

THE IMPORTANCE OF THEIR RHYTHMIC SEQUENCE IN  
EMBROIDERY TECHNIQUES AND COLOR SELECTION IN EMBROIDERY

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ANNOTATION

Types of embroidery and sewing styles One of the main decorations of the Uzbek household is embroidery. The symbolic patterns in embroidery are very diverse. Vegetative "islimi" patterns and geometric patterns played an important role in it. The petals depicted on the body of a slender, slender branch, the flower inside the flowerpot, the flowers on a separate body, the flowers in small and large rosettes adorn the embroidery products.

**Keywords:** *Embroidery, sewing, Uzbek, pattern, geometric, flowers, decoration.*

On hot summer days, women's and children's clothing is often embroidered with white and colored threads. There are two types of hand embroidery: the first is embroidery by counting the back and crochet threads of the fabric, and the second is free embroidery, drawing the outline of a flower image on the fabric. The backing yarns are sewn on cross-stitched canvas or gray woven fabrics. The reason for this is that it is convenient to list the fabric threads when embroidering. Counting embroidery is often done using canvas and on specially cut fabrics. Numerous embroideries include the merejka method (eye-flower, cross-stitched and semi-cross-stitched sewn on fabric with cross-stitched stripes. it is necessary to pay attention to their rhythmic sequence. The main tone should be distinguished, and the generality and completeness of the pattern composition should be clearly visible.

Women's clothes made of silk, velvet or woolen fabric (sherst) are always decorated with embroidery of the same color. In choosing the color, they are chosen depending on the structure of the patterns, paying attention to what ceremony this dress is intended for. The background should be more distinct than the embroidered ornament and should not come to the fore.

Types of embroidery and sewing styles One of the main decorations of the Uzbek household is embroidery. They are especially important in the Uzbek household during holidays, weddings and ceremonies. Gold embroidery is one of the most important types of embroidery. Gold embroidery has long been developed in Uzbekistan, especially in Bukhara. In embroidery, thin metal wires soaked in gold and silver water, as well as stainless steel, are embroidered using spun yarn (gold thread). Silk and cotton yarns are also used. The shape of the embroidered flower is made, first of all, cut out of cardboard, char, which is sewn or glued to the embroidered fabric, embroidered on it. Another type of embroidery is applique, in which a piece of fabric of a different color, cut, mohair, leather, etc., is sewn around the step on the main fabric. Embroidery in this way is not developed among Uzbek embroiderers.

In all nations, the main working tools of embroiderers are needles, loops and loops, angishvana, pins, scissors and hoops. Before embroidery, the thickness of the embroidered fabric, felt, leather, etc., yarn and needle are selected depending on the nature of the embroidery to be sewn. For easy sewing, the length of the thread should not exceed 50 - 60 cm, and the scissors should have a sharp tip.

Chambarak is mainly made of wood. It is circular, rectangular in shape. Circle hoops are used for small embroidery. Because it is convenient. In general, there are two types of hand embroidery

a) embroidery listing the back and crochet threads of the decorated fabric;

b) The contour of the flower image is drawn on the fabric and the embroidery is sewn freely. It is used for woven fabrics by crossing yarn and weaving yarns. This is because it is easy to sew.

The type of Sanama embroidery is widespread in Uzbekistan. The Iraqi type of Sanama embroidery is more widely used. In Uzbek embroidery, there are sewing techniques such as jorma, ilma, iraqi, basma, khanduzi, chaman chippa ayal, baxya, kanda khayal, chinda khayal, koppa, karsdozi.

Sew stitch - sewn with a knitting needle, looped stitch or needle to form a chain of rings on the right side of the fabric. The silk transferred to the bead is held with the left hand over the surface of the fabric. A ring is formed with a pierced needle. The borders of the large embroideries are sewn with bands, and the bands which connect the flowers and leaves to the main branch are sewn. Embroidery is widely used by embroiderers from Samarkand, Bukhara and Kashkadarya.

There are 2 types of hanging stitches. The loop is one side, the loop is two sides. The side seam of the loop is sewn in a horizontal direction from left to right or from top to bottom. There are two different ways to do the stitching on both sides of the loop. The first type is when one side is sewn into a dusty right loop, then the embroidery is removed, and the other side is sewn in a loop in the same way, then the embroidery is removed and the other side is sewn in the same way. In the second method, the needle through which the thread is threaded is threaded on the right side of the fabric, along the horizontal line, and pulled out on the left side. The thread that is pushed back by the thumb of the left hand should remain under the needle.

In this way a side ring is formed, then the needle is inserted again on the right side and pulled out in the supine position on the left.

But this second and then the needles, which are struck to the right, are inserted into the front loop stitch above the vertical thread, which falls slightly obliquely. In this way the right side ring is formed. Stitching is usually used to frame embroidery sewn with a printed stitch. Ilma choki is more common in the Fergana Valley.

The loop seam is close to the needle-sewn seam allowance, which is also sewn from top to bottom, and the needle differs from the seam allowance by being pierced in two rows side by side.

The Iraqi stitch is of two types, the embroidery consists of a whole and a half ridge of crosses. There is a second type of chok, they are called national Iraqi and Iraqi. The embroidery consists of diagonal stripes that intersect with each other, and embroiderers usually sew this stitch from bottom to top.

There are also two types of national Iraq: sanama Iraq. A flower is sewn on the net used in this stitch, or a thread is drawn from the back and wrap, and the fabric, which is shaped into a net, is cut by counting the cut lines, and the Iraqi type of drawing is sewn on the fabric with a pencil pattern. In another type of Iraqi, a thread is laid over the fabric, which is cut in a straight line with small stitches, and then another thread is laid next to it, and it is cut and sewn in this way. This seam has been developed in Kashkadarya since ancient times.

Printed stitch - is cut and sewn on a vertical or horizontal quilted thread, the fabric is covered with an outer thread, from right to left, then from left to right, again from right to left, and so on.

Imagination in the blood - the thread will be a bed of yarn or a bed. There are also 2 types of this stitch. In the same way, the seam overlaps the seam, which is sewn on the thread, and when the embroidery is ready, it looks like a basket woven from a stick.

In the second type, the embroiderer sews the first row in the form of the previous embroidery, and when sewing the second row, it is sewn through the bottom of the front row, so that the stitches fall diagonally on the bed thread.

In fact, the seam is sewn with a needle, then turned upside down and sewn again, thus creating a uniform flower on the front and back of the fabric. This stitch is used to decorate items that are visible on both sides, i.e. towels, handkerchiefs, and so on.

Hamdozi - the seam is also sewn flat on both sides, the thread is sewn vertically or slightly obliquely. It is so named because it is sewn with raw silk. In doppia flowers, delicate geometric patterns on the belt, and so on, are much more intricate than this stitch. Widespread in the Fergana Valley, Samarkand.

Chamak (professional) choki is known among Russian embroiderers as "cosmic". This is done along two parallel lines from left to right. The threaded needle is pierced on the right side. It is tilted upwards to the left, straightened parallel to the bottom line, and tilted downwards, so that it is better to sew this seam from the bottom up as well.

This stitch is especially used in the decoration of skullcaps. Baxya stitches have long been hand-sewn and are now often sewn by machine. This stitch serves to strengthen the embroidery edges. It is sewn in one plane, then the fabric is turned and sewn again, thus creating a line.

Baxya stitches can be two rows, as well as rows interconnected. Kuppa stitches are sewn in different directions, from left to right, from right to left, from top to bottom, from bottom to top.

In this case, side-by-side stitches can grow from small to large, depending on the shape of a flat or flower. This chok sanama is also called doruya, pishtadozi. Widely used in various embroidery, embroidery.

Zoom in and out of the pattern. If we need to enlarge or reduce the composition of the pattern we have chosen, we do it as follows: we divide the desired pattern into equal squares. The smaller the squares, the clearer the patterns. Then draw the same number of squares on white paper, but they are taken 2-3-4 times larger or smaller. Patterns of the original are "transferred" into these cells. When worked with great care and attention, the pattern can be clearly enlarged or vice versa.

Transfer the pattern to the fabric.

There are several ways to transfer the pattern to the fabric.

1. One of the simplest and quickest ways is to copy this pattern using colored copy paper. Copy paper is placed on the fabric. Carefully draw on the pattern with a simple pencil.

2. "Priporox" way to transfer the pattern to the fabric. We transfer the pattern to the kalka. Then we make holes with a needle through the contour of the pattern. If the pattern needs to be repeated several times (the same pattern repeated on a large tablecloth), the pattern is drawn on a polyethylene fabric, then it is necessary to pierce it with a threaded needle using a sewing machine. We have a stencil formed, which we sew on the fabric to be sewn. Dip a small amount of cotton wool in a mixture of paraffin and zinc and gently rub over the holes.

3. The pattern can be transferred to very thin, delicate fabrics using a lamp light.

4. Sometimes it is necessary to take a copy of the nash from the finished product. In this case, white paper is placed on the pattern, and copy paper is placed on it, and we slowly print it. A trace of the pattern remains on the white paper, which we draw with a simple pencil.

Rishele

This net is a type of fabric, an elegant embroidery, used to decorate towels, tablecloths, curtains, sheets, shirts and shirt collars, and more. Products made in this technique look very beautiful on the moon and on a dark background. (on a dark pillow, white "rishele" embroidered skin).

Drum (embroidery)

The peculiarity of such embroidery is that it is sewn inside each other like a chain. The thread should be sewn in two layers. It is always recommended to bet from top to bottom, that is, towards ourselves.

Each national product has its own symbolic composition. Sozana, palak, and gulkas have a central part, bordered by a thin or thick border. The beds are decorated with P-shaped composite patterns. One side remains

open without any decoration at all. In the skins of zardevor, brick and pillows, the central part is decorated with composite flowers, and a border is also placed.

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The main weapons of Uzbek embroiderers were: needle, loop needle, loop bigiz, angishvona, chambarak (pyaltsy). The most common stitches in embroidery are: basma, kandaxayol, chindaxayol, hamdozi, jorma, popur, iraqi, ilmoq, chamak, baxya and others.

## **LITERATURE**

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