



WOMEN'S CRAFTSMANSHIP IN JIZZAH OASIS

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Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqolada qadimdam xalqimiz madaniyating o'ziga xos ifodasi bo'lib kelgan hunarmandchilik an'analari, Jizzax vohasidagi hunar turlari, bu jarayonda hunarmand ayollarning faoliyati, ular mashg'ul bo'lgan hunar sohalari haqida so'z boradi.

Annotation: This article talks about the craft traditions that have been a unique expression of the culture of our people since ancient times, the types of crafts in the Jizzakh oasis, the activities of artisan women in this process, and the fields of craft they are engaged in.

Аннотация: В данной статье рассказывается о ремесленных традициях, которые с древнейших времен являются уникальным выражением культуры нашего народа, видах ремесел в Джизакском оазисе, деятельности женщин-ремесленниц в этом процессе, а также областях ремесла, которыми они являются. занимался.

Kalit so'zlar: Hunar, milliy hunarmandchilik, gilamdo'zlik, kashtachilik, quroqchilik, hunarmand ayollar.

Key words: Crafts, national handicrafts, carpet weaving, embroidery, dry goods, artisan women.

Ключевые слова: Ремесла, народные промыслы, ковроткачество, вышивка, галантерея, ремесленницы.

Introduction: Craftsmanship was created by human production activities, gradually separated from farming and animal husbandry during the development of society, improved in connection with the development of technology within the framework of different socio-historical periods, various specialties (pottery, carpentry, blacksmithing, coppersmithing, building, stonework, (carving, embroidery, tanning, tailoring, weaving, jewelry, tailoring, embroidery, goldsmithing, dyeing, shipbuilding, tinsmithing, etc.)

Jizzakh oasis also has its own colorful and unique crafts. Women's activities have a special place in the oasis brewing industry. They have long been engaged in handicrafts such as carpet weaving, needlework, embroidery, and weaving, but they are still engaged in creating national costumes, weaving baskets, and artistically decorating handicrafts from the modern directions of handicrafts. They are coming.

The art of weaving carpets has been developed among the women of the oasis since ancient times. Among the inhabitants of the Jizzakh oasis, the profession of weaving and silk-making is widespread as an ancient craft. For example, at the beginning of the 20th century, women spun yarn from wool and cotton fibers and wove carpets and rugs in peasant farms, while in the valleys of Zarafshan and Ferghana, silk spinning, which requires special skills, was mainly done by male craftsmen. They cleaned the fiber and spun it on a simple spinning wheel. From the kalavas made on the wheel and urchuka, they are woven on a domestic loom, dyed in white, yellow, brown and other colors, and all kinds of carpets and clothes are sewn by hand. The use of such items as carpets and rice in the lifestyle of the residents of the Jizzakh oasis has not lost its importance even today. Among the population, there is information that various household items and clothes are made from sheep's wool, such as carpets, khurjun, chakmon, sacks. [1.]

Uzbek national embroidery is one of the oldest types of folk craft art, which was created as a result of people's desire to make their life beautiful. Embroidery has been used since ancient times in the decoration of clothes and items, as well as in the preparation of decorative items. Embroidery first developed as a home occupation of women, along with all other professions related to the climate, natural conditions, and environment. [2.] In the districts of Zomin, Bakhmal, and Forish of the Jizzakh region, women artisans engaged in embroidery have been working.

Since ancient times, the women of our country have created various forms of kuroks, and using them, wonderful things have been sewn for use in everyday life. There is no Uzbek household that does not use examples of practical art created in the Kurok style. The presence and use of such items in the homes of our people is a unique tradition. Today, many types of kurok have been created in Uzbekistan, and each region and region has its own kurok sewing methods. The women of Jizzakh oasis use such types as "Turna", "Ulam", "Katlama", "Shahmat" and sew household items such as cribs, footmuffs, dry rugs, dry pillows.[3]

There are many people who practice folk art in Jizzakh region. The activity of artisans engaged in such types of handicrafts as national embroidery, pearl handicrafts, blacksmithing, saddle-harness making, weaving, thread spinning, dry farming, and wool spinning is worthy of attention. Mamatkarimov Jumabek, a blacksmith master-craftsman living in Novka village of Bakhmal district, Bobomurod Ochilov, saddle-harness maker-craftsman, Barno Narzullayeva, a master craftsman from Gallaorol, master of sewing pearls, weaving craftsmen Malika Kochkarova, Satimova Gulsun from Zarbdar district, Ummatova Bahriniso, a thread-spinning craftswoman from Zarbdar district. People's attention is drawn to the handicrafts made by artisans such as Hayitboyeva Khursandoy, a weaving craftsman from Zamin, and Hayitboyeva Mahira, a master craftsman of carpentry.

In the creative activities of the "Enalar" folklore amateur team, which was established under the "Barlos", "Marjon", "Mehrigiyo", "Zomin Saykali", "Oypari" folklore ethnographic ensembles, and the "Oypari" folklore ethnographic ensemble, which are active in the field of performing arts in Jizzakh region. we can witness their customs, way of life, traditions.

In conclusion, it should be noted that Jizzakh oasis, like all regions of our country, has its own ancient history and unique craft traditions. These processes are becoming more and more perfected in the work of artisan women of the oasis.

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