

The Art of Embroidery Is an Uzbek National Value

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Abstract— Uzbek national embroidery is one of the most ancient forms of folk handicrafts, which was created as a result of the people's desire to beautify their lives. Embroidery has long been used in the decoration of clothes and accessories, as well as in the manufacture of household items. The art of our embroidery is famous not only in our country, but also abroad. Bricks, *suzani*, *zardevor*, flower beds, sheets, hand-sewn by Uzbek masters, are not only in foreign homes, such as France, Italy, Japan, Germany, Belgium, America, India, but also in the Fergana Valley of the Republic. rather, it has become a permanent exhibit in many museums of applied art.

Keywords— folk, embroidery, nation, colorful, price, directions, natural conditions, blankets, bricks, jewelry, sheets, *suzana*, costumes and hats, gifts, embroidery enterprises.

1. INTRODUCTION

So far, the items amaze people with their unique beauty and variety of elegant decorations. Artistic embroidery has a long history, as evidenced by archeological finds and written sources. Uzbek embroidery¹ has developed along with all professions in connection with the climate, natural conditions and environment. Through the miniatures of the XIV-XV centuries it is possible to see that embroidery has been developed since ancient times. The Spanish ambassador Rui Ganzalem de Clavijo wrote in his diary that he saw Uzbek national embroidery in the palace of Amir Temur. Kamoliddin Behzod worked for Zafarnoma.

In the miniature "Timur on the throne" he also depicted the embroidery on the tent.

Uzbek embroidery was enriched and developed under the influence of embroidery of neighboring nations. If we pay attention to Uzbek embroidery, we will find methods of Indian, Chinese, Russian, Kazakh, Kyrgyz and Tajik embroidery. In the art of embroidery, each nation has its own unique patterns.

2. MAIN PART

Floral, geometric shapes and floral patterns are widely used in Uzbek embroidery. According to ancient traditions, Uzbek girls-brides-to-be make various embroidery items, such as handkerchiefs, teapots, curtains, belts, bags, belts, prayer rugs, blankets, bricks, jewelry, sheets, *suzana*², costumes and hats, gifts. At the wedding, the bride presented her relatives with the things she sewed. Before the wedding, a dowry was displayed, which was a demonstration of the bride's skill and diligence, and the more delicate and beautiful the embroidery, the higher the price. The girls were taught to embroider from a very young age, and after three or four years they began to embroider independently. Embroidery is very popular in Central Asia, and women were engaged in embroidery in the family. In the past, these embroideries were sewn on white and natural brown silk, *adras*, *hisor*, velvet fabrics, and later on satin, silk, velvet. In the process, they improved their skills, learned from each other and from adults the experience of generations. Folk arts and crafts are in great demand not only in our country, but also abroad. According to Pliny, Babylonian embroidery has long been popular, and it was there that embroidery with different colored threads was invented.

Later, when Babylon became part of the Roman Empire, it became famous for its colorful embroidery with silk, gold, or wool. The traditions of the art of embroidery also developed in Byzantium.

The Ottoman Turks, who appeared in Asia Minor in the 13th and 15th centuries and destroyed the Byzantine Empire, also made a worthy contribution to this art. Where Byzantine culture in the Crimea and the Caucasus had a strong influence for a long time, embroidery flourished. Ancient Russians also studied the art of embroidery, imitating Byzantium. Russian embroidery is very diverse in the nature of flowers and methods of sewing. Popok embroidery is widespread in Olonets, Vologda oblasts and the western part of Arkhangelsk oblast. At present, there are more than 50 embroidery enterprises in Russia. There are embroidery centers in Ivanovo, Ryazan, Kalinin, Smolensk and other regions, where the enterprises produce a variety of clothes and household items.

The invention of the embroidery machine in the second half of the XIX century laid the foundation for the emergence of embroidery enterprises.

¹ Embroidery (*Kashtachilik*) is a factor that reflects the high artistic taste of the Uzbek people, which reflects the beautiful nature of our country. In the embroidery of the Uzbek people, the artistic value of embroidery is determined by its stitching.

² "**suzane**" is a national term used as an ornament that reflects the national and historical identity of the Uzbek people. It is sewn by seamstresses in a way that reflects the Uzbek nationality

Among the major representatives of embroidery are artist H. Nazarov of the "Red Banner" artel in Andijan, Usmon Shokirov of the "Women's Labor" artel in Samarkand, Khairi Sabirova, a Tashkent embroiderer and painter. created their methods. H. Sobirova learned the secrets of hand and machine sewing and drawing from her mother Zakhira Mirkholikova. From the age of 15, Embroidery has long been one of the hobbies of women in our country. This profession at the level of applied art is still respected by our women in different parts of the country. In particular, in our Koson district during the years of independence it has become even more valuable. The history of embroidery, that is, the art of sewing flowers on fabric, goes back a long way. We inherited many embroideries from our past grandmothers and decorate our homes. My grandmother Zulfiya is a flower grower. He has been teaching labor to young people at school for many years, and although he is now retired, he draws and sews embroideries of various shapes. I also rush to my grandmother's side until I find free time.

My research has shown that in our region there are different schools of embroidery, and women from Kasan, Kitab, Shakhrisabz, Kamashi, Dehdonabad, Chirakchilik create in different directions. Kitab, Shakhrisabz schools differ in the direction of printing in Iraq, Kasan, Kamashi, Dehdonabad and other neighboring districts, and in some districts in the direction of embroidery. Also, the embroidery of Karshi, Kasan, Tashkent, Samarkand, Shakhrisabz, Surkhandarya does not repeat each other. Their traditions, culture of life, views on life are reflected in embroidery at a certain level of applied art. The floral patterns on the embroidery of each region differ from each other and have their own symbolic meaning.

For example, the image of a red pomegranate, which is common in Shakhrisabz embroidery, signifies the family's fertility, while the pepper shape on the duppies is sewn as an amulet to protect it from the evil eye. Similarly, Kasan embroidery differs in terms of its sewing style patterns, without duplicating the images reflected in other regions. Moon-shaped flowers are often reflected in the embroidery, such as jayposh, suzana, zardevor. In this case, the glorification of the celestial dome in harmony with nature. In the patterns on the embroidery of the case, the vibrant nature is reflected in bright colors, embodying the noble intentions we know and do not know, the hopes that signify peace, a happy day and a prosperous life. Embroidery has long been used as a home decoration.

My grandmother also learned embroidery from her grandmother. My grandmother says embroidery is a divine blessing. There are many stories about it, when they were young, they sewed embroidery and sang songs:

*Urchug'imni yigiray,
Chuykalari cho'zilsin.
Oy qizim katta bulib,
Kelin bo'lib suzilsin...*

Let me spin...
Let the chunks stretch.
When my daughter grew up,
Let her swim as a bride ...

My grandmother is embroidering. Embroidery had a number of inherent complexities. Embroiderers should not only be flower seamstresses, but also be good photographers, be able to spin yarn, be aware of the secrets of dyeing it. Initially, a pattern of flowers was drawn on the fabric. The fact that similar patterns to be drawn on the fabric in this process did not differ from each other, the clear, accurate, delicate drawing ensured the elegance of the embroidery. When the silk is spun on a twist or wheel and made into a yarn, it is dyed using various natural dyes. My grandmother likes natural colors, such as onion peel, pomegranate peel, walnut shell, osma and henna. When the alkali is mixed so that the colors do not move as a result of external influences, the color of the silk becomes brighter and more mysterious. Depending on the size of the embroidery, stitching periods can last from three to four days to several months or even years.

In particular, celestial suzani - zardevor was used to decorate the walls of the room. Women are partially adorned with men's clothes, skullcaps with unusual patterns. My grandmother used to say that every girl who grows up should sew embroideries for her dowry, and a belt for her future husband. Because embroidery is a handicraft, and because it is sewn with love, it leads to happiness. My grandmother described to us the embroidered flowers on the dresses that she had sewn with her own hands almost half a century ago and worn in the "Kelin Kordi" ceremony, which were kept in a box. The lines that draw our attention to the dress mean that life is made up of different ups and downs, which means that we have to be content with some of the difficulties we face in life.

In the embroidery of the case, a shape similar to a horse's bridle is often found, which, according to the folk proverb "a horse's footprints are worn by a wedding", the bride and groom saw children, left a mark, an heir, and embodied hope for life.

3. CONCLUSION

When I look at the embroideries my grandmother sewed when she was young, I see that some parts of the flowers are left unsewn and half left, and when I ask why, they say that perfection is unique to Allah and the other is a symbol that will continue for future generations.

Uzbek national embroidery is one of the most ancient forms of folk handicrafts, which was created as a result of the people's desire to beautify their lives. Embroidery has long been used in the decoration of clothes and accessories, as well as in the manufacture of household items. The art of our embroidery is famous not only in our country, but also abroad. Bricks, suzani, zardevor, flower beds, sheets, hand-sewn by Uzbek masters, are not only in foreign homes, such as France, Italy, Japan, Germany, Belgium, America, India, but also in the Fergana Valley of the Republic. rather, it has become a permanent exhibit in many museums of applied art.

4. REFERENCES

[1] “Alpomish” Uzbek folk tale

[2] Uzbek encyclopedia