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THE HISTORY OF THE ORIGIN OF THE LEXICON OF APPLIED ART AND THE RESEARCH CONDUCTED IN THIS REGARD

Abstract: this article explores the history of the lexicon of applied art, which has been developed and refined since ancient times. The significance of the lexicon of applied art, which reflects the nationality of our people, was considered today. The role and importance of professional terms in the formation of the Uzbek language was studied.

Keywords: applied art, carpet, umbrella, chest, bag, sack, saddlebag.

European scientists have long been interested in the art of oriental carpet making, this branch of applied art was considered as an art material and real scientific research began only at the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century. In this regard, the album compiled by A. A. Bogolyubov based on the collections he collected during his trip to Central Asia is noteworthy. A.A. Semenov's work "Carpets of Russian Turkestan" is also important for highlighting the history of the carpet-making art of the peoples of Central Asia and the specific features of this art. A. Felkerzam's work is especially valuable among the works related to the art of carpet weaving in Central Asia due to its wide coverage and deep analysis of the historical development paths specific to this branch of art. According to A. Felkerzam, carpet weaving in Central Asia is divided into three main groups, and mainly three groups of nomadic clans - Turkmen, Uzbek and Kyrgyz - are engaged in this art. In fact, Turkmens, Uzbeks, Kyrgyz and Karakalpaks are still engaged in carpet making in Central Asia.¹ But determining how ancient (ageless) the art of carpet making is in one or another nation is apparently related to the ethnogenesis of certain peoples. Therefore, this issue is one of the most complex problems in the history of applied art. It is necessary to emphasize the services of former Soviet ethnographer S. M. Dudin to the study of Central Asian carpets. S. M. Dudin visited various places - regions of Central Asia, collected a very large and rich material related to carpet making, and based on these materials created a research work that demonstrates all the richness and elegance of the art of Central Asian carpet making. Central Asian carpets are classified in the work, a number of tables are given. In the classification, the main attention is paid to the pattern compositions of the items. So, the interest of historians, ethnographers, and art historians in this type of issue, on the one hand, indicates the maturity of this branch of art in Central Asia, and on the other hand, it is a sign of how important role carpet products play in the lives of the peoples of Central Asia.

The Italian traveler Marco Polo, who gave very interesting information about Central Asian carpets, in particular, articles related to the art of carpet making, said that carpet products were the main equipment of the nomads, a necessary component of household items, even He writes that a separate carpet is woven for each part of the carpet or that each of the carpet products performs a specific function.

It is known that the peoples living in the territory of Central Asia lived a nomadic life in the past. The main occupation of the nomads was animal husbandry.² Among the main products produced are carpets

¹ Жуманазаров Ю. Ўзбек адабий тили ва Хоразм диалекти. – Тошкент: Фан, 1971.

² Жуманазаров Ю. Ўзбек тилининг Жанубий Хоразм [ўғуз] диалектининг синтактик қурилиши. – Тошкент: Фан, 1976.

and rugs woven from wool, which satisfied the needs of nomadic tribes; carpets, patterned felts were used to cover grass, lay on the ground, and make umbrellas for four-wheeled carts. The inside and outside of Otov were decorated with carpets and various patterned items. They were not decorative, but protected from sunlight and dust in summer and cold in winter. The inside of the house is covered with soft and warm felt, rugs and carpets. Many other household items, such as various pieces of furniture - chests, bags, sacks, saddlebags - are woven in the form of carpets. They also sewed various clothes from the threads spun from wool.

The development of the art of carpet weaving in cattle-breeding peoples is explained by the fact that they always had enough raw materials for carpet-palos products. According to these, the artistic traditions of the carpet weaving art of our people are extremely high. In fact, this art has become one of the important means of satisfying aesthetic requirements in the life of pastoral peoples.

In the source mentioned above, the Italian traveler Marco Polo spoke about the beauty of Central Asian carpets and highly valued Turkmen carpets: "Turkmen carpets are the finest and most beautiful carpets not only in the East but in the whole world."

The roots of Uzbek culture go back to ancient times, to cultural monuments common to all Central Asian nations. Therefore, Uzbeks, who are the neighbors and relatives of the Turkmen who weave the most beautiful carpets in the world, have their own unique ancient traditions in the world of culture and art, as well as in the art of carpet weaving. has been

According to the sources, in Central Asia, the art of weaving carpets, shalcha - palos, and various types of patterned felt production is related to the activities of peoples engaged in animal husbandry and has a very long history. Among the peoples of Central Asia, the widespread use of carpets is an ancient cultural tradition explained by their unique living conditions and lifestyle. This art, which has a centuries-old history, is considered one of the important sources for the illumination of the material and cultural history of our nation.

Written sources - historical facts, linguistic facts show that professions and arts related to animal husbandry, including carpet-making, occupy an important place in the life of Uzbeks as well as other peoples of Central Asia. But it is difficult to say exactly when this branch of applied art appeared in Uzbekistan. According to the information provided by the well-known historians, ethnographers, art historians, even though different types of bald, that is, carpets without feathers, palos are spread among many peoples, the production of feather carpets has been carried out since ancient times, in only a few places, including Developed in the Caucasus, Central Asia and Central Asia. The most valuable feather carpets were woven in Babylon, Syria, Iran and the Caucasus. But these data do not give an opportunity to come to an opinion about when the art of carpet making appeared in either Central Asia or Uzbekistan.

The book "Carpets of the Central Asian Peoples" prepared for publication by candidate of historical sciences A.S. Morozova based on the materials of the late ethnographer V.G. Moshkova shows that the issue can be clarified on the basis of two sources, i.e. archaeological materials and historical literature. In our opinion, it is necessary to add a third source to these, which is linguistic facts.³

Studying the history of the names of the raw materials necessary for the art of carpet weaving, the names of production tools in our language based on the language of written monuments, comparing dialectal variants with the materials of dictionaries of different periods will help clarify the issue to a certain extent.

³ Жуманазаров Ю. Ҳазорасп шевасининг морфологик хусусиятлари: Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 1961.

It is known from the archeological excavation materials that samples of ancient feather carpets and rugs dating back to the middle of the first millennium BC were found in the fortifications of the Altai Mountains. Archaeologists also found unique monuments in Khorezm, the territory of Central Asia⁴.

In another archaeological expedition, a woolen tent and other patterned items were found in the tomb of a warlord in the Noin-Ula mountain of Northern Mongolia. Some investigators believe that these findings belong to the 1st century BC, while others to the 2nd century BC. The carpet excavated from the Pazirik fortress in Altai in 1948, now kept in the Hermitage in Leningrad, is said to have been woven in the 1st century BC. This ancient sheep wool rug is believed to have been preserved underground for 2,500 years in a glacier.⁵

According to some researchers, archeological excavation materials and historical written monuments indicate that the production of felt, carpets, and leather products related to cattle breeding in Kazakhstan began in the second half of the 1st century BC. This type of information based on historical and archeological materials. the information is also directly related to the livestock regions of Uzbekistan.

It is known that in Central Asia, the art of weaving carpets, rice and various types of patterned felts is related to the activities of nomadic peoples, and nomads have been using raw materials such as wool and leather since ancient times. those who started

The presence of items with a local character among the above-mentioned archeological monuments, or the common features between their pattern compositions and carpet products that are currently being woven, indicates that the art of carpet making is very ancient among the cattle-breeding population of Central Asia. will give. Unique ideas expressed in historical works also confirm this opinion to some extent. For example, the Chinese sources of the 7th century indicate that the king of Karshi today weaves carpets with wool and various flowers. The author of the famous book "History of Bukhara" Abubakr Muhammad ibn Ja'far Narshahi notes that carpet products were woven in a special enterprise in Bukhara in the 10th century. Claviho's diary also mentions a large number of beautiful carpets that decorated the Temur palace.⁶

Finally, the issue of the antiquity of the art of carpet making in Central Asia, including Uzbekistan, is somewhat confirmed by the linguistic facts that we have shown as the third source.

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⁴ С. П. Толстов. Хорезмская археолого – этнографическая экспедиция. ж «Советская археология», 1958, №1, стр. 129-130

⁵ Жўраев Б. Юқори Қашқадарё ўзбек шевалари (тасниф, текстлар ва луғат). – Тошкент: Фан, 1969.

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