

Uzbek transcript:

Q: O'zbekistonda san'at masalasi qanday, hunarmandlar, hunarlar haqida.

F: Hunarmandchilikmi? Hunarmandchilik O'zbekistonda rivojlangan. Endi avval sobiq ittifoq davrida unchalik bunga ahamiyat berilmas edi. Mana hozirda shu to'qsan uchinchi, to'qsan to'rtinchi yillarda, mustaqillikdan keyin, tarixiy memoriy obidalar qayta ta'mirlangandan keyin, shular ichida, masalan, madrasa, yoki shu toqlar deyiladi bizlarda, o'sharning ichida hunarmandlar o'zlarining ota kasblarini yana yarata boshladilar. Masalan, birinchi shu Buxoroning eski shaxriga borsangiz ...birinchi madrasada..."Labi havuz" mad..."Labi havuz" atrofida uchta mahalla bor, eh, uchta madrasa bor. Shuning bittasi madrasa, bittasi xonaqo, bittasi nima karvonsaroyday. Shu madrasaga kirsangiz, ichida gilam to'quvchilar,

Q: Ismi nima madrasani? Ko'kaldosh?

F: Yo'q, Ko'kaldosh emas, bunisi.

Q: Nodirdevonbegi?

F: Nodirdevonbegi...Nodirdevonbegi. Shuni ichida gilam to'qish, keyin zargarlik, keyin misgarchilik, keyin ipak to'qish, eski usulda ipak to'qish, keyin yana jun mahsulotlaridan narsalar tayyorlash, hammasi qo'l mehnati, hammasi qo'l mehnati bilan. Bu birinchi navbatda ochildi. Undan keyin yana yuraversangiz toqlar boshlanadi. Toqlar bu savdo markazlari, shularning ichida ham shu kabi narsalar bor. Demak bu nimadan dalolat beradi. Bu shu hunarmandchilik kasbining avvalgi shu ota-bobolarimiz nima bilan shugullangan o'sharning avlodi davom ettirib kelayapti. Shularni, shularni ko'rsangiz bo'ladi. Bundan tashqari yana qo'girchoq yasash san'atidam bor bizada. Yana, gilam to'qish dedim, shu kabi san'atlar, shu kabi hunarmandchilik, qadimgi nimalar juda rivojlanib kelayapti. Shoyi to'qish, atlas, bizani xonatlas to'qish, shoyi to'qish. Ipakdan narsalar to'qish...nima...bular ham juda rivojlangan. Nimada shu "Labi havuz"ni endi g'arb qismida bir nima bor, ismi esimda yo'q, madrasami u, lekin shu...avval USAID yordam nimasi bor edi. Shu nima tomonida, information markaz tomonida, ana shu yerda kiraverish, kirgandan keyin o'ng tomon...eh, chap tomonda qadimgi usulda shoyi ipak to'qish nimasi bor, ustaxonasi bor, o'sha yerda necha yildan beri bir kishi ishlab turibdi, ishlaydi o'sha yerda. Shu har vaqt turistlar, sayyohlar kelgandan keyin, shu qanday to'qiladi, hammasi qo'lida, ya'ni nima bilan, cho'b...cho'bdan¹*

Q: Yog'och.

F: Yog'ochdan taxlamgan. Hammasi shu bitta, bitta, bitta, bitta, oyog'I bilan ham nima qiladi. Shu kabi san'atlar rivojlangan.

¹ cho'b – Persian word for wood

English translation:

K: How are you today?

F: Thank you, well. Are you well?

K: Are you not tired, not bored?

F: No.

K: Didn't you miss home?

F: No.

K: Well, let's talk about the art in Uzbekistan today. How about art in Uzbekistan, craftsmen, handcrafts?

F: Handcraft? Handcrafts are very developed in Uzbekistan. During the Soviet time it was not paid attention to. Nowadays in 1993 and 1994, after the independence, after the historical monuments have been restored, inside them, for example, inside the madrassahs or we call them domes, the craftsman are recreating the crafts of their great grandfathers. For example, if you go to the old city in Bukahara, the first madrassah, there are three *mahalla's*, oh, three madrasahs around "*Labi havuz*". One of them is a madrassah, one is mausoleum, and one is caravanserai. If you go into this madrassah, there are carpet weavers inside.

K: What is the name of the madrassah? Kukaldosh?

F: Not Kukaldosh, the other one.

K: Nodirdevanbegi?

F: - Nodirdevanbegi...Nodirdevanbegi. Inside there is carpet weaving, then jewelry craft, metal carving, then silk weaving, weaving silk in old method, then also making things with wool, everything is handwork. It was first to open. If you keep walking the domes start to appear. The domes are the trade centers and the same kinds of things are inside them as well. So what does it mean? These people are continuing the crafts that used to be made by their ancestors. You can see them. Al so we have the art of puppet making. As I said, carpet weaving. So the art, the ancient crafts of this sort are reviving very much. Weaving silk, "*atlas*"¹, our "*xonatlas*"², weaving things from silk...this is very developed. There is something to west of Labu Hoviz, I do not remember the name. Was it a madrassah? There was USAID help things there before. Towards this direction, near the information center, when you are entering, on the right side...oh, on the left there is a workshop for an old way of silk weaving. There is a man who has been working there for

¹ kind of silk fabric

² another kind of silk fabric

many years. Every time tourists come, they come to see, how it is woven, everything is handmade, with wood.

K: Wood.

F: It is made with wood. All of them, one by one. So this type of crafts is developed.

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