

## **ANALYSIS OF THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE NATIONAL COSTUME OF TASHKENT FERGANA.**

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**Abstract:** The article examines the history of the origin of the Tashkent Fergana costume and the stages of its development. Working on new sketches, new collections of models were created and analyzed.

**Key words:** dress, culture, custom, craft, style, atlas, address, bekasam, hat

Enter. When we think about the clothes created in ancient times and used today, which reflect the national characteristics of the Uzbek people, and are inextricably linked with their culture and history, there are specific differences and characteristics for each region. Since ancient times, Tashkent region has been one of the places where science, crafts and culture developed on the Great Silk Road. Human bone remains from the Stone Age found in a cave near Khojakent and pictures on the rocks testify to the existence of primitive people in this oasis.[1] Information about the clothes of the Uzbek people in the past is provided by ancient large mural paintings, images on various objects, and book miniatures from the Middle Ages, found during archaeological excavations. Miniatures from the Middle Ages are unique examples that show the formation of a unique style of Uzbek clothes, i.e. type, and their preservation until the next period. The traditional Uzbek dress mainly consisted of an upper shirt, trousers and a coat, a hat on the head, ankle boots or boots. The almost identical style of men's, women's and children's clothes indicates their antiquity. Such dresses are sewn in a simple way, sometimes without scissors. A piece of gazlama was folded in half and sewn

across the shoulder with two sleeves and a piece of four-cornered khistak (placed in the armpit).



**Figure 1. A sketch sample for national costumes of Tashkent Fergana.**

Fergana region is one of the ancient cultural centers of Uzbekistan. The stone age settlements found in the territory of the region and pictures of rock formations indicate that people have been living in the valley since ancient times. The almost identical style of men's and women's and children's clothes indicates their antiquity. Such dresses are sewn in a simple way, sometimes without scissors and without sewing. They made a shirt by folding a piece of gauze in half and sewing two sleeves crosswise to the shoulders and a piece of square hishtak [3.] The traditions of the Uzbek nation are not only in the family, but in every field It is appropriate that it has found its reflection, as an example: the teahouses operating in the regions and districts of our republic have found their reflection in the mosque. In the promotion of our national traditions, there are special traditions in wedding ceremonies, national holidays, Nowruz holiday, bride's greetings and other events. The sketches given above also use bright samples of satin fabric and are filled with accessories. Work was carried out on new sketches of dresses in the direction of Tashkent-Fergana, and the main sketches were selected from a number of sketch samples. When we think of Uzbek national costumes, we see dresses made of colorful, elegant and beautiful fabrics such as satin, adras, bekasam. This type

of handicraft, which has been formed for centuries and has risen to the level of art, has gained real popularity and popularity. "Please note that the clothing of each period is a reflection of the culture of that time and any nation. After all, depending on the clothes of each nation, it is possible to learn about the dress and manners of people in different periods. There is truth in the saying that national costumes reflect the image of any nation. The reason is that the dresses created by the ancestors and refined over the centuries are examples of national heritage. The thousand-year past of our people, ancient customs and traditions, taste, aesthetic views, as well as their own characteristics are embodied in our national dress. Our national costumes reflect the idiom and modesty typical of young people. Especially when it comes to the national dress of our women, we can promote our national characteristics without any hesitation. Today, modern national costumes of Tashkent-Fergana have undergone significant changes in form, but the traditional form continues to live in new forms. Especially in the years of independence, the increased attention to national handicrafts stimulated the rapid development of national textile industry.



**Figure 2. A sample of national costumes created in the style of Tashkent Fergana**

Today's Uzbek sarpo is of a modern type, characterized by the introduction of European clothes. National clothes were more regularly kept in the village, in separate women's sarpo. Most of the city's residents dress in European style. The Uzbek national dress has its place in the world. For example, guests from different parts of the world appreciate the national dress and culture of Uzbekistan and achieve high results at international fashion exhibitions (Fig. 2). Uzbek national dress and culture are very attractive. Although our national dress was denigrated during the Soviet Union, after independence, attention to our dress increased and rose. Currently, Uzbek tailors go to foreign countries and show them the unique aspects of Uzbek clothes. Tourists visiting Uzbekistan pay great attention to the historical monuments of our homeland, the art of memory-making, and our national traditions. They will witness Independence Day, Nowruz, Harvest Festival and Uzbek weddings. As souvenirs, they take satin, hats, belts, cloaks and other souvenirs.

**Summary:** Today, the study of national costumes, like other areas of people's life, is closely related to the study of the ethnic history and culture of each nation, its interactions with other nations. Among material and spiritual monuments, it is also a criterion that reflects the national identity of peoples and shows their ethnic characteristics. In this sense, the study of the history of clothing provides information about the rich cultural heritage of the peoples who have been living on earth for thousands of years, as well as their traditions and way of life.

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