



BUKHARA WOOD CARVING
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ANNOTATION

This article presents the historical methods of carving carved gates and doors in the art of wood carving in Bukhara, the pattern compositions used in it and their names.

Keywords: Bolori, sandals, ubaydi, madahil, girihi of sarbuhuri, pargori, turunj

INTRODUCTION

Wood carving is one of the most common types of Uzbek folk applied arts and crafts. In Central Asia, wood carving was very widely used in household products and architecture of those who developed since ancient times. The works created by the people are striking in their elegance, complexity, naturalness, and human intelligence. Unfortunately, despite the fact that all high-quality wood carvings made of wood, for centuries almost could not withstand moisture, many of them rot and collapse. This is evidenced by samples found and found in archaeological excavations.

In the XIX-XX centuries, Bukhara became one of the oldest cities in Central Asia, the center of trade and culture. Such great thinkers and poets as Narshahi, Rudaki, Abu Ali Ibn Sina, and Ahmad Donish lived here. Historical and architectural monuments that were built in Bukhara, still amaze people with its decorative design and clear forms. This country also develops such types of applied arts as jewelry, ceramics, copper craft, serums, embroidery, ganch and wood carving.

A special place in this regard is occupied by the art of wood carving. During this period, such masters of wood carving as Mirsaid Aliyev, his father, Usto Tursun, Usto Nurullo, Usto Gulom created in Bukhara.

Steam wood carving, master carpenter Sharif Saidov together with master Shirin Muradov learned the secrets of the craft. He worked in the Bukhara Court of amirs, participated in the construction of many public buildings of the Bolo Hauz mosque, Sitorai Mohi Khosa and many other complexes, and in the renovation of the Mir Arab and Koshkash madrassas in Bukhara.

Later, he was involved in the construction of many community management clubs. I cooked a lot of shurdov. In the Bukhara regional Museum of local lore, there is a door and a column of samples from the work prepared by master Sharif, decorated with high skill of wood carving.

Master craftsmen used wood as a building and finishing material, and also made columns, bolors, trim, gates and doors from it. Using wet and geometric patterns, these items were elaborately carved into wood. In Bukhara, Gijduvan and Vobkent, many men and women were also engaged in wood carving. The women who gathered around the sandals in winter carved a quiet pattern on the hearts of the gardener's doors. In addition to cutting out patterns, they taught their daughters and brides of this type of art.

Carved doors and gates Buxoro are divided into two types: panel (Ubaydi) and did (Baghdad).

They can be one and two-layer.

Ubaydiy doors are made of two or more wooden planks attached along with domed metal nails. Door ubaydi mainly divided into three parts. The upper and lower parts are square, and the middle part is an oblong straight quadrilateral. The square and circle of the right four corners are surrounded by a geometric pattern, one chain and one chain.



The decoration Ubaldesca doors in Bukhara used woodcarving, mostly "flowers of almonds, girihi 12 rug", "flowers always spring, model", "girihi of carbunari", "pargorigirihi", "pargori of turunj", "Turunj". Used songs like "girihi King", "the sins of King", "the sins chorkunj", "girihi of corkalit", "girihi Shashutez", "ducky panjnok", "Shashi panjnok", "Shashi sekunj", "Panjitez", "gaspoy".

The masters achieved the creation of a complete and attractive composition using large patterns of deep (3 mm-10 mm) floor, low-cut shadows of light on the floor made of soft nakshlar.

When applying compositions, special attention is paid to the appearance of the floor pattern in the style of a certain decor pattern.

And the doors in Baghdad are made of wooden frames and are doors of complex construction filled with wooden planks. Doorways generally consist of three arcs, the upper and lower arcs are square, and the middle arc is oblong and rectangular.

Circles are decorated with geometric patterns and chains of stripes. The upper and Lower square pilasters are decorated with deep double-sided relief reliefs and carvings in the form of a six-pointed star "basin". The Central doorway is decorated with deep cut symmetrical pattern "sarbahara" a triangular thread.

Currently, wood carving related to architecture is becoming more progressive. Since ancient times, wood carving, one of the types of folk applied art, has been widely used in the decoration of architectural and household products. Folk craftsmen who honor local traditions and enrich them with meaning create Mature examples of ancient art, polished over the centuries.



The art of wood carving and floriculture has always been in demand. For this reason, wood carving is now

widely used in the decoration of household items along with memorabilia. Wonderful examples of threaded patterns can be seen on doors, raised screens, chairs, leggings and other items made by craftsmen.

Thanks to independence, the attitude to an integral part of our values — folk applied art-has changed radically. All conditions are created for the free activity of artisans, the manifestation of their talent and potential.

At the center for the development of Handicrafts in Bukhara, such masters of wood carving as ShavkatAshurov, HusanKosimov, ilerDzhumaev, SanzharBobozhanov, FeruzPulatov, KudratillaAbdiev, Nasir Buriev create.

In collaboration with their students, these masters made four carved gates of Bukhara. Poles were made for the ancient arc castle and the Central dehkan market. The new columns of the mosque, built in the architectural monument of hasti Imam, are also polished in the hands of these masters.

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