

EMBROIDERY

Kashtachilik (Embroidery) — is the profession of embroidery, one of the ancient branches of applied art. Emergence of embroidery is connected with the appearance of dressings and sutures in the clothes made of leather.

Embroidery is done by hand (with needle, hook needle, hook with an awl) or by machine mainly on fabric (gray, satin, cotton, silk, velvet) and leather (boots, makhsis, knife and others). Main embroidery motifs are symbols of cosmogonic origin (i.e. sun, moon, stars in the form of large and small rosettes), vegetative and geometric patterns, stylized images of animals and birds. Embroidery is done by fixing beforehand prepared

measure of flower, image and pattern with different seams. In this threads made of wool, cotton, silk, linen natural and artificial fibers, metals (gold, silver) are used. Besides, pearls, fine, piston, sometimes precious stones and coins are also widely used. Embroidery is also used in sewing *quroq* (textile products sewed of pieces of different fabrics) from Fabric, fur, leather.

Embroidery objects (*suzani, palak, choyshab, gulkorpa, kirpech, dorpech, zardevor*), clothes (*dress, skullcap, jacket, forehead bandage, belt*) are widely used in household. Embroidery seams and variety of Embroidery styles show Uzbek embroiders' great art.







For example products of Nurota, Bukhara and Samarkand were embroidered with *yorma* seams whereas in Shakhrisabz it is done by *yorma*, *qandahayol*, *iroqi* seams and in Tashkent mainly with *bosma* seam.

Mainly women were occupied with embroidery. Embroidery was spread in large commercial cities and villages, in ancient centers of the east of Uzbekistan. It did not exist only in Khoresmi.

Hand-embroidered items from these regions are intended for usage in daily life and make up part of bride's dowry. Most interestingly, the bride must sew these objects.

Large-sized decorative embroidery can be divided into several types:

- wall-mounted panels (*suzani*, *nimsuzani*, *oypalak*, *zardevor*, *dorpech* or *kirpech*),
- embroidery used for decorating upper parts of walls (*ruyidjo*, *joypush yakkandoz*, *gulkorpa*, *choyshab*, *takyanpush*),
- table-cloth-*sandalpush* (coverlets for sandal), *joynamoz* (prayer rugs) and others
- Embroidered items of small size are represented by sacks for keeping mirror and comb (*oyna-khalta* and *shona-khalta*),
- Clothes — skullcaps (*doppi*), towels and waist kerchiefs (*belbogh* or *qoziqlungi*) and others

At present traditional embroidery is the profession which is widespread in Kashkadarya, Navoi, Samarkand and in Surkhandarya regions.

