



## INNOVATION IN SEWING SEWING PROCESSES

**Yuldashov Qaxraman Kamulovich**

**Senior Lecturer, Urgench State University, Urgench, Uzbekistan**

**ABSTRACT:** - The article provides insights into the innovative processes of teaching students to embroider by hand and machine, which is one of the types of folk crafts.

**KEYWORDS:** Fabric, clothing, embroidery, pattern, decoration, art, embroidery tools, innovation, process

### INTRODUCTION

Embroidery is also an ancient form of folk handicraft, mainly used to decorate clothes and other household items. The art of embroidery has a long history. Ancient Babylon was especially famous for its embroidered precious fabrics. Here, the embroiderers were called "sidon coli" [4].

Embroidery is a form of decorative art. Needles of different colors, fabric with loops - knitted, leather, felt, cardboard are sewn by hand or in the car - a pattern of flowers. Embroidery has long been used in the decoration of clothing and household items, as well as in the manufacture of household items. Embroidered silk, cotton, wool, linen,

yarns made of man-made fibers, silk, gold wire, narrow ribbons made of leather, beads, coral metal pulancha (circle plates with a hole in the middle made of stainless steel), rare and expensive stones, decorated with beads made of glass.

Workplace of an embroiderer. To make embroidery comfortable, not to get tired, it is necessary to organize the workplace, to follow certain rules of work. Including: [7].

- The light on the table on which the tools and fixtures are placed should fall from the left or top. If there is a box on the table, then the thread should be stored in

**"INNOVATION IN SEWING SEWING PROCESSES"**

a special bag, tools in a box, embroidery patterns in a transparent paper bag;

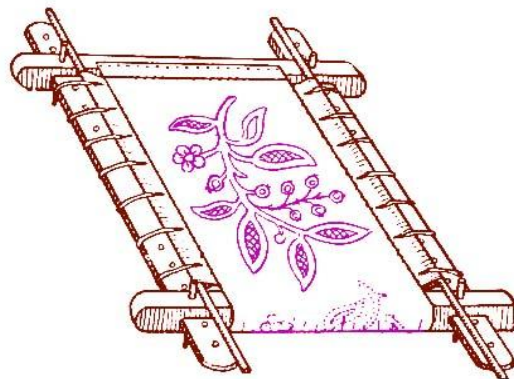
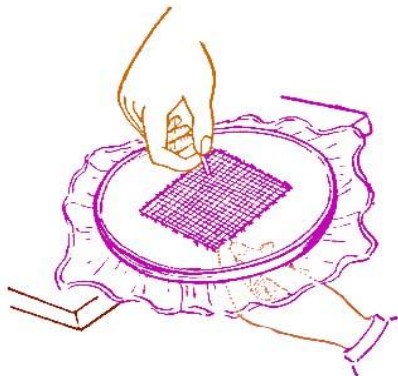
- pay attention to the posture, do not bend, do not bend the head too low;
- During the work, the body should be slightly bent forward, the distance between the eyes and the work should not exceed 25-30 cm. For this purpose, a board or similar device is sometimes placed higher under the hoop;
- Closer to the table, so that you can lean on the back of the chair is pushed;
- It is important to put your hand correctly during work;
- The left hand is under the ring and the right hand is on the ring

### Need

When sewing embroidery on sparse fabric and netting, the needle is passed through the

reverse side of the embroidery with the three sides of the needle in the right hand. Hold the tip of the needle in the left hand and pull it out to the right side of the embroidery with the side of his eye. The thread is pulled with the right hand. When embroidering on dense fabrics, the needle is removed to the right of the embroidery with its three sides.

Tools and equipment used in embroidery. You need very simple tools to sew by hand. These are needles, angishvona, scissors, centimeter tape, sharp-edged knives, kergi - hoops; also millimeter paper, tracing paper, copy paper. For embroidery, it is better to choose short needles with longer eyes (embroidery and knitting needles No. 1 and 2). If the eye of the needle is large, it is used to pass several layers of thread, as well as to sew embroidered stitches.



The pop seam consists of a continuous series of loops protruding from each other. This stitch can be sewn with and without stitches. In both cases, the needle is lowered by moving the needle towards it.



a



b

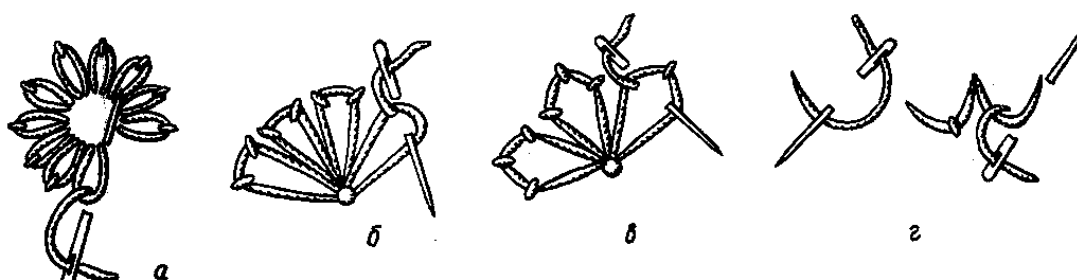
It is important to make sure that the fabric does not stretch when sewing the embroidery, and that the seams are round. If the embroidery is sewn with two layers of

thread, the loop of the thread can be the first stitch of the pop-up stitch. After knitting, the thread is directed from the bottom left to the right, and the needle is inserted into the

fabric at the point where the thread comes out of the middle of the first loop to the right of the fabric. The needle is pulled out at a distance equal to four or five threads of fabric relative to the first loop, so that the thread loop remains at the bottom of the needle. In this way, the embroidery is sewn in a straight line, counting the same amount of yarn from each piece of fabric.

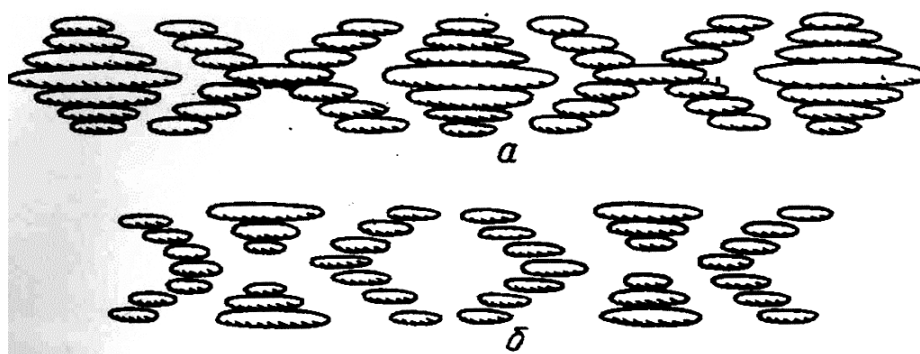
If three loose loops are sewn, the yarn loop is loosened even more than before, and the loose loop in the middle is sewn first, and

then the edges are sewn. Sometimes the flower itself is sewn with a small loop. When the needle is removed to the right of the fabric, place the thread in a loop, as in the pop-up stitch, and insert the needle into the fabric 5-6 cm to the right of the first needle. The needle is removed from the middle of the puncture site and 5-6 mm below the puncture site. The size of the bladder varies, up to 10 mm. It depends on the distance between the center of the flower and the center of the flower.



Knots. When embroidering with a white flat stitch, half of the flower stalks or leaves are filled with knots. Sometimes knots are sewn along the contour of the flower with a white flat stitch. The knots are sewn like this. Thread the thread to the fabric and then pull it to the contour line to the right of the fabric [11].

Thermal shock. The joints are grouped horizontally or vertically. Geometric embroidery is sewn by moving the needle from one end of the flower to the other, once from left to right, and once again from right to left.



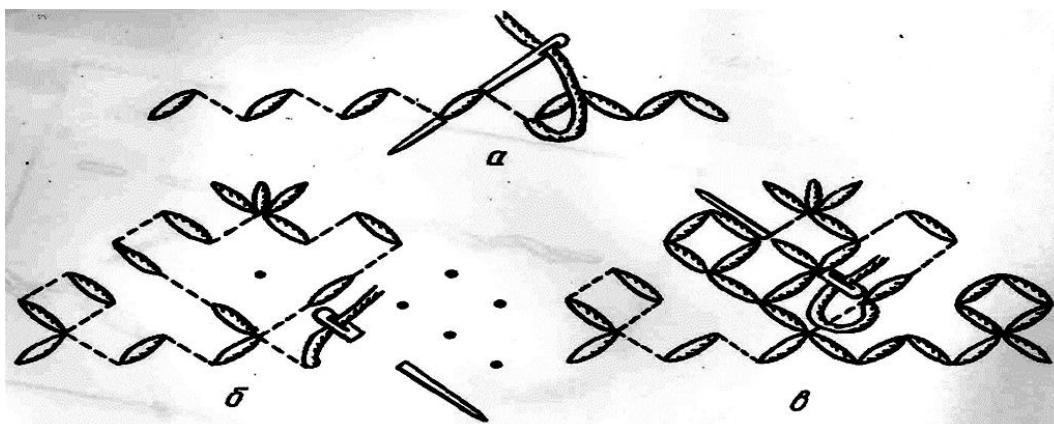
Drawing stitch (semi-Iraqi). You can sew an independent large embroidery with a drawing stitch, as well as narrow long lines or edges of the item in addition to the main embroidery

embroidered with other stitches (Iraqi, numbered flat stitch). The drawing stitch differs from the Iraqi stitch in that it forms a thin, eye-catching mesh pattern in all

**“INNOVATION IN SEWING SEWING PROCESSES”**

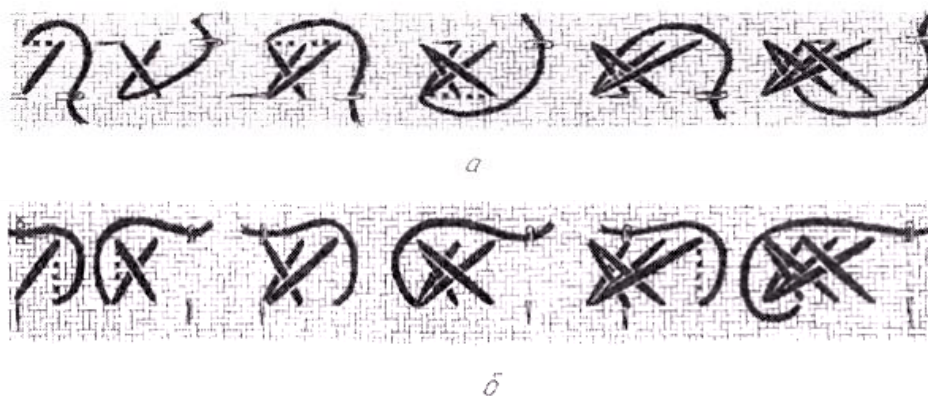
directions. This embroidery is two-sided. The embroidery on the right is repeated on the reverse side of the flower and consists of

straight (horizontal and vertical) and oblique (diagonal) folds. The stitch is sewn by moving the sewing needle twice along the ornament.



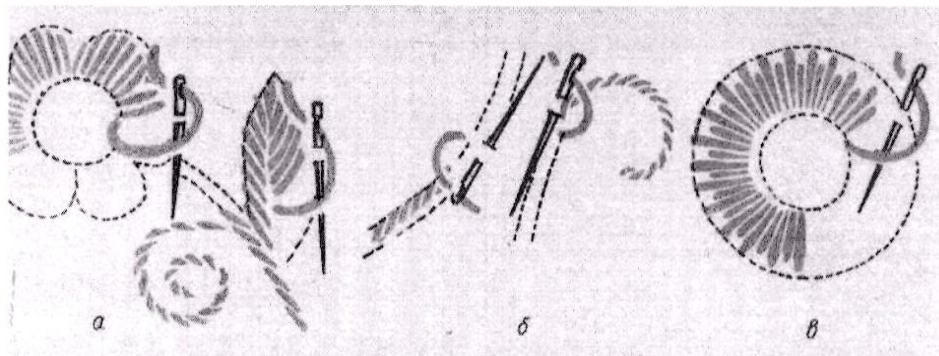
Cross stitch. This stitch is often used to sew basic embroidery. The binder is decorated by hiding the seam. There are two ways to sew a seam allowance. In the first case, the thread in the right loop passes through the needle in the hole in a vertical direction from the top edge of the embroidery line on the reverse

side. On the reverse side, a series of vertical folds are formed. In the second case, the needle is passed horizontally along both sides of the path on the reverse side. This creates two rows of horizontal folds on the reverse side.



Top flat seam. The top is flat embroidery - a decorative embroidery sewn with large grooves on one side (top side) flat. This stitch is sewn on thick mulina (6-10 layers) of yarn,

iris, yarn, densely woven fabric, bortovka, mowut and other fabrics. The main color of these embroideries is red, with the addition of a few blue, green and yellow threads [13].



In short, one of the Uzbek national crafts is embroidery. This type of handicraft has long been practiced by the peoples of Central Asia. Through this profession, young people are taught to be employed and to respect different professions.

## REFERENCES

1. Shomirzayev M. K. Developing educational technologies in school technology education //Asian Journal of Multidimensional Research. – 2021. – T. 10. – №. 5. – C. 73-79.
2. Shomirzayev M. K. Education is personally focused technology //European Journal of Research and Reflection in Educational Sciences Vol. – 2020. – T. 8. – №. 8.
3. Shomirzayev M. K. et al. National handicrafts of Uzbekistan and its social-economic significance //European Journal of Research and Reflection in Educational Sciences. – 2020. – T. 8. – №. 8. – C. 129-138.
4. Shomirzayev M. K., Yuldashov K. K. The Educational Importance of Teaching Knowledge to Secondary School Students //CURRENT RESEARCH JOURNAL OF PEDAGOGICS. – 2021. – T. 2. – №. 08. – C. 132-142.
5. Shomirzayev M. K. Practical lessons in technology: Characteristics of organization and conduct //Asian Journal of Multidimensional Research. – 2021. – T. 10. – №. 4. – C. 991-1001.
6. Shomirzayev M. K. The concept of pedagogical technology and basic principles //ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal. – 2020. – T. 10. – №. 11. – C. 1551-1560.
7. Shomirzayev M. K. The Concept of Pedagogical Technology and Basic Principles. Academia: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal.(Affiliated to Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra, India), Vol. 10, Issue 11, November 2020 Scientific Journal Impact Factor (Sjif 2020-7.13). Part 1554-1563.
8. Shomirzayev M. K. The Ethical Characteristics of Traditional Embroidery of Fergana Valley People //European Journal of Research and Reflection in Educational Sciences Vol. – 2019. – T. 7. – №. 12.
9. Shomirzayev M. K. Technology of Educational Process in School Technology Education //The American Journal of Social Science and Education Innovations. Impact Factor. – T. 5. – №. 02. – C. 212-223.
10. Shomirzayev M. K. Ethnic characteristics of national traditional crafts //European Journal of Research and Reflection in Educational Sciences Vol. – 2020. – T. 8. – №. 12. – C. 216-225.
11. Shomirzayev M. K. Combined In Technology Courses Use Of Technologies //The American Journal

- of Social Science and Education Innovations. – 2021. – T. 3. – №. 05. – C. 389-396.
12. Shomirzayev M. K. Local features of the traditional embroidery of the Ferghana valley //European Journal of Research and Reflection in Educational Sciences Vol. – 2019. – T. 7. – №. 12.
  13. Shomirzayev M. X., Karimov I. I. Innovative pedagogical technologies in teaching technology //T.:“Universitet. – 2020. – C. 125.
  14. Shomirzayev M. X. Innovative processes in Uzbek national handicrafts //T.:“New edition. – 2019.
  15. Akhmetova A.S., Ismatullaeva M.Z. Folk Crafts: Textbook. T., TDPU, 2005. - 280.
  16. Bulatov S.S. Uzbek folk applied pattern art. T. : Mehnat, 1991. - 384 p.
  17. Bulatov S.S., Mansurov N.A. Artistic processing of metal and non-metallic materials: Textbook. T., 2007.
  18. Eryomenko T.I. Magic needle. T. : Teacher, 1990. - 186 p.
  19. Jabbarova D. Embroidery technology. T. : G'.G'ulom, 2004.
  20. Zohidov P.Sh. The world of architecture. T. ,: Encyclopedia General Editor, 1996. - 240 p.
  21. Karimov I. Folk handicrafts - an important educational factor // Folk pedagogy. Collection of scientific reports of the international symposium "Zarautsoy-98". T., Universitet, 1998. - B. 69-70.
  22. Karimov I. From the experience of passing non-traditional lessons on embroidery in 6th grade. T., Appendix to the 1st issue of "School and Life" magazine, 2009.
  23. Karimov I. Ergashev S., Tohirov O. Study of folk handicrafts in 5th grade labor education classes: Methodological recommendations. T., Appendix to the 5th issue of "School and Life" magazine, 2009.