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THE IMPORTANCE OF CREATING EMBROIDERY PATTERNS FROM THE METHODS OF ARTISTIC DECORATION IN THE LIGHT INDUSTRY

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Abstract
In this article, in the field of light industry, which is developing year by year in the country, the creation of patterns of embroidery based on new technologies and modern requirements, types of patterns in embroidery, embroidery on clothes in modern fashion, modern sewing machines. creating new and modern embroidery patterns.

Keywords: light industry, artistic embroidery, embroidery, sewing, technical development, natural and chemical fibre, Central Asian embroidery, modern sewing machines.

Introduction
It is known that in our country, as in all areas, great attention is paid to the development of the light industry. In the world sewing market, the number of new models of garments is growing every year, trying to meet consumer demand. The main direction of development of our industry is determined by fashion [1-3]. The role of the development of science and technology is very important to increase the efficiency of development in the process of gradual and sustainable development of society. The main goal is to increase the productivity of enterprises, improve the quality of products, reduce manual labour, the introduction of new modern sewing machines [4-7].

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To increase the economic power of the country, there is a program to develop products and garments, expand the industry, apply new forms of production and thus increase the efficiency of light industry enterprises. The current stage of development of our republic has posed unprecedented new challenges in each area [5-9]. The work of light industry workers is being radically improved through the reconstruction of enterprises, modernization of equipment, complex mechanization and automation of production, and construction of new high-efficiency, fast-adapting patok lines for sewing bulk types of high-quality garments [10-17].

One of the main tasks of light industry enterprises is to increase production, further improve the structure of the range of garments, improve quality, and increase production efficiency through the rapid development of the light industry. Successful implementation of these tasks will require technical restructuring of enterprises, and unification of structures of light industry products for new complex mechanization. Improving the quality and range of products, better organization of labour, and expansion and reconstruction of production facilities also have a significant impact on product quality [18-23]. To do this, enterprises need to be equipped with high-efficiency technological equipment. A lot of work is being done on mechanization and automation. These include the creation of fast-moving machines, sewing semi-automatic machines and wet-heating equipment. To implement this task, the introduction of new equipment and advanced technology in the garment industry of the Republic, the use of new complex mechanized processes, the use of new materials, as well as the unification of contours of clothing parts, and base structures to automate technological processes is required [24-27]. The foundation is laid at the design stage of the garment to ensure that the garment is of high quality and efficiency in production.

Materials and Methods

One of the main tasks of the garment industry today is to provide the population with high-quality, elegant sewing products and modern clothing. Sewing products are designed to protect people from various adverse effects of the environment (heat, cold, humidity, dust, etc.) and to ensure their beauty [27-31]. To provide the population with quality clothing, garment enterprises need to increase production efficiency, equip industrial enterprises with modern equipment and expand the range of materials.

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After the independence of the Republic, the opening of several joint ventures in the textile industry, which supplies the main raw materials, had a significant impact on the development of the industry. The textile industry supplies a variety of fabrics and sewing yarns to the garment industry to sew a variety of garments. Fabrics used in the sewing process are divided into natural and chemical fibres according to their fibre content. Natural fibre fabrics include cotton, linen, wool, and silk fabrics. Chemical fibres are divided into two types: man-made and synthetic fibres. Synthetic fabrics are obtained by processing natural fibres [32-37]. These processes improve some of the properties of the fibres, such as flexibility, brittleness, resistance to moths, and appearance. Examples of viscose, copper-ammonia fibre, acetate and triacetate fibre, glass fibre and metal yarn fabrics are synthetic fibres. Synthetic fibre fabrics are made by binding molecules of simple substances that do not occur naturally as fibres. These include kapron, lavsan, Nitron chlorine, and polyethene. Fabrics are divided into classes depending on their texture: raw, bleached, dyed, or floral. Some fabrics are cosmetic. Anti-wrinkle, non-wrinkle, waterproof, fire and corrosion-resistant. Uzbekistan has been producing high-quality and beautiful artistic fabrics since ancient times. These include various types of yarn, silk satin, beqasam and banoras, and similar yarns and silk fabrics.

In the second half of the XIX century Bukhara, Margilan, Namangan, Samarkand, Kokand, Khiva, Urgut, Besharik, Kitab, and Karshi cities and villages produced a large number of fabrics. There are two main ways to plant flowers in Uzbekistan; the first is the olachinor road pattern and the abr pattern. The first method, ie striped fabrics, was widely used in Uzbekistan in the XIX century and has a long history.

The old centres of production of such fabrics are many districts of Samarkand, Urgut, Bukhara; Gansdumak (now called Gajdumak, a town in the Gijduvan district of the Bukhara region), Vardoize (a village in the Kyzyltepa district of the Bukhara region until 1970), in the Valley; The city of Namangan, the villages of Besharik district, the city of Kokand. Similar fabrics are uniquely produced in Khorezm. Folk arts and crafts have been used for centuries to decorate fabrics. One of them is embroidery, which gives fabrics a special shine [36-39]. Embroidery is of great importance in the decoration of clothes and accessories. Embroidery has a long history.

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Archaeological finds indicate that embroideries have long been used to embroider household items, such as towels, lace frames, tablecloths, holiday and casual wear, aprons, hats, and more. Embroidery techniques, flowers, and colour combinations have evolved from generation to generation. Over the centuries, the best embroidery has been selected and unique embroidery patterns with national characteristics have been created. Folk embroidery is distinguished by its beautiful flowers, the harmony of colours, perfect balance, and professional precision of execution. Each embroidered item has a practical function.

The art of embroidery has a long history. Archaeologists have unearthed evidence of ancient embroidery. These are fragments of costumes made in different shapes and sizes, as well as embroidery techniques. Embroidery is a handicraft and has survived in almost all regions of Uzbekistan. The art of embroidery has been developed in Uzbekistan for many years. Each region of the republic has its own ornaments and embroidery [37-40]. The embroidery museum can be divided into seven local types: Tashkent, Pskent, Samarkand, Bukhara, Shakhrisabz, Fergana and Surkhandarya and Kashkadarya embroidery. Embroidery techniques, patterns, and colour images have evolved from generation to generation. Gradually, the embroidery improved, and unique embroidery patterns began to appear. If we look at the centres of embroidery separately, then we must first consider Bukhara. Embroidery in this city is diverse and especially diverse. The most popular items here are Suzannah, which are embroidered and have a very bright palette.

Figure 1. Embroidery pattern.

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Nurata embroideries are characterized by colourful flower twigs and various plant patterns that look almost natural. Shakhrisabz is one of the second embroidery centres after Bukhara. Samarkand embroidery is intermediate in the regions. Here, too, there are many variations of embroidery and techniques, and we can find beautiful compositions created using several embroidery techniques at the same time.

In Tashkent, the embroidery method is widely used, for embroidering open thread embroidered on thicker threads, and sometimes simple embroidery. Tashkent's floral motifs are somewhat similar to Nurata's, but the embroidered flower twigs and colour are less pronounced.

In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, embroidery played an important role in the daily life of the people of Uzbekistan. The colourful embroidery on the embroidery is pleasing not only then but also today. It is known that doppi, traditional men's and women's coats (tunics, shawls), jackets, bridal scarves, belts, shirts, as well as women's boots and shoes are decorated with embroidery. The embroidered compositions used in them are rectangular, central, linear, geometric, plant, rapport, plant and zoomorphic. One of the most widely used basic embroidery stitches in the compositions is print, double-sided stitch - duruya, izma stitch - loop, iraqi, kanda-khayal, pota, double-sided stitch - hamdozi, yarma, velvet (pot) - created using machine stitches. A careful study of the patterns of embroidery that have come down to us suggests that embroidery patterns have been perfected, harmonized, and enriched since ancient times and that the main directions and patterns have been preserved. The patterns found in our national embroidery: topbargul, almond, kushbodom, pepper, savsargul, shokhchagul, butagul, etc., are also common in other types of decorative arts, which were born in Central Asia as a result of the spread of Islam. Especially in Bukhara embroidery, this method has become very popular. Taken as a symbolic representation of real-life images.

The embroidery patterns reflect people's natural phenomena and ideas about life. The embroiderer tries to show his creative imagination in every detail. It depicts flowers - stars, bouquets, the moon, the sun. Depicting the branches of flowers, they are depicted as shaking on twigs and hanging on delicate branches. When an embroiderer depicts a landscape, he sews and depicts all the plants, animals, household items, and even human figures.

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Vegetative Islamic patterns in embroideries - the continuity of life, the coming of generations; the blossoming of flowers is a dream of a life full of happiness, joy and happiness; sunlight, heat, abundant harvest; the moon – happiness (visol), peaceful happy life; sunshine - abundance, happiness; jug, water - the hope of the farmer, the abundance of the harvest, the blessings of the family, abundance, fertility (jugs, sunsets are sewn mainly in the upper corners of the suzani). The image of birds is also an ancient art. From time immemorial, when starting a business, the business was depicted to be good and happy, so it was customary to feed the birds in the luxurious gardens. The leaves in the embroidered patterns come in several forms: ovate, angular, like a rose petal, spruce-shaped, deciduous, and in the form of head leaves of various shapes. The image of a pomegranate is especially important among fruit ornaments. Pomegranate is a symbol of fertility. We can also find it in the patterns on the Assyrian walls built at the beginning of the century (I-V centuries) in the hands of the statue of Anahita. The pomegranate is given in a very simple form: it is round in shape and depicts only a flower cup at the end.

Conclusion

Another of the most common floral ornaments is the image of tulips, almonds or peppers, which come in many shapes. There are also circle flowers sewn with colourful threads, which are divided into certain groups. They are called zaboncha, oftobacha, kozhacha. In Tashkent, the circle is called the flower, the moon, in Bukhara and Nurata the moon (moon), and in Samarkand the tulip. Patterns can often be used to depict an object, such as a jug. A jug or teapot is sometimes decorated with a twig and a coin.

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