

KASHKADARYA OASIS MODERN EMBROIDERY: TRADITIONS AND INNOVATIONS

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National embroidery is one of the most ancient forms of folk applied art, which originated in certain historical periods due to the desire of people to beautify their homes, their lives. The study of folk embroidery as a unique art and craft is one of the modern requirements. For example, in the Yakkabag district branch of the Xujum factory in Shahrissabz, skilled embroidery, pottery, and sewing are taught to young girls by skilled embroiderers. In the embroidery and pottery department, the girls sewed by hand. Iraqi embroidery is sewn on canvas (fabric). For example, an unlined canvas fabric is chosen for the Iraqi koshilek (20-25 cm). Before sewing, the brain is measured and a pattern called a tooth is inserted¹. So we can see from this that ancient traditions continue.

Keywords: Shahrissabz, gold embroidery, embroidery, popur, sewing, Iraqi embroidery, shopkilich, minaret, sunflower, glass, ball, carpet, fabric, Tashkent, Urgut, Bukhara, "popop", car, "palak", "gulkorpa", "sheets", "Dorpech", "zardevor"

Ключевые слова: Шахрисабз, золотое шитье, вышивка, попу, шитье, иракская вышивка, лавка, башня, подсолнух, стекло, шар, ковер, ткань, Ташкент, Ургут, Бухара, «попоп», машина, «палак», «гулкорпа», «Листы». », «Дорпеч», «зардевор» шитье, иракская вышивка, лавка, башня, подсолнух, стекло, шар, ковер, ткань, Ташкент, Ургут, Бухара, «попоп», машина, «палак», «гулкорпа», «Листы». », «Дорпеч», «зардевор»

The Iraqi embroidery consists of 6 copies (shopkilich, minaret, sunflower, mirror, ball, rug), and the fabrics are mainly imported from Tashkent and Urgut. The threads are mainly silk cocoons, Bukhara was brought from Tashkent. As for the use of silk, it turns out that 8 embroideries are used in a single embroidery. The factory was founded in 1976 by Jalolova Mohiniso and started by a team of 8 girls. Basically they sewed hats through various patterns of work.

It was not difficult for Yulduz Mamadiyorova, an embroiderer, to open an embroidery school because she was a teacher (foreign language). He also organizes the "Shahrissabz Iraqi Embroidery Group" at the center, which aims to teach young people the craft of embroidery, which he learned from his grandmother, and create new jobs. He gathered around him artisans and women eager to learn a trade, and set out to make embroidery products.

¹ Field records. Yakkabog district. Kashtadoz Murodova was recorded by Nargiza. 2011.

Today, not only in Uzbekistan, but also abroad, the interest in embroidery is growing. Yulduz Mamadiyoro'va's school "Shahrisabz Iraqi embroidery group" has recently aroused their interest in business with a number of foreign countries. For example, it has received orders from a number of countries, such as Germany, the United Kingdom, and France, and has been able to export its products abroad. Shohista Meylieva, Muhayyo Nizomkhodjaeva and Dinara Ochilova, students of embroidery, have made a great contribution to the development of embroidery.²

Karimaeva Halima, born in 1944 from the village of Potron in the Karshi district, is a fourth-generation embroiderer and sews by hand in the Iraqi style. The embroidered fabric white surp was purchased from nomadic gypsies. The threads were taken from a silkworm³. Until the 1980s, suzans were sewn on domestic "white carbos" or yellow fabric, while in the years of independence they were sewn on canvas fabric in connection with the revival of traditions.

It was in the field of handicrafts that the books had the opportunity to recreate many aspects of ancient embroidery on the basis of embroideries preserved in the hands of people as a result of the efforts of artisan women.

In 1926, embroidery shops began to be established in the co-operatives of handicraft corporations.⁴ At the same time, mainly from the traditions of hand embroidery, eclectic embroidery in the style of machine embroidery was created. This, in turn, hindered the revival of traditional national embroidery. Even the color of the embroidered fabrics has been changed.

In 1930-1940, "popop" machines produced a lot of "palak", "gulkorpa", "sheets", "dorpech", "zardevorlar". In the 1950s and 1960s, art embroidery factories were put into operation, and embroidery was further developed.

The Hujum factory in Shahrisabz has been developing rapidly since 1977. Later, the number of workers at the Hujum factory reached 2,000. Currently, the factory is run by Shahrisabz embroiderer Mamadiyoro'va Yulduz opa, and more than 70 girls are taught the secrets of embroidery. They carry out their activities in different provinces and the carpets they weave and the embroideries they sew are gaining the admiration of foreigners.

In the oasis, he was engaged in the pop form of embroidery, and now he uses green, yellow, red, black and white colors to embroider by hand. These colors also have their own meanings, for example, green - spring, red - flowers, white - purity.⁵ Even in the city of Shakhrisabz, embroiderers, who have loved the art of pottery since the age of 15, and even the development of this profession and the admiration of foreigners, continue their activities in this way.⁶

² Karimov K. Silk is made of gold. Kashkadarya newspaper

³ Field records. Karshi district, Patron village. 2017.

⁴ Morozova A. Spinning in Uzbekistan. Page 12

⁵ Field records. Yakkabag district, Mustaqillik mahalla. The artisan was interviewed by Paraviddinova Sharofat, born in 1970. 2015

⁶ Field records. Shakhrisabz city, Zavkiy street. Karimova wrote from Nargiza. 2019.

In the last decade, hand embroidery has become popular, and this type of craft is developing in a unique way. Khaknazarova (born in 1941), a family embroiderer, still teaches embroidery to her grandchildren and daughters-in-law.⁷ In embroidery, Khursanoy's grandmother mainly used fabrics such as mulina, satin and silk. These fabrics were brought from Urgut. The colors are chosen to match the color of the flowers and patterns. In the patterns, they often use dark colors. In the Navoi mahalla of the district, one can see that Mingsuluv's grandmother, who is almost 80 years old, has a special love for her hand-embroidered embroidery.

Tursunoy Temirova, a 77-year-old embroiderer living in Karshi, is an embroiderer. His father, Khudoikulov Norchi, was a weaver, and his mother was a skilled embroiderer. Despite the fact that Aunt Tursunoy is a teacher of the native language and literature, she uses 7 different types of embroidery, such as samovar, comb and gajak. They keep glass and comb bags sewn in their homes in the 1950s and 1960s. These embroideries are a must have for every girl. Aunt Tursunoy embroidered beautiful embroideries dedicated to the 20th anniversary of Independence Day, the Day of Remembrance and Honor.

Aunt Tursunoy appealed to the city authorities with the intention to sew on the grave of the surgeon Khoja. The mayor, Shukhrat Tursunov, agreed and ordered that the crumpled velvet fabric mentioned by Aunt Tursunoy be brought from Namangan. Thus, Aunt Tursunoy wove the tombstone in two years and presented it to the 2700th anniversary of Karshi. The patterns are taken from the samples of monuments of Amir Temur's time. In her work, the skilled embroiderer uses fabrics such as gray velvet, satin. Fabrics are imported from Kasan, Namangan, Bukhara and Samarkand⁸.

Rano Mavsumova, an embroiderer living in Kasbi district, is of Arab descent and has been embroidering for 35 years. He uses counting and drawing techniques of embroidery. The important aspect of sewing in this way is that the patterns that are sewn come out very clearly. The distance between them is the same. Even if only one cell is lost during the embroidery process, the shape will change⁹. In the drawing method, the basis is the same as in the list. Its difference from the list is that the shapes are stitched, not counted. In addition, Rano opa is engaged in drought. The triangular black and white fabric on the suzana serves as an eyeglass in the sense of eye protection.

Zaynab momo used embroidery in the Khidirov's house in Langar village, Kalkama company farm, Chirakchi district.

Embroideries sewn in the Kashkadarya oasis cover the entire surface of the fabric. In particular, it was considered necessary to have several types of embroidery on the bride's wreath¹⁰. Even today, in some villages of the oasis, the custom of embroidering is preserved.

⁷ Field records. Yakkabag district, 2013

⁸ Field records. Karshi city. Kamandi and Boston neighborhoods. 2018.

⁹ Field records. Kasbi tumani. Recorded from Rano Mavsumova, Kamashi village, Sardoba mahalla. 2021.

¹⁰ Field records. Kashkadarya region, district. 2018.

Although embroidered garments and embroidered items do not seem to have changed over the past period, there have been significant changes in the embroidery patterns, the stitching methods used to sew, and the fabrics used in them.

Now both the types of embroidery and its use have changed. In addition, the reason for this is the widespread development of embroidery in Uzbekistan in the early twentieth century and the emergence of sewing machines. Of the hand-embroidered sewing techniques, crochet is one of the most complex. It is sewn on an embroidery needle or hook. The weavers sew flowers without a loop on a simple needle, and a loop is drawn for a knitting needle¹¹.

Today, the economy of the republic is developing new types of products that meet world standards, and work is underway to develop small and medium-sized businesses. New jobs have been created, the production of products from local raw materials has been launched, which has opened the way for the export of products to the world market.

Conditions and privileges for the development of handicrafts have been created in the country. exempted from the payment of a single tax on income from sales until January 1, 2017, as well as the sale of their products outside the country, do not pay customs duties for participation in exhibitions. Ensuring the implementation of the Decree of February 3, 2018 "On additional organizational measures to create favorable conditions for the development of tourism potential of the Republic of Uzbekistan", as well as the accelerated development of domestic tourism as one of the most important factors of sustainable socio-economic development - One of the important events in the social life of the country was the adoption of the resolution "On measures to ensure the accelerated development of domestic tourism" in order to acquaint with the historical heritage and natural resources. Through this decision, Uzbek artisans are creating boom-and-bust booms for foreign tourists in cities with growing domestic tourism infrastructure. Crafts in the country can be engaged not only as an individual entrepreneur, but also as a family business, a simple company that is not a legal entity.

It should be noted today that with the development of artistic embroidery, traditional features have been mixed. Or in short, the embroidery is artistic. This is due to the introduction of non-traditional methods of handicrafts in the Soviet era.

Artistic embroidery is a type of decorative art, which is sewn with great skill by master craftsmen with the help of a needle or a looped loop, representing the exact shapes on the surface of the zipper fabric by means of various threads and silks. Embroidery is a fabric or garment, a method of embroidering various patterns or images on clothing, and embroidery is widely used not only in clothing or apparel, but also in the decoration of various household items. There is also the fact that embroidery has been refined and enriched over time, the number of patterns and images has increased, and it has risen to the level of a whole work of art. Like other peoples' forms of applied art, embroidery has both improved and modernized. In the early days, embroidery was made only of yarn, ie natural fibers such as cotton, wool,

¹¹ Davlatova S.T.

linen. Today, embroidered yarns, dice wires, and even ribbons made of raw leather are widely used. Thus, embroidery has become more widespread, richer in content and more diverse.

Like other types of folk handicrafts, embroidery has a very ancient history. Indeed, the oasis embroidery school has a large number of items. As living conditions changed and daily needs increased, so did the number of such items and devices, as well as their shape. Because people have lived and will live a lifetime of striving to make their lives more beautiful, more civilized. However, it should be noted that suzana, zardevor, doppi, teapot, mirror bag, embroideries on some clothes, such as belqars, handkerchiefs, handkerchiefs, etc., which have been decorating houses in the oasis since ancient times, have not changed their place and shape. It should be noted that the Kashkadarya embroidery school was formed mainly in two directions - in the style of Shakhrisabz and Karshi. Although these methods do not differ drastically from each other, but they differ from each other in terms of pattern types, shapes, colors. According to ancient traditions, embroidery has become a positive tradition for every girl growing up in a family. Accordingly, the future bride has enriched and filled her dowry with embroidery she sewed from a very young age.

The more embroideries, the more elegant and beautiful, the more tasteful the bride and groom were, the more they were respected and praised for their craftsmanship. The skill and art of oasis embroiderers is especially evident in the clarity of the colors chosen for embroidery, the uniqueness, maturity and elegance of the sewing method. Among the peculiarities of oasis embroiderers are embroidery, which is mainly sewn with plain yarn or silk on dark red, orange or black silk colors. Before discussing in detail the words, embroidery and other items typical of embroidery, it is necessary to dwell on the yarn, yarn dyeing processes, methods of obtaining natural colors, which are prepared for this work. After all, as important as the choice of fabric for embroidery is, the processes of yarn preparation and dyeing are just as important. Because, like yarns for embroidery, all dyes are mainly made by hand, naturally, from dyes, plants and herbs in Shahrissabz and Koson, as well as from the leaves and fruit peels of various plants. In addition, embroiderers still fully follow the centuries-old traditions and strict rules in the preparation and dyeing of yarn. Craftsmen - embroiderers say that embroidery has its own patterns of each nation. It is in the Uzbek national embroidery that floral, geometric shapes and floral patterns are widely used. First, the fabric is selected and cut to the desired size. Then the patterns are drawn and stitched accordingly. Such images on suzana and clothes have a special meaning. For example, pomegranate is a symbol of a child, pepper is a tumor that protects from the evil eye, almonds are a symbol of sustenance, open flowers are a symbol of love, a branch of flowers is a symbol of a prosperous life, and birds are a symbol of happiness. The development of embroidery, especially among young people, the formation of a sense of respect for it, the restoration and continuation of master-student traditions, the support of the industry and the solution of their problems are among the most important tasks and show that they are accelerating.