

Systematization of Art Embroidery Patterns in Design of Modern Dresses

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Abstract: This article explores the stages of Uzbek artistic creation. Museum and written sources were considered traditional Uzbek embroidery types from antiquity to XIX century. Uzbek traditional embroidery patterns, symbolic meaning and usage have been systematized. New patterns and their use have been developed on the basis of traditional embroidery elements. The AutoCAD program has developed a new collection of modern costumes.

Keywords: embroidery, rhythm, style, pattern, Islamic pattern, composition, symmetry, asymmetry.

1. INTRODUCTION

The cultural heritage created by ancient Turon nations is rich and diverse. The main part of this spiritual treasure, which has been formed over the centuries and is rich in content, is a folk craft. Uzbek art of embroidery plays a special place among the types of folk art. Our artistic insight is tradition and eternal dignity for every Uzbek woman. This type of craftsmanship was practiced in every household in the last century.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Well-known scientist O.Sukhareva, who studies Uzbek national costumes, states that “almost all woman until the Revolution were able to sew” [1]. History does not have a home that Uzbeks did not decorate with an embroidery. The palace images created in the early 20th century are shown in Figures 1 and 2.



Picture 1. Samarqand palak embroidery



Picture 2. Nurata palak embroidery

The appearance of embroidery is associated with the appearance of the bark and suture in the garment made of the skin. This kind of art is associated with diving and painting during periods. The rope, wool, silk, dice and silver thread were used in the embroidery. The ancient hymns of embroidery in Central Asia have almost not been preserved. Artifacts and embroidery in museums such as palak, sozana, bed sheets, giraffe, shrubs were only dated to the XIX century. Miniatures in XIV-XV centuries were evidence that embroidery has developed in these regions. Artistic craftsmanship developed in the time of Timur and Timurid; elegant fabrics, floral embroidery, ornamental items. Examples of such applied art are decorated with small sketching and drawing patterns. The bright colors are used in embroidery. Written sources were decorated with embroidery on the walls of Amir Temur's palaces. The Spanish ambassador, Rui Gonzales, who lived in the palace of Amir Temur, also wrote that Claudius, in his memoirs, has seen the embroidery in the palace. Kamoliddin Behzod also reflected a festoon tent in the miniature of the Temurian Tiger who worked at the Zafar writing. Uzbek felt artists

have decorated ornaments of other types of applied art in ornamental designs.

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The history of Uzbek national embroidery can be divided into development stages.

1. Central Asian antiquity. (BC VI-IV)
2. The Middle Ages in the Middle Ages. (VII-VIII millenniums)
3. Central Asia in the late Middle Ages. (IX-XVIII BC)
4. Central Asia XIX-XX centuries.

From the earliest historical period, embroidery was made on the basis of patterns, and in craftsmanship a combination of style was created. The enlargement and change of the theme of the applied art was caused by the ethnic composition of the people and tribes, the daily and vital changes. Originally, the pattern was created from simple typical rhythms that make up a frame or carcass. The basic principles of drawing patterns by the method of the ancient people of Central Asia are defined; patterns or figures; the scheme will be divided into topics; themes are subdivided into elements. On this basis, there are other complex and different patterns that are different from the oldest pattern. Ancient ornament culture was created in the process of interethnic communication between tribes and people. In the late Middle Ages. The patterns on the subjects of evolution changed to evolution. Forms old shapes to form new forms. During this period, the paintings of the Ottomans


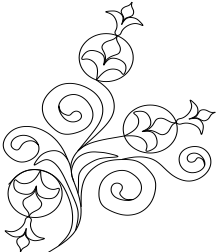

were described as conditionally and stylistically. In many ways, the theme of the men's and women's clothing reflects the external environment and is often manicured. The history of our embroidery, as well as the flower, pomegranate, horn, and bouquets, have been preserved.

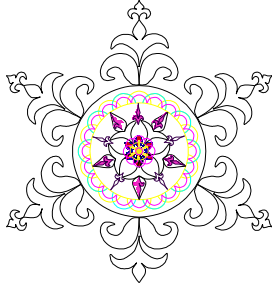
4. ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

Today, the high demand for changes, as well as the traditions, creates new design elements in our national embroidery. In the fashion world, designers and craftsmen look for patterns that are used in the dresses created, and on this basis new patterns are offered. At the same time, each pattern is developed on the basis of the organization and the styling of the locals in nature.

In the process of creation of patterns, first of all, the function and character of the composition are determined. The patterns are based on the principles of symmetry and asymmetry. That is, the elements represent the opposite of one another, which is at the same distance as the white or the particle. Large circle patterns refer to the central axial symmetry law. At the same time, the symmetry elements are located in the center of the central white circle covered in the same circumference. In the process of making patterns geometric and archetypal patterns combined with the composition.

Art embroidery can be used to decorate craftsmanship. The new patterns are shown in Table 1:

№	Shape	Explanation	Usage
1		<p>The given pattern is of asymmetrical shape and it is created in the XIX century on the basis of paper patterns of Shahrisabz embroidery.</p>	<p>The illustrated pattern is auxiliary patterns and can be used in women's underwear.</p>
2		<p>The given pattern is of asymmetrical shape, and its pomegranate image is based on symmetry.</p>	<p>The pattern can be used to decorate large ornamental patterns.</p>
3		<p>The given pattern has a symmetrical shape. Created on the basis of styling of leaf types used in composition</p>	<p>The applied pattern can be used to decorate large flower decorations.</p>

4		<p>The given pattern has a summetrical shape. Created on the basis of styling of leaf types used in composition</p>	<p>Created patterns can be used as ornamental pattern in the melody composition.</p>
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Our artistic creation is one of the types of applied arts that is being shot from the dynasties by younger generation. The cheerfulness of the cheerful creature, its inexhaustible fantasy and delicate taste, was reflected in Doppler dance of Uzbekistan, and decorative arts. People's artistic craftsmanship is endlessly demanded not only in our country, but also abroad. The art masterpieces created by the Uzbek masters are preserved in France, Italy, Japan, Germany, Belgium, America, India and many other countries, as well as exhibitions in the Republic's applied art museums, which have become a permanent exposition of the Uzbek people's traditions. Nowadays, this kind of art has become a permanent exposition. Nowadays, these works of art are striking with the diversity of their grace and elegance. In the current period of development, the artistic embroidery is adapted to fashion, fashion and modern dresses, and fashion designers and fashion designers of Uzbekistan.

5. CONCLUSION

In short, the formation of the embroidery and the needle of the thread, the art of embroidery created in the human hands and the art of creation were formed. The most ancient patterns have been seen and systematized. The new designs were created on the basis of the collection of patterns, which are available in the designer's designs.

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