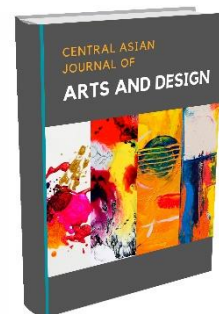




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## Special Styles of Embroidery and the use of Pattern Elements of our National Fabrics Today

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### Abstract

This article provides theoretical information about the art of embroidery and our national fabrics, the uniqueness of embroidery, tools, use of patterns, color selection.

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*"It is actual issue for us to upbringing of our children with independent thinking, occupied with modern knowledge and professions, truly patriotic people with a firm life position "*

*President Sh.M. Mirziyoyev.\**

Today, every sector and sphere is not overlooked in our rapidly developing independent Uzbekistan.

Consequently, the head of our state Sh.M. Mirziyoyev established 5 important initiatives on the basis of a new system in the fields of culture, art, physical education and sports in order to increase attention to young people, on March 19, 2019.

Therefore, the formation of a healthy, well-rounded generation depends on the level, training and dedication of the pedagogue working in the continuous education system, and his attitude to the work of teaching and educating the young generation. The contribution of students and young people to the development of our independent Motherland is that they acquire deep knowledge and the necessary skills, achieve significant achievements and results in this regard. It is one of the urgent problems on the agenda that we should naturalize and develop them in the basis of our cultural and spiritual values.

\*Mirziyoyev Sh.M. We will build our great future together with our brave and noble people. T.: Uzbekistan 2017, - p.489

A clear proof of our opinion are the changes taking place in the field of general education, the laws and regulations adopted on the further development of public education. Today, much attention is paid to the teaching of applied arts at vocational colleges, specialized art schools and general education schools.

Especially, the teaching of the types of folk arts to students evaluates the first initiative of the "Five Initiatives" put forward by the President, increases the interest and talent of young people in music, painting, literature, theater and other types of art.

The knowledge and skills acquired by our pedagogues-teachers in handicrafts have great importance in organizing textbooks on the types of applied folk arts in vocational colleges, specialized art schools and general education schools and teach students the secrets of handicrafts and examples of our national values.

Such textbooks are divided into other types of crafts based on their strict plan. In our article, we will try to highlight the issues related to the study of the specific features of the embroidery art and the use of pattern elements in our national fabrics.

The main purpose of folk art textbooks is to familiarize students with examples of folk art, its brief history and secrets theoretically and practically. We will briefly summarize the art of embroidery, which is one of the types of applied art.

It has been a traditional custom to strive for beauty, to decorate living areas, rooms, simple items and clothes by polishing them in the countries of the East, especially in Central Asia from ancient times. This process is still relevant today and has risen to the level of art.

Uzbek national embroidery is one of the oldest types of practical art, which arose as a result of the people's desire to make their life beautiful. The art of embroidery is famous not only in our country, but also abroad.

The kirpech, sozana, zardevor, flower quilt, and bedclothes sewn by the hands of Uzbek folk masters are seen not only in houses but has become a permanent exhibition in museums of foreign countries such as Belgium, the United States of America, India, and Afghanistan, as well as in the Ferghana Valley of our country. The products still have been surprising people with their unique beauty and the colors of the elegant decorations.

Embroidery is one of the types of applied decorative arts of Uzbekistan, which has its own ancient traditions and is widespread in the great trade-craft centers and villages of Central Asia. This type of art was valued among the people and did not lose its essence preserving its poetic color. Embroidery is mainly divided into six regional groups, that is, schools. Such as Nurota, Bukhara, Samarkand, Shahrisabz, Tashkent and Fergana embroidery schools.

Uzbek embroidery was enriched and developed under the influence of the embroidery of neighboring nations. If we pay attention to Uzbek embroidery, we will find the methods of Indian, Chinese, Russian, Kazakh, Kyrgyz and Tajik embroidery.

Each nation has its own patterns that are used the most in the art of embroidery. They improved their skills, learned the experience of generations from each other and from adults in the process of work.

The invention of the embroidery machine laid the foundation for the creation of embroidery enterprises in the second half of the 19th century.

Examples of folk art are significant in Uzbekistan because they are made mainly by manual labor. We give information on embroidery tools and devices. There are special tools for hand embroidery.

Needles, thimble, sewing machine, scissors, centimeter tape, laces with and without loops, and ferrule are used in embroidery. Fabrics such as white, gray, light yellow, light maroon, gray, karbos, silk, velvet, chit or satin are used in embroidery. Patterns look good when drawn on such fabrics and most of the colored threads are suitable for it. To draw flowers, pictures, and patterns, you will need rulers, soft and hard pencils, a notebook, an album, an eraser, graph paper, copy paper, and transparent paper. The ferrule is used to keep the gauze taut. Another important tool in embroidery is the ferrule.<sup>†</sup>

Translucent paper is used to prepare the embroidered flower for transfer to gauze. The pattern is first transferred to transparent paper, then transferred from paper to gauze. Choosing flowers and patterns for embroidery is also important. It is necessary to have a flower and a picture for embroidery.

“Naqsh” means “the image of flower” in Arabic. Painting as a type of folk decorative art has been an important part of Uzbek culture since ancient times. Its artistic traditions have been created and developed over many centuries. In contrast to all other types of art, one can see the close connection of generations and the continuity of national traditions in the patterns. The traditions of painting have been passed down from grandfather to father and from father to son as methods of learning this type of art. Thanks to this continuity, the art of painting has been preserved until now. The best examples of the pattern are distinguished by the expediency and beauty of the forms combined through rich creative fantasy. This reflects the difference in views of the folk craftsmen on the environment. The lines in the pattern, like the melody in the music, are composed of the “great summation of the people's life experience”, like the song and the fairy tale. Artistic painting is the art of creating beauty in the harmony of colors and unique compositions. The master painter skillfully uses the natural luster and harmony of colors, the beautiful shape, and the texture of the material to achieve vivid expression in his work.<sup>‡</sup>

Each nation has its own patterns that are used the most in the art of embroidery. Uzbek embroidery has a lot of plant-like, geometric and floral motifs, while Russian embroidery has many geometric, plant-like shapes, flowers, birds and fruits, and Kazakh and Kyrgyz embroidery has more animals, elements reminiscent of horns and hooves are depicted. A painter who is made with the help of painting tools, light and shadows create volume, and at the same time does not try to imitate nature without thinking, can be closer to nature.

When creating an embroidered flower, one draws a picture according to nature, then turns it into a pattern and a composition with various patterns. Applied art objects are decorated with a pattern, therefore it is an integral part of the object, and it depends entirely on the shape, function and material of the object.

When converting a picture into a pattern, its characteristic features (flower, etc.) are selected. Not trying to clearly show the motifs of plants and birds, only the main lines are exaggerated and outlined. It is necessary to think about its artistic solution, determine how to place some parts of the decoration on the surface of the item, determine the proportions of the elements, what color to sew, that is, everything that is included in the concept of composition before sewing something.

The character of the composition depends more on the rhythm, the individual elements in the pattern,

<sup>†</sup>Khojamurodova G.T. The theoretical basis of teaching students the secrets of embroidery. "Oriental Art and Culture" Scientific-Methodical Journal - (3) /2020.

<sup>‡</sup>Bulatov S.S. Uzbek folk decorative art. Educational methodological manual. Tashkent. "Labor" 1991.

which helps the expressiveness of the composition to be clearly perceived. A flower is often created on a closed surface, that is, on a surface bounded by some geometric shape in embroidery. It can be a square or rectangular tablecloth, suzana, a palak, a trinket, kirpich, a bed sheet, a belt, a cover that covers a pillow, handkerchief, etc.

It is recommended to use folk ornaments and pictures created by artists in embroidery. Some parts of the pictures can be composed at will, but it is more interesting to follow nature and think about placing decorations on the surface of the object.

Another peculiarity related to artistic content in embroidery is choosing the suitable color for it. Color plays an essential role in embroidery. The color of the embroidery is chosen based on its background, i.e., its base. White gray will never be milky white. Its slightly gray, yellowish color is somewhat suitable for creating an organic color. If there is a background, then embroidery silks matching this color are selected. Sometimes the background along with the silks serves to make the ornament colorful.

Choosing threads it is necessary to know the thickening of colors, how they affect each other. When choosing mutually compatible colors, the color circle consisting of the colors of a closed spectrum is used as a basis. If a beam of light is passed through a three-sided glass prism, it will be seen divided into components, and a colored path-spectrum will be formed.

In nature, this combination of colors can often be seen in rainbows, when sunlight passes through dew particles. The visible spectrum consists of continuously changing red, orange, yellow, green, blue, blue, violet colors. These colors are separated from each other by a range of intermediate colors.

Fabrics play a very important role in embroideries based on national patterns. As we mentioned above, it depends on how beautiful and elegant the embroidery is, on the specific and suitable selection of fabrics.

Speaking about the pattern, it should be noted that the patterns on our national fabrics also represent certain signs and symbols. Patterns can be observed not only in embroidery methods, but also in our national fabrics, and each pattern has a certain meaning.

Pupils are given the necessary information about the history of the origin and meaning of embroidery art, patterns and line elements in national fabrics, their role and nowadays importance, and they gain knowledge and skills.

In conclusion, we can say that before teaching the secrets of embroidery, students are informed about the history of embroidery, what fabrics were used in embroidery before, and what fabrics are used in embroidery today. Students are familiarized about the widespread use of the embroidery method in the current modern fashion trend. In providing this information, it is possible to show the previous view of embroidered items, clothes, furniture, and sketches of modern clothes from current fashion magazines. Only after that, it is necessary to show the difference between the colors of the gauzes, threads, stitches and patterns used in embroidery. Students who have this information will be more interested in the art of embroidery.

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