

MILLIY LIBOSLARDA KASHTACHILIKNING O'RNI

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqola milliy liboslarimizda kashtachilik san'atining tutgan o'rni, uning estetik va madaniy ahamiyati yoritilgan. Kashtachilik – xalqimizning qadimiy hunarmandchilik turlaridan biri bo'lib, u nafaqat liboslarni bezash vositasi, balki milliy o'zlik, urf-odat va an'analarimizning ifodasi sifatida ham muhim o'rin egallaydi. Turli hududlarga xos kashtachilik uslublari, ishlatiladigan naqsh va ranglar, ularning ramziy ma'nolari hamda zamonaviy modadagi aks etishi tahlil qilingan. Shuningdek, milliy liboslarda kashtachilikning yoshlar orasidagi ommalashuvi va milliy g'ururni shakllantirishdagi roli haqida ham fikr yuritilgan.

Kalit so'zlari: sa'nat, liboslar, kashtachilik, milliy kiyimlar, miniatyura, qadriyatlar, hunarmandchilik, xalq an'analari.

РОЛЬ ВЫШИВКИ В НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫХ КОСТЮМАХ

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Аннотация: В данной статье освещается роль искусства вышивки в наших национальных костюмах, его эстетическое и культурное значение. Вышивка – один из древнейших видов ремесел нашего народа, который занимает важное место не только как средство украшения одежды, но и как выражение нашей национальной самобытности, обычаев и традиций. Были проанализированы стили вышивки, характерные для разных регионов, используемые узоры и цвета, их символика, а также их отражение в современной моде. Обсуждалась также роль вышивки на национальных костюмах в популяризации среди молодежи и формировании национальной гордости.

Ключевые слова: искусство, платье, вышивка, национальная одежда, миниатюра, персонал, благотворительность, народные традиции.

THE ROLE OF EMBROIDERY IN NATIONAL COSTUMES

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Annotation: This article covers the role of embroidery art in our national costumes, its aesthetic and cultural significance. Embroidery is one of the types of ancient crafts of our people, which occupies an

important place not only as a means of decorating dresses, but also as an expression of our national identity, traditions and traditions. The styles of embroidery characteristic of different regions, the patterns and colors used, their symbolism and their reflection in modern fashion have been analyzed. The article also discusses the popularity of embroidery in national costumes among young people and its role in shaping national pride.

Keywords: *art, dresses, embroidery, national clothes, miniature, values, philanthropy, folk traditions.*

Among the centuries-old history, rich culture and traditions of the people of Uzbekistan, the art of embroidery occupies a special place. The presence of embroidery patterns, especially in national costumes, not only enhances the aesthetic beauty of the dress, but also expresses the worldview, values and taste of the people through it.

National costumes are the cultural heritage and identity of each people. They are not only a retired appearance, but also reflect the historical past, Customs and spiritual values of the people. Uzbek national costumes are distinguished by originality and variety in this regard. They have been formed over the centuries and are closely related to the way of life, social and cultural life of the people.

Embroidery is the art of sewing various patterns and ornaments with thread on the fabric. This art has developed in the territory of Uzbekistan since time immemorial, and each territory is characterized by a unique pattern, style and color choice. For example, each of the regions such as Bukhara, Samarkand, Fergana, Tashkent, Surkhandarya created embroidery schools with their own style. [1]

Each province has a distinct style.

For example:

Bukhara embroidery is famous for its processing with elements of whey, gold and silver threads;

Fergana embroidery is characterized by bright colors and floral-rich patterns;

Surkhandarya and Kashkadarya embroidery-geometric shapes and symbolic images are the priority;

Tashkent embroidery-smooth sewing, complex compositions, pure silk threads are used.

At the same time, the sewing of beads on clothes also developed. By 1500 BC, embroidery was developing on the territory of Central Asia, as were other regions of the world. It was in the Uzbek national embroidery art that in the 1700s the pattern and bead embroidery, in which clothes were formed by thread, gained popularity. Embroidery began to spread widely at the same time as human costumes, decorating household items as well as many other items. [2]

The introduction of Islamic culture into Central Asia in the early 8th century marked the further development of artistic decoration and embroidery. Based on the analysis of historical sources obtained on embroidery, it can be noted that it was through miniatures from the XIV-XV centuries that we can note the development of hos on embroidery itself. The discovery of the embroidery machine in the 19th century caused an increase in New

Works of art in the field as well as an increase in types. In addition, the possibility of carrying out embroidery colors and types of patterns in highly symmetrical sizes arose. [3]

Despite this, the tradition of sewing many types of embroidery among our people precisely by hand has been preserved and continues to develop to this day in a large-scale style of philanthropy. In addition, the possibility of carrying out embroidery colors and types of patterns in highly symmetrical sizes arose. [4]

In painting, symbolic philosophical meanings of various shapes, floral elements, and color tones began to be expressed more broadly:

Square-eternity, mustachamism;

The sun is a symbol of life;

Zirk flower (flower) tranquility and long life;

The Apple is a symbol of love;

The lion is a symbol of Valor, justice and strength;

humo is a bird that brings happiness;

Green is the mother ground;

Air color-clear sky.

Our national embroidery art is famous not only in our country but also in foreign countries due to its unique beauty and richness of brilliant patterns. The embroidery of the Uzbek people, such as the kerpich, sozana, zardevor, gulkurpa, and cheyva, sewn by the hands of the flower embroiderers, is constantly being seen as a highly valuable exhibit in art museums in countries such as the United States, France, Italy, Japan, Germany, Belgium, India, and the Russian Federation. [5]

The art of embroidery is not only a decoration of clothes, but also an expression of folk creativity, traditions, religious and philosophical views. Each pattern, each element has its own meaning and symbolic meaning. Therefore, embroidery requires not only skill, but also patience, taste and creativity. Embroidery was considered an important form of learning a craft among women, passing on experience from generation to generation. It served as a means of strengthening positive qualities such as family values, kindness, mutual respect and patience.

Nowadays, in our country and beyond, the rich and unique artistic wealth and national values of our people, as well as the material and spiritual life of the Uzbek people, have become the basis for the development of modern culture. The importance of the chosen topic is that in the art of embroidery, which has been developed in Uzbekistan for a very long time, the secrets of the craft have been perfectly mastered and this craft has been elevated to the level of art, as can be seen in the following pictures. [4]

Despite this, the tradition of sewing have different types of embroidery among our people precisely by hand has been preserved and continues to develop to this day in a large-scale style of philanthropy. Living beings in majestic paintings were replaced by images of nature, patterns with the participation of vegetative and geometric elements. Arabic script was adopted and an ornamental (epigraphic) style emerged. [5]

Modern designers are creating new styles while preserving the traditional elements of national costumes, which ensures the use of national costumes in modern life. This process

increases the value of national costumes as a cultural heritage. Preservation and development of national costumes, their transfer to new generations and their international recognition are important tasks. The results of the research will help determine the necessary measures to ensure the preservation and development of national costumes as a cultural heritage. A deeper understanding of the connection between national costumes and folk traditions, their values. [6]

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