



TECHNOLOGIES OF TEACHING ELEMENTS OF CONSTRUCTION IN TECHNOLOGY COURSES

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ABSTRACT: - In this article, the information on the technologies of teaching the elements of drought in technology lessons is given.

KEYWORDS: Iraqi hats, piltadozi, stuffing, loop, plain, yorma, decoration.

INTRODUCTION

Article 9 of the Law "On Education" states that "according to the curriculum of general secondary education, it ensures that students acquire the necessary knowledge, skills and abilities, as well as choose the next type of education and acquire professions that do not require high qualifications" [3]. It is given as a task that the effective and meaningful organization of students' free time, including mass sports and physical education - health activities, children's tourism, improvement of existing types and forms of folk crafts,

restoration of national types and forms, and implementation into practice.

In order to implement these tasks, in the Qualification requirements of general secondary education approved by the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 6, 2017 No. 187 "On approval of State Education Standards (DTS) of general secondary education and secondary special, vocational education" The name of the subject "Labor education" was changed to the subject "Technology". Based on the requirements of this qualification, the

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curriculum approved by the order of the Ministry of Public Education No. 193 of 2017 is general secondary education introduced into the practice of technology science for grades 1-9 of schools [13].

If we look at the history of the art of dry cleaning, the roots of this technique can be found in the east. For example, in Egypt, that is, in the suburbs of the city of Cairo, articles sewn by this method were found 3000 years ago. Dry sewing techniques have been practiced in all corners of the earth. Later, in middle-income families, houses were decorated and household products were prepared, and gradually it spread among all peoples around the world and became a practical art. Such completed works are located in the museums of England, America, Switzerland, Germany, Sweden, and Australia. This art is also widely developed in Central Asia. This art is not written in any history, but it is widely known among the people.

Items sewn in this art method require high taste, beauty, entrepreneurship, and cheerfulness. In our country, this method of sewing is called dry.

National drought art is one of the immortal arts. This art continues after that. In the past, this art was one of the favorite things of our mothers. With this art, they decorated their houses based on a wonderful ancient design.

For weddings, that is, when they want to give away a girl and marry a boy, they sew dry blankets, pillows and all kinds of dry decorations. With these works, they left the art of drying to the next generation. The pattern on each piece of pottery had its own meaning.

For example, the meaning of the "sun" motif means that there will always be light, that is, peace in this family.

The reason why our mothers sew these quilts is that in their lives, difficulties are woven together in the art of quilts, and they are made so that they will be "great-grandchildren, great-great-grandchildren".

The art of embroidery is an art in which, first of all, colors are used in different ways, and this art teaches thrift, economy, fine taste, and, of course, nationalism. It is the duty of each of us to pass on this art to the generations after us.

Drought is a part of human culture that has been part of mankind since ancient times.

Kurok art is a reflection of our people's past, lifestyle, and at the same time, it has been carefully preserved since ancient times, it has become its spiritual property, but it has been degraded due to neglect and indifference during the years of Stalinist repressions, national traditions that have stopped developing, are unique. Restoring traditions, customs, religious paintings, other spiritual values, freely following them and opening a wide path for their development is inextricably linked with a transparent and democratic process. National feeling is natural for a person, because it is inherited from the father and mother and is expressed from the first word a child says to his parents and to the whole world.

Dry is the combination of pieces of gauze of different color and texture into one buyum.

The products made using the dry cleaning technique are not only a source of pride for handymen, but also decorate the house based on a unique design. Of course, this is a very small and laborious work, but one does not regret the time spent on it, because the things sewn in this way (from small pieces of gauze) are so beautiful and original - that before you finish one, you want to sew the

next one. like, removes from a state of strong excitement and calms the nervous system, gets rid of unconscious thoughts. It is said that in earlier times, women used to gather together and exchange patterns and compositions with each other. The embroidered items were decorated with thousands of small decorative stitches. This craft has not lost its value even today. Pillow covers, blankets, sofas and it is possible to make seat covers, rugs, soft toys, kitchen utensils, bags, as well as decorative and filling details for clothes.

A variety of fabrics are needed for drywork, but satin and satin fabrics are more commonly used because they are smooth, tightly woven, have a shiny surface, and are more durable than other fabrics. Cotton gauze is also a good gauze for drywork, because it wrinkles less, irons quickly, does not stretch, and is easy to needle through when sewing by hand. If we want to use different fabrics in our sewing, then it is necessary to take into account the characteristics and thickness of these fabrics. Before using gauze, we need to make sure that its color does not change, because if our gauze is not well dyed, it can infect other gauze. We can use such gauze after washing it in warm water and then rinsing it in water with vinegar.

Before cutting the gazalami for dry ornament, the remains are divided into large and small pieces. In order for the gauzes to be flat and colored, they should be starched, pressed and dried well, and then ironed. There are cases where it will be difficult to determine the right and wrong side of gas residues. In such cases, if you look carefully at the gauze, you can see that the right side is smooth, and the reverse side is rougher, and the presence of threads remains.

In addition to the main gauzes, auxiliary and lining gauzes are also needed for drought.

Non-woven fabric is very convenient for sewing, gluing, and using different types of fabrics with different characteristics.

Dry technology involves the use of any gas, both new and used gas. Before using a new gauze, it is necessary to decaterate (a method of treating silk and woolen gauzes with steam or boiling water to make them impermeable), steaming, because after washing the garment due to the use of two different gauzes on the same garment can change its appearance. First, the used gauze pieces should be starched and ironed. Holders, napkins, teapot covers, blankets, pillowcases and even clothes can be made from them.

Coated fabrics are soft and pliable, and are used to make carpets, chair covers, thick woolen shawls, and panels. If it is not necessary to combine pieces of gauze with different textures for the item being prepared, it is better to make it from one type of gauze. In order to increase the strength of the sewn gauze remnants, they should be attached to the base. The basis is watin, sintefon, or thick densely woven gauze. Inserts are used to decorate clothes from various ribbons.

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