



The Role of Embroidery and Ethno Interaction in Traditional Art Crafts

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ABSTRACT

In our school, the types and genres of our national applied arts are taught in fine arts and technology classes. But in practice, the secrets of national embroidery are not taught. Even in our family, embroidery is still practiced in some areas. We need to develop the art of embroidery, which is our national heritage and preserve and spread our national identity around the world, from our national fabrics, our national doppies and our clothes to our shoes.

Keywords:

Embroidery, Aesthetic Value, Handicrafts, Applied Arts, Ethno, Ethno-Pedagogy, Ethno Style.

One of the main decorations in Uzbek homes is embroidery. They are especially important in Uzbek homes during holidays, weddings and ceremonies: large embroidered flowers are placed in the right proportions to the room and look good from a distance. Colorful silk embroideries placed in dark houses shine and give an aesthetic spirit. There will be no gaps in the walls of the bride's room. Embroidery gives people an aesthetic pleasure, not only because of its importance in decorating houses, but also because of centuries-old customs and traditions.

Sh.M.Mirziyoyev "In recent years, the development of folk arts in our country, which is a symbol of our ancient and rich history, national identity, unique values and traditions, the full support of artisans, international cooperation in this area. Systematic work is being carried out to expand cooperation and on this basis, to demonstrate to the world the huge potential and opportunities of Uzbekistan in this area.

Embroidery is one of the types of applied decorative arts of Uzbekistan, which has its own ancient traditions and is widespread in the major trade centers and villages of Central Asia.

This type of art, while retaining its poetic color, has not lost its significance among the people. Embroidery is mainly divided into 6 regional groups, ie schools. These include Nurata, Bukhara, Samarkand, Shahrisabz, Tashkent and Fergana embroidery schools. One of the major centers of embroidery, Nurata has stood out from other schools for centuries with its perfection of embroidery, expressiveness, image clarity and floral patterns. In the 19th century, Nurata embroideries were decorated with floral bouquets and did not complement the white background of the fabric. Nurata embroidery has its own floral arrangement. This type of composition means "four kings one month" in Nurata. This type of suzana was created by Nurata embroidery in the mid-19th century and is now housed in the State Museum of Art of Uzbekistan. In some parts of the suzana ornament we can see bouquets of flowers and a pomegranate in the middle of the bouquet. The colors brown, gold, blue, pink and light green combine with each other to give the word a special tolerance. The patterns are rhombus-shaped and decorated with serrated leaves. Suzanas ("Tobadoni" - checkered, grid) are another type of Nurata embroidery. Its

cages are filled with horned leaves, horned flowers and corollas, as well as the shapes of birds and animals.

Embroidery is a work at the level of horse couture. "Haute Cauture" (French "horse couture" means high-level sewing or high-level sewing) - means the creation of the highest level of clothing. For women's clothing, a variety of silk fabrics were used, such as "alacha", "adras", "satin" and "beqasam", mainly woven by local artisans. The development of textiles in Samarkand dates back to ancient times. According to historian Narshishi, Samarkand fabrics were highly valued in the 10th century in Syria, Egypt, Iran, Khorasan and Byzantium.

Modern pedagogy uses a variety of techniques and technologies in the process of educating the younger generation. This will increase the effectiveness of education today. Over the years, our ancestors have developed the basic views, ideas and directions of raising children.

In every historically formed society, children's ideas about the process of upbringing have developed. Ethno-pedagogy is a field of science that teaches the younger generation its value. Therefore, this approach allows children to learn about their cultural values from the earliest times of their lives. It is actively used in various educational institutions.

A common approach that engages children, as well as non-standard teaching methods. In this case, new knowledge is gained very quickly. Ethno pedagogy is a branch of pedagogy that uses the historical experience of a particular nation. She is studying the views of past generations on the issues of educating the younger generation. At the same time, great attention is paid to family, life, nation and ethnicity.

The educational environment of our country differs in the diversity of cultural and historical values. Many ethnic groups have their own characteristics. That is why education takes such features into account. Traditions in all groups are not the same. But at the heart of every culture lie the same basic concepts and goals. The task of teachers is to teach children not the specifics of historical experience, but the essence of many historical and cultural traditions, traditional costumes and objects. It allows us to cultivate a person who interacts with society based on common values, ideas and concepts. In the context of modern technological progress, this allows everyone to connect with the historical values assigned to them.

Through the ethno style, it is possible to turn today's modern youth into our historical traditions, national values, easily penetrate into the hearts of young people. Promoting our ethno costumes is an important task in making them popular, attracting young people and influencing the educational process.

Ethno style has several main trends. In our region we can see a very bright example of ethno style in the Buryat and Mongolian national costumes and accessories.

Ethno style is multifaceted and unique. Ethnic groups in the world with unique and bright national costumes are a great place to get inspired! This style attracts everyone and shows it in an unusual way. There is no woman who does not fit the ethno style, the main thing is to study in detail the embroidery patterns and its culture that you want to add to the dress you want to sew and create an ensemble of unique colors, accessories and fabrics. Get inspired, don't be afraid to experiment and enjoy the results of your new clothes



Nurata, the land of the original embroiderers, is still home to thousands of embroiderers. In order to meet the needs and requirements of the representatives of this sphere, which is our social stratum, a number of practical measures are being taken by the head of state. For example, Nurata embroiderers regularly take part in many foreign exhibitions in Europe. They are actively presenting their works in the Republican competition "Tashabbus" in the nomination "Best Craftsman". Every year there is a tourism

festival "Silk and Spices" and a fair of handicrafts. In 2017, not only local artisans but also foreign artisans began to participate in the 16th Silk and Spices Festival. Every year this festival is traditionally held in Bukhara. To date, Nurata embroiderer Fayziyeva Sahodatopa has been participating in all festivals, exhibitions and competitions for artisans, demonstrating their skills. Fayziyeva Saodat's exhibition "The heritage of our ancestors is eternal" has been organized several times.



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