

GRASS IS BOTH A WINTER AND SUMMER COW

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ANNOTATION

This article provides information on seasonal, mobile and low-rise housing in the Kyzylkum deserts and livestock districts of Navoi region.

Keywords: Grass, bows, clothes, weaving tools, bullets, pliers, skis, drums, belts.

INTRODUCTION

Most of the territory of Navoi region is the Kyzylkum Desert, the main part of Tomdi, Uchkuduk and Konimex districts is desert, and part of Nurata district is desert and hills. Due to this, livestock breeders in these areas mainly use grass houses. When we talk about grass houses, many of us think of grass houses that we use in the desert, in the steppes, especially in the life of the field, which has a nomadic character. Or the idea that the grass is used only by the Kazakh people. In fact, from ancient times in the nomadic tribes of the Uzbek, Kazakh, Karakalpak peoples, as well as in other Turkic peoples, grass was used as a shelter.

Grass is a seasonal habitat that can be relocated to pastures, deserts and steppes.

The meadow is a house of light and prefabricated construction and is the residence of nomadic professionals, especially shepherds and seasonal tourists, archaeologists and geologists. It is made of lightweight raw materials in the form of a cone, the circular grille consists of a wall and a roof, and the top is covered with felt. Therefore, the grass is also called felt house. The grass is mainly made of sheep's wool by artisans of the Turkic peoples who are engaged in cattle breeding.



Grass houses are both safe and comfortable homes with lightness of bone, resistance to earthquakes and earthquakes. We often see grass in movies, but we don't know what, how and who prepares it. Let's listen to the information about it.

Making grass requires special skills, it is important to install it firmly and firmly, to decorate it with high taste and to choose the right place for the grass.

The grass house is quite comfortable with assembly in 1-2 hours and quick construction. In families living in the deserts of the Kyzylkum desert, it is often covered with fresh white felt, the grass being built mainly for brides. The new felt is covered with a white cloth and decorated with white ropes. Such luxury grass is also called "White House", and ordinary grass restored for household needs is called "Black House".

The hotel differs in appearance from the grass (covered with felt made of white, gray and blue wool), permanent grass and black houses used as kitchens (covered with felt made of gray, blue, yellow, dark liver, black, brown and various wool blends). , is built to be more luxurious and decorative.

The nomadic Kazakhs of Navoi region say about grass: "In this house a person is born, gets married and has children, and the last journey is observed here, that is, he spends his whole life on this grass." Therefore, the place where the grass was born is the product of the ancestral heritage, which was built from generation to generation, built as a cozy place where the father's house and lifelong life, as well as a combination of great hopes and religious beliefs. There is also a proverb among the local Kazakh people: "Let the keregeng be wide, let the two thresholds be equal", that is, let the grass (resembling the heart) be wide, and the two thresholds (the right side of the grass belongs to men-fathers and the left side to women-mothers). It also means "let your father and mother be healthy together." Therefore, there were always men's items on the right: whips, drums, fox skins, and saddles. On the left are women's items.

There are a number of other proverbs about grass in the Kazakh people, in all of which mothers and daughters are valued and respected, as well as they are always respected based on their oriental approach and upbringing. They said, "The girl is the owner of the net, and the boy is the owner of the house." This meant that the girl had to sit in the net until she was married because of a temporary guest in the father's house . The boy, as the owner of the lawn, sat everywhere in the lawn, including near the threshold.

The Kazakhs living in the Kyzylkum region set the new bride on the grass with good intentions in order to bless her. The bride, who fell on the grass, was greeted on the right, and it became customary to lay a large cowhide under her feet. In other words, they intended to say, "Let there be blessings, let there be cattle, let there be meat, and let there be a lot of wealth." Then the bride's bed, chests and pillows are placed on the left. It is obvious that the grass is a corner, which from ancient times embodies customs, values and traditions, as well as a shelter and a warm place where a person finds dignity and dignity. Another aspect is that the grasslands inhabited by Kazakhs in the Kyzylkum are very different from the grasslands of other regions, including the abundance of embroidered ornaments woven on the hand-woven loom, the embroidered, brightly colored appliques sewn into felt wraps around the grass as a second layer inside the grass. , with its abundant hanging on the roofs, woven shackles and chandeliers, with tumor ornaments hanging for various purposes, as well as eye-catching decorative felt rugs lined with grass.

The grass used by the permanent inhabitants of the Kyzylkum desert is mainly an arrow (a pillar in the center of the grass), a kerege (a part of the grass made in a circle) and a fork (a paper word), ie a circle (a part of a hill).

No nails are used to build the lawn. Instead of a mix, the horse's neck skin is buried in the ground, sand for a year, during which time it is tied with string ties made from a hand-baked piece. In this case, the axis of the grass, the stalk and the stalks are all made of wood. In the construction of the grass is selected dry soil, the soil of which is hard, low humidity. The bullet to the selected ground, i.e. the column on which all the parts are joined, is dug and firmly fixed. Then the side circle part of the grass, that is, the part of the ridge, is firmly attached to the axis. Next, the top of the grass is prepared and joined to the axis with the side. The most important part of the grass is the construction of the trunk (bone) equipment, which is firmly installed there, that is, it is resistant to strong winds, does not fly.

The peculiarity of Navoi grasses is that the felt covering the grass is completely covered only with white, blue, sur and hungry liver wool. The rope that is pulled over it is made of long-grown goat's hair (hair) and then woven into several layers, more precisely, twisted and cooked in a knot. The yarns, which are wrapped in twisted yarn, are made by hanging them as a rope. Camel hair is not used in the preparation of rope for covering the grass with felt. Thick woolen ropes are pulled over the grass covered with felt and tied to the base that connects the grass to the ground. Grass wood is mainly made from flexible, well-twisted soft birch wood.

At the top of the meadow, in the dome, there is a round hole, which is used to heat the stove in the winter and to remove the chimney of the stove, and in the summer it is used as a ventilator and a light window.

The inner part of the grass is mainly decorated with various bows, ie okbov, kamarbov, tundikbov, ayakbov, baskur, woven on a loom made of sheep's wool and dyed in different colors (width 15.20 cm). This is mainly due to the fact that the bows are also installed along the kerege, which connects the bullet part with the hoop part, i.e. the parts of the circle that give the waist part.

A door will be built around the lawn and a wooden door will be installed on it. Inside the grass there are large amulets, colorful chandeliers made of woolen yarn, felt wraps made of embroidered fabrics, eyeglasses, whips, drums, aprons and embroideries typical of Kazakh and Karakalpak peoples (ram, goat, plum tree, gajak ornaments). decorated.

The structure and naming of the Uzbek people's grasslands differed significantly from the grasses of the Turkmen, Kyrgyz, Kazakh and Karakalpak peoples. In particular, it was distinguished by some details, interior and exterior decoration.

The decoration of the interior of the lawn was mainly the responsibility of women. Curtains were also hung in the grass. In the Kazakh nation, there was a special place for whipping at the entrance to the grass. Guys who wanted to get married in this nation had to have their own pasture first. In most cases, girls were not given girls who did not have grass.

Cossack grass in Navoi region differs from grass in other regions in that all raw materials are made from wool. Due to this, the grass was hot in winter and cool in summer. The handicrafts of Kazakh brides are reflected in the Kazakh grass.



Today, the pasture is widely used by shepherds living in Uchkuduk, Konimeh, Tomdi and Nurata districts of Navoi region.

According to historical sources, the peoples of Central Asia and southern Siberia also had grass, which was mounted on four-wheeled carts and moved from place to place.

Who knows, these meadows were neither a place to grow great, nor a place to witness battles, or a place to introduce someone to the world.

Grasses were mainly used in the early twentieth century in the peoples of Central and Southern Siberia, as well as by the Mongols and many other peoples. Over time, as a result of the settlement of peoples, the grass has partially lost its significance. Nowadays, the grass is widely used by shepherds as a convenient shelter.

It is obvious that the grasslands created by the Turkic-speaking peoples still play an important role in the further development of the tourism industry, without losing their value and prestige, and are constantly attracting foreign tourists.

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