

*Farangiz Yusupova*  
*student of the Faculty of Philology and Arts,*  
*Urgench State University*  
*named after Abu Rayhon Beruniy*

## ANALYSIS OF RESEARCH ON THE LEXIC OF GANCH CARVING ART

**Abstract:** This article analyzes some of the studies carried out on the lexicon of carving art, which is considered one of the branches of the lexicon of applied art. It was revealed that the lexicon of the hanch carving type of carving art has not yet been analyzed from the point of view of linguistics in the Khorezm region.

**Key words:** applied art, carving, lexicon, lexicon of carving, study of lexicon of carving.

We know that applied arts have been developing in Uzbekistan for a long time. One of them is the art of carving. Carving is an ancient and widespread type of applied art; The art of creating artistic forms by carving, shaping, and cutting wood, terracotta, metal, stone, bone, terracotta (in a narrow sense - small unglazed and unpainted figurines made of clay and fired in a kiln; in a broad sense - glazed ceramic objects of artistic and practical value made of clay and fired in special kilns (dishes, jugs, figurines, toys, tiles, etc.) and others. Carving is a branch of applied art that works with terracotta. Carving is widely used in decorating buildings, palaces, mosques, and madrasas with patterns, and has been a prominent feature of world architecture, especially the architecture of Central Asia, Turkey, Arabia, and other Eastern countries. There are also many monuments that are being carefully preserved in Uzbekistan, which can be seen in the monuments of cities such as Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva, and Shahrissabz. In Uzbekistan There are many unique schools of ganchkar, and each school of ganchkar has its own style and tools, as well as its own language. One of them is the Khorezm ganchkar school. The art of Khorezm carving is also unique, and we can see many examples of carving, especially in the city of Khiva. In particular, the Khorezm pattern composition often uses forms such as "madohil", "turunj", "kalampir". The Khorezm ganchkar art school differs from the schools of Fergana, Bukhara, Tashkent in its pattern composition and carving style. Geometric patterns are widely used in Khorezm architecture, which is distinguished by its uniqueness compared to other regions. In particular, plant-like patterns are distinguished by their spiral rotation and dynamism. Islamic patterns are often formed by the repetition of solid turunj, madohil, pepper, and almond-like patterns. In some cases, star-shaped girihs are used instead of turunj and madohil patterns. In Islamic patterns, the stem is used a lot, and margula, leaf, three leaves, blossom, aygul, pea flower, bud and buds are often used. One of the most characteristic aspects of Khiva ganchkor is the freedom and mobility of the patterns, their liveliness. The masters of this school often decorated the patterns with blue and green. Ru'zimat Masharipov, Karimbergan Rakhimov, Karimbergan Polvonov, Yusuf Khudoyberganov, Bekjon Yakubov, Odambov Bobojonov, Odambov Yakubov, etc. are representatives of the Khorezm ganchkor school.

Just as each industry has its own language and tools, so too does the art of ganchukari have its own tools. To draw patterns, you will need rulers, a ruler, soft and hard black pencils, a notebook, an album, an eraser, transparent paper, and white paper. You will need a mixing bowl for mixing ganch, a sieve for sifting ganch, large and small buckets, a tape measure, a ruler, a soft cloth for working with the ganch surface, soap, measuring tools, special gloves, sandpaper, wires, and more. A whetstone is used

to sharpen tools, and for carving and finishing ganch, a surgical knife, an awl, a camel's neck, a pen, a minqor, a morpech pen, a penknife, a penknife, a penknife, a penknife and other tools are used. In ancient times, ganchkors used about 20 tools. Currently, there are very few blacksmiths who make such tools. Therefore, masters mainly work with surgical knives (scalpels), an awl, an awl, and a camel's neck.

Based on the above, it can be concluded that the art of ganchkor in Uzbekistan is one of the types of art that has been developing since ancient times, and in-depth research is still needed in this area.

#### List of used literature:

1. Ganchkorlik san'ati: Oliy o'quv yurtlari uchun darslik / S.Bulatov, A.Muxtorov. - T.: Musiqa, 2006, 124 b.
2. S. O. Mirzayev. Ganch o'ymakorligi fanidan ma'ruzalar matni, Andijon 2017
3. Bulatov S. O'zbek xalq amaliy bezak san'ati. «Mehnat», T., 1991.
4. Zohidov P. Me'mor olami. Qomuslar bosh tahririyati, T., 1996