



Uzbek National Clothes do Not Lose their Value

Gofurjon Yusipovich Yunusov ¹

¹ Fergana regional branch of Uzbekistan State Institute of Arts and Culture

Abstract: This article talks about Uzbek national clothes and their brief history. It was highlighted that Uzbek national clothes have not lost their value until now.

Keywords: Top, cap, satin, vest, cap, embroidery, short, nimcha, coat, jacket.

The nations of Central Asia, including the Uzbek nation, have a rich cultural heritage that has been formed and refined for thousands of years and centuries. Culture has a special place as it embodies material and spiritual wealth. Material culture covering all aspects of creative activity during human life, it manifests all the material goods created by man as a result of his abilities and creativity. Spiritual culture includes human knowledge, aesthetic values, norms of behavior, worldviews, morals, religious beliefs, and traditions. It is no exaggeration to say that clothes are a form of material and spiritual culture. National clothes reflect the ethnic history and culture of the people, their unique aesthetic views, tastes and traditions. Samples of folklore, national language culture, our traditions and customs, along with our national costumes, clothes and ornaments, are of a certain nationality.

Traditional national clothes and dresses have a certain meaning as a specific sign and symbol. These are practical, aesthetic, age, socio-gender and closely related moral function, as well as festive dress, ceremonial dress, professional dress, religious distinguishes such things as dresses. Every outfit, decoration, clothes differ in that they reflect the place and time in which a person lived, happy or sad days in his life and marriage. Uzbek national costumes are a social symbol representing a certain culture. Dress and clothing allow the interaction and flexibility of cultures. Men's clothes are usually in one color, mostly white or some other uniform color, while women's clothes differ from each other in that they are made of colorful fabrics. Women's national clothes and costumes consisted of inner, outer and seasonal clothes. Outerwear - vests, light robes, mursak, shorts, sleeveless skirts. Women's outerwear is also very common. These clothes and dresses differed in Bukhara, Khorezm and Kashkadarya in that the sleeves were short and wide up to the elbow, in Samarkand and Tashkent they were long, sleeveless, and the sleeves were up to the wrist. Coats and vests are made of cotton, and winter clothes are made of cotton. Now we will give information about Uzbek national hats.

In Uzbekistan, a cap is a common light headgear. The hat is made of different fabrics. It is sewn with more velvet, silk, dice. Chust hats, Tashkent hats, Samarkand hats, Bukhara hats, Boysun hats, Shahrisabz hats, Kokan hats, Margilon hats are famous in Uzbekistan. Chust and Margilon hats are especially popular and are made and used in almost all regions of Uzbekistan.

The top of Chust's hat bulges out in the shape of a square, while the top of others has a hemispherical shape. Doppilar is also sung in a popular Uzbek song.

Do'ppi tikdim chiroyli,
Aka boshinga loyiq.
Kiyib chiqqin har yoqqa,

Ko'rib qo'ysin haloyiq.

In another famous song:

Do'ppi tikdim ipaklari tillodan

Ipaklari demang zarru tillodan.

Real works of art are created by the magical hands of experienced master tailors and embroiderers.

What secrets does the Uzbek hat keep?

In Uzbekistan, national hats are not only an aspect of clothing, but also a component of national culture. Today, we can see the hat only in certain situations: at weddings, family celebrations, funerals or holidays, in the performance of examples of folk art. A few years ago, the cap was the main type of headdress in Uzbekistan in Central Asia. It was worn by men and women, girls, children and the elderly. And in each region, hats had their own distinctive features. Conventionally, hats are divided into several groups. These are: Tashkent, Bukhara, Samarkand, Fergana, Khorezm-Korakalpok and Kashkadarya-Surkhandarya cities. Also, hats are sewn for holidays, religious and every day wear. These Uzbek national headdresses are made of soft or hard fabrics, decorated with embroidery or beads and various ornaments, giving it a round or square shape.

Today, not everyone knows or thinks about the meanings hidden in the hat pattern. Each bend, picture, line has its own deep meaning and mystery. Until now, there are many legends, tales and legends about hats among the people.



National dresses

Atlas is a common women's dress in Uzbekistan. This dress is made of silk. Due to the development of silk production in Uzbekistan, satin is worn in almost all regions. Atlas is one of the ancient and national costumes. They decorate this dress by giving it different shapes. This makes Uzbek women more attractive. The most famous satin in Uzbekistan is woven in the city of Margilan. Dresses made of satin are very common and these sarees are worn by girls, women and old mothers.

Very ancient dress samples have been preserved until now mainly in the clothes of old people and young children. For example, in the oasis of Bukhara and Khorezm, we know that they are called by the following names: doppicha, jubba, guppicha. Ancient dresses include a white cloth shirt with a horizontal, i.e. lengthwise, open collar, and Muslim shirts. They are partially preserved in the regions of Fergana, Tashkent, Samarkand, Kashkadarya and Bukhara, where they are very widespread. In

Khorezm it is called murshak, munisak or kaltache. Such clothes are sewn in the form of a cloak with a light lining without a long collar.



Turbans

Until the end of the last century, all clothes were made from fabric woven by our local artisans. Some started to sew from factory products. Floral chits for women, plain white chits for men. Nowadays, there are many types of national and modern clothes. Especially in recent times, women in Uzbekistan are making clothes from shiny, silver and gold threads, adapting them to the times. But so far, the most popular and widespread clothes of Uzbek women are colorful, beautiful dresses made of satin and silk fabric. The coat, which is preserved as a national symbol of the Uzbek people, is held in high esteem to this day. A cloak is also called a ton. The coat is lined and made of cotton in the form of a jacket with an open collar. The cloak has long sleeves, the upper part is wide, the lower part is narrowed, some of them have a hem, and there is also a slanted place on the left side, so that it is comfortable to sit on the floor. Usually, the coat has a belt, on which men hang a knife with a scabbard. The coat is mostly made of cotton, twisted, and some parts are stiff as a result of very fine twisting. Some old cloaks were unlined or unlined. In the Namangan region, a thin short cloak made of white cloth is worn for field work. It protects the body from heat. In semi-strong Uzb e clans settled in the Surkhandarya and Zarafshan valleys, there are many short coats without a lining that reach to the knees.



Turbans were different everywhere depending on the color, length, width and style of dressing. For example, in Bukhara, in Kashkadarya, Surkhandarya, and Zarafshan valleys, long and wide, long-sleeved, cotton or semi-silk colored cloth robes are worn. Since the beginning of our century, a cloak made of black satin has been widespread among the people. Among the young people, as a holiday dress, a large, light-colored stripe was considered fashionable. In rural areas, such a coat is included in the groom's sarpo. The Khorezm cloak, made of fluted glitter with a narrow and short waist, has been widely distributed since ancient times. It is customary to wear a coat over a jacket and hang it with a belt, mainly in the Fergana Valley, but in other places, only a jacket without a belt is worn. Zar chapon is a clothing that protects Uzbek women from cold in winter and heat in summer. This cloak is mainly made with velvet, silk, and dar. Chapon is one of the ancient costumes of the Uzbek people. Such types of cloaks are worn in almost all places of Uzbekistan.



Uzbek national clothes have a long history. These national costumes remind us of our identity and the history of the great Uzbek nation. Today, all our holidays and weddings cannot be imagined without national costumes and national costumes. Because there is a proverb in our people, "Gold does not rust." This national dress, our national dresses, will not lose its value for centuries.

References

1. D. Rahmatullayeva, U. Khodjayeva, F. Atakhanova. HISTORY OF DRESS "Sano-standart" publishing house Tashkent - 2015.
2. S. Davlatova. Kashkadarya national clothes: traditionality and modernity. T. "Generation of the New Century". 2006. (monograph).
3. S. Davlatova. Some comments on the problems of studying the traditional clothes of the Uzbek people. History of Uzbekistan. 2005.
4. S. Davlatova. From the study history of traditional clothing. Science of Uzbekistan: achievements and problems of development. Scientific collection.
5. S. Davlatova. Traditions of fabric production in Kashkadarya oasis (end of XIX century, beginning of XX century). History of Uzbekistan. 2006.
6. S. Davlatova. Historical information on the traditions of fabric production in ancient Nakhab. The place of the city of Karshi in the history of world civilization. International conference. Karshi-Tashkent. 2006.
7. F.Yunusov "Folklore collective performance" Tashkent. 2021.
8. Ismoilova, M. (2022). The Importance of Fret in Uzbek Folk Music. Pindus Journal of Culture, Literature, and ELT, 2(5), 39-43.
9. Usarov, G., & Ismoilova, M. (2022). Symphony Orchestra and its Instruments. INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE EDUCATION, 1(5), 140-142.

10. Yunusov, G., Abdurahimov, A., & Tursunov, B. (2020). PECULIARITIES OF USING NATIONAL INSTRUMENTS IN PERFORMANING UZBEK FOLKLORE. European Journal of Research volume, 5(10), 62-66.
11. Boboyev, V. (2022, October). History of Instrument Performance and Methods of Analysis of Instrumental Works. In " ONLINE-CONFERENCES" PLATFORM (pp. 58-62).
12. Арзиматов, Б. А., & Арзиматов, Б. А. (2020). МАДАНИЯТ ВА САНЪАТ СОҲАСИДА КАДРЛАР ТАЙЁРЛАШ ВАУНИНГ ЖАМИЯТ РИВОЖИДА ТУТГАН ЎРНИ. In Культурология, искусствознание и филология: современные взгляды и научные исследования (pp. 99-102).