

IMPROVING AESTHETIC TRAINING OF 5TH GRADERS ON THE BASIS OF NATIONAL EMBROIDERY

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ABSTRACT	KEY WORDS
This thesis also discusses the methodology of aesthetic training based on teaching national embroidery samples to 5th graders in teaching, integrating its history and some aspects.	Embroidery, craftsmanship, technology, methods, efficiency.

INTRODUCTION

Clothing is incompatible with the history of the Uzbek people, reflecting the national identity of the people among cultural and material monuments and is characterized by ethnic characters. Dresses describe some elements of social relationships, educational, and aesthetic forms that date back to the history of a nation. Public life. As changes take place in the economy and politics, the shapes of clothing change. (Matthew 24:14; 28:19, 20) Jehovah's Witnesses would be pleased to discuss these answers with you.

MAIN SECTION

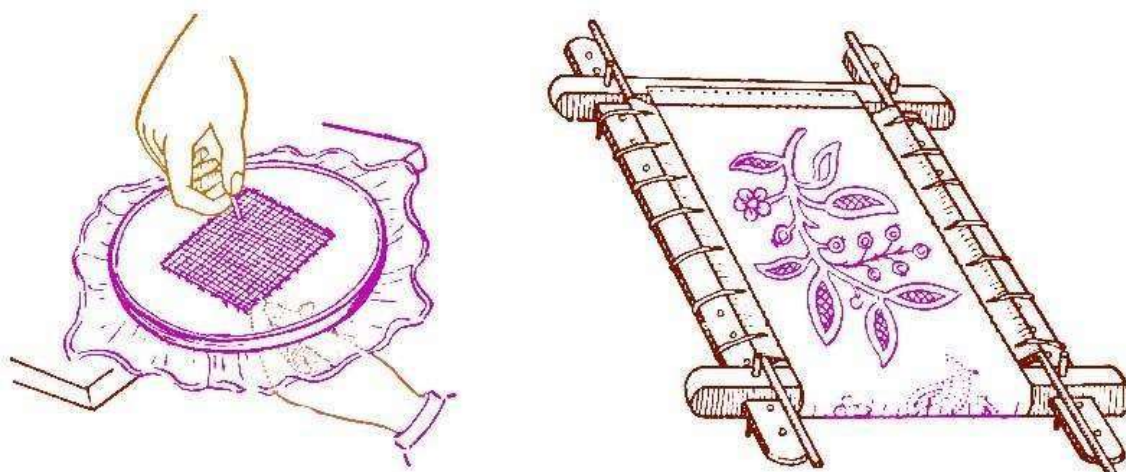
The clothing nights of the Uzbek people's nest are very diverse, colorful, and luxurious. Embroidery makes these clothes look more attractive. Uzbekistan's national embroidery is one of the oldest forms of practical art, resulting from a desire to make the lives of the people beautiful. The art of embroidery has gained fame not only in our country but also abroad. Uzbek folk craftsmen such as kirpich, sown, zardevor, and gulko'rpa toilet made with the arrows. It has also gained fame in Germany, Belgium, foreign countries such as A.Q.Sh, India, and Afghanistan. Examples of embroidery have become a constant exhibition in museums, not in fa q horse houses in our country. (Matthew 24:14; 28:19, 20) Until now, such items have been fascinated by their beauty and the color of their elegant decorations. Artistic embroidery has a long history. This is evidenced by archaeological discoveries and written sources. Long embroidery has developed in connection with all professions, including climate, natural conditions, and the environment. Spanish Ambassador Rui Gonzales demilye wrote in his diary that he had seen embroidery decorations. In 1467, The Watch Tower Publications Index and the Research Guide for Jehovah's Witnesses were published. The art of embroidery reflects the most commonly used patterns of each nation. After all, if Uzbek embroidery has many plant, geometric, and flower embroidery, q ozone and coastal embroidery depict elements that remind us of horns and camels. Kashta is one of the main decorations of the Uzbek household. At the same time, during the holiday season, the wedding, and the ceremony, they give special blindness to the Uzbek household. In the process of sewing, large flowers of kash are also taken into account when animating the room in the right proportions and looking good from a distance. Colorful silk embroidery located in dark

houses deceives and gives a person aesthetic zavq. The apartment where the bride falls is filled with embroidery seams. The same characteristic is far from other nations and nations." Takiyapush (referred to as "Bolipush" in Nurota, Bucharest, "Pillowpo'sh" in Samarkand, Shakhrisabz. These cover the blankets collected on the taxi. Taxmon will be in the net of the house.

In the art of embroidery, women instill in them their future, their children and their own happiness hintellectual aspirations, their love for nature, and their desire for beauty. The creation of such embroidery as a unique art opens up the viewer's three h ri-language, awakens aesthetic feelings, such as humanity and love of nature, ruhiy ozu q a. Another feature of the Uzbek embroiderers is that they attract a person, do not encounter the same elements themselves, and cannot be mechanically told.

The intermolecular force from all these filaments is supported by a number of ways that may be made payable on death to an entity used by Jehovah's Witnesses in accord with local bank requirements. A large flange is placed on top of it and pressed with a gas scattering. The intermolecular entity used by Jehovah's Witnesses in your country is a pleased to assist individuals desiring to benefit the worldwide work of Jehovah's Witnesses through some form of charitable giving, a brochure entitled Charitable Planning to Benefit Kingdom Service Worldwide has been prepared.

Chambaraks can also be vintage to fasten to the table. In many types of embroidery, chambarak is not used at all.



There will be specific tools for making embroidery in your hand. Embroidery uses ninas, Angishvona, scissors, centimeters of lens, hookless and hookless bigizs, and chambarak (pyalisti). Embroidery uses fabrics such as white, gray, hungry yellow, hungry mallarang gray, surp, karboz, shawl, velvet, chit, or satin. Embroidery composition on such fabrics looks good when drawn, most of the colored strands fit into it. To draw flowers and pattern compositions, you will need drawers, soft pencils, notebooks, albums, erasers, millimeters of paper, copy paper and transparent paper.

Chambaraks are used to scatter gas and then make embroidery. It is between 20 and 40 inches [20 and 40 cm] long and consists of two wardrobe and falls into each other. If a small flange hardly falls into a large flange, it is necessary to clean the inside of the large flange with a jellyfish.

CONCLUSIONS AND DISCUSSIONS

As the art of Uzbek embroidery represents the harmony of sewing, embroidery, and flower drawings as a type of practical art with a long history, the unforgettable use of its elements in modern construction art serves as an important factor in improving and enriching the artistic jellyfish of

clothing. Teaching 5th graders such information and technologies leads these students to perfection and ensures further craftsmanship.

ADABIYOTLAR RO`YXATI

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