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**Abstract:** In this article, as a result of the attention given to our national art in Uzbekistan, we should increase the sense of respect for our national values among young people, and contribute to the development of our national embroidery. It is taken into account that he acquires a decent profession, makes a valuable contribution to the development of society, lives, and thereby manifests his identity in society, that is, matures as a person. Vocational education in a broad sense means that a person receives education in a trade according to his mental abilities, physical capabilities, abilities, interests and aspirations for this or that field, as well as values and worldviews, and then enters and adapts to this field. Finally, it is understood that he will develop into a mature and qualified specialist over the years, and his main criterion at the current stage of quality education is to study the technology of collective creative works in practice.

**Key words:** folk art, embroidery, sozana, zardevor, flower quilt, sheet, joynamaz, doppi, kiyik.

Folk art enriches the spiritual world of people, shapes their artistic taste, and educates their spirit. That is why the applied art of the Uzbek people is one of the most necessary resources for educating people in an artistic, moral, universal spirit, forming their world views and raising their cultural level.

Embroidery is also one of the oldest and unique types of Uzbek national art. Initially, flower images, geometric shapes, shapes of spatial objects were embodied in embroidery, and later human figures and historical monuments began to be reflected with the help of a unique gloss of colored threads.

Embroidery is of great importance in decorating clothes and items. By learning how to embroider, you can update clothes, decorate and prepare many necessary items: napkins, aprons, pillowcases, gifts for loved ones. The art of embroidery has a centuries-old history. According to archeological findings, since ancient times, household items, towels, lace frames, tablecloths, holiday and everyday clothes, scarves, hats and other things have been decorated with embroidery.

The methods of embroidery, the embodiment of colors of flowers have been improved from generation to generation. Embroidery is widespread in Central Asia, especially among Uzbek, Turkmen, and Tajik women. The variety of embroidery styles indicates the art of Uzbek embroiderers. For example: Nurota, Bukhara, Samarkand. Embroidery products are sewn with a plain kandakhayol stitch. Uzbek embroiderers have modeled their applied art in other types of decoration. There are many plant-like images of branches, bouquets, and bouquets in embroidery.

The uniqueness of choosing colors in embroidery. Embroidery is closely related to color. When choosing threads, it is necessary to know the thickening of colors, how they affect each other. When choosing mutually compatible colors, the color circle consisting of the colors of a closed spectrum is used as a basis. Color can change the shape or size of an object. If you look at a surface covered with red and blue spots, the red spots are closer to the blue spots, which can be deceptive.

As a result of the attention paid to our national art in Uzbekistan, it is necessary to increase the respect of our youth for our national values, to contribute to the development of our national embroidery.

Cutting and copying of national clothes.

Chapon, qiyik, joynamoz, palak are among the national sewing items of the Uzbek people. In the centuries-old history of the Uzbek people, there are types of national crafts and they are the most amazing and popular part of the colorful cultural heritage. The types of arts that have emerged and flourished in the Uzbek land are incomparable and unique. The patterns of Uzbekistan and the peoples of Central Asia in general that have reached us have a special place. Monuments of architectural and folk decorative art in Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva, Shahrisabz, Termiz, Tashkent, Kokan and other cities are unique and priceless examples of art created by our past generations, and they are not only ours, but the whole are cultural masterpieces and artistic heritage of mankind.

It is known that painting, goldsmithing, wood carving, carving, knife making, basket making, embroidery, goldsmithing are common types of Uzbek national crafts. Sewing items such as sozana, zardevor, flower quilt, bedclothes, joynamaz, doppi, qiyik form the basis of Uzbek national embroidery. Uzbek embroidery has developed along with all other professions in connection with the climate, natural conditions, and environment over the centuries. The Spanish ambassador Riy Ganzalez De Clavijo recorded in his diary that he saw Uzbek national embroidery in the palace of Amir Temur. In 1547, Kamollidin Behzod worked on "Zafarnoma" in the miniature of "Temur's Throne" and depicted the embroidery made for the tent. Kiyivchas, which are a national household item and clothing, have not lost their importance among our people even today. That's why you can see qiqiqchas or qiqiqs in every Uzbek household. And the most gratifying thing is that many people can prepare such qiqi or qiqiqcha.

Kiyikcha entered our history as a table. It was used as a towel when the weather got hot, and as a table when eating, besides, it also served as a belt for men. Especially the bridegrooms are highly respected and important. The diagram below is shown in Figure



Picture 1

It is also known as qiyik - chorsi. Because its four sides are of the same size, it is designed for tying the waist and giving birth to bread. The size of the qiyik is mainly 60×60; 70×70; It was 80×80

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in size. It is made of fabrics such as satin, lace, crepe satin, chit. There are specific rules for sewing a kiik, and the patterns and decorations are sewn by hand and by machine using water, chain, pukhtalama, and ajamai stitches. "Mulina" "ilas" "chamois" threads are used for kiikcha. First, the gauze is cut to the size of 60x60 cm (or 70x70, 80x80 cm) (Fig. 2). The edges are drawn and then copied. Pattern elements are downloaded. Then you can sew using the types of stitches we have made.

Practical work:

1. Gauzes are flattened and ironed.
2. Four-cornered shape from gauze (60×60 cm) Fig. 2 is cut (Fig. 2).
3. A copy of a flower is placed on the flower.
4. The edges of the cut will be blued.

It is advisable to use the following interactive methods when teaching students embroidery work.

"KASHTA" MANAGEMENT

The following puzzle is about embroidery terms are given. Find the puzzle correctly

used in embroidery

the name of the device is derived.

Width: 1. Chock type. 2. Sewing tool.

Height: 3. Embroidery device.

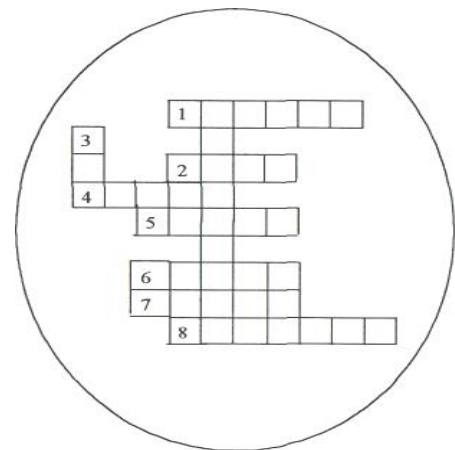
4. The name of the decoration.

5 Type of embroidery.

6. Embroidery tool.

7. Material name.

Height: 8. Sewn



When the training is conducted in this way, it teaches students to learn the most ancient and unique types of Uzbek national art, to remember the mastered topic and to perform them in practice.

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