

CHARACTERISTICS OF UZBEK EMBROIDERY

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ABSTRACT

The article deals with an overview of the history of Uzbek embroidery and its peculiarities. There are also tips on how to enhance the elegance of embroidery in modern clothing.

Keywords: Embroidery, types of embroidery, embroidery elegance, aesthetic taste.

INTRODUCTION, LITERATURE REVIEW AND DISCUSSION

The profession of embroidery has been one of the oldest branches of applied art. Archaeological findings show that embroidery is found in almost all nations with climatic, natural conditions, environment, culture, art and occupations of each nation. The emergence of embroidery is due to the appearance of bundles and sutures in leather clothing. During this period weaving of stone and bones, as well as weaving, dyeing and other works were carried out.

The development of embroidery can be seen in ancient Asian, European, American cultural monuments, embroidery in historical sources, as well as in preserved embroidery. The oldest copies of embroidery are not preserved. Historical embroidery depicts battle scenes as shown in ancient sources. After the invention of the embroidery in the second half of the 19th century, embroidery enterprises began to appear in industrialized countries and traditional embroidery fell into disrepair.

Uzbek embroidery became enriched and developed under the influence of embroidery of neighboring nations. Looking at the Uzbek embroidery we see the methods and techniques of Indian, Chinese, Russian, Afghan, Kazakh, Kyrgyz and Tajik embroidery. These are the most commonly used patterns of each nation in art. For example, there are many floral, geometric and flower patterns in Uzbek embroidery, in Russian embroidery, geometric patterns, flowers, birds and fruits are often described. In Kazakh and Kyrgyz embroidery, the elements are more like animals, horns and hooves.

It is noteworthy that according to our ancient national traditions, Uzbek girls who are supposed to be future brides, they were taught to make their own embroidery and various embroidery products. The most beautiful embroidery which was sewed by the girls was appreciated highly. Girls from 7 to 9 years were taught to sew embroidery. After three or four years, they independently could sew embroidery themselves.

The art of embroidery, however, is noteworthy because the embroidery of a girl sewing it can reveal her dream of beauty, depending on the elegance of the stitches of embroidery.

One of the most important types of embroidery is gold embroidery. Gold embroidery is a profession which is widespread in Uzbekistan, especially in Bukhara. Gold and silver silk, artificial silk and fiber are used in embroidery.

One of the special types of embroidery is application. Application is Latin word, means to adorn it with cloths, stitches or stitches of colored cloth, paper, and other materials. Application is a special kind of embroidery and has its own technology. Fabric colored cloth, leather and other fabrics are woven into the main fabric. Applied sutures are often used in the application. This type of embroidery is not well developed in Uzbekistan.

Currently, many types of birds, fruits, flowers and animals are stitched to apply on children's coats, shirts and hats. In some cases, women's clothing is decorated in this way. The application method is widely used in architecture and in decorating items.

Embroidery is to sew with various colors of silk, mullein, needle with gold thread and needlework. The embroidery is sewed on various clothing and household items. Fabric, felt, leather, cardboard, linen, wool, silk, artificial yarn, gold thread, fine wire, raw leather stripes, beads, necklaces, metal scraps, precious natural and artificial stones, glass beads and other materials used in embroidery. The embroidery has its own set of tools that carry out a specific operation. Needles, hooks, brooches, anglers, scissors and beads are used in embroidery.

The frame is made of wood, which is a circle, square, rectangular. A small embroidery circle is used because it is comfortable. Not all embroideries can be used on a scarf. Rope and needle are selected to match the thickness of embroidery. Two kinds of wooden sticks are used for embroidery that is called hooks. Some materials such as leather and cardboard can be used without stitching. 13 or 12 shears with sharp ends of 12-12 cm are used for ornaments. For convenience of sewing, the coating should be no longer than 50 to 60 cm, and if embroidery is not used agnostically. Pattern copies are printed on different materials in different ways. For example, copied paper is used to light the patterned paper over the material and then tear it down. Choosing the color of the embroidery requires a great deal of skill and taste. Properly selected yarn can make the embroidery look appealing. There are two types of hand embroidery: the first is the embroidery of the back and weave of the fabric, and the other is the embroidery of the embroidery. The weaver weaves are sewn on interwoven cloths or cloths. The reason for this is that it is convenient to enumerate cloth threads in embroidery.

Sanama embroidery is very popular in Uzbekistan. Free embroidery does not choose fabric; it is based on drawing lines.

In embroidery, knitting, weaving, Iroquois, printing, raw materials, hammocks, ticket fancy and seamstresses are common. Different stitches are used in artistic embroidery. For example, in Shakhrisabz there are nettles, kandahayol, Iroquois, more printing presses in Tashkent, Bukhara, Nurota and Samarkand. The seam stick is one of the embroidery stitches that are made from left to right in two parallel lines and the needle through which the thread is pierced. It is then sloped upwards to the left and straightened in parallel to the bottom line, and the bottom is curved. Quilts are often used for framing ornaments or artistic decoration for skullcaps. A small sharp tip with scissors is used. The quicksand is known as the "cocoon" of Russian embroidery. Buckwheat - sewn on the fabric, but with a straight line and distance. After that, the fabric is turned over and sewed again to form a straight line. This was a very old manual and later sewing machine. It can also combine two rows, that is, rows. Pea sticks are formed in different directions, from left to right, right to left, top to bottom, bottom to bottom. Side-by-side sutures are even or smaller in size depending on the flower pattern. This suture is named after the durum, double-sided, and silvery-blue. It is widely used in embroidery and embroidery. Chin fantasy - a needle is sewn into the fabric, and reversed. Thus, the flowers are formed uniformly in the front and back of the fabric. It is used for decorating items that are

visible on both sides, such as towels, scarves, etc. Threads - a loop, loops or needles are formed by a chain of rings on the right side of the fabric and held with the left hand on the surface of the silk cloth. A ring is formed with a spiked needle. Large embroidery ribbons with woven strings, a band connecting the flowers and leaves to the main horn, and many others have been sown in such a way since ancient times. The embroidery is widely used by embroiderers from Samarkand, Bukhara and Kashkadarya.

Color is one of the most expressive means in a suit. It has a profound effect on people's moods, moods, and emotions. Color perception is naturally occurring in environmental conditions, and although there are no individual characteristics, there is a general scientifically-based law on color perception. For example, red is the symbol of the sun, fire, blood, life. This color is often associated with joy, delicacy, goodness, and warmth, but it also represents anxiety and danger to life. White is often a symbol of novelty, freedom, youth, but it means quietness, inanimateness, and even mourning in some nations. Black is physics from the point of view of physics - no space, no light and no color; its traditional meaning is all the "night," the bad, the hostile, the sadness and the death. Other colors also have different meanings, but they are quite conditional and varied.

In ancient times, rulers had to determine the color of the clothes, as well as the material and the size of the clothes of people of different social statuses and occupations. For embroidery, yarn is chosen according to the purpose of the item, the character of the decoration and the method of sewing. Color requires a great deal of skill and taste from embroidery. The combination of the color of the embroidery yarn also makes the embroidery attractive. The embroiderer has to choose the embroidery depending on the type of dress and the color of the fabric. The embroidery threads are made of four layers of cotton fiber, are made in different colors, faded, and are available for sale in the form of 50 meters of yarn. "Mulina" is made of high quality cotton fiber. It is durable with 12 layers, special treatment and improved quality. It is produced in the form of ten or twenty meters of yarn. Silk threads are made from natural and chemical fibers. Blended white spots of various sizes are spun (40g), wrapped in reels and paper cartridges (50, 100, 200m long). Silk threads 13-18 are made of wool, linen, woolen threads, fine wire, gold thread, and leather strands.

Embroidery is carefully crafted by master craftsmen with a needle or tip hook, with clear threads to the fabric level. Embroidery is a type of cloth or dress, a way of drawing various patterns or images on a garment and widely used not only in clothes or dresses, in cloths, but also in the decoration of various household items. In Surkhan, embroidery has long been known as an integral part of folk crafts. There is also the fact that embroidery was enriched through the ages, increased in the form of patterns and shapes to the level of a whole work of art. Like other folk arts, embroidery has been refined and modernized. In the early days, the embroidery was made only of yarn, cotton, wool, and linen. Today, embroidery is widely used and yarn made of artificial fibers, thin strands, and even raw leather. Embroidery is becoming more widespread, rich in content, and the variety is increasing. We know that embroidery like other types of national crafts has a long history. In fact, there are a lot of items inherent in Surkhan embroidery school. As the living conditions changed and the daily demand increased the number of items, their equipment and their shapes have also altered. After all, people have lived for a lifetime trying to make their lives more beautiful and cultured. But suzannis, goldsmiths, skullcaps, teapots, glasses, embroidery in some costumes, such as belts, handkerchiefs, scarves, etc. have not changed their place and form since ancient times. It should be noted that Surkhan embroidery school was formed mainly in two directions - Boysun and Kungrad. Although these methods do not differ greatly, they differ in patterns, shapes and

colors. According to ancient traditions, embroidery has become a positive tradition for a girl growing up in each family. Accordingly, at a very young age, the future bride enriched and filled her treasure with embroidery.

The more the embroideries are, the more elegant and beautiful the bride is. The skills and art of the region's embroiderers are especially evident in the brightness of the colors chosen for the embroidery, the peculiarity of the embroidery, style and elegance. Characteristic features of Surkhan embroidery is made by silk and silk fabrics. Before detailing and describing the suzane, embroidery, and other items inherent in the Surkhan embroidery, it is necessary to focus on the yarn and natural coloring methods. After all, the process of making yarn and dyeing is as important as choosing a fabric for embroidery. Because, like yarn for embroidery, all dyes are made by hand, naturally, by the colors of the Boysun land, the plants and herbs, as well as the leaves and fruit barks grown on this generous land. Moreover, until now, embroiderers (embroiderers of genuine folk embroidery) still follow the old traditions and established rules in the production and dyeing of yarn. At first glance, simple but really sophisticated technologies are still preserved, suggesting that the traditions of Surkhan School of embroidery are still alive today.

Every aspect of art demands from man the beauty of the soul and the elegance. One of the most ancient and original forms of applied arts is embroidery. The embroidery schools are located in the territory of the Republic. Among the embroidery schools, the Nurata embroidery is known for its compositional structure and bright color. Different types of embroidery used in Nurata's everyday life: "suzana", "nosuzana", "gold", "blanket", "belt", "forehead", "shona-halta" "window-halter", pencils. Many items are common. Each of these is decorated with patterns according to its use. In the traditional embroidery of Nurata, the king, rod and leaf are added as additional elements, but the flowers are laid out to reveal the essence. Floral ornaments are used, such as "rose flower", "flower violet", "flower tulip", "maple", "mugchagul", "and khibcha velvet". According to the craftsman, every nation has its own unique pattern of embroidery. It is the Uzbek national embroidery that uses floral, geometric and flower patterns. First of all, select the fabric and cut it to the right size. The patterns are then drawn and the appropriate sutures are made. Such images as suzana and costumes have a special meaning.

For example, pomegranates are symbols of children, peppers are regarded as amulets for protection against evil eyes, almonds are food, flowers blossoms are love, flowers are blossoms and birds represent happiness.

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