



Representatives of the Kokan School of Coppersmithing, Glorifying the National Craft

Kasimova Nilufar Muratjon Kizi

Kokan State Pedagogical Institute, Fine Arts and Engineering teacher of the graphics department

Kasimov Barkamol Salijan o'glu

Department of Economics, Kokan University 2nd year student of external department

ABSTRACT

The art of coppersmithing is one of the ancient and national types of applied art, and the Kokan school of this art is developing in its own way. He was the son of Mulla Otaulla Muhammad Rajab, the founder of the Kokan school of coppersmithing and embroidery. After the master's death, his descendant Lutfullo Fazilov continued the Kokan school of coppersmithing and embroidery.

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received 10 Sep 2022

Received in revised form

10 Oct 2022

Accepted 24 Nov 2022

Key words: Copper, copper, kandakor, rikhtagor, tabanok, hoiskori, engraving, dome, bronze, barkash, steel pen.

© 2022 Hosting by Research Parks. All rights reserved.

About the very ancient art of coppersmithing, we sometimes wonder how much history this art has, why it is needed by people, and why it is disappearing today, even if in the future there will be very few coppersmiths and their exquisite art. No, it should not be allowed to happen. Therefore, it is necessary to give young people both theoretical and practical knowledge about our ancient art.

The art of coppersmithing is the most exquisite and complex art form, and three different artisans sweat to make one complete work of art.

They are:

- Copper;
- Rikhtagor;
- Kandakor.

He made the shape of various dishes from copper, yellow and red copper ore, glazed the inside and outside. There were two main ways of making copper vessels: "tabanok" - smelting and "hoiskori" - hammering.¹

Rikhtagor made some details of the item, i.e. parts of it made in the cast state, such as the handle, cover, end of the dome (sonula), beak and other parts, and adjusted and attached them to copper vessels.

On the other hand, Kandakor filled the parts of the product with sand or alabaster mixture, closed the open areas with pieces of copper, carved on it with a steel pen and decorated it with beautiful and elegant patterns and handed over the finished product to the public service. Embossing on the surfaces of these objects has become less and less, and engraving has become a tradition instead.²

In the 18th and 19th centuries, high-quality bronze and copper vessels were widely made in cities such as Bukhara, Samarkand, Ko'kan, and Khiva. We can cite Bukhara, Kokan, Tashkent, Samarkand, Khiva and other cities as special schools of copper art. The difference between these schools is in the patterns given to the item. For example, the masters of the Bukhara school of carving use the "gireh" style of carving, while the masters of the Tashkent school of carving use "Islamic" motifs, and in the art of Kokan carving, the composition made of a mixture of both gireh and Islamic patterns is small, elegant, and Bukhara. also attracts masters.

At the end of the 19th century, at the beginning of the 20th century, the Otaullayev family, a carver, raised the Kokan Carving School to great heights. There were six brothers and sisters in this family, all of whom were masters of this profession. Their father was born in 1796 in the city of Kokan, the son of Mullah Otaulla Muhammad Rajab, a craftsman from Kokan. In 1820, he went to Bukhara to improve his religious knowledge and skills. After returning to Kokan, he did not work in madrasahs in the religious field, but worked in the palace during the time of Kokan Khan Khudoyor Khan in 1822-1861, continued this profession and trained many students. Along with this, there will be an adviser to the Khan. Mulla Otaullah Muhammad Rajab's son was not only a carver, but also a muhrkan, he made designs for weapons in the workshop of the royal palace. He was considered to be the only one of the time when the image of Khudoyar Khan's castle was engraved on copper plates.³

The master also painted a picture of the khan's palace on the copper vessels with a mysterious color. Mulla Otaullo had six sons, who also made a great contribution to the development of the Kokan carving art, and continued the father's profession. The master also had several daughters, but there is no information about them. Master Kandakor died in 1882 at the age of 86.

¹ Сергеев Б. "Ўзбекистонда мисгарлик". Тошкент – 1960. 8-бет.

² С.А.Булатов. "Ўзбек халқ амалий безак санъати". Тошкент . "Мехнат"1991йил 271-бет

³ Т.Абауллаев, А.Фахриддинова, А. Хакимов. "Песни в металле" Т.: 1986.

The master's descendants also continued and developed the father's profession. Among them, Lutfulla Fazilov, who is considered the third generation of the master, raised the development of Kokan coppersmithing to a high level, which is why the master's students are scattered throughout the valley.

Master Lutfulla Fozilov was born in 1899 in Bakhmalbop neighborhood of Kokan city. He was a cheerful, diligent and enthusiastic person by nature. The copper items made by him fell into the mouth of mankind. The master has memorized the art of Kokan coppersmithing, which has been passed down from generation to generation, and its secrets, to the extent that he can do it with his eyes closed. He taught this art to the next generation and made a great contribution to the development of the art of coppersmithing in Kokand by training masters like him.

In 1966, the master coppersmith opened a woodcarving club in the school of Ko'kan city. After school, the children who were interested in coppersmithing in the circle enthusiastically learned to make copperware and carve various patterns that make them beautiful from Lutfullo Fazilov. The disciples of the master, Foziljon Obidov, Inomjon Solijonov, Mansurjon Madaliev, Rustamjon Ulug'bekov, who learned the secrets of coppersmithing in this circle, are currently teaching the secrets of the Kokan coppersmithing art together with their children to the youth of our city.

One of the masters who continues the activity of the Kokan carving school is the son of Faziljon Obidov Akhrorjon. He was born in 1954 in Kokan. While studying at the school, he learned the secrets of engraving on metal in the "Kandakorlik" club organized by master Lutfulla Fazilov. Even when he studied at the Kokan Polytechnic and served in the military, he did not put the hammer and steel pen out of his hands. After returning from the service, he worked as a kandakor Usta in the Tashkent branch of the "Usto" association, and then in the Kokan branch.

The master uses the three stages of the art of coppersmithing, coppersmithing, carving, and the secrets of coppersmithing, with patience and love, to create wonderful works of art. Faziljon craftsman makes and decorates large dishes such as plates, kashkols, jugs, samovar, and teapots. In order to draw a pattern on the finished product forms, they are first filled with a mixture of sand, cloth or alabaster. After the pattern is drawn, the resulting wonderful shapes are watched and refined. The surface of the finished dish is polished with a special powder. In this way, a work of art will appear.

Faziljon Obidov, who alone performs the work of three masters, has been teaching his children Farrukhbek Obidov and Farkhodbek Obidov, as well as many of his students, the working methods of the complex craft to the smallest detail.

Farkhodjon, the master's eldest son, was born on September 19, 1984. He always grew up with his father, together with fine art. After completing general secondary education, Farkhodjon was able to independently make copper items and decorate them with patterns. Between 1999-2002, he graduated from the Turkish Lyceum in the city of Kokan, and in 2003-2007 he studied at the Tashkent State Institute of Chemical Technology in the field of management. Whether it is because craftsmanship is his father's profession or because he likes coppersmithing, he makes copper metal objects and decorates them with a steel pen until he is free during his studies and work at the university.

His brother Farukh Obidov was born on October 27, 1990. Like his brother, he grew up playing with copper pieces and polishing them. After completing general secondary education, he studied computer specialization at Kokan city 1 academic lyceum. The younger son of the teacher, the male, was not very interested in studying. Along with his father's students, he mastered the art of coppersmithing. Today, Farukh Obidov occupies a special place in the art of Kokan coppersmithing. He and his father

participated in several pageants and festivals, introducing the beauty of the national art of Uzbekistan to the world.

Master Kandakor took part in many competitions and international exhibitions and won the proud third place in the regional stage of the "Tashabbus - 2011" competition. At the 2019 Artisans Festival held in our city, the master's works took a place in the front rows and pleased the audience.

Along with active participation in all exhibitions organized in Uzbekistan, Foziljon Obidov also participates in international exhibitions organized in countries such as Germany, Switzerland, Austria, and Malaysia, making a great contribution to introducing the art of Kokan coppersmithing to the world.

Another student of Lutfullo Fozilov, Solizhonov Inomjon Omonovich. He was born on May 4, 1959 in the city of Ko'kan in the family of a craftsman. His father, master Omonjon, was engaged in jewelry, and his mother sewed Kokan hats for men.

Another student of Lutfullo Fozilov, Solizhonov Inomjon Omonovich. He was born on May 4, 1959 in the city of Ko'kan in the family of a craftsman. His father, master Omonjon, was engaged in jewelry, and his mother sewed Kokan hats for men.

The master's interest in fine art invited him to the "Benkov" school of painting and design in Tashkent. During his studies, he surprised his peers by making wonderful copper items and decorating them with patterns. Currently, Inomjon Solijonov, in addition to being a researcher in the restoration department of the Museum of "Culture and History of the City of Kokand", teaches coppersmithing and carpentry to his children, grandchildren and many students.

Woman Solijonova Manzura was born on May 7, 1963. Sister Manzura is a teacher of history, retired from working at the "Kokhan city culture and history" museum. This family organizes training courses for young people in all types of crafts. On the grounds of this course, the "copper and carpentry" school club organized by Lutfullo Fozilov continues its activities.

Of course, Inomjon Solijonov and his four sons Ilhomjon, Elyorjon, Islamjon, Vakhobjon Solijonov have been teaching the "copper and carpentry" club to interested young people. At the same time, the master craftsman also works in the historical copperware department of the Kokhan City Museum of Local History, and provides thorough information to young excursionists and tourists who visit the museum about the history of Kokhan coppersmithing and carving.

If we compare the works of Kokan coppersmiths with each other, we can see that the oldest small, elegant national patterns have been preserved in the designs of Inomjon, the master of carving.

Lutfullo Fozilov, who has developed the art of coppersmithing in Kok, gathered young people interested in coppersmithing in his circle, and is teaching the craft, sees the daughter of his dear friend from his youth. He has 5 sons, and he takes the master named Mansurjon with him and teaches him the secrets of coppersmithing and engraving along with his students. That boy is Madaliyev Mansurjon Madaminovich, who contributed to the rise of Kokan copper art today. He was born on June 30, 1959 in the city of Kokan. The master's grandfather was a friend of master coppersmith Lutfullo Fazilov. Since he was engaged in trade, in his time he provided financial support to the family of his friend Lutfullo master.

Mansurjon's grandfather dies young. Usta Mansurjon's grandmother takes care of her children alone. Karima got married and had 5 children. In the meantime, Lutfullo Fazilov opened a carving club in Kok, and because he is training many students, he came to Karima aya in order to pay back the debt he

owed to his friend, and when he said that he will teach me one of your 5 sons, that way I will relieve my debt to your father a little, their mother Mansurjan became interested in painting and embroidery. He offers to teach my son. Thus, Mansurjon Madaliyev has been going to the woodcarving club since he was 14 years old. His interest in this art increased greatly. In 1984, he entered Tashkent State (Statutory) Pedagogical University, majoring in "Art graphics and sculpture". While studying at Oliygoxh, the master was engaged in coppersmithing, and Kokan introduced the art of coppersmithing to everyone. After graduating from the university, he returned to Kokhan and worked as a sculptor-artist in the "Combination of Leaders" along with his favorite craft.

Mansur Madaliyev, a 3rd generation disciple of Lutfullo Fozilov, contributed to the world recognition of the Kokan copper art by participating in many competitions and exhibitions through his amazing copper and carving works. He mainly made copper plates, teapots, teapots, and samovar and decorated them with carvings.

Rustamjon Ulug'bekov, one of Lutfullo Fazilov's first students, has kept his oldest copy of Kokan coppersmithing and sculpting to young people and participates in competitions in many countries. Master Rustamjon Ulug'bekov was born on July 22, 1951. During his school days, i.e. in 1966, he attended Lutfullo Fozilov's Kandakorlik club after school. He studied this craft for 2 years. During 1968-1972 he studied higher education in Samarkand. Due to his family circumstances, he returned without completing his studies and made a living through the profession he learned in his youth. In 1982, he joined the "Usto" union as a painter. In 1989, he went to work at the "Cooperative" founded by Rakhmatullo Polatov in Tashkent.

Rustamjon Ulug'bekov, one of Lutfullo Fazilov's first students, has kept his oldest copy of Kokan coppersmithing and sculpting to young people and participates in competitions in many countries. Master Rustamjon Ulug'bekov was born on July 22, 1951. During his school days, i.e. in 1966, he attended Lutfullo Fozilov's Kandakorlik club after school. He studied this craft for 2 years. During 1968-1972 he studied higher education in Samarkand. Due to his family circumstances, he returned without completing his studies and made a living through the profession he learned in his youth. In 1982, he joined the "Usto" union as a painter. In 1989, he went to work at the "Cooperative" founded by Rakhmatullo Polatov in Tashkent.

All artisans, knife makers, coppersmiths, potters, carvers worked in the cooperative. Later, the name of the organization was changed to "Ozarif". Rustamjon Ulug'bekov worked in this organization for 10 years, returned to his native Kokan and teaches the secrets of carving and coppersmithing to his nephews and children, as well as to interested young people.

I would not be mistaken if I say that Hasanboy Kasimov, the son of the master's sister, was one of his first students. Of the two sons, Otabek and Avazbek Ulugbekov, only the youngest son is interested in the field of coppersmithing and continues the work of the master.

As long as we have such talented and hardworking craftsmen in our city, our nationality will never disappear. Our nation will always be rich, peaceful and happy.

List of used literature.

1. Сергеев Б. "Ўзбекистонда мисгарлик". Тошкент – 1960. 8-бет.
2. С.А.Булатов. "Ўзбек халқ амалий безак санъати". Тошкент. "Мехнат" 1991 йил 271-бет
3. Т.Абауллаев, А.Фахриддинова, А. Хакимов. "Песни в металле" Т.: 1986.

4. Muhammedovich, S. U. B. Problems of Teaching Drawing at School. *International Journal on Economics, Finance and Sustainable Development*, 4(1), 35-39.
5. Qosimova, N. (2022). YOSHGACHA BO'LGAN BOLALARNI RASM CHIZISHGA O'RGATISH METODIKASI. *Zamonaviy dunyoda innovatsion tadqiqotlar: Nazariya va amaliyot*, 1(19), 14-17.