

## Difference among Uzbek National Clothes "Samarkand and Bukhara Styles"

Oydinova Maftuna

FAD-02U Department of Fashion Design, Kimyo International University in Tashkent,  
Tashkent, Uzbekistan

### ABSTRACT

The oldest images of Uzbek traditional costumes can be seen in the Zoroastrian stone images of the Mesolithic period. According to the images, the ancient people used clothes made of natural leather, which looked like a cover thrown over the shoulders. But the fast pace of life gave way to natural leather to woven fabrics. According to the information, the first types of clothing appeared in the 2nd 3rd millennium BC, and the clothes consisted mainly of a short shirt with a collar and a shalwar.

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### National Uzbek clothes

The local population mainly used patterned fabrics, while the highlanders wore fur and woolen cloaks.

The Arab conquest led to a complete change not only in art and culture, but also in the appearance of clothing. Clothing began to develop in accordance with the concepts of Islam.

During these times, the clothes took on the color of simplicity, and everything was done according to the rules of the Islamic religion. White color is considered the dress color of the inhabitants of paradise, and it was considered mandatory for men to wear colorless, that is, white clothes.

As a result of the introduction of Islam, a turban is also included in men's headdresses.



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## *Uzbek National Turbans*

A long time ago curtains have been woven in various forms and shapes, depending on the customs and traditions of each region, and sometimes influenced by Islamic law according to the place where they are made.

Similarly, in our country, curtains have been woven in various forms and shapes according to cities and regions. However, according to most accounts, there is a unique tradition of weaving curtains with alternating patterns. When weaving curtains, a fabric with a length of 5, 7, 9, 11, or even 13 meters is typically used. Curtains come in various colors such as white, black, blue, but white curtains are considered the most auspicious.

There are several types of curtain weaving techniques, namely: placing the head of the curtain between the two ends is called 'Qito'a,' adding a headscarf to the top to weave the curtain is called 'E'tijor,' pulling and weaving from both sides is called 'Zarqala,' and turning the curtain around and passing one end through the neck is called 'Qafdo.'" Even today, there is almost no difference in the way the turbans are wrapped and colored. 5, 7, 11, 14 meters of white cloth is wrapped layer by layer on round black, blue, green caps from the base of the turban.

The hat has been revered in social life as a means of expressing the place of people in society, and even today it has a position in the system of universal culture as a factor determining the national image.

In the course of historical and cultural development, hats were also polished and sewn in accordance with the natural and climatic conditions of each geographical region.

Over time, simplicity gives way to luxury and dresses are embellished with gold and stones. By the time of the Mongol invasion, the appearance of clothes changed. For noblemen, the front and waist are decorated with embroidery, the sides are cut to the waist, and it has become the main type of clothing, such as a folded chapin. Undergarments and shirts are worn from such shepherds. It was from this period that the nobles began to wear headdresses according to their rank. Women's clothes were similar to men's. But felt and willow bark boots were worn as headdresses



Scholars have commented on the beauty of our clothes even in historical times. In particular, the fact that our great grandfather Alisher Navoi wrote in his works that the silk dresses of women of his time gave more beauty to the natural beauty is a proof that attention to dress design has gained importance in every historical period. If we turn to the works of our great grandfather Kamoliddin Bekzod, we can see that the dresses of our women are more beautiful, and women in national clothes are compared to heaven.

### *Briefly about the era of Amir Timur*

By the time of Amir Temur, every kind of art and culture developed. He paid special attention to applied arts, including the culture of dressing. During this period, the demand for expensive fabrics increased even more. Such fabrics were specially made for nobles in the palace. Dresses were mainly formed on the basis of Turkish, Persian, Chinese, Mongolian synthesis and new dress styles were developed. The new style of clothing included rich and ornate gowns, floral and patterned fabrics, and ornate belts.

The ambassadors from abroad said that the architecture of this period, its decoration, the rich costumes of the courtiers, clothes made of expensive silk, accessories decorated with gold and precious stones made a great impression on people. During the period of Amir Temur, special attention was paid to each type of applied art.

Uzbek costumes can be seen through miniatures until the Shaybani period.

### *Shepherds (Bukhara and Samarkand)*

Bukhara men's shepherd's coat is divided into three types depending on the season: joma – everyday Chopin with a lined lining, chakmon – a winter coat made of woolen fabric, yaktak – summer clothing without a belt.



The shepherds of Bukhara were long and wide, because several clothes were worn under the shepherd. Its sleeves are tapered to the wrist. Brightly colored, large floral fabrics were chosen for festive robes. Among them were silk, bekasaba nimshoi, adras, or those imported from China and Russia.

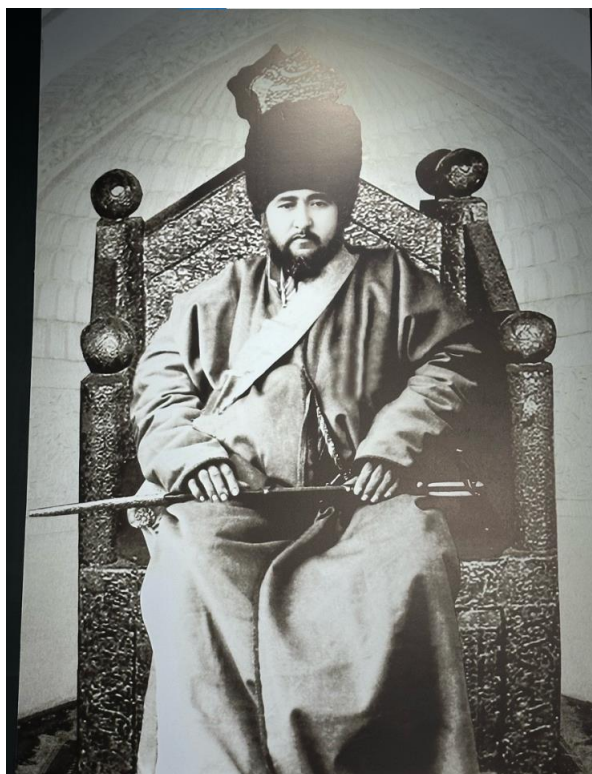


Bukhara shepherds are dressed in the same style, regardless of the social origin of the men. They are wide, wide, with a collar and a thin furrow on the edges. Religious leaders usually wear a large turban made of white gauze. As an outer garment, they wore a Banoras cloak made of white and silver nimsho. Such a cloak can be seen today in the Sitorai Mohi Khosa complex in Bukhara. Zardozi robes, specially made for emirs and courtiers, surprised everyone. In fact, the art of goldsmithing was founded in the time of Timur, and by the beginning of the 19th and 20th centuries, it flourished even more. This type of art was mainly done by men. All the most skilled craftsmen worked in Bukhara. Gold and silver threads were first brought from India and Iran, and from the second half of the 19th century, from Russia. Chopins are embroidered with silver and gold threads. The embroidery was called kalebatun. Ornaments made of gold or silver were also used to decorate fabrics. These decorations gave a special charm to the cloak.

The dress of Samarkand men is similar to the dress of Bukhara.

There was a special aspect of Samarkand costumes. A light cloak is worn as an outer garment. A robe or guppy is worn inside a light coat. In mourning ceremonies, a belt is tied over the cloak. In everyday life, the belt is tied from the inside of the coat. A tunic is worn under the cloak. The shirt itself and the sleeves were narrow and did not cover the arms. The dress is knee-length and the collar is decorated with a simple ruffle. A folded guppy is a type of men's jacket.

The collar of the men's coat consists of two folds, the neck is wide and narrows to the chest. The length of the coat is usually below the knee. The size of the cloaks was not wide, but the sleeves were narrow and long. There are ties on the collar of the cloak, and the ties are tied at the time of prayer. In Samarkand, men used to wear a cloak and a movut over the jacket



If we talk about Samarkand costumes and their differences with Bukhara costumes, for many years Samarkand is considered the main center of the Great Silk Road, the father of science and art of the East, which has developed since ancient times.

Throughout its history, Samarkand was considered the heart – the capital of Uzbekistan. Throughout its history, it has been a center of trade and crafts. Through archeological finds, it can be observed that Samarkand costumes were rich and colorful.

And of course, when talking about Samarkand, it is impossible not to touch on the era of Timur. Because during the time of Temur, the city of Samarkand was considered the capital and experienced a more flourishing period. During the period of Amir Temur, as well as every direction of art, clothes, which are considered a piece of practical art, are given great attention and a unique fashion is founded.



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