

## PLACE AND IMPORTANCE OF EMBROIDERY ART

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**Abstract:** Uzbek folk art occupies a special place in human culture. Examples of high art created by masters of Uzbek folk art, various carvings, textile ornaments, are world famous both in the past and now, in museums of applied art and ethnography in different cities of the world. Is being shown. All this is a source of great pride for us, the present generation. And the works created by painters, sculptors, architects, potters, composers, writers and other creative people are undoubtedly called works of art. Whatever form art takes, it manifests itself as spiritual beauty and goodness that affects people's emotions and psyche. Each creator is sought after differently, works differently. That is why there are specific types of art.

**Key words:** Embroidery, Amir Temur, Uzbek folk art, culture, sculptors, architects, potters, composers, writers kandakhayol, chindakhayol, khamdozi, yurma, Iraqi popur, loop, bahya.

**Аннотация:** Узбекское народное искусство занимает особое место в человеческой культуре. Образцы высокого искусства, созданные мастерами узбекского народного творчества, разнообразная резьба, текстильные орнаменты, всемирно известны как в прошлом, так и сейчас, в музеях прикладного искусства и этнографии в разных городах мира. Показывается. Все это является предметом большой гордости для нас, нынешнего поколения. А произведения, созданные живописцами, скульпторами, архитекторами, гончарами, композиторами, писателями и другими творческими людьми, несомненно, называются произведениями искусства. Какую бы форму ни принимало искусство, оно проявляется как духовная красота и добро, воздействующее на эмоции и психику людей. Каждый творец востребован по-разному, работает по-разному. Именно поэтому существуют определенные виды искусства.

**Ключевые слова:** Вышивка, Амир Темур, узбекское народное искусство, культура, скульпторы, архитекторы, гончары, композиторы, писатели скандахайол, чиндахайол, хамдози, юрма, иракский покур, петля, бахья.

Embroidery, embroidery is a profession of embroidery, a branch of applied art. One of the fields. Archeological findings show the antiquity of embroidery in almost all nations, and the development of culture, art, and professions of each nation under

the influence of climate, natural conditions, and time. The appearance of embroidery is related to the appearance of stitches and ties in leather clothing. Over time, with the transition from stone to bone beads, from metal beads, as well as weaving, weaving, dyeing, etc. related to work. Qad. It can be observed in the image of embroidery in cultural monuments of Asia, Europe, America, literary sources, as well as in preserved examples of embroidery. The oldest of embroidery products. Copies are not kept. In nations where embroidery has developed, it was greatly influenced by fine art. Battle scenes are depicted in English embroidery from the 11<sup>th</sup> century. Russian embroidery of the 12<sup>th</sup> century clearly shows the influence of Byzantine icon art. Known as “xiuhua” (needle painting) in China since the 14<sup>th</sup> century, the embroidered motifs are stylistically close to the genre of silk dreamscapes.

In Europe, embroidery rose to prominence during the Renaissance. Great artists of the time (for example, Perugino, Botticelli, etc.) prepared patterns for embroiderers, which increased the artistry of embroideries. Precious stones were also used in embroidery, thread, wool, silk, gold and silver threads were used. In Europe in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, embroidered items were widely used to decorate the clothes of nobles. After the invention of the embroidery machine in the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, embroidery enterprises began to appear in industrially developed countries. Existing traditions in embroidery have faded, and cheap machine embroidery has supplanted labor-intensive hand embroidery. But in several countries, along with machine embroidery, special attention is paid to hand embroidery, embroiderers’ works decorate museums and public buildings. Development of embroidery products in Central Asia.





Types are almost not preserved. Art objects and embroidered clothes such as palak, sozana, sheet, kirpech, zardevor in the museums belong only to the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Miniatures in books of the 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> centuries show that embroidery has been widely developed here since ancient times. In particular, 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. Embroidery is widespread in Central Asia, especially among Uzbek, Turkmen, and Tajik women. Clothes are made in the family, and the main parts of artistic items (sozana, kirpech, dorpech, bedclothes, glass bags, tea bags, etc.) are made in each household. The diversity of embroidery stitches, embroidery and styles testifies to the great art of Uzbek embroiderers. In Mas, Nurota, Bukhara, Samarkand, embroidery products are mostly made with yorma stitch, in Shahrizabz, yorma, kandakhayol, iraqi, and in Tashkent, more with printed stitch. The changes in social life affected the traditions of embroidery and the types of products. For example, now things such as bozhoma, dorpech, window bag have lost their importance, and clothes such as burqa, kurtacha can be found only in museums. Art items and objects such as caps, bags, nimcha, kavush, kirpech, sozana are decorated with modern taste, and great changes have taken place in their form and artistic decorations. Uzbek embroiderers take patterns from other types of applied decorative art in their decorations, plant-like images, branches, bouquets, and bouquets are often found in embroideries. In the form of a pattern, the main decoration is in the center of the fabric, and the borders are an additional decoration. But there are also a lot of skillfully made embroideries. Treasure, Islamic flowers (patterns) found in wood carving, carving, and embroidery are often found in embroidery. In embroidery, embroiderers create artistic items based on patterns (flowers) created by draftsmen. The main working tools used in embroidery are: needle, looped needle, looped belt, hook, belt, etc.; common stitch types: printed, kandakhayol, chindakhayol, khamdozi, yurma, Iraqi popur, loop, bahya, etc.

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