

METHODS OF DEVELOPING CREATIVITY IN TEACHING EMBROIDERY**Omonullayeva M.D.**Student of the Faculty of Art Studies and Applied Arts
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Annotation: This article analyzes effective methods for developing students' creativity in the process of teaching embroidery. Embroidery is considered not only as a type of applied art but also as an important tool for forming aesthetic taste, imagination, and independent thinking. The article highlights the role of interactive methods, innovative pedagogical technologies, teaching based on national traditions, and practical activities. It also discusses the identification and development of students' individual abilities and ways to increase their interest in embroidery by encouraging free creative expression.

Keywords: embroidery, creativity, artistic thinking, applied art, innovative methods, interactive approaches, national traditions, design, aesthetic education, creative approach, educational process, manual work.

KASHTACHILIKNI O'RGATISHDA IJODKORLIKNI RIVOJLANTIRISH USULLARI

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada kashtachilikni o'rgatish jarayonida o'quvchilarda ijodkorlikni rivojlantirishning samarali usullari tahlil qilinadi. Kashtachilik nafaqat amaliy san'at turi, balki estetik did, tasavvur va mustaqil fikrlashni shakllantiruvchi muhim vosita sifatida qaraladi. Maqolada interfaol metodlar, innovatsion pedagogik texnologiyalar, milliy an'analar asosida ta'lim berish hamda amaliy mashg'ulotlarning o'rni yoritilgan. Shuningdek, o'quvchilarning individual qobiliyatlarini aniqlash va rivojlantirish, ularni erkin ijod qilishga undash orqali kashtachilikka bo'lgan qiziqishni oshirish masalalari ko'rib chiqiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: kashtachilik, ijodkorlik, badiiy tafakkur, amaliy san'at, innovatsion metodlar, interfaol usullar, milliy an'analar, dizayn, estetik tarbiya, ijodiy yondashuv, o'quv jarayoni, qo'l mehnati.

МЕТОДЫ РАЗВИТИЯ ТВОРЧЕСТВА ПРИ ОБУЧЕНИИ ВЫШИВКЕ

Аннотация: В данной статье анализируются эффективные методы развития творческих способностей учащихся в процессе обучения вышивке. Вышивка рассматривается не только как вид прикладного искусства, но и как важное средство формирования эстетического вкуса, воображения и самостоятельного мышления. В статье освещается роль интерактивных методов, инновационных педагогических технологий, обучения на основе национальных традиций, а также практических занятий. Также рассматриваются вопросы выявления и развития индивидуальных способностей учащихся, повышения их интереса к вышивке посредством поощрения свободного творчества.

Ключевые слова: вышивка, творчество, художественное мышление, прикладное искусство, инновационные методы, интерактивные методы, национальные традиции, дизайн, эстетическое воспитание, творческий подход, учебный процесс, ручной труд.

In the modern education system, developing students' creative thinking is considered one of the most important tasks. In the process of globalization, educating a competitive individual who can think independently and create innovations is one of the main goals of education. In this regard, embroidery, as one of the types of applied arts, offers great opportunities.

In particular, in the "Mohir qo'llar" (Skilled Hands) clubs, teaching our Uzbek national embroidery to girls serves the first initiative of the "Five Initiatives" proposed by our President:



“to increase young people’s interest in music, painting, literature, theater, and other types of art, and to help them develop and showcase their talents”. [1]

Embroidery is not only a craft but also an integral part of our national culture, embodying the historical experience, aesthetic views, and spiritual values of the people. Through embroidery, students not only learn sewing techniques but also acquire skills such as expressing their imagination in a practical form, harmonizing colors, and creating independent compositions. Therefore, applying modern and effective methods aimed at developing creativity in teaching embroidery is one of the pressing issues.

Embroidery is a complex and delicate art form that requires harmony of patterns, colors, and composition. Each stitched pattern or element reflects the student’s inner world, taste, imagination, and aesthetic perception. In particular, through floral motifs, islami and girih patterns, and symbolic decorations, students express their ideas in an artistic form. [2]

In Uzbekistan, samples of folk applied art are mainly significant because they are created through manual labor. Let us provide information about the tools and equipment used in embroidery. Hand embroidery requires specific tools. In embroidery, needles, a thimble, scissors, a measuring tape, hooked and non-hooked awls, and an embroidery hoop are used. Fabrics such as white, gray, light yellow, light brown cloth, calico, karbos, silk, velvet, chintz, or satin are commonly used in embroidery. Patterns are clearly visible on such fabrics, and most colored threads match well with them.

To draw flowers, images, and patterns, tools such as rulers, soft and hard pencils, notebooks, albums, erasers, graph paper, carbon paper, and tracing paper are needed. The embroidery hoop is used to keep the fabric stretched tightly. It consists of two rings measuring 20–40 cm that fit into each other. If the smaller ring fits tightly into the larger one, the inner side of the larger ring should be smoothed with sandpaper. If it is too loose and falls out, a thin piece of fabric can be wrapped around it. One of the most important tools in embroidery is the embroidery. [3]

Creativity is a person’s ability to think in new ways, generate new ideas, and apply existing knowledge in a unique manner. Embroidery activities serve to develop creativity precisely through these aspects. Students do not limit themselves to copying ready-made patterns; instead, they strive to create new designs based on their own imagination.

In addition, embroidery develops personal qualities such as patience, attentiveness, and precision. This, in turn, is an important factor in enhancing students’ overall intellectual and creative potential.

In embroidery, patterns are often created on a closed surface, that is, within a space limited by a certain geometric shape. This can include square or rectangular items such as tablecloths, suzani, palak, zardevor, kirpich, bedspreads, belts, pillow covers, and handkerchiefs. Depending on the shape of the item and the intention of the embroiderer, the form and placement of the pattern may vary. For example, embroidery on tablecloths or handkerchiefs may be placed in the corners or at the center. The structure of corner patterns can differ in various ways. [4]

In decorative designs, branches with leaves and flowers are often directed from the corner toward the left and right sides. In all patterns, the resemblance to natural plant forms is preserved, while the flowers and leaves take on new artistic shapes.

Another specific feature related to the artistic content of embroidery is the correct selection of colors. Embroidery is closely connected with color. When choosing threads, it is necessary to understand the gradation of colors and how they interact with one another. In selecting harmonious color combinations, a color wheel based on the closed spectrum series is used as a foundation.

If a beam of light passes through a triangular glass prism, it splits into its component parts, forming a colored spectrum. In nature, such combinations of colors can often be observed in a rainbow, when sunlight passes through dew droplets. The visible spectrum consists of a



continuous sequence of colors: red, orange, yellow, green, light blue, blue, and violet. These colors are separated from one another by a range of intermediate shades. [2]

If the spectrum colors are arranged in the same order in a circle, a dark red color appears between blue-violet and red. The color circle can be divided along its diameter into two parts: on one side are red, orange, and yellow-green tones, and on the other side are blue-green, blue, and blue-violet tones. The colors in the red-yellow part of the circle are called warm colors, while the colors opposite to them are referred to as cool colors.

1. Use of Interactive Methods

The use of interactive methods in embroidery lessons increases students' activity and encourages them to think independently. For example, through the "Brainstorming" method, students propose new pattern ideas; with the help of the "Cluster" method, they systematize pattern elements; and through "Role-playing," they stage the traditions of master and apprentice. These methods develop students' skills in teamwork, exchanging ideas, and approaching problems from different perspectives.

2. Prioritizing Practical Activities

Although theoretical knowledge is important in learning embroidery, practical activities play a decisive role. By independently practicing embroidery, students analyze their mistakes, try new techniques, and improve their skills. Providing students with freedom during practical work—allowing them to choose their own colors, patterns, and styles—further enhances their creativity.

3. Teaching Based on National Traditions

Uzbek embroidery has distinctive schools in regions such as Bukhara, Samarkand, Fergana, and Shahrisabz, each characterized by its own style, colors, and patterns. Using this rich heritage in the educational process helps students develop a sense of national identity. Through national patterns such as "bodom" (almond), "anor" (pomegranate), "qush" (bird), and "quyosh" (sun), students receive not only artistic education but also spiritual and cultural upbringing. This enriches the content of their creative work.

4. Applying an Individual Approach

Each student has different abilities, interests, and levels of understanding. Therefore, the teacher should apply an individual approach to each learner. Some students may quickly master complex patterns, while others may begin with simpler elements. Providing individual tasks, encouraging students' achievements, and supporting them ensures their creative growth.

5. Use of Innovative Technologies

Modern technologies create new opportunities for learning embroidery. With the help of computer programs, students can design patterns, experiment with color combinations, and learn new techniques through video lessons. Exploring global embroidery art via the internet broadens students' horizons and inspires them to generate new ideas. [2]

Developing creativity in the process of teaching embroidery plays a special role in the comprehensive formation of well-rounded students. Embroidery is not only a means of acquiring practical skills but also an important pedagogical tool that enriches students' inner world, expands their aesthetic thinking, and fosters independent thinking. In this process, the effective use of interactive methods, giving ample time to practical activities, teaching based on national traditions, and integrating modern information technologies significantly enhance lesson effectiveness.

Moreover, this approach increases students' interest in the lesson, encourages active participation, and provides them with broad opportunities to demonstrate their abilities. In particular, during practical activities, students strive to independently create various patterns and compositions, select harmonious color combinations, and find unique artistic solutions. This gradually develops their creative potential.

As a result, students not only master the intricacies of embroidery but also acquire important life skills such as creative thinking, aesthetic taste, independent decision-making in problem



situations, and the ability to generate innovations. Observing the results of their own work strengthens their self-confidence and fosters patience and a sense of responsibility. [4]

Additionally, through embroidery, students gain a deeper understanding of our national values and are educated with respect for the heritage of their ancestors. This serves as an important factor in ensuring their moral and spiritual development. Overall, a systematic and modern approach aimed at developing creativity in teaching embroidery lays a solid foundation for students' future professional activities as well as their personal success in life.

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