

HARMONIZATION OF TYPES OF FABRIC ART PROCESSING TO STUDENTS

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Abstract: The summary of the article is: To give an idea about the Uzbek applied art and its peculiarities, to learn to perceive works of applied art. I tried to learn more about the ancient history and technology of gold-embroidery, embroidery, and botanical art. Basically, it provides lessons on the art of fabric making, combining patterns, creating appropriate compositions, choosing the right color relationships, and improving the effectiveness of compositional laws using new innovative technologies.

Keywords: harmonization, fabric art, processing, students.

1. INTRODUCTION

One of the most popular types of art in Uzbekistan is folk arts and crafts. These works include life utensils - utensils, clothing, home appliances, toys and more.

The works of folk art help to meet the daily needs of people, beautify the surroundings, gardens, exterior and interior of houses. This art differs from that of the workshop itself to the needs of the people and relates to the content of items used in human life. The art of living reflects the objects of life (such as flowers, lifeboards, etc.). However, they are independent of the content and shape of a particular item, rather than being independent. The works of applied art are often the product of free-thinking, and are intended to contribute to the environment. Examples include silent pillars, doors, gates, colored patterns and exterior paintings on the exterior and interior of the walls.

Works of applied art of the Uzbek people often show little openings. This is because the wilderness has been a custom of the Uzbek people since ancient times.

Studying folk art is important not only for the development of students' artistic tastes, but also for their aesthetic attitudes and artistic thinking.

Increase the importance of handicrafts and applied arts in the development of national culture, to make handmade products with high taste, to revive traditional forms.

Applied art plays an important role in educating young people in harmony, culturedness and high spirituality. In this case, the module system defines the purpose and content of the modules in the learning process. The learning objectives at the end of the module determine the knowledge, skills, and personal qualities that a student should achieve as a result of learning.

It is well-known that science and technology are rapidly developing today, and the volume of scientific knowledge, understanding and ideas is growing. This, on the one hand, promotes the differentiation of science and technology through the development of new areas and departments, and on the other, it facilitates the integration of science. Indeed, the ability of each prospective teacher to develop and maintain the professional competence of their own subject and education of a harmoniously developed generation and their consistent application in pedagogical activity in the implementation of the updated education system. is an important requirement of today.

In addition, gold-embroidery, embroidery, batik, and other types of applied art enhance a person's ability to understand the environment, to enjoy it, and to focus on the environment and the environment. Therefore, the relevance of research is the creation of the theoretical and practical foundations for the use of pedagogical technologies in the fabric of textile art based on the effective use of modern educational technologies.

Chooses ways of introducing innovative pedagogical technologies in teaching art classes, content of teaching materials for students' self-creation, skills and skills development, and the use of new pedagogical technologies.

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II. THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

Students will be able to combine different types of art in textile art and give them insights into its features, to use various patterns in contemporary textile art to preserve traditions and to further improve technology for their taste. 'will grow.

In the art of weaving we learn the skills of our predecessors, using creative methods in the use of ornamental composition, and practicing their unique methods.

Updates are made, while keeping in mind the artistic traditions of teaching fabric art. Prospective undergraduates must have the following knowledge and skills after completing a full-time course in Fine Arts: The role of Fine Art in Applied Art; The rules of pattern composition, knitting, embroidery and batik techniques, symmetry and asymmetry, rapport, rhythm, silhouette, ratio, color, contrast, harmony, composition, color, local to have an idea of the materials.

Planning of textile art lessons Work tools, equipment, ability to prepare them for work, use of local materials, organization of classes for students in "Fine arts" (gold embroidery, embroidery and batik, etc.) Must be able to analyze art, tableware and other types of applied art, to have individual lessons with beginner and beginner students, to be able to evaluate students' creative work.

Works of applied art of the Uzbek people often show little openings. This is because the wilderness has been a custom of the Uzbek people since ancient times.

The most common type of applied art is embroidery and has a long tradition. The Uzbek embroidery, as we mentioned earlier, is like a flower garden. That is why in Uzbek embroidery we often find bouquets, flowers, sunshine, and sometimes birds, even animals and humans.

Bukhara and Samarkand, one of the oldest centers of culture in Uzbekistan, is distinguished by its colorfulness, diversity of shapes and delicate embroidery. The embroidery made by Shahrisabz women is more like a carpet. Bedspreads are used in Uzbek houses as a decoration for the interior of the house. Beneath them there are puffs and hanging straps, and the same pattern is repeated in the beds. This gives the appearance of a row of flowers or a bouquet.

In Uzbek embroidery the skull plays a special role. Shakhrisabz rugs, Bukhara dice, Chust, Iraqi velvet and other skullcaps of Namangan are very popular among the people of Central Asia. The most popular among tyubeteikas are Chust skullcaps. Almonds (or peppers), embroidered with silk on black satin or satin, give the sculpture of delicate flowers.

In the art of embroidery, palak, cedar, belt, handkerchief, sandalpech, brick, knitwear and various sorts are also adorned.

The Uzbek embroidery traditions are still successfully developing today.

Numerous fabrics - bananas, adras, and atlas are also respected by our people. The Uzbek people were not only skilled at the production of silk, but also woven atlases and painted them with a very high artistic taste. Four, eight, and twelve-legged satin silk threads are known worldwide. The atlases are very diverse in composition, and today there are over a hundred different types of ornaments. These are mainly geometric shapes, flowers and fruits of plants, leaves, home appliances and more.

Gold embroidery is one of the oldest types of handicrafts and embroidery. It means Persian dice (gold), dosage (sew).

III. MAIN PART

Gold embroidery has a long history. Homeland of Zoroastrianism was Babylon, which was known all over the world for its embroidery, embroidery, silk and wool embroidery. In Byzantium, only the emperor's nobles and nobles were dressed in gold. Due to the constant cultural and political cooperation with Byzantium, the gold embroidery flourished in the palace of the Iranian kingdom. An example of the development of the gold-embroidery art in Iran is the XV-XVII century gold embroidery. From Byzantine to ancient Russia, the art of embroidery was also introduced. Gold is a part of Asia Minor

In addition to cultivating artistic taste in students, applied art forms a sense of belonging and aesthetic attitude to it: The practical orientation of the students' artistic inclinations helps them to later develop their helps in the proper organization of parties, understanding the aesthetic value of applied art, both ancient and modern. Introduce students to the artistic images of folk masters and help to develop aesthetic attitude to the universe.

Every profession has its own equipment. Although the embroidery is small, the equipment has its own features and structure. We will characterize them one by one.

Chambak - three types of fur, wool, and trimmings. They differ in size and size. The knob is a two-sided smooth slab of 320cm long and can be adjusted to the desired size using a moving sword. The rod is pulled from the waistband and removed with the finished fabric. The goldsmiths were seated on the beds. In ancient gold embroidery is used a tool called patila. Patila is a wooden cross (four-sided) and elegantly engraved, with lead

insulation. It is made of four layers of gold. It is then sewn onto a cardboard cut flower. These patches provide a dense thread, and are also used in gold embroidery.

Angishwana means Persian, angush, that is, finger, valve, baron, keeper. A pillow, metal blanket for fingerprints so that the needles do not penetrate the hands during bedding. The top and sides of the ring are convex, so that the needle does not slip. It was made of leather because of the lack of metal in the past. There are two different types of embroidery. The first is a factory angler, and the second one is made of uneven, thick leather that is worn by three left-handers. The leather ring is also made of metal.

Needle is a medium-sized needle used for crochet cutting.

Scissors are a type of scissors used for embroidery, which means camel-neck scissors. That is, it is used for cutting flowers with scissors that resemble the camel's neck. Simple scissors are also used in embroidery.



In order to know the ornaments, one has to know three crafts - first, to know how to draw and draw, the second to be able to cut flowers, ie to be a flower, and the third to dice a cut flower. If you don't know any of these, you will need one of the three. So you have to study all three professions in depth.

Zardo works in the following order. The master sits on a bed, sews it on a blanket. Cork is a simple wooden frame. Fabric is drawn into the frame and a blue, orange, or purple velvet is worn on the fabric. The master sews two socks using angshobon, and the right-to-toe sews leather boots that work by the seamstresses. As we all know, gold embroidery should be made with both hands and the needle should be short and thin. The gold dice are embroidered in red and yellow threads with silver threads and white threads. The dice is folded into a four-layer patina, ie a dice. It is then sewn onto a cardboard cut flower. "Patila" is an ordinary oil made of hunger, with a cross-section and a thinly sliced lead. "Gulbur" is used for cutting flowers. Plaster and cardboard are made of cardboard. The flower is then cut off using a special scissors. Since there was no cardboard in ancient times, the sheepskin 'cuts were made from "skin" flowers. Until the middle of the nineteenth century, ornamental flowers were used in yellow to sew white leather with cut gold, or as white embroidery. Since the leather is soft, the dice does not come out smoothly; This method continued until the mid-19th century. Among the goods being sold to Russian cities, embossed cardboard is made out of paper. Later they used cardboard. The people of Bukhara call this cardboard a "paper cloth". The paper cloth is more flexible and does not break than the current cardboard. It is now being used with broken cardboard. The cardboard is wrapped in yellow, and in this case the cardboard will not break and will come

out evenly. Back then, the use of cardboard embroidery was a major invention. Cutting flowers from cardboard is fast and easy; secondly, dice are easy and high quality.

The Uzbek national embroidery (embroidery) is one of the most ancient forms of applied art, which was created by the desire of the people to beautify their lives. The art of embroidery is famous not only in our country, but also abroad. Brick, suzane, goldsmiths, bedspreads, blankets made by Uzbek masters, not only in foreign countries such as Belgium, the United States, India, Afghanistan, but also in the Ferghana Valley. but has become a permanent exhibit in museums. So far, the products have amazed people with its beauty and variety of elegant ornaments. artistic embroidery has a long history, as evidenced by archeological findings and written sources. Uzbek embroidery has developed along with all professions, depending on the climate, the natural conditions and the environment. The oldest of embroidery is not preserved. Miniatures of the XIV - XV centuries show that embroidery is very advanced. Spanish ambassador Rui Gonzales de Clavijo wrote in his diary that he saw Uzbek national embroidery in the Amir Temur Palace. Kamaluddin Behzod, who worked for Zafarnoma in 1467, also displayed a tent embroidery in the Temur On the Throne. Invention of embroidery in the second half of the XIX century gave rise to embroidery enterprises. Many of the machines' embroidery has undermined their artistic appearance. Handmade embroidery began to be forgotten. However, only a few of them survived. Uzbek embroidery was enriched and developed under the influence of neighboring peoples. When we look at the Uzbek embroidery, we see the methods and techniques of Indian, Chinese, Russian, Afghan, Kazakh, Kyrgyz and Tajik embroidery.

This art has the most unique patterns of each nation. For example, Uzbek embroidery has a large number of plant, geometric and flower patterns, whereas in Russian embroidery, geometric shapes, flowers, birds, and fruits are often represented. It depicts elements reminiscent of animals, horns and hooves.

According to ancient traditions, Uzbek girls - future bridesmaids - had to make their own embroidery. The more delicate and beautiful the embroideries, the better the bride was. Girls were taught embroidery at the age of 7-9. Three or four years later, they will embark on independent embroidery. Growing embroiderers have sought to express their dreams of beauty according to their art and nature.

In Central Asia embroidery is so widespread that every woman in the family should know how to embroider. That is why each family has its own set of bricks, cakes, quilts, glasses, teapots, and more. There are many types of decorative items, such as suzani, lash, sheets, glasses, tea bags, baskets, pallets, bouquets, bedsheets, curtains, belts, and pillows. T-shirts, shirts, handkerchiefs, purses, handbags, bags, waistcoats, maxi-shoes, bags and more. In the past, these embroidery was embroidered in white and brown fabrics. Later satin was made of silk velvet. We will look at the types of embroidery used in embroidery.

Skullcap - Lightweight headdress that is widespread in Uzbekistan. The skullcaps were first used in Iran and among the Turkic nations. In Russia there was painting in the 13th century. Over the centuries there have been many different types of skullcaps. In velvet, satin, lace silk, embroidered flowers with ropes, silk and dice. In Tashkent, Tashkent, Chust, Bukhara, Samarkand, Boysun, and Shakhrisabz are famous for their skullcaps. Skullcaps are made in all areas of the republic. It has national skullcaps known as Iraq, Chust skull, carpet tulip, Chakma net, Red flower, Piltado, Zardoppi, Supplement.

Each skull has a different style of creation and they are different. In Uzbekistan mass headdresses are of three types. "Kuloh", "Arakchin", "tusdoppi".

Kuloh is a cone-shaped headdress. He's basically a dwarf cap. Its fabric is made of odd triangular pieces and sewn to the side. Kuloh (men's headdress) is now rare.

Arakchin is a spherical skull, worn mainly by the elderly. In Tashkent, skullcaps are often worn in the form of fantasy, print, chess, and Iroquois.

Color Skull - The most common flat-tiered skullcap. Often, the tyubeteykas are called Chust skullcaps. The only classic version of the colorful skullcaps uses eight stitches.

Joystick - A blanket for prayer on the ground. It is used by believers. It is thought of as a factor that separates a person from the world during prayer. The velvet x is made of different fabrics and is embroidered on three sides. It is used in mosques, madrasas and houses. It has different sizes. There are other things you can do to keep your prayers up. For example, chapam, crooked, and shawl, because they are purely religious. The carpet is

beautifully embroidered in embroidery.

Zardevor is a home furnishings, silk velvet with embroidery, embroidered embroidery on the saddle. It is made of dice or silk and is made of a wall 40 cm to 70 cm in length.

Palak is one of the largest, most expensive decorative items on the walls. The sky is full of sky and full moon. It was made of ancient white or red embroidery. It differs from cypress with the size of flowers and embroidery on the floor.



In the middle of the palace is a large olivine embroidery with reddish and pink silk, and around it is decorated with beautiful ornaments. Patterns are often used with almond and pepper. Forty months can be described in the palace, so we know that by the number of months a six-month palace, a twelve-month palace, and even a large house forty months were built. The months are described in several different colors. Famous embroiderers sometimes show their skills by decorating the moon with ornaments. If the moon is colored indoors, it is called by the name of the moon, if it is ornamental, with a flowerpot and so on. Recently, the palace has been censored for a great deal of manual labor, but now it is being given a great deal of attention.

Hedgehog is a piece of art used to decorate a house by hanging on shelves, hanging on shelves or hanging vertically on the wall. The embroidery embroidery is sewn by hand or machine. The eyelash is handmade with embroidery. He protects clothes from dust and decorates the home. Typically, it looks like a plaster. This type is also widely used.



Suzana - also known as Persian word - means sewing with a needle. It is a piece of embroidery and is hung on the wall to decorate the room. It is made of satin, velvet, silk and other fabrics. It has a distinctive artistic look. The masters use the color of the fabric as their embroidery floor. Therefore it is different from palak. Susana was in every home, as a girl prepared a word for herself before marriage.



The bridegroom was considered the bride's breed. Sheets are a Persian-to-Tajik reference - the tent of the night. The sheets are usually laid over the bed to cover and to cover when lying down. Bedspreads are made of low-cut white trousers, satin, silk, velvet and more. Sheets are currently being used as artistic items, such as raspberries.

Embroidery - embroidery in various colors of silk, mullein, needle with gold thread and needlework. The embroidery is sewn on various clothing and household items. Textile, felt, leather, cardboard, linen, wool, silk, artificial yarn, gold thread, fine wire, raw leather stripes, beads, necklaces, metal scraps, precious natural and artificial stone, glass beads and other materials. The embroidery has its own weaponry, which performs its own operation. Needles, hooks and scissors are used in embroidery, brooches, angles, scissors and cutlery.

The frame is made of wood, which is a circle, square, rectangular. A small embroidery circle is used because it is comfortable. Not all embroideries can be used on a scarf. Rope and needle are selected to match the thickness of embroidery. Two kinds of wooden sticks are used for embroidery, that is, hooks and seams. Some materials, such as leather and cardboard, can be used without stitching.

10-12 cm long scissors are used for ornaments. For convenience of sewing, the coating should be no longer than 50 to 60 cm, and sewing on embroidery should not be used angly. The pattern is copied to different materials in different ways. For example, copied papers can be searched, lighted, and stitched paper over the material and then torn. Customizing the color of the embroidery requires a great deal of skill and taste. Properly selected yarn can make embroidery attractive.

The following guidelines should be applied to ensure safety in chestnut mining:

1. Lights on the job or left to the left;
2. Straighten the head and head slightly while sewing the embroidery;
3. Before embroidery, look at the workplace and start collecting if there is any excess;
4. When the sewing is completed, put all the equipment in place;
5. Be careful when using embroidery, needles, scissors and scissors.
6. The scissors should not be left open and should be held at the tip of the scissors when they are passed to anyone.
7. It is the worst practice to carry the needle in the mouth, to put it on a shirt, to throw it away, and to leave it without a rope. It is necessary to fasten the needle with a little rope.

Central Asian folk art has long been popular. Applied arts and crafts have taught the human race to think, to work, to think, to create, to be beautiful, to strive for it, to create a beautiful world of beauty. Observations and scientific research also show that art not only provides young people with scientific ideas and beautiful aesthetic ideas, but also promotes the most important aspects of a person's ability to observe, see, perceive and think. and proves to be the main tool.

One of the most important features of modern pedagogical technology is not to teach students, but to allow them to acquire independent knowledge and skills. The main task of the professor and teacher is to direct students' independent work.

The transition to a new pedagogical system with a special emphasis on education in our country is one of the main tasks of the present day, and it also provides a scientific basis for the introduction of continuous education.

IV. CONCLUSION

In this article we can conclude that the new technology, which is currently being introduced, is first of all, ensuring the interconnection between the disciplines, the proper organization of student activities, the efficient use of time, the creation of an initiative environment, the creative search. It is advisable to implement a number of objectives, such as creating a system.

The only way people can transmit applied art from generation to generation is to educate and educate young people. Every young craftsman learns his profession, but also the teacher and student ethics, the duties and responsibilities of the student and the master, their good qualities, the essential foundations of the spiritual world, the criteria for teacher and student interactions, the teacher's professionalism. and the personal qualities, attitudes of teachers and parents, the relationship between artisans and customers, and the professional culture of artisans in general.

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