



HISTORY OF UZBEK NATIONAL FABRICS ATLAS AND ADRAS

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Annotation:

In this article, we will give brief information about the types, weaving and dyeing of our national fabrics "Atlas and Adras", the interest of the countries of the world, ways to preserve our national culture and its importance today.

Keywords: National, color, fabric, art, past, clothing, historical significance and present.

Uzbek national clothes are colorful and attractive. There are more than 7 billion people in the world. Each of them has its own national culture, national values and, of course, its own national clothes. What differentiates them from others is their language, and then their national clothes. At the same time, the national poet of Uzbekistan, the Hero of Uzbekistan - Erkin Vahidov, in his ode "Uzbegin" also talks about the nationality, culture, tales and legends, epics, values and clothes of the Uzbek people. zlab will pass.

Uzbek national clothes have long been distinguished by their attractiveness. For example, in the book "Avesta", one of the oldest works, Mahmud Kashgari, who lived in the middle ages, gave valuable information. [1] Nowadays, satin and adras, which have become the national and traditional dress of Uzbek girls, are distinguished by their variety of colors. Atlas (Arabic) is a flat, smooth fabric. It is treated separately and is treated accordingly. The best type of satin woven from natural silk is called eight-threaded satin. Atlas weaving has been developed in Margilon for a long time and has spread to other places. At the beginning of the 20th century, there were many satin weavers here. In satin weaving, where the warp threads cover the warp threads, they do not lie on each other, but several threads move. The number of threads in rapport and rope threads is at least five. The surface of the cloths woven with satin weaving is smooth, only the places where the threads are covered with the argaq and tanda are long. 'uses more. Adras was woven in Margilon, Khojand, Bukhara, Samarkand and other places until the 1920s, and was sold not only in Central Asian markets, but also in neighboring countries such as Afghanistan and China. Among the silk fabrics, the best ones are cloud satin and satin. Their uniqueness is that decorations and flowers are drawn not on the fabric, but on the weaving thread itself.





It is worth noting that all colors are made in a natural way, and dyeing herbs are used. Therefore, they do not lose their quality, the colors do not mix. Nowadays, there are many types of atlas and adras.

These are; "Margilon", "Navroz", Rasadkhona Bibikhonim", "Nogora", "Qirolicha", "Panja", "Kelinchak", "Qora Atlas", "Bargi karam", "Chaqirim", "Yahudiy nusxa", "Nomashomgul", "Shaxmat", "Qora ko'zim" are found[2].

The decree "On further support for the development of folk arts and crafts" adopted by the President on March 30, 2010 greatly helped the development of this field. In addition, the "Boysun" cultural monument was included in the UNESCO international organization in 2001, which certainly shows how important the nationality of our country is. Kashkadarya and Surkhandarya are the regions located in the southernmost part of our country, therefore, they are the hottest regions, and their national costumes are also adapted to it. From Surkhandarya, located in the south of Uzbekistan. In the settlements of "Sopollitepa, Fayoztepa, Bolaliktepa, Ayritom, Darvarzintepa" there is a lot of information about costumes along with archeological finds. Traditional folk clothes are one of the main manifestations of our material culture, and they are the history of our nation's past. , ethnocultural relations with other peoples, the influence of social system and economy on the development of national culture, as well as traditions, religious beliefs, refinement and aesthetic standards are expressed.[3]

The ancient technology of making Uzbek silk fabrics - atlas and adras - was included in UNESCO's 2007 list on the basis of best practices in the protection of intangible cultural heritage. Therefore, a decision was made to include Margilon technology and further improve it. In order to restore and preserve the disappearing traditions, a craft development center was established in Margilon in 2007. This center preserves the technology of making atlas and adras. , is engaged in development and popularization. Also, Margilon hosts the "Festival of Atlas and traditional textiles" festival every year. It should be noted that the German "Belle Ikat" fashion and design house has been selling silk produced in Uzbekistan since 2018. is engaged in creating collections based on fabrics. The German design house has been carrying out a series of events to widely promote products made of Uzbek adras, satin and other silk fabrics to the European market. In the material published under the title "Farbenfroh bel Belle Ikat"), it was noted that fabrics produced in Uzbekistan, woven in a combination of silk, cotton and linen fibers, combining wonderful colors, are giving new life to the world of German fashion. . The online portal "Fashion United" of Switzerland, in the article "Belle Ikat" - hand-woven silk clothes - summer 2020, decorated with colorful pictures from the Uzbek silk factory, the German designer house from its collections,





only in Uzbekistan noted the use of unique silk fabrics, as well as the fact that each garment is a one-of-a-kind work of art. A group of media representatives from the USA who came to our country visited Fergana region. "Forbes" magazine reporter Melik Kaylan, deputy Ari Kargan, journalist Isaakson Andy Samuel, editor-in-chief of "The Bukharian Times" newspaper Rafayel Nektalov led this event under the leadership of master craftsman Ibrahimjon Sultanov. The hududa watched with great enthusiasm the processes of weaving satin and adras, national fabrics. Atlas and adras give each girl a special shine and beauty. In our country, girls wear them in the spring season, especially during the Navroz period, which makes the beautiful spring season even more beautiful, like the example of a blossoming rose, it breathes the national freshness of the Uzbek people. Interest in Uzbek national clothes has always been high. For example; Clavijo, the Spanish ambassador who came to the Timurid kingdom in 1404, paid special attention to the clothes of the Timurid princesses. [4] In the work "Esdaliklar" he collects a lot of information about the national clothes of noble ladies.

In conclusion, national costumes are the beauty and refreshment of our people, so it is very necessary to preserve this culture. How many countries are studying our national culture with envy. in the dress of our girls, especially in the city life, nationality is disappearing and it is passing to European clothes. This is a great tragedy, because the Uzbek culture is being greatly damaged. In order to prevent this, I think that we should hold various national costume contests and festivals in our villages and cities, and carry out explanatory work. National costumes Our people's thousand-year past, ancient customs and traditions, taste, aesthetic views, and the idiom and modesty characteristic of young people are also reflected. Therefore, dear peers, it is our responsibility to preserve our culture. Let's stay in our identity and Uzbekism!

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