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В УСЛОВИЯХ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЙ ТРАНСФОРМАЦИИ**

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CONTEXT OF EDUCATIONAL TRANSFORMATION**

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## KASHTACHILIK SAN'ATINING RIVOJLANISHI VA TARIXI

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**Annotatsiya.** Kashtachilik san'ati juda katta tarix va o'tmishga ega san'atlardan biri hisoblanadi. Yurtimizda ham kashtachilik san'ati qadim zamonlardan yaxshi rivojlangan va o'z ravnaqini topgan. Kashtachilik san'ati barcha xalqlarni qadimiyligini, san'atini, madaniyatini, urf odatlarini o'zida mujasamlashtiradi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** kashtachilik, kashtachilik san'atining ahamiyati, kashtachilik turlari, kashtachilikning rivojlanishi, kashtachilik naqshlari, kashtachilik ramzlari.

Kashtachilik amaliy san'atning qadimiy sohalaridan biri bo'lib kelgan. Arxeologik topilmalar shuni ko'rsatadiki, kashtachilik qadimgi davrlarda ham rivojlangan va o'z ravnaqini topgan. Kashtachilik bir millatning iqlimini, tabiiy sharoitini, muhiti bilan bog'liq holda har bir xalqning madaniyatini, san'atini, yashash tarzini, ifoda etib keladi. Kashtachilik san'atini paydo bo'lishi juda qadim zamonlarga borib taqaladi. Kashtachilikni paydo bo'lishi teridan qilingan kiyimlarda bog'lam va choklarni yuzaga kelishi bilan bog'liq.

Kashtachilik taraqqiyotini Qadimgi Osiyo, Europa, Amerika madaniy yodgirliklari va adabiy manbalardagi kashtalar tasviridan, shuningdek saqlanib qolgan kashtachilik na'munalaridan kuzatish mumkin.

Kashtachilik san'ati chet ellarda ham o'z ravnaqini topgan. Masalan XI-asrga oid ingliz kashtalarida jang lavhalari aks ettirilgan, XII-asrga mansub rus kashtalarida Vizantiya ikona san'atining ta'siri ko'zga tashlanadi. O'rta Osiyo kashtachilik san'atining qadimiy xillari deyarli saqlanmagan. Muzeylardagi ipak, so'zana, choyshab, kirpach, zardevor singari badiiy buyumlar va kashtali buyumlar esa faqat XIX-asrga mansubdir. XIV-XV-asrlarga oid kitoblardagi miniatyuralar O'rta Osiyo hududida kashtachilik qadimdan keng rivojlanganligini ko'rsatadi. Jumladan, Amir Temur saroyida yashagan Ispan elchisi Rui Gonzales de Klavixo o'z estaliklarida saroyda kashta bezaklarini tomosha qilganini yozgan edi. Kamoliddin Bekzod "Zafarnoma" qo'lyozmasida ishlagan "Temur taxtda" miniatyurasida 1467-yil kashtali chodirni ham aks ettirgan.

O'rta Osiyo xususan O'zbekiston Respublikasida ham qadimdan kashtachilik san'ati rivojlangan va shuni aytish lozimki hozirgi kunda ham O'zbekiston hududida kashtachilik san'atiga katta e'tibor berilmoqda. Kashtachilik san'atini rivojlanishi va xalq o'rtasida yo'qolib ketmasligi uchun amaliy ishlar olib borilmoqda. Masalan, O'zbekiston hududida kashtachilik 6 ta shaharida o'z ravnaqinitopgan.

Ular Nurota, Samarqand, Shahrisabz, Toshkent, Buxoro, va Farg‘ona shaharlari bo‘lib, bu shaharlarda kashtachilik rivojlanishi XVIII asr oxiri – XIX asr boshlariga borib taqaladi.

Zardevor, so‘zana, joypo‘sh, takiyapo‘sh kabi qadimgi kashtachilik buyumlari Buxoro Amirligining Shofirkon, G‘ijduvon, Shaxrisabz, Nurota hududlarida turli naqshlarda barpo etilgan. Har bir hudud aholisining kashtachilik uslubi bir biridan farq qilgan va quyidagi nomlar bilan atalgan, o‘zbek-do‘zi,

bigiz-do‘zi, zanjir-do‘zi, iroqi-do‘zi, kast-do‘zi, zamin-do‘zi va hokazo. Kashtachilik uchun qo‘ldan to‘qilgan adras, bo‘z, shoyi matolari tanlangan. Ushbu matolarga solingan naqsh bo‘yicha xotin-qizlar ipak iplar bilan qo‘lda kashta tikilgan. Bir kishi bir dona so‘zana tikish uchun o‘rtacha 4 oy vaqt sarflangan. Buxoro hunarmand ayollar o‘z mahsulotlarida “bo‘sma”, “dol”, “iroki”, deb atalgan tikuvlardan foydalanishni afzal ko‘radilar.

Jadval 1

1	Tumor	Oilani yomon k o‘zlardan asrash	
2	Pichoq	Oilani yomon k o‘zlardan asrash	
3	Gul g‘unchasi	Yangi oila qurish orzusi	
4	Qushlar	Tinch	
5	Anor	Rizq-r o‘zi va kelajak avlod ramzi	
6	Doyra	Quyosh va iliqlik ramzi	
7	Bodom	Serfarzandlik ramzi	
8	Qalampir	Yomon k o‘zlardan asrash ramzi	

Kashta tikishdan oldin rassomlar naqshlarni chizib olishadi. Ma’lumki kashtachilikda har bir belgini o‘z ma’nosi bor. misol uchun, so‘zana naqshidagi

qushlar yangi oila barpo etish orzusini bildirgan. Pichoq va tumor naqshi esa oila o'chog'ini qorong'u kuchlardan va yomon nazardan asrashni bildiradi, qushlar tinch va osuda hayotni, anor rizq ro'zi va kelajak avlod ramzidir, doyra - quyosh va iliqlik ramzi, bodom - ser farzandlik, qalampir yomn ko'zlardan asrashni bildiradi. Har bir kashtadozni o'z sirlari va belgilari bor. (1-jadval) Misol uchun kashta tikishni tugatayotganda albatta tugallanmagan bitta jingalak qilish lozim. Bu kashtadozni ko'plab mahsulotlar yaratish, uzoq va baxtli umr kechirishini anglatib turadi.

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### THE IMPACT OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE ON ENGLISH PROFICIENCY

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**Abstract.** This article offers a comprehensive examination of the impact of artificial intelligence (AI) on English proficiency, leveraging tools such as ChatGPT, Twee, and Grammarly to enrich the discussion. It traces the historical evolution of AI technology, illustrating its progression from performing rudimentary tasks to executing complex cognitive functions. The article elucidates how AI, through innovative algorithms and machine learning techniques, has transcended traditional boundaries, now rivaling human capabilities in information processing and knowledge dissemination. Furthermore, it investigates the pivotal role of AI in education, elucidating how platforms like ChatGPT and Twee facilitate interactive language learning experiences. Additionally, the article explores the synergistic relationship between AI and language acquisition, demonstrating how Grammarly and similar tools enhance writing proficiency through real-time feedback and error correction. By delineating the multifaceted applications of AI in English proficiency, this article underscores the transformative potential of technology in shaping the future of language education and communication.

**Keywords:** Artificial intelligence, English proficiency, language learning, education, technology, machine learning, cognitive tasks, language acquisition.

Artificial intelligence (AI) is a field that typically performs tasks requiring human intelligence. A hundred years ago, it was believed that information