

THE HISTORY OF NATIONAL CLOTHES OF UZBEK AND ENGLISH CULTURE

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ABSTRACT

This article deals with the information about national clothes of Uzbek and English culture and their history. It has been stated about social and historical importance of national clothes of both culture.

Key words: *chapan, skullcap, doppi, embroidered, khan atlas, mahsi, morris dancers, kilt, national costume, national clothes.*

O‘ZBEK VA INGLIZ MADANIYATI MILLIY LIBOSLARI TARIXI

ANNOTATSIYA

Ushbu maqolada o‘zbek va ingliz madaniyati va ularning milliy kiyimlari to‘g‘risida ma‘lumot beriladi. Ularning ijtimoiy va tarixiy ahamiyati to‘g‘risida so‘z yuritiladi.

Kalit so‘zlar: *chopon, doppi, xon atlas, mahsi, kilt, morris raqqoslari, milliy kiyim.*

ИСТОРИЯ НАЦИОНАЛЬНОЙ ОДЕЖДЫ УЗБЕКСКОЙ И АНГЛИЙСКОЙ КУЛЬТУРЫ

АННОТАЦИЯ

В данной статье представлены сведения о национальной одежде узбекской и английской культуры и ее истории. Установлено социальное и историческое значение национальной одежды обеих культур.

Ключевые слова: *чапан, тюбетейка, хан атлас, махси, килт, танцоры Морриса, национальная одежда.*

INTRODUCTION

Uzbek national costumes are very marvellous, comfortable, convenient and are a part of the rich cultural traditions and lifestyle of Uzbek people. In cities, it is rare to find people in national dress, today it is worn on traditional holidays or some special days, but in some parts of countryside it is still part of everyday dress.

The basis of the men's national costume is a chapan, which is tied around the waist with a scarf. A traditional headdress is called a scullcap. A shirt is worn on the body, and wide pants are worn. They wear thin leather boots to their feet. Full dress belts are often very elegant - velvet or embroidered, with silver plaques and buckles. A casual dress is tied with a belt like a long scarf.

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

The traditional dress of Uzbek women consists of a simple khan-atlas dress similar to tunic and floral dresses. Holiday dresses use satin fabric and rich gold embroidery. Women's headdress includes three elements at the same time: hat, scarf and scullcap. Jewelry made of gold or silver has always been very crucial addition to the clothes of Uzbek women of all ages. Embroidery patterns are not chosen by chance. It has always had a magical or practical value. Social status could be understood from the drawing, sometimes other meanings were included in it. For example, a repeating geometric pattern without a braid is considered remarkable. If we mention about colours, dark blue and black clothes are worn mostly in funerals in Uzbekistan. In general everyone can wear what colour they want. But we can't face with people who wear red or pink colour during funerals. Such light colours are worn in weddings or parties, family celebrations, holidays and so on. [1]

Footwear called mahsi (inside - backless, new-soled, beautiful boots without heels) and coarse leather or rubber boots. It is a very comfortable and warm shoe that has a good reputation till this day. Moreover, one of the main details of including Uzbekistan, the national headdress is a skullcap which is called in uzbek language "Doppi". It is worn by men, women and children. Only older women don't wear scullcap. What's more skullcaps have their own differences in each region. Doppi (skullcaps) are divided into several groups: Tashkent, Bukhara, Samarkand, Ferghana, Khorezm, Karakalpak and Kashkadarya – Surkhandarya, as well as skullcaps are festive, religious and for every day. These national headdresses are made of soft or hard fabric, decorated with embroidery or beads, round or square shape. Today, however, not everyone thinks about the messages hidden in the patterns of Doppi. However, every bend, drawing, line-carry have a deep meaning and mystery. Until now, the people have preserved entire legends about skullcaps. Four flowers at the top of the men's skullcap, according to the legend, protect the men's health on four sides, and sixteen flowers on the edge of the skullcap indicate the desire to have a large and friendly family (have sixteen children). These skullcaps have a strict, modest and at the same time very decorative appearance. The contrasting combination of white pattern of four peppers "qalampir" with a black background is typical for these skullcaps. Embroidered white silk flowers on a dark background

served as an expression of the purity of the soul and man's heart. For decorating women's skullcaps, flowers, fruits and birds are mainly used. Among the floral motifs are common rose, iris, carnation, tulip, cock's comb, apple blossom, etc., and among fruits — images of pomegranate, cherries, almonds, pepper, etc. Flowers are more often depicted on the top and side. Especially the details inside the flowers are carefully worked up. Birds could also form the main pattern of an ornamental motif. Basically, these are images of a pheasant, a rooster, and a nightingale ("Bulbul" in uzbek). The tendency of masters to beauty and perfection elevated their work from craft to the highest art. Thus, all the design elements of the Uzbek skullcap – color, line, ornament – carry an important semantic load, often associated with such universal concepts as life and death, light and darkness, earth and sky, good and evil. Uzbek skullcaps are deservedly in demand all over the world. Foreign tourists often purchase these hats as unique souvenirs, and many even use them to decorate their homes. Skullcaps can be bought for personal use at any bazaar or in special souvenir shops located in tourist centers. There are six main schools of hat making in Uzbekistan, each with rich diversity: Fergana, Tashkent, Kashkadarya-Surkhandarya, Samarkand, Bukhara, and Khorezm and Karakalpakstan.

Some people consider it very bad luck to wear a kilt in a tartan (a woolen cloth woven in one of several patterns of coloured checks and intersecting lines, especially of a design associated with a particular Scottish clan) that does not belong to their family.

The Anglo-Saxons were warrior-farmers from northwestern Europe who began invading Britain around 450 A.D. For an English national dress, it would be better to draw from the many customs and traditions in England. There is a wide variety of costumes, from the spectacular ceremonies associated with the monarchy to the traditional outfits worn by Morris dancers. Morris dancing is an English folk dance that involves rhythmic stepping and choreographed movements by a group of costumed dancers, usually with bell pads on their shins or shoes.

The Pearly Kings were the leaders of Victorian street sellers, named for the "pearl" buttons they wore on their hats as a sign of authority. They later adorned their clothes entirely with buttons. The title of Pearly King is passed down within families, and there are also Pearly Queens, Princes, and Princesses. Today, they spend their free time raising money for charity.

One of the most famous national costumes in the world is the Scottish kilt. However, some argue that the kilt is not as traditional as commonly believed. Nonetheless, it is certainly what people associate with Scotland, along with whisky and haggis.

Today traditional dress for men in Scotland is a kilt with shirt, waistcoat and tweed jacket, stockings with garter flashes, brogue shoes (the *brogue* is a style of low-heeled shoes) and a sporran (the *sporran* a traditional part of male Scottish Highland dress). A bonnet is often worn displaying the clan crest. [2]

Traditionally ladies don't wear kilts, they do however wear dresses or pleated skirts in a tartan material. More often though they wear a light plaid or shawl of tartan material,

Welsh National Dress

Welsh National dress is relatively young and not as famous as Scottish National dress. Still they do have a national costume, but it's the way the ladies dress that is most well known, in fact there isn't really a National costume for men although recently through the rise of nationalism in Wales a tartan has been created and tartan trousers or kilts are often worn. [3]

For the ladies the typical Welsh costume consists of a hat, made of black felt, with a high crown and wide brim, which is worn over a lace cap. A red flannel shawl is worn over a crisp white blouse, and a full skirt made of wool with a black and white check pattern and a starched, white apron. Proper Welsh ladies always wore black woolen stockings and black shoes and carried a basket, made from willow withies.

To sum up, all nations have their own culture of wearing clothes. And it shows the characteristics and ethics of that people and their culture.

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