

TRADITIONS AND CUSTOMS RELATED TO EMBROIDERY

F. Tukhtamisheva

Karshi State University, Faculty of History, Teacher of World History

Tel: +998939360446, fotima.toxtameshova@mail.ru

Depending on the embroidery, embroidery is divided into hats, shoes, outerwear, and embroidery. It is also worth mentioning the embroidery that is now sewn on shoes. This in turn embroidered on the clothes serves their solemnity and luxury. Embroidery is mainly sewn for home decorations. Large embroideries, on the other hand, were associated with the happiest and happiest moments of a girl's life. The bride-to-be sewed and embroidered large and small embroideries of various patterns, mainly for her future family. Almost every family was engaged in embroidery for their own needs. That is why in every family of Shakhrisabz a growing girl is taught.

Keywords: custom, white cloth, hat, shoes, embroidered bucket, tradition and ritual, suzana, dorpech, kirpech, zardevor, palak, islimi, kashta, popur, iraqi, ilmoq, baxya, popop.

Ключевые слова: обычай, белая ткань, шляпа, обувь, вышитое ведро, традиция и ритуал, сюзана, дорпеч, кирпеч, зардевор, палак, ислими, кашта, покур, ираки, илмок, бакся, попоп.

The most talented women painters of their time embroidered various patterns and flowers on the embroidered fabric with reed pencils. These patterns differed from each other in drawing and have been polished for centuries and have captivated everyone. The embroidered grandmothers of the oasis also had their own traditions, which directly led to the emergence of specific local customs, traditions and rituals in the oasis. It is also still practiced in some parts of the oasis.

Embroidery does not go through the hardships of apprenticeship like other types of crafts. In most cases, embroidery products are not intended for the market, but are sewn mainly to meet the needs of the home, to continue the tradition.¹ In the oasis, young girls are taught to embroider from the age of 7-9. Today, embroidery is also used in the tradition of master-apprentice, taught at a young age. Students begin independent embroidery in 3 or 4 years, in some cases a year. Grown-up embroiderers try to express their dreams of beauty according to their art and nature.

According to ancient traditions, Uzbek brides had to make various embroideries for their brides. A young embroiderer sews embroidery items such as towels, tablecloths, wall sheets, pillowcases, handkerchiefs. The more delicate and beautiful the shows that it was one of the main occupations of women:

Кашта embroidery, the more expensive it was. Traditionally, brides were observed at the groom's house under embroidered suzans made of white cloth. The house of the young bride and groom is decorated with various embroidery items. In particular, special bedding for young people, pillowcases, towels and some other household items are also embroidered. It is possible

¹ Jumaev Q. The end of the XIX century XX century Gijduvan traditional embroidery // Art..

to observe that in embroideries women's inner feelings, thoughts and ideas, dreams and hopes are expressed. It is noteworthy that embroidery was the only example of free hand embroidery at home for women.

Even in the lines of one of the songs spread among the people of the oasis, embroidery

I sewed embroidery,
I liked herbs.
If I say don't sew, they will hit,
My mother is at home.
I sewed a loop, hanging,
Doing the show all the time.
Thank you for watching,
Surprised by every smile².

From the embroidery they sewed, they knew how delicate and clever the girl who embroidered in the villages of the oasis was.³ So they try to do embroidery with skill, professional experience, skill, perception, ability, interest, activity, craft, methodical, master or apprentice in embroidery.⁴ Women embroiderers leave little space for embroidery (suzana, dorpech, kirpech, zardevor, palak, islimiy, kashta, popur, iraqi, ilmoq, baxya, popop). So that my daughter can learn the craft in my hands and continue my work, to be the successor of my work. After the girls learned the trade, they would fill in the gaps.

Unique types of embroidery have also developed in the oasis, and their traditions continue to this day. In addition, due to the tradition of master-apprenticeship, many professions are passed down from generation to generation. In particular, Gulchehra Pirimkulova, born in 1950, learned goldsmithing from her mother and grandmother. Today, he has established a master school in the field of gold embroidery, teaching the secrets of the profession to young girls and women. She and her sister Gulnora Primkulova have been teaching gold embroidery to the bride and several of her students. Women embroiderers leave little space for embroidery (suzana, dorpech, kirpech, zardevor, palak, islimiy, kashta, popur, iraqi, ilmoq, baxya, popop). So that my daughter can learn the craft in my hands and continue my work, to be the successor of my work. After the girls learned the trade, they would fill in the gaps.

Unique types of embroidery have also developed in the oasis, and their traditions continue to this day. In addition, due to the tradition of master-apprenticeship, many professions are passed down from generation to generation. In particular, Gulchehra Pirimkulova, born in 1950, learned goldsmithing from her mother and grandmother. Today, he has established a master school in the field of gold embroidery, teaching the secrets of the profession to young girls and women. She and her sister Gulnora Primkulova have been teaching gold embroidery to the bride and several of her students. The gold embroidery prepared by Gulchehra opa consists of gold embroidery telpak, gold embroidery kavush and gold embroidery duppi. The nurse was the winner of several curry competitions. In addition, Gulchehra has contracted with

²Field records. Kashkadarya region. Kamashi village. 2017.

³Field records. Kashkadarya region. Shahrizabz district. 2016..

⁴Field records. Written by Yulduz Mamadiyoroova, an embroiderer from Shahrizabz. 2017..

the city cocktail exchange to employ and train a number of women. So it is clear that from ancient times gold embroidery has developed in its own way and is being revived today.

The embroiderers also sewed the ornaments with good intentions. This type of Islamic pattern in the form of a pomegranate on a sheet is a sign of procreation, and a mother sews embroideries with the intention of having a procreation for her daughter.

At weddings and ceremonies, for example, men were required to wear iroki doppi and to sew iroki shiraz in the form of a jiyak in front of women's large shirts.⁵ The children are also wearing Iraqi skullcaps and jackets.

In the dowry of an Arab woman living in the village of Jeynov in the oasis, the bridegroom gave her 40 silver coins, a gold belt, a gold bucket, a silver ring, a 500g kilo of black pearl beads, a gold ring (nose earring) and 500 g of silver. Amir kona (Amir kovushi) embroidered bucket made of Amir velvet was sent. The embroidery is made of black cowhide. In the Arabs, when a girl got married, 8-10 women dressed the bride in her mother's house according to the customs, took a daf (circle) in her hands and sang in Arabic. A group of women gathered around the boy and the girl and said:

two boxes ruba-ruy

Ruy gives yor-yor

The two wells are getting married at the same time

The back of our house is covered in black mud

Goodbye from there

The black batyr yor-yor⁶.

The chimpanzee in the bride and groom's house is also hand-sewn by the groom's mother. These chimpanzees are also sewn in a creeping way. This is a dryness of the Arab traditions of the oasis, from which suzannas, 40 tires (the number of flowers per tire - T.F.), 25 tires and 10 tire pillows were sewn. The seamstresses combined the stitches so that the excess stitches would not be wasted⁷.

The changes that took place in all types of handicrafts in the early twentieth century can be seen in the traditional embroidery of Bukhara. In Zarafshan, embroidery is also embroidered with quilts and printed stitches.⁸

Embroiderers use yarns of different colors. They sew ornaments on different fabrics. For example, they sew ornaments on fabrics such as velvet, silk and satin. In their work, embroiderers use tools such as needles, looped and non-looped beads (wooden handles), chambarak (made of wooden boards in the form of two circles or squares, rectangles).

The educator conducts a question-and-answer session with the children on the tools of labor, explains the meaning of the profession and explains the content:

craft dice, craft jewelry

trade, earn your living from trade⁹.

⁵Field records. Shahrizabz and Kitab districts of Kashkadarya region. 2016.

⁶ Field records. Recorded from Arabs living in the village of Jeynov, Kashkadarya region. 2018

⁷ Field records. Recorded from Arabs living in the village of Jeynov, Kashkadarya region. 2018

⁸ Toshev H., Urokov M .. Crafts of the rural population of Zarafshan oasis in the late XIX and early XX centuries.

⁹Khasanov E. G, Akromkhodjaeva M, Akromkhodjaev. Embroidery // methodical manual. - Tashkent, 2004.

The oasis was previously embroidered with chimpanzees, and this tradition continues to this day. The embroidered chimpanzee protects the two eyes from eye contact, and the embroidered chimpanzee itself is a means of protection¹⁰.

It should be noted that the great traditions and customs of ancient embroidery patterns and technological methods are continued by rural craftsmen in the study of the origin of Kashkadarya embroidery, its peculiarities and planning projects for its restoration.

In conclusion, it can be said that these features, firstly, ensure the continuity of national traditions and crafts, and secondly, along with the professionalization of young people, they develop the ability to work, skills and free time. Again, the student is given a mentoring education, a worldview consistent with national values, and the formation of immunity against information attacks. Awareness of this responsibility and practical action accordingly will not only strengthen the prestige of our national handicrafts in society and its position in the world, but also ensure the development of the country.

¹⁰ Field records. Chirakchi district. 2015.