



## ANCIENT TYPE OF IMPERMANENT DIGNITY

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### ABSTRACT

*The fifth point of the five important initiatives by the head of our state to put in place the new system of social, spiritual and enlightenment issues is related to the employment of women. One of the topical issues of our time is to familiarize readers with the history, values and traditions of our country, to create a sense of pride in our ancestors, to prepare our girls for social and independent life, to spend their free time on meaningful and useful activities.*

**KEY WORDS:** *Uzbek embroidery, Russian embroidery, ancient tradition, skullcaps, technology of embroidery, types of embroidery.*

### DISCUSSION

In the art of embroidery, each nation has its own unique and most popular patterns. For example, Uzbek embroidery has a lot of vegetative, geometric and floral motifs, whereas in Russian embroidery, geometric shapes, flowers, birds and fruits are evident. In the sweater and embroidery embroidery, the elements are more like animals, horns and camels.

According to ancient tradition, future brides sewed various embroidery items for their own breasts. As a result, they also tried to express their vision of their beauty and their dreams in their embroidery.

There are also several types of embroidery.

### GOLD EMBROIDERY

Applying Latin is embroidery of fabric, paper, and other materials, with a seamless embroidery method. The main fabric is wrapped around a piece of colored cloth, leather and others; Types of ornaments in embroidery.

Women from ancient times have been skilled at embroidering. There are many types of jewelry. For example, suzana, lashes, sheets, glasses, tea bags, ornaments, palak, flowerpot, dandelion, curtains, belts, duppi, dresses, baskets, hammers, carpets, bags, pearls, pearls, sacks and others.

Duppi is the most popular lightweight headdress in Uzbekistan. Over the centuries, a variety of skullcaps has emerged. In velvet, satin, cedar, silk and silk flowers are embroidered in silk. The skullcaps are famous in Tashkent, Chust, Bukhara,

Samarkand, Baysun, Shakhrisabz. The skullcaps are made in almost all regions of the country. Each skull has a different style of creation and they differ from each other.

Joystick is a place where you can sit and pray. It is used by people who practice Islam. The rug is made of a variety of fabrics and is embroidered on the three sides. It is used in mosques, madrassas and houses. It can be worn in various sizes.

Home decor, silk velvet, and embroidery. Zardevor hangs on the wall of the new bride's house, both in Uzbek and Tajik. It is made of dice or silk and is made of 40-70cm wide wall.

One of the largest and most expensive decorative items on the wall. Pakak reflects the sky and the full moon. It was made of white or white ice embroidery. The size of the flower from Susana varies with embroidery on the floor. In the center of the palace is a large lunar image with red crimson and pink silk and beautifully decorated with ornaments. The ornaments are often used with almond and pepper elements. There is information about the fact that the moon was built.

Brick-and-mortar cloth hanging over a blanket or wall hanging vertically to the Bush area. Art embroidery embroidery on the ashes or cars, which looks like a waterfall, is called a brick.

Suzana is a work of embroidery and is embroidered on the wall to decorate the room. It is embroidered on satin, velvet, silk and other fabrics. It has a distinctive artistic look. The color of the fabric is used by our masters as embroidery. It differs from



the palace. It is in every home since the girls made suzana before the marriage. n is often used in the form of ornamental ornaments.

The bedspreads are generally made of plaster, and when worn down, the bedding is made of low-breasted, white satin silk, velvet, and others. is still used.

## **TECHNOLOGY OF EMBROIDERY**

The embroidery is embroidered in various colors of silk, raspberries, needles with gold thread and needlework. The embroidery is embroidered in various clothing and household items. The embroidery includes cloth, felt, leather, cardboard, zigzag, wool, silk, wool, yarn, fine wire, raw leather stripes, beads, necklaces, metal pendants, precious natural and artificial stone, glass beads and other materials. There are special work tools in embroidery, which do their part. Needles, hinges and hinges are used, keyboards, angles, scissors and rods.

The frame is made of eagle and has a circle, square, rectangular shape. Small circle embroidery is used because it is convenient and suitable for the thickness of embroidery and needlework. The eagle's handle is used in two different types: loops and loops. for example, leather and cardboard seamless seamstresses. For patterns, even sharp-pointed scissors 10-12 cm long are required. The seams should be no longer than 50-60 cm in order to make sewing easier, and need not be confused with embroidery. For example, duplicate papers are printed on a piece of paper with the help of pencils, scissors, and pencils, and then these pieces are torn to pieces. The choice of embroidery yarn requires great skill and taste from embroidery. Properly selected yarn can make attractive embroidery. There are two types of hand embroidery: the first is the embroidery of the cloth and the seamstresses of the fabric, and the second is a free embroidery by drawing outline contours on the fabric. Sanam embroidery is very popular in Uzbekistan. Free embroidery is not a matter of choice. Do not walk in Shakhrisabz, khanakhael, iroki, sewers in Tashkent, Bukhara, Nurota and Samarkand.

The seam line is one of the embroidery stitches and is made of two parallel lines from left to right and the needle is pierced from the right. Then it is strung upwards to the left and straightened up and down to the bottom line. It is used for artistic decoration of two or two skulls. A little triangle is required.

The bracelet is used to fasten the embroidery edges and sews into the fabric, but with a straight line and a distance. Then the fabric turns and sews again, resulting in a straight line.

The stem is formed in different directions, from left to right, top to bottom, but the stitches are smaller or even larger in size. It is widely used in embroidery and embroidery.

The seam is then sewn into the fabric with a needle, the reverse seam is sewn up again. This way, the front and back of the fabric are evenly blossomed. This stitch is used for decorating items such as towels, rum and other items.

On the right side of the cloth, a loop, loops, and needles are formed by a chain of rings, held on the surface of the silk fabric, left with the ashes. The spiked needle forms a ring. There are embroidery straps on the horns and other embroideries.