

SYMBOLIC MEANINGS AND METHODS OF EMBROIDERY

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Annotation. *Symbolic meanings and methods of application of patterns used in embroidery. Embroidery is a unique source for the study of ornament, which has played an important role in the history of Central Asian art. Its most archeological part is geometric patterns: circles, whirlpool flowers, triangles, rhombuses, straight and wavy lines, faceted elements that traditionally have the meaning of cosmological symbols.*

Keywords: *Geometric patterns, Tumor, moon, Islamic patterns.*

Since ancient times, with the help of these elements, ideas about the spatial structure of the world, natural forces and various amulets have been expressed. Hence, the wave-like line and the thin lines of the boundary are understood to be water or both (water).

Triangular amulets are used as a protection against the evil eyes. The vortex swastika is also synthesized with pepper patterns and thus incorporates its magical properties. The embroidered curl on the left side of the Samarkand suzana had a clear purpose - to work for the artisans so that the happy events would not end happily.

In general, the change of shapes and names is a phenomenon inherent in folk art: life changes faster than ornaments, and craftswomen try to connect the meanings of patterns with concepts that are closer to their understanding. At the same time, new meanings associated with noble ideas are still preserved - abundance, spring, life, the flowering of nature. As G. Chepelevetskaya writes, "Delicate embroidery patterns were symbolic of happiness, not only patterns, but the whole composition. This notion of decor has survived to this day among artisan women.



Figure 1. Shakhrisabz Sozana XIX century

For example, embroiderers from Boysun (Surkhandarya) and Jizzakh understand the border as a border that protects the world from external negative influences. In this regard, it is no coincidence that in the four corners of the central square of embroidery they put a symbol of an angel (angel) or amulet - a "protective" amulet that protects the world, as if under their protection. The "universe" in embroidery has lived with different patterns, maintaining its informational and semantic integrity.

In addition to abstract floral patterns, artists used stylized but recognizable images of real flowers, such as roses and irises, in creating compositions.

Their astral (stars, moon) and sun (sun) symbols. These are the big medallions - the big moon, the crescent moon (big moon) and the small medallions - the small moon. The images of celestial bodies were in one way or another related to the idea of fertility. These patterns are especially common in Tashkent embroidery, known as the moon-palak (embroidery with the image of the moon), the star-palak (embroidery with the image of the star), and the five fat-palak (five-month-old embroidery). two-month-old palak (twelve-month-old embroidery), falak (firm).



Figure 2. Samarkand sozana-XIX century

With the exception of Tashkent, almost all schools and centers are dominated by floral embroidery. The predominance of plant patterns in embroidery is not accidental: the natural world, plants, flowers and fruits are the main circle that is discussed endlessly.

The abundance of floral ornaments is simultaneously associated with the worship of nature, which originated in the folk environment, the idea of the spring awakening that prevailed for it, and the theme of the Garden of Man, which is characteristic of Islamic art it can. This decor is designed to ensure the birth of women, the patronage of higher powers. Search for new forms of folk crafts. The predominance of plant and flower decoration was influenced by the worship of nature, which took root in a wide folk environment, and the ancient festivals associated with certain flowers. "The appearance of flowers in the spring was a sign given by nature, announcing that it was time to begin the next stage of land reclamation," writes O. Sukhareva (Sukhareva, 1986, p. 31); In this regard, the floral decoration on the embroidery in preparation for the wedding can also be seen as a symbol of

the well-being of the wedding night. Later, with the advent of Islam, the floral ornamental group was supported and developed in this religion by the dominant theme of the Garden of Eden.

In this regard, it is necessary to keep in mind two main sources of plant patterns: the first is the work of professional ornamental artists, from which the women's drawer contains some compositions and decorative elements (content, palmettes unrelated to the real world of nature)) drew. Badges representing the beauty of the Gardens of Eden, Islamic motifs); This group was formed due to the influence of Islamic art traditions on folk embroidery.

The second is the folk applied art, which is distinguished by the originality of the forms, its closeness to real prototypes. The changes here were very diverse: tulips and poppies, often expressed in one word - tulips, as well as irises - lilies, carnations - porcelain hum, lilies, roosters - crown-rooster, apple flowers - almagul, plum - plum, mallosh. - gulhayri. This circle also includes leaves - leaves, pomegranate fruits - pomegranate, apple trees - apples, branches - horns, bouquets and bouquets - bouquets (especially typical of Nurata, Samarkand, Fergana), trees - trees and others. The floral and vegetable patterns demonstrated the richness of the local flora, the spring awakening of nature, the atmosphere of eternal renewal of life..

Tulips and poppies were especially popular. In the past, these flowers were celebrated on the eve of the spring equinox (New Year according to the Eastern calendar), the holiday of Navruz, which is the holiday of red flowers and red flowers (red flower holiday).

In conclusion, embroidery is a source of the rich history and culture of the nation. Everyone who sews embroidery has put their dreams and dreams into it. Each embroidered pattern has its own place and meaning. It is very important for a deaf young designer and embroiderer to know this, and it would be useful if they could use it in the suzana and embroidered clothes they created.

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8	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 11 Issue: 06 in June-2022 https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR
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