



## TURKMEN NATIONAL COSTUMES

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**Annotatsiya:** The Turkmen nation, which is one of the ancient Turkic tribes, and its national costumes and unique culture have been distinguished by their attractiveness, patterns and various types of decorations among the peoples of the world for centuries. Turkmen people used silk and cotton fabrics to make their national clothes. They used various marble stones, copper, silver and gold to create their special jewelry.

**Key words :** Turkmen clothes, men's clothes, women's clothes, embroidery, “ketene”, “telpek”, “boruk”, “hasava”, “topbi”, “don”, “kurte”, “chirpa”, “keshte”, “gaima”, “ko’k”, “chig’me”, “ilme”, “ko’kjeme”, “orama” and others.

The Turkmen nation, which is one of the ancient Turkic tribes, and its national costumes and unique culture have been distinguished by their attractiveness, patterns and various types of decorations among the peoples of the world for centuries. Turkmen people used silk and cotton fabrics to make their national clothes. They used various marble stones, copper, silver and gold to create their special jewelry. As clear evidence of the entry of Turkmen national costumes into the world's most ancient palace of costumes, the main elements of the “Turkmen national costumes” will be visible on female figurines from antiquity and antiquity, on murals found in the territory of Turkmenistan, as well as in other countries of the region. For the originality and beauty of national costumes, it retains its value and prestige not only from ancient times, but to the present day. Another distinctive aspect of Turkmen national costumes is that the dresses are individually visible to men, women, girls and boys. Let's dwell on all of them one by one throughout the article. The dresses use embossed ornaments, various patterns in oblique shapes, special colors for women. And decorating dresses with discreet jewelry, in combination with giving them an embossed look, ensures a more eye-catching look. For more and more information, let's consider them separately.

**Menswear** - Traditional Turkmen men's clothing includes plain black trousers, shoes, a white shirt with a collar and a coat decorated with embroidery. A wide red belt made of thin silk called “ketene” is worn over the suit. A sheepskin cap is used as a headdress; it is called a “telpek” and is a key element of clothing that reflects the national identity of the Turkmen people. The Telpek could be white, brown or black, and the color of the headdress could tell a lot about its owner.

**Women's clothing** - In Turkmenistan, women's clothing still maintains the identity adopted through the traditions of their ancestors. Among modern women of Turkmenistan, national dresses are becoming fashionable again, and these days bright traditional dresses can be seen more and more on the streets of Turkmen cities. Women's clothing includes a straight-cut shirt or shirt, trousers, a robe and a headdress. Women's jackets were distinguished from men's shirts by the number of decorations, The Shape of the collar and the length. The material for women's dresses was mainly home silk in crimson, red or dark burgundy. Older women wore dresses with less embroidery and darker shades. The women's clothing collection consists of a long tunic-like shirt with embroidery on the collar until the beginning of the 20th century. One - color (striped) material from silk and cotton sewn at home - keteni, alacha, mainly red and green, trousers (balak) with embroidery on the bottom, top-robe, headdress and shoes. Until the 1930s, married women

wore high hats (**boruk, hasawa, topbi**), hung with silver and gilded jewelry. Shawls and robes were thrown over the cloth-covered headdresses. Girls wore a knitted and fringed chopsticks (**don, chabyt**) along the brim and collar. These are embroidered headgear "**kurte**", "**chirpa**", women's shirt "**qo'ynoq**", women's swing "**chavyt**", "**maldoy don**", "saritaxta don". In general, Turkmen women's clothing has maintained simple shapes and proportional details since ancient times. The cross section, successfully found and adapted to everyday life and climate, has not changed for centuries. Women's clothing is mainly made of silk and cotton fabrics. Traditional women's dresses "**qo'ynoq**", "**kurte**", "**chirpa**" chopsticks are covered with a red, green, purple silk cloth "**keteni**". Fabrics such as "**saritaxta**", "**girmizidonlik**", "**maldoy don**", "**cheppetou**" were used to sew women's swing robes such as "**chavyt**", "**maldoy don**", "**saritaxta don**".

To date, the article aims to build on Ethnology and research, the three districts of the Republic of Karakalpakstan are inhabited by citizens of the Turkmen nationality, who have been grazing in the Tumas of Beruniy, Ellikkal'a and Fourkul. In particular, women of a number of Turkmen nationalities living in the Ellikqal'a district, The members of the association "**Khunarmand**" "are also achieving a very large income today by bringing the" Turkmen national patterns and costumes " into readiness through hard work. In general, the history of the emergence of the Turkmen national costume dates back to ancient times. Soviet archaeologist and historian S.P.As Tolstoy studied the images of the dresses of the ancient Hittites, he found an analogy with the Turkmen national dress in it, writing: "I should focus on preserving the ancient complex of Xet women's clothing, which has practically not changed in modern Turkmen women's clothing. Considering that the Massaget ethnic layer played the greatest role precisely in Turkmen ethnogenesis, and in Tek we can see almost direct descendants of the DAX, then the survival of the Xet clothing complex among post-Hittite Turkmens. The factional similarities of the ancient Khwarezmian dress that we have noted can significantly strengthen our thesis". World-class scientists about the Turkmen national culture in addition to tolosov: L. Beresneva, P.A. Andrews, Condra. World scientists like J have done a lot of research. With the originality and elegance of the dresses, the antique decorations and forms of the Turkmen national jewelry continue to leave everyone a lol to this day. The integrity of the general patterns and style, which are considered to have a special value for manual labor in Turkmen national costumes, performs the main task in the formation of one whole composition. For centuries, the art of "**kashtado'zlik**" among Turkmen women has been preserved and passed down from generation to generation to the present day.

Clothes are clearly visible if they are decorated with embroidery. Various methods of embroidery – "**keshte**", "**gaima**", "**ko'k**", "**chig'me**", "**ilme**", "**kokdjeme**", "**orama**" (double loops and stitched seams, satin seam) - contribute to the embodiment. Turkmen women use embroidery to make clothes designed for more women. For women, special tops, dresses, shawls, shepherds, headdresses, as well as dastros, they also create the most beautiful and elegant examples of embroidery art. Milliy taqinchoqlar ham xuddi milliy kashtachilik san'ati kabi go'zal va jozibadorligi kishi ko'zini yanada quvnatadi. Turkman milliy taqinchoqlari: bosh, qo'l hamda bo'yin qismlari uchun alohida-alohida tayyorlanadi. Jewelry designed for the head part is formed by forehead and oblique decorations. "**Gupba**" was the first decoration that the Turkmen daughter received. It is a silver ball for a cape or cap that sticks to the middle of a hollow tube that is shaped like a dome and opens a short pendant from the dome. The decoration of the headdress of teke women, which began to be worn from the beginning of the 20th century, was the "**egme**", a very wide curved trapezoidal silver plate with a serrated pattern, covered with carnelian. The wide "**egme**" was worn by young women from wealthy families. This decoration became especially fashionable in the 20s. In the preparation of jewelry: silverware, as a rule, is massive and richly decorated; some of them have a lot of small elegant silver pendants. Sometimes there were jewelry made of gold, mainly earrings and rings. Before the revolution, copper and silver-plated jewelry was in the urf in poor Turkmen women. Turkmen national costume and jewelry are considered valuable as the national wealth of not only the Turkmen people, but the entire Turkic peoples. Another of its value is that it is made with manual labor. In conclusion, the Turkmen people, with their ethnic aspect and rich culture, count from the few elates who occupy a place among the most ancient nations, to this day has its own special distinguishing position. On the other hand, the nation was able to maintain its antiquity despite the transformational traditions with its costumes and jewelry.

**Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar:**

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