



THE NATURE OF ANCIENT PATTERNS, SYMBOLS, IMAGES

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ANNOTATION

Any image originally had a religious, mysterious, magical meaning. They are passed down from generation to generation, and sometimes forgotten symbols that have only aesthetic sounds have a magical effect on us. Drawings that the designer used in his work: birds, animals, fruits, each of the geometric shapes has its own meaning.

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Creativity in every epoch is noted with an individual style, stable motives that have been assumed from previous generations, the prototypes of which we inevitably meet in ancient, in myths and legends. If we turn to ancient pictorial motives, we can see that the origins and meaning of the images were identical among different peoples. Any images originally bore a religious, mystical, magical meaning. They were passed down from generation to generation and sometimes forgotten symbols, having only aesthetic sound, subconsciously have a magical influence on us.

The most popular symbols of the sun in the traditional art of many nations are circle, cross and rhombus. In Central Asia, these symbols have used from time immemorial, often in combination with other solar and astral signs. In a number of symbolic signs, the first place has a square divided into four parts, a cross with four dots, a circle with a cross that inscribed in it, and other geometric figures similar in character. The circle is an amulet from the dark power; it is a symbol of God, the Sun, and the Universe. This is the most harmonious and perfect figure with many meanings. In the very name of the pattern, including the circle, security magic has already been laid. Sometimes the “sun” looked like a wheel with spokes and heads on rim (“Wheel of the Life”).

The center of the wheel is immeasurable depression, the rim is immeasurable circle, and its



inner space contains good and evil, life and death, darkness and light. The image of the “Wheel of the Life” is associated with a cross, a swastika – symbols of the sun, the fire of heaven, and the “vortex sign.” It had two meanings – if it is directed to the right, then it is a symbol of eternal movement, birth, if it is directed to the left, then it is a symbol of destruction, death. In India, the wheel of the sun god is a circle with spokes, and in Sogda a wheel with pearls is a kind of necklace, a symbol of the celestial body and the kingdom of light, where the deceased enters.

Spirals, revolving disks, concentric circles, crosses inscribed in circles, rosettes, stars and zigzags belong to cosmogonical symbols. Wavy and laminar patterns represent the flows of life-giving force. *Abr and bahor* is a “spring cloud,” a symbol of rain and associated with it fertility.

Birds were bearers of ideas, symbols, and metaphors. The bird is a sign, symbol and sensual image of the universe and nature, which contains the physical and spiritual world. They embody the soul of man and are intermediaries between the real and mythical world. Birds and the “Tree of the Life” are related to each other – a bird with a leaf in its beak is a function of a messenger. The rooster, peacock and pheasant belonged to “solar” birds, bearers of ideas of light, beauty and prosperity. The rooster was ascribed to a protective function; it was considered the *muezin* of animals. The mythopoietic image of a peacock, due to the shape of the tail, has astral

symbolism. This is *Cosmos* in its entirety, a starry sky with lunar and solar circles. The image of the peacock, framed by vegetable ornaments, embodies the idea of a paradise garden. Eagle is a king of birds, astral-cosmic and dynastic symbol. Pheasant, partridges are bearers of the idea of light, beauty, prosperity. Falcon is cosmic forces and a sign of heraldry. Dove is an attribute of a female deity. The “bird of happiness” hovers over flowers scattered on embroidered fabrics. This is a metaphor; it expresses joy, happiness, sun, light, love, the whole world of poetic foreign tales. The bird weaves into a plant ornament filling the background of epigraphic inscriptions, or, like other inhabitants of the paradise garden, participates in multi-figure scenes.

Plant ornament was created based on observation of nature. The often-found image of the “Tree of the Life” is associated with ancient myths, embodying the concept of paradise, the source of life. It is often depicted with luminaries, horses, bulls, fabulous creatures. A tree with lights, birds, horses is a symbol of the sky; a tree with animals is a symbol of the underworld. On silk tissues, there are compositions of heraldic meaning and value, usually associated with the idea of a tree that is guarded by two lions. “Bouquet of flowers,” “vase,” “tree in a vase” delight the eye, being an aesthetic moment. The pink rose is a symbol of sophistication, courtesy, and elegance, courtesy and courtesy.



The fruit of pomegranate is an expression of the magical ideas of fertility, a symbol of abundance, satiety, and grace





Barbaris flower is a symbol of longevity and tranquility,



Lotos is a symbol of purity, perfection and beauty



violets are the symbol of shyness, poppy is a symbol of silence and sleep, lilies are the symbol of fertility, their whiteness is a symbol of purity of thoughts, narcissists is a symbol of knowledge, synonymous with the eye or eye pupil (“narcissus sighted,” “narcissus weeping”). Iris is an idea of the unity of opposites; its form implies the duality of the nature of the earthly lord, who on the one hand is inspired by high spiritual, and on the other hand, invariable thoughts, is a symbol of sorrow.

The ornament, which is called “bodom,” “kalampur,” “eastern cucumber,” is considered divine favor, protection from disease – this is a cosmic symbol of revival, the universe. The tulip was associated with symbols of the awakening nature, with the meeting of Navruz, it was a symbol of beauty, love, innocence. The tulip bud meant the heart of the lover, and his petals - the mouth of the lover.

Grain is a symbol of fertility, the beginning and birth of new seedlings.

In the ornament, subject matter is also widely found, which also has symbolic significance. “Ofhtoba” is a symbol of living water. In ancient images, it is found as a vessel from which the “Tree of the Life” grows. Sharp and pointed objects are of

particular importance, like amulets, protecting and driving away misfortunes and evil spirits; they are a symbol of vitality.

Masters, depicting birds and animals, gave them a resemblance to plants - this is the process of florization. Therefore, the tail of the bird ended in a lush bush, the mouth of the predator turned into a curl, the tail into a palmette, the wings were interpreted with rhythmic lines or circles.

In the ornament was also the symbolism of color associated with the psychology of its perception. Therefore, the blue color was an amulet, a symbol of constancy, justice, perfection, reflection and peace; red was a symbol of victories, personifications of joy; white was a symbol of purity, happiness, chastity and luck; yellow was a symbol of sanctity; green was a symbol of the color of spring, nature, freedom, joy, revival, a symbol of immortality.

Later, the ornament became more and more decorative, the connection with the image was lost, the significance of the patterns decreased, the magical and ritual functions of the symbolic ornament were forgotten. Modernity fills them with new content, implements a new sense into them, and gives them a



new sound: it bears a gene memory of the past and introduces us into the future, amazing us with “gorgeousnessof the universe and the stream of symbols.”

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