

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 4.971
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829
GIF (Australia) = 0.564
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912
PIHHI (Russia) = 0.126
ESJI (KZ) = 8.716
SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667

ICV (Poland) = 6.630
PIF (India) = 1.940
IBI (India) = 4.260
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

SOI: [1.1/TAS](#) DOI: [10.15863/TAS](#)

International Scientific Journal Theoretical & Applied Science

p-ISSN: 2308-4944 (print) e-ISSN: 2409-0085 (online)

Year: 2020 Issue: 03 Volume: 83

Published: 25.03.2020 <http://T-Science.org>

QR – Issue



QR – Article



Oltinoy Mirhabibovna Gafurova
Craftswoman (carpet weaving)
researcher

SOME PECULIARITIES OF CARPET WEAVING PRODUCTS

Abstract: This article seeks to provide some details on carpet weaving, especially the way in which carpets in Uzbekistan are unique.

Key words: carpet, weaving, Central Asia, Uzbekistan, Khorezm carpets, weaving style, silk, wool, historical background.

Language: English

Citation: Gafurova, O. M. (2020). Some peculiarities of carpet weaving products. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 03 (83), 101-103.

Soi: <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-03-83-21> **Doi:**  <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2020.03.83.21>

Scopus ASCC: 2500.

Introduction

Carpets are a work of art. Written historical sources and archaeological excavations show that carpets have existed since ancient times. Archaeological excavations in Khorezm have revealed carpets dating from the first millennium BC. Colored carpets from Babylon, Assyria, Media, and later India, Iran, Turkey, and Central Asia are very popular and are widely used as household articles and artifacts.

Carpets are a weaving profession, one of the types of artistic weaving. It is one of the most popular trades in ancient times. This is especially true of people engaged in livestock farming.

Previously, carpets were made of plant-based fibers, wool and silk threads. Currently, artificial and synthetic fibers are widely used in the production of carpets.

The carpets are handmade in the past on a small bench mounted on the ground floor. In well-developed carpet weaving countries, a wide range of vertical embroidery looms has been developed, and a wide range of knitters can be knit and sewn together. Handmade carpets are widespread in Central Asia, especially in Turkmenistan. This is a hard work and the carpet maker knits 1m² hairpin for a month. Therefore, the cost of hand-carpet is very high.

The carpets are woven into short hairs (3 - 7 mm) and long hairs (8 - 17 mm).

In Uzbekistan, carpets are woven from sheep and camel wool with cotton and silk threads.

The technique of knitting carpets is complicated. In addition to the base and rope threads, they are used in the weaving of the hair and in the additional compressive strands. This hair was made by hand only on old machines.

After the thirties of the last century there were special weaving machines.

The pattern of fluffy carpets or flowers is made by copying the colorful strands, resembling those of the pearl. But the pattern on the embroidery depends on the number of crosses and the number of straps on the feather rug. When creating an ornament, the calculation of the items must be accurate. After a series of bands are connected, the rope is held in place with a comb with a comb. The knitting continues this way. The weaver should attach between 600 and 1200 feathers on the surface of a dm² of short hair.

Production of industrial carpets began to develop in the Republic after World War II. There are two types of weaving looms for carpeting, depending on the method of hair-making: The "rod" method is followed by a regular rope of rugs that are attached to the pomegranate, and the hair is drawn from the carpet. Next, a three-stranded yarn is mounted on the loom - the 1st floor, the second compressor, and the third hair. Typically, threads are made of cotton yarn from a mixture of wool fibers with chemical fibers. Two loops are formed at the same time on the workshop, which forms two-layer texture as a result of the release of two vodka. The layers are interconnected by a hairstyle, and then special blades

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India)	= 4.971	SIS (USA)	= 0.912	ICV (Poland)	= 6.630
ISI (Dubai, UAE)	= 0.829	PIHHI (Russia)	= 0.126	PIF (India)	= 1.940
GIF (Australia)	= 0.564	ESJI (KZ)	= 8.716	IBI (India)	= 4.260
JIF	= 1.500	SJIF (Morocco)	= 5.667	OAJI (USA)	= 0.350

are cut in between the layers and cut into pieces, resulting in a two-piece carpeted carpet. Colored dark strands of carpets made by this method are made on a jacquard machine. The strands of hair are colored and can vary in size, and they are not tied to a single knit, similar to the floor and compressive body strands. The weaving machine is equipped with a device similar to a rope frame and stretches out to a single threaded coil.

The method of making two-piece rugs is one of the coolest. Such machines are equipped with modern equipment.

Uzbekistan uses modern technologies on the basis of quality. The carpet factory was commissioned in the mid-1970s. The Khiva Carpet Plant is one of them. The plant's design capacity is 2 million m², which includes a spinning mill, a weaving factory and a finishing shop. The difference between the Complex 'spinning production and those of its spinning mills is that the spinning mill has a knitting shop. At the Bukhara Yarn Factory there are special coatings with threads of colored yarn, while in Khiva the first of the fibers is dyed and then colored yarn is produced. This will complicate the technology of yarn production of enterprises.

The main features of the carpet weaving factory are as follows: existing floor and weaving body are welded directly into the weaving reel, without the need to be welded into 5-6 layers. Because of this, the rope rope is also used for special rifles in the undersized way.

Silk carpets - poles, trousers are made from simple knitting and weft threads.

In recent years, a new method of producing carpets - carpet weaving technology using textile-based feathers or rope rings.

In Khorezm, carpet weaving has been one of the main textile industries for many years. As a result of archeological excavations in our country BC Discovery of carpets of the first millennium was confirmed.

The carpets are mainly made of cotton (flax, flax, jute) and wool (sheep, camel) and silk. The carpet is made of textile, embroidery and printing. The carpets are woven and cleansed, wrapped in metal combs and spun. The strands are painted on various natural paints. Paints are made from plants. Therefore, the carpets do not change color or lose their quality.

First, carpets were woven by hand and then by knitting machines. According to the weaving method, it is divided into two types of feathers and feathers.

In conclusion, handmade carpets are a lot of work. The carpet weighing 1 sq. M will take 20-25 days. Flat rugs have short patches (3-7mm) and long feathers (8-17mm).

The carpet weaver will need to make about 600-1030 gardens on 1 sq. M.

Khorezm Carpets are of three sizes: small (up to 3 square meters), medium (from 3 to 6 square meters) and large (over 6 square meters).

The old-fashioned silk carpet workshop runs at the Yakubboy Khoja Madrassah, located on the Ichanqala State Museum and Reserve. This picture illustrates this process.

References:

1. Alimboyev, E.Sh., & Davirov, Sh.N. (2002). *"Products of Uzbekistan enterprises and their production technology"*.
2. Alimboyev, E.Sh., et al. (2003). *"Structure and analysis of fabrics"*. Tashkent.
3. Alimboyev, E.Sh. (n.d.). *"Theory of Textile Structure"*. Tashkent: Communication.
4. Alimboyev, E.Sh., et al. (1987). *"Technology of knitting and machine tools"*. (p.216). Tashkent: "The teacher".
5. Mahkamov, S.M., & Azimova, U. (2006). *Bases of metrology and standardization*. Tashkent: Interpretation.
6. Nuriyev, K.K. (2005). *Interchangeability, metrology and standardization*. The Writers' Union of Uzbekistan. Publisher of the Literature Foundation. Tashkent.
7. Siddiqov, P.S. (2002). *Describes the electronic Beninger Ben Trolley*. Tutorial. Tashkent.
8. (2001). State standard of Uzbekistan. Cotton Fiber. Specifications. Tashkent.
9. Nematilloevna, K. N. (2019). expressions of the english culture, national characters and problems of recreating style of author in the translation. *European Journal of Business and Social Sciences*, 7(5), 556- 563. <https://journals.eduindex.org/index.php/ejbss/article/view/1757>
10. Kholikova, N.N., & Saidov, Kh.Sh. (2019). Comperative observationof the peculiarities of

Impact Factor:	ISRA (India) = 4.971	SIS (USA) = 0.912	ICV (Poland) = 6.630
	ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829	PИHИЦ (Russia) = 0.126	PIF (India) = 1.940
	GIF (Australia) = 0.564	ESJI (KZ) = 8.716	IBI (India) = 4.260
	JIF = 1.500	SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667	OAJI (USA) = 0.350

English and Uzbek detective genre (in the examples of J.H.Chase's works) *IJITEE* volume-8 issue-9S3 2019, ISSN: 2278- 3075, pp.365-367.

11. Kholikova, N. (2019). "Translation and its studies (according to J.H.Chase's uzbek translated works)". *ISJ Theoretical and applied science*. Vol-78, Issue-10 October 2019 ISSN: 2308-494X.

12. Ganjiyev, F., & Tulayev, H. (2019). Researching the scope of the professional competence within activities. *ISJ Theoretical and applied science*. Vol-78, Issue-10 October 2019 ISSN: 2308-494X.