



## Traditional Clothes and Jewelry of Surkhandarya Oasis

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### **Abstract**

In the oasis of Surkhandarya, local craftsmen sew traditional shoes, make such shoes as takaki, charik, hakkari, mokkas, tashtovan. In the Surkhan oasis, women wore jewelry such as beads, earrings, rings and bracelets, which were worn and sewn on the forehead, hair, ears, neck, arms, legs and chest. In the Surkhandarya oasis, which combines ancient and national costumes of Uzbeks, women's clothes are rich in historical and factual materials. Women's clothing is divided into winter, spring, summer, autumn clothes depending on the seasons; casual, holiday and ceremonial clothing according to the condition in which it is worn; divided into underwear, top, head, shoes, depending on which part of the body is worn.

**Keywords:** *Beads, Earrings; Rings, Bracelets; Turbans; Doppi and Telpak; House Earrings; Oyboldak, Pile Earrings; Muhammadi Earrings*

### **Introduction**

The Turkic peoples have a long tradition of sewing, wearing hats and related customs. During the study of the history of handicraft traditions on the basis of research conducted during the years of independence, special attention was paid to the history of the creation of turbans, doppies and telpaks, which are the most common men's hats in our country. The turbans were worn by young men studying in a madrasah in the Surkhandarya oasis (Tursunov : 1997, Arshavskaya., Rtveladze., Xakimov : 1982 ) and newlyweds (Field records : 2019).

In the Surkhandarya oasis, one of the men's hats was the doppi, which differed in style of sewing and decoration. The doppi consists of avra, liner, jiyak and pilt. Initially, each was sewn separately and then sewn together. In the stitching of the skullcaps there were turbans, round, edged, that is, "kuloh" (Kuloh doppi), Which were worn under the turban, and quadrangular types, which were worn alone (Field records : 2019). In the oasis, cattle-breeders also sewed doppi from camel hair for the winter. The bell-ringers of the oasis called the doppi a "hat" (Field records : 2019).

In the Surkhandarya oasis, traditional shoes were sewn by local craftsmen, and shoes such as takaki, charik, hakkari, mokki, and tashtovan were made. Not all masters in the oasis were able to prepare ethics and maxi-kovush. Horse, camel, cattle, sheep and goat skins were used as raw materials for this type of footwear. The skin is soaked in boiled water for 2-3 days from the roots of jiyda, apricot (apricot), cinjak (Jinjak is a type of yantak). This skin, which has turned reddish, is enlarged. Takaki is mainly made of cattle skin. The stockings and pops are also made of cattle skin. For example, the back of the heel of

the shoe is tied with a ribbon from the bottom to the foot. The boots were mostly worn during the rainy season (Frunze : 1962). Maxi and mokki are sewn from the skin of sarka (Sarka - cut (cast) goat). Hakkari shoes, which are worn mainly during the rainy season, are made of wood. Mushki, sock-like shoes, worn en masse by men made by local artisans, began to disappear from everyday life in the 1940s as a result of the influx of factory-made shoes into the oasis. From the same period, the wearing of factory-made socks in the oasis, as in other regions, was also a picture among certain sections of the local population. In the past, locals wore shoes with pavta or woolen socks, but since the 1950s, it has been common to wear factory-made cotton socks. In addition, it was during this period that chrome boots and boots began to replace traditional shoes.

In the Surkhandarya oasis, which combines ancient and national costumes of Uzbeks, women's clothes are rich in historical and factual materials. Women's clothing is divided into winter, spring, summer, autumn clothes depending on the seasons; casual, holiday and ceremonial clothing according to the condition in which it is worn; divided into underwear, top, head, shoes, depending on which part of the body is worn.

### ***Materials and Methods***

In the Surkhandarya oasis, women's dresses are sewn long and wide. The women's underwear consisted of a shirt made of white fabric and a "chestband". It should be noted that these underwear was always worn over casual dresses. In the oasis, women's jackets differed from girls' shirts in certain aspects. This difference was primarily reflected in the collars of the shirts. The women's jacket had a carved collar and a cross collar. The carved collar of the shirt was cut from the neck to an inch long to the chest, with a thin hem held and tied. This collar is primarily intended for breastfeeding by women (Ismailov: 1979). In some villages of the oasis, this shirt was called "peshchak", "peshkumo" (Field records : 2021).

In the Surkhandarya oasis in the first quarter of the twentieth century, girls and the elderly wore shirts with cross-collars. In some villages of the oasis, this shirt was called "kiftaki." The collars of such shirts are cut on the left or right side to allow the head to fit half an inch long. The upper part intended for head entry is tied with string ( Field records : 2021). Such dresses, called "shoulder collars" or "pillows", became popular among women in the 30s and 40s of the twentieth century.

By the 50s of the XX century in the Surkhandarya oasis the differences between girls' and women's jackets disappeared, and vertical-looking, that is, vertical-looking clothes became a tradition. In general, during this period, women's dresses were traditionally shaped in the form of a free-cut fiber with a straight shoulder and a skirt that extended towards the skirt.

In the Surkhandarya oasis, one of the women's outer garments was the cloak. The women's coat is made of beqasam, silk and semi-silk and other fabrics. Women's cotton coats are worn in winter, while non-cotton light coats are worn in summer. These women's clothing is somewhat different from men's, with buttons or straps made to cover the front of women's coats (Field records : 2021).

### ***Results and discussion.***

In the Surkhandarya oasis, the kurta, which is worn by women in their hats, is made of striped fabric and consists mainly of aura without a lining. The sleeves, collar and skirt of the jacket have a beautiful hem. In the Surkhandarya oasis, the women of the juz (juz) mostly wore the kurt on their heads (Field records : 2021). Kurta is also present in the descendants of the population of other regions of Uzbekistan, in Karakalpak it is called "white jada" (Jdanko : 1952) And in Khorezm Uzbeks it is called "jada" (Sazonova:1989). Examples of jewelry art in the Surkhandarya oasis are very ancient, priceless and colorful, in particular, jewelry and ornaments found in archeological monuments such as Kholchayon, Dalvarzin (Faxretdinova : 1989). For millennia, beads of various shapes and colors, thin and flat, made of gold and silver, and leaf-embellished earrings, chest and neck ornaments have also been used to decorate clothes. Jewelry served to determine the age difference, stratification, and marital status of people, and had a characteristic that indicated their ancestry.

In the Surkhandarya oasis, women wore jewelry such as beads, earrings, rings, and bracelets that were worn on the forehead, hair, ears, neck, arms, legs, and chest. In the Surkhandarya oasis, women mostly wear such jewelry on weddings, holidays (Navruz, Qurbon, Ramadan), especially on the wedding day.

In the Surkhandarya oasis, all women have worn earrings since the age of sin. There are different forms of earrings, such as house earrings, oyboldak, pile earrings, muhammadi earrings, which are named differently (Field records : 2020). In particular, the oasis had circular or almond-shaped earrings, called 'ring Muhammad' or 'Muhammad earrings'. Muhammadi earrings are odd-numbered pendants, which are divided into such types as "three-legged", "five-legged", "seven-legged", "nine-legged", and "eleven-legged" depending on their number. In the oasis, "nine-legged" and "eleven-legged" Muhammad earrings were mostly worn by wealthy women. This earring was considered sacred by the women of the oasis as the earrings of Bibi Fatima.

In the Surkhan oasis, bracelets are one of the favorite jewelry of women, and this jewelry was called "wrist ring" in the villages of the oasis, such as Shaldirak, Obodon, Tola. Bracelets, like rings, are made of gold and silver. Some had a width of one and a half finger joints, while others had two or three and a half finger joints. The bracelets are embroidered and some of them have eyes made of precious stones. There were species with patterns such as "panja", "crane", "islimi" (Field records: 2020).

### **Conclusion**

So, in the Surkhandarya oasis, traditional clothes and jewelry, as an integral part of the material and spiritual culture of the Uzbek people, reflect the national characteristics.

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Jinjak is a type of yantak.

Kuloh doppi - an elongated hat with a conical top.

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Sarka - cut (cast) goat.

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