

Embroidery and artistic taste

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ABSTRACT

Every aspect of art requires from a person the beauty of the heart, the elegance. One of the most ancient and unique types of applied decorative art is embroidery.

Key words: : embroidery, decoration, antique, art, beauty, clothing, color, history.

Introduction

Clothing is inextricably linked with the history of the Uzbek people, and among cultural and material monuments it is distinguished by ethnic symbols, reflecting the national identity of the people. In clothing, traditions that go back to the history of a people are represented by certain elements of social relations, enlightenment and aesthetic forms. As society, economy, and politics change, so do the forms of clothing. It also reflects the material condition of the people, people's tastes, ideals of beauty, the peculiarities of management and some aspects of family life.

The clothes of the Uzbek people are very diverse, colorful and attractive. Embroidery makes these clothes even more attractive. Uzbek national embroidery is one of the most ancient forms of applied art, which was born as a result of the people's desire to beautify their lives. The art of embroidery is famous not only in our country, but also abroad. Uzbek handicrafts, such as hand-sewn bricks, suzana, zardevor, flower beds, sheets, are famous in Germany, Belgium, the United States, India and Afghanistan. Samples of embroidery have become a permanent exhibition in our country, not only in homes, but also in museums. To this day, such items amaze people with their unique beauty and variety of elegant ornaments.

Artistic embroidery has a long history. Archaeological finds and written sources prove this. The art of embroidery reflects the most widely used patterns of each nation. Uzbek embroidery has a lot of plant, geometric and floral patterns, while Kazakh and Kyrgyz embroidery depicts elements reminiscent of animals, horns and feathers. Embroidery is one of the main decorations of the Uzbek house. Especially during holidays, weddings and ceremonies, they give a special charm to the Uzbek home.

In the art of embroidery, women imbibe their dreams about their future, their children and their own happiness, their love for nature and their desire for beauty. The creation of such embroidery as a unique art opens people's hearts, awakens an aesthetic feeling, such as humanity and love of nature, spiritual nourishment. Another peculiarity of Uzbek embroidery is that it attracts people, does not contain the same elements and is not mechanically returned.

Uzbek embroidery, as a type of applied art with a long history, expresses the harmony of the tailor's taste, pattern composition, floral design, and the effective use of its elements in modern sewing is an important factor in enhancing and enriching the artistic brilliance of clothes.

Embroidery was so common in Central Asia that every woman in the family should know how to sew. That is why each family prepared for itself bricks, suzana, dorpech, glass, teapot and others. There are many types of ornaments, such as suzana, kirpech, sheets, glasses, tea bags, zardevor, palak, gulkorpa, dorpech, bukjoma, curtains, belts, nimcha, maxsikavush, bag and others are decorated with artistic taste. In the past, these embroideries were sewn on white and brown fabrics. Later, satin and silk were sewn into velvet.

Embroidery is a machine sewing of silk, mulina, needles with gold thread of different colors, loops on various fabrics in the loop. Embroidery is sewn on various clothes and household items. Embroidery uses fabrics, felt, leather, cardboard, linen, wool, silk, artificial threads, dice threads, soft wire, ribbons made of raw leather, beads, necklaces, metal scales, precious natural and artificial stones, glass beads and other materials. Embroidery has its own work tools that perform a specific operation. Needles, loops with and without loops, pins, angishvona, scissors and hoops are used in embroidery.



Chambarak is mainly made of wood, it is in the form of a circle, square, rectangle. For small embroidery, a circle hoop is used because it is convenient. Not all embroidery can be used as a hoop. The thread and needle are selected according to the thickness of the embroidered fabric. In embroidery, there are two types of wooden handles, with and without loops. Some materials, such as leather and cardboard, are sewn without straps. Scissors with sharp points 10-12 cm long are used for patterns. For easy sewing, the layer should not be longer than 50-60 cm, and if the embroidery is sewn on a loop, angishvana is not used. The pattern copy is printed on different materials in different ways. For example, copied papers are sewn with the help of fabric, the patterned paper is embossed on the material and then these papers are torn. Choosing the right thread color for embroidery requires great skill and taste from the embroiderer. Properly selected yarn will make the embroidery look attractive. In conclusion, every aspect of art requires beauty and elegance. One of the most ancient and unique types of applied decorative art is embroidery.

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