



SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL JOURNAL
Namangan Institute of Engineering and Technology

«SPECIFIC CHARACTERISTICS OF UZBEK NATIONAL ART OF
EMBROIDERY»

Mamakhanova Zebuniso

Teacher

Ormonova Durdona

Student

Namangan Institute of Engineering and Technology

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7952025>



ISSN 2181-8622

Manufacturing technology problems



**Scientific and Technical Journal
Namangan Institute of
Engineering and Technology**

**Volume 8
Issue 1
2023**



References

1. Mirziyoyev Sh.M. We will build our great future together with our brave and noble people. -Tashkent: Uzbekistan, 2017. P.488
2. Mirziyoyev SH.M. Ensuring the rule of law and human interests is the guarantee of the country's development and people's well-being. - Tashkent: Uzbekistan, 2017. P.48.
3. Abdullaev O.M., Qosimova M.S. and others. Marketing. Study guide. Academician Ghulomov S.S. under the editorship. T.: TSUE, 2006. p567
4. Akerberg A. Meaning of Relationships in Knowledge-intensive Work Context. Helsingfors, 1998. - P.12,13
5. Barnov V.A., Kharchenko V.L. Strategic management: Proc. allowance, M.: INFRA-M, 2008. p285
6. Bobryshev A.D. Factors affecting the company's activities Electronic resource. BobryshevA.D. cfin.ru [website]. 2012. Access mode: http://www.cfin.ru/anticrisis/methodical_material/consultants/factors.shtml.
7. Vehlen Th. Engineers and the Prize System / Th.Vehlen. N.V., Viking, 1924128. Partnership Russia-Sweden. October 2001. P. 13-15.
8. Verdoorn J.P. On the Factors Determining the Growth of Labor Productivity. - Oxford: Oxford University Press. 1949.
9. Gulyamov S.S., Ochilov N., Saidakhmedov O. Intellectual economy efficiency factors. Economic newsletter of Uzbekistan. T.: 2015. № 6. P.38-41.
10. I.A. Nosirov. The global environmental problems. Environmental management tasks for their solution. SeyboldReportISSN, 2022., p.p.1533-9211.
11. I.A. Nosirov. Важность управление рисками предприятий в условиях рыночной экономики. Prospects of development of science and education. 2022, p.p. 33-40.
12. I.A. Nosirov. The role of the environmental management of small business development. Theoretical & Applied Science. 2017, p.p.120-123.
13. I.A. Nosirov. The development of youth creativity is the way to exalt creative management. FerGU., Scientific Bulletin. No. 2., 2021., p.p.47-49.

SPECIFIC CHARACTERISTICS OF UZBEK NATIONAL ART OF EMBROIDERY

MAMAKHANOVA ZEBUNISO

Teacher of Namangan Institute of Engineering and Technology

ORMONOVA DURDONA

Student of Namangan Institute of Engineering Technology

Abstract : The article describes the modern development directions of embroidery based on the study of the unique features of the Uzbek national embroidery art. The directions of modern development of embroidery have been determined based on research with students studying design.

Key words: Embroidery, pattern, tools, floral decorations, needle, needle, national values, practical art.

Introduction. Embroidery - needle on | decorative art or craft. The art of fabric or other materials yarn through is a | embroidery has developed over the

centuries and has been widely used to decorate fabrics. The origins of embroidery date back to the Modern Man period or 30,000 BC. During a recent archaeological survey, fossilized remains of hand-stitched and decorated clothing, boots, and headdresses were found [1].

The art of sewing related to embroidery and many other types of fabric decoration has been proven by the results of many archeological studies. The development of primitive humanity realized that the stitches used to join animal skins could also be used for decoration. Historical monuments, statues, paintings and vases depicted by the population on various ancient objects depict people wearing thread-embroidered clothes.

At the stage of historical development of embroidery, small pearls were widely used to decorate religious items. With that together The business of sewing beads on clothes has also developed went _ By 1500 BC, embroidery was developing in Central Asia as well as in other regions of the world. It is in the Uzbek national embroidery art that in the 1700s, thread and bead embroidery became popular. At the same time as human clothing, embroidery began to be used to decorate home furnishings and many other items.

Uzbek national embroidery is considered one of the most ancient types of folk craft art, and it was formed as a result of the goal of the nation to make its life beautiful. The art of embroidery has been used to decorate national clothes and household items since ancient times.

Today, our national embroidery art is gaining fame not only in our country, but also in foreign countries due to its unique beauty and rich patterns. Uzbek people's hand-embroidered kirkip, sozana, zardevor, flower quilt, bedclothes etc. United States of America, France, Italy, Japan, Germany, Belgium, America, India and Russian Federation is seen as a permanent exponent of high importance in art museums of countries such as

In the sources and miniatures of the XIV-XV centuries, we can find embroidery samples on a large scale. For example, the Spanish ambassador Rui Gonzalez de Clavijo, who lived in the palace of Amir Temur, wrote in his memoirs that he watched the embroidery decorations in the palace. Behzod also depicted an embroidered tent in the miniature "Temur on the Throne" (1467), which he worked on for the "Zafarnama" manuscript.

The diversity of embroidery stitches, embroidery, and styles testifies to the great art of Uzbek embroiderers. For example, in Nurota, Bukhara, Samarkand, embroidery products are sewn with a more wide stitch, in Shahrisabz, with a wide stitch, kandakhayol, Iraqi, and in Tashkent, with a printed stitch. The changes in social life affected the traditions of embroidery and the types of products [2].

In the course of our research, the antiquity of our national embroidery was conducted using the available evidence of archaeological findings and written sources in the territory of the Central Asian countries. Based on the analysis of the historical sources on embroidery, it can be noted that it is through the miniatures of the XIV-XV centuries that we can note the unique development of embroidery. The invention of the embroidery machine in the 19th century led to an increase in the number and variety of new watches in the industry. In addition, it became possible to implement embroidery colors and types of patterns in high symmetrical sizes. Despite this, the tradition of hand-stitching many types of embroidery has been preserved among our people, and a large-scale craft style is developing to this day [3].

Since ancient times, the way of life, culture and rituals of the peoples of Central Asia have been very close to each other. In particular, in Tajik embroidery, beautiful flowers, circular, flower branches, nightingale, circular patterns are used a lot, while in Uzbek embroidery, plant-like, geometric and floral patterns are reflected more. Geometric, plant-like forms, flowers,

birds and fruits are often depicted in Russian embroidery. Kazakh and Kyrgyz embroidery are closer to each other, in which, in addition to flowers, geometric shapes, more animals, horn and hoof-like elements are depicted in different colors.

According to the ancient traditions of the peoples of Central Asia, including the Tajik people, embroidered items were given to Tajik girls as a dowry when they were given in marriage. The bridal dress of the bride is also decorated with beautiful patterns, such as her headscarf, veil, dress, skirt, and even her shoes. In the house of the bride, the bed, the fabric (rojjo) thrown over the blanket, rice, carpet, supra and other household items are decorated with the same pattern as above. The horse and cart carrying the bride to the house where the bride is transferred are also made in the same way [4].

The most amazing thing is that the brides-to-be had to prepare all kinds of embroidery for these dowries themselves. On the day of the wedding, they judged how beautiful the bride was by looking at the things hung in the groom's house. Therefore, girls were taught to embroider from the age of 7-9. After three or four years, they started to embroider independently. Chevar embroiderers tried to express their dreams of beauty according to their art and nature. The finer and more beautiful the embroideries are, the more expensive they are.

Embroidery is one of the ancient branches of applied art. Archeological findings show that embroidery is ancient in almost all nations, and that it has developed under the influence of climate, natural conditions, and the culture, art, and professions of each nation. The appearance of embroidery is connected with the appearance of seams and stitches in leather clothes. During periods, it is connected with the transition from stones, bones, beads, metal beads, weaving, as well as fabric weaving, dyeing and other works [5,6].

Nowadays, 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 in our country and abroad. The importance of the chosen topic is that in the art of embroidery, which has developed since ancient times in Uzbekistan, we can see in the following pictures that the secrets of the craft have been perfectly mastered and this craft has been raised to the level of art.

The introduction of Islamic culture to Central Asia at the beginning of the 8th century caused the further development of art of decoration and painting. Live creatures in majestic paintings were replaced by images of nature, patterns with plant-like and geometric elements. Arabic writing was assimilated and the decorative (epigraphic) style appeared. In painting, the symbolic philosophical meanings of various shapes, floral elements and colors began to be expressed more widely:

- ✓ Square - eternity, stability.
- ✓ The sun is a symbol of life.
- ✓ Zirk flower (gulsafsar) peace and longevity.
- ✓ Apple is a symbol of love.
- ✓ The lion is a symbol of courage, justice and strength.
- ✓ Humo is a bird that brings happiness.
- ✓ Green is mother earth.
- ✓ The color of the air is clear sky.

The above-mentioned forms of embroidery have started to be expressed in various modern forms while maintaining their importance even today. Then, the opinions of design students regarding the reflection of the above-mentioned shapes and colors in modern Uzbek national embroidery were studied by means of a questionnaire. In the survey, the opinions of 212 students studying in the field were studied. According to the results of the survey, it was emphasized that there is a need to express such shapes as the square, Sun, zirk flower, apple, lion and

huma bird as elements of embroidery and that they are important in connecting with our historical traditions.

In the use of colors in embroidery, it was emphasized that along with the results

of modern color science, green and orange should be kept as central colors. Samples of works of art named "Our national embroidery in your imagination" by our students are presented in Figure 1.



Figure 1. A sample of our national embroidery

Based on the analysis of embroidery images created by students, it should be noted that while preserving our ancient traditions, it is necessary to pay special attention to modern colors and types of patterns. Formation of embroidery art samples based on today's market economy and marketing requirements is of urgent importance.

In conclusion, it is worth saying that in the art of embroidery, each nation has its own patterns that are used the most, and it is important to develop them based on the requirements of the time. It is necessary for students studying in the field of visual arts to develop their knowledge and skills related to the art of embroidery in accordance with the traditions and values of the Uzbek nation.

References

1. Kamalova SR, Babakhanova Kha.A , Komilova SD . Director of UzTTITI Tashkent branch, kfn "Color engineering" subject set of exposures
- 2 . NS Gaipova, MA Gafurova, QM Abdullayeva. "Designing, modeling, artistic decoration of sewing products". T.: Creative publishing house named after Cholpon. 2006
3. TAOchilov, NGAbbasova, FLAbdullina, QIAAbdulniyazov. "Gas science" . -T.: Creative publishing house named after Cholpon. 2010 __
4. KM Gulomov, SSBulatov Eastern master disciple manners. - UzROO"MTV center for preparation of educational literature, magazines and bulletins, 2000. 120 pages.
5. SSBulatov and M. Ashirov Glossary of applied art terms. - Tashkent: Encyclopedia chief editor, 1991. 86 pages.
6. KM Ghulamov Practical art _ - T: Economy - finance, 2008. 90 pages

C O N T E N T S

PRIMARY PROCESSING OF COTTON, TEXTILE AND LIGHT INDUSTRY

A.Shodmonkulov, R.Jamolov, X.Yuldashev	
Analysis of load changes in the chain drive during the drying process of cotton falling from the longitudinal shelves of the drum.....	3
A.Xomidjonov	
Influence and characteristics of drying mechanisms in leather production on the derma layer.....	8
J.Monnopov, J.Kayumov, N.Maksudov	
Analysis of elastic fabrics for compression sportswear in the new assortment	13
S.Matismailov, K.Matmuratova, Sh.Korabayev, A.Yuldashev	
Investigation of the influence of speed modes of the combined drum on the quality indicators of the tape.....	18
A.Shodmonkulov, K.Jumaniyazov, R.Jamolov, X.Yuldashev	
Determination of the geometric and kinematic parameters of the developed chain gear for the 2SB-10 dryer.....	23
R.Jamolov, A.Shodmonkulov, X.Yuldashev	
Determination of dryer drum moisture extraction depending on its operating modes.....	27
A.Djuraev, K.Yuldashev, O.Teshaboyev	
Theoretical studies on screw conveyor for transportation and cleaning of linter and design of constructive parameters of transmissions.....	29
S.Khashimov, Kh.Isakhanov, R.Muradov	
Creation of technology and equipment for improved cleaning of cotton from small impurities.....	36
G.Juraeva, R.Muradov	
The process of technical grades of medium staple cotton at gin factories and its analysis.....	40
I.Xakimjonov	
Literature analysis on the research and development of the method of designing special clothes for workers of metal casting and metal processing enterprises.....	44
GROWING, STORAGE, PROCESSING AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND FOOD TECHNOLOGIES	
A.Khodjiev, A.Choriev, U.Raximov	
Improving the technology of production of functional nutrition juices.....	49
U.Nishonov	
Research in beverage technology intended to support the functions of the cardiovascular system.....	53

Z.Vokosov, S.Hakimov	
Development of new types of vegetable juices and beverages technology...	59
CHEMICAL TECHNOLOGIES	
M.Latipova	
Analysis of the current status of thermoelectric materials and technology for obtaining and manufacturing half-elements.....	66
G.Ochilov, I.Boymatov, N.Ganiyeva	
Physico-chemical properties of activated adsorbents based on logan bentonite.....	72
U.Nigmatov	
Simulation of heat transfer process in absorber channels.....	77
T.Abduxakimov, D.Sherkuziev	
Procurement of local raw materials complex fertilizers with nitrogen-phosphate-potassium containing moisture.....	84
P.Tojiyev, X.Turaev, G.Nuraliyev, A.Djalilov	
Study of the structure and properties of polyvinyl chloride filled with bazalt mineral.....	89
M.Yusupov	
Investigation of phthalocyanine diamidophosphate- copper by thermal analysis.....	95
L.Oripova, P.Xayitov, A.Xudayberdiyev	
Testing new activated coals AU-T and AU-K from local raw materials when filtration of the waste mdea at gazlin gas processing plant.....	101
N.Kurbanov, D.Rozikova	
Based on energy efficient parameters of fruit drying chamber devices for small enterprises.....	107
Sh.Xakimov, M.Komoliddinov	
Basic methods and technological schemes for obtaining vegetable oils.....	113
A.Boimirzaev, Z.Kamolov	
Size-exclusion chromatography of some polysaccharide derivatives from natural sources.....	117
MECHANICS AND ENGINEERING	
U.Erkaboev, N.Sayidov	
Dependence of the two-dimensional combined density of states on the absorbing photon energy in GaAs/AlGaAs at quantizing magnetic field.....	124
I.Siddikov, A.Denmumaxamadiyev, S.A'zamov	
Investigation of electromagnetic current transformer performance characteristics for measuring and controlling the reactive power dissipation of a short-circuited rotor synchronous motor.....	136
Sh.Kudratov	
Evaluation and development of diagnostics of the crankshaft of diesel locomotives.....	141

Z.Khudoykulov, I.Rakhmatullaev	
A new key stream encryption algorithm and its cryptanalysis.....	146
T.Mominov, D.Yuldoshev	
Coordination of the movement of transport types in areas with high passenger flow.....	157
R.Abdullayev, M.Azambayev, S.Baxritdinov	
Analysis of research results according to international standards.....	163
R.Abdullayev, M.Azambayev	
Cotton fiber rating, innovation current developments, prospects for cooperation of farms and clusters.....	168
F.Dustova, S.Babadzhanov.	
Calculation of the load on the friction clutch of the sewing machine.....	174
Z.Vafayeva, J.Matyakubova, M.Mansurova	
Improvement of the design of the shuttle drum in the sewing machine.....	179
A.Obidov, M.Vokhidov	
Preparation of a new structure created for sorting of ginning seeds.....	185
Sh.Mamajanov	
Carrying out theoretical studies of the cotton regenerator.....	192
ADVANCED PEDAGOGICAL TECHNOLOGIES IN EDUCATION	
A.Khojaev	
Methodological issues of organizing internal audits and control of off-budget funds in higher education institutions.....	199
I.Nosirov	
Theoretical foundations of establishing new technologies on personal management system.....	203
Z.Mamakhanova, D.Ormonova	
Specific characteristics of uzbek national art of embroidery.....	209
A.Raximov, M.Khusainov, M.Turgunpulatov, S.Khusainov, A.Gaybullayev	
Energy-saving modes of the heat treatment of concrete.....	213
ECONOMICAL SCIENCES	
M.Bekmirzayev, J.Xolikov	
Prospects for the development of service industries.....	222
A.Ilyosov	
Organizational and economic mechanisms to support the export of industrial products: a comparative analysis of foreign experience and proposals.....	227
I.Foziljonov	
The importance of multiplier indicators in assessing the effectiveness of the cash flow of the enterprise.....	232
K.Kurpayanidi	
Innovative activity of business entities in the conditions of transformation: a retrospective analysis.....	238

Sh.Muxitdinov	
Main characteristics of the risk management mechanism in manufacturing enterprises.....	248
Y.Najmiddinov	
Green economy and green growth. initial efforts of sustainable development in Uzbekistan.....	252
E.Narzullayev	
The methods for measuring the effectiveness of social entrepreneurship activity.....	259
E.Narzullayev	
Analysis of the management and development of environmental social entrepreneurship in Uzbekistan.....	265
F.Bayboboeva	
Legal regulation of entrepreneurial activity.....	270
Z.Boltaeva	
Foundations of neuromarketing strategy in industry.....	276
R.Rashidov	
Issues of regional development of small business.....	281
Sh.Abdumurotov	
Methodology for forecasting the competitiveness of an enterprise based on the Elliott wave principle.....	288
S.Goyipnazarov	
Assessment of impact of artificial intelligence on labor market and human capital.....	299
A.Norov	
Evolution of management science.....	307
K.Narzullayev	
Investment process in the republic of Uzbekistan.....	317
Kh.Irismatov	
Statistical analysis of assessment of the volume of the hidden economy in the republic of Uzbekistan.....	322