017 “On measures for the further development of crafts and comprehensive support of craftsmen” No. PF-5242 is an important event regarding the importance of folk crafts and their improvement and development. In particular, this decree states that “Providing practical assistance in creating the necessary conditions for educating and training young people in the skills of folk art masters shall be considered the most important task of the republican ministers and departments of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, khokims of regions, cities and districts.” National crafts are one of the most ancient and important types of our material culture and are increasingly intertwined with many branches of fine and applied art. One of our ancient crafts is carpet weaving - like carpet weaving, the field of artistic crafts has long been widespread among nomadic tribes engaged in cattle breeding.

Today, our youth, learning the secrets of the craft and preserving our valuable heritage from our mothers, is to pass them on to future generations. They learn creativity, aesthetic education, the secrets of the ring, dagger and dagger. At the same time, the design of skullcap patterns requires a lot of patience.

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

1. Choosing a color for a carpet.
- 2 Winding ready-made threads.
3. Weaving a carpet based on selected patterns.
4. Choosing colors for sewing patterns.
5. Studying the importance of using natural threads when sewing patterns.
6. Choosing decorations (popuks, jiyak) for a ready-made carpet.

In general, handicrafts are developing in every aspect of our country, and each of them is distinguished by its uniqueness. In addition, the responsibility of preserving, improving and

continuing our heritage, which has been passed down from generation to generation, remains one of the most urgent and important issues today.

It is made only from plant (cotton, flax, wool fiber, wool (sheep, goat, camel wool). For weaving carpets, the sheared wool is washed and cleaned, combed on iron combs, the combed wool is spun into yarn with a turban. The threads are dyed with various natural dyes. Therefore, the colors of the carpet do not change and do not lose their quality. Currently, artificial fibers are also being woven. The carpet is woven on machines installed horizontally and vertically. Carpet weaving, carpet making and applied art are a type of craft that has been passed down from generation to generation over the years. In developed areas, carpet weaving has been greatly improved and varieties with a wide shaft (reel) have been created, where several weavers can sit side by side and weave at the same time, which is a complex embodiment of the master carpet maker. The texture of a hand-woven carpet, its pattern The base yarn is woven from colored threads, the ends of which are knotted on the surface of the material, and after each row, a backing thread is passed through and tied to a special stick. The finished carpet is washed using special chemicals. The carpet is made in different sizes.

After the 1930s, enterprises with special looms for tying pile appeared (including the "Mehnatguli" artel in Andijan). Iranian, Turkish, Turkmen and Azerbaijani carpets, which differ from each other in the place of production, the embodiment of the pattern, quality (rug size, length and shortness of the pile), and color solution, have long been famous in Eastern carpets.

It is difficult to say exactly when the carpet appeared, because wool is not durable and carpets were not preserved in ancient times. In Uzbekistan, the school of carpet making and carpet weaving is mainly divided into two: Samarkand and Andijan carpets. They differ in their fineness, clear red-blue color, and color. Samarkand carpets have a trund in the center with short pile, and separate patterns are worked on the edges. The trund pattern, called a shield, is very often used. Carpets are aesthetically beautifully made with a border.

Types of carpets, in terms of function, are considered a carpet for the floor. During the handicraft period, carpets were used as wall decorations, as walls, and as doors. Although the demand for carpets is weaker than the demand for fabric, carpets that have been woven for a long time are well developed in many countries. There are woven, embroidered, and printed types of carpets.

In woven carpets, the flower of the carpet is woven. In Uzbekistan, pile and non-pile carpets are woven.

A sewn carpet is a carpet with a flower sewn onto the finished product, and a printed carpet is a carpet with a flower painted 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 carpets, sparrow carpets, takir, and qogma. The weaving technology of these carpets is that poles are placed on the ground on both sides. Different colored threads are woven one after another on a pole, and flowers are woven into the threads formed by the intertwining of the threads. It takes 4-5 days to weave one carpet. The finished carpet is cut from the pole and cut according to its size. The cut carpet is sewn together. In this way, a carpet is created. In order for the carpet to last for many years, it must be protected from various weather conditions and harmful insects.

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