



TO TEACH STUDENTS THE TECHNIQUES OF EFFICIENT USE OF FABRIC PIECES

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Annotation

This article explains to students how to use fabric waste effectively and how to learn the national art of weaving.

Keywords: natural fibers, chemical fibers, the art of drying, "sun" pattern, flax fiber.

Introduction

In order to teach students how to use fabric waste effectively, students must first thoroughly study the types and properties of fabrics.

Fabrics have different characteristics in appearance. Fabrics are used to sew various items. Therefore, in order to make them durable, they are treated differently, as well as their specific properties are taken into account when washing, cleaning and ironing. Fibrous fabrics are divided into 2 groups: natural fibers and chemical fibers. In addition to teaching students about fiber, the types, structure, and effective use of fabrics will be explained.

The surface of the loom is blue, blue, or yellow. This fabric is flattened, bleached, dyed or floral.

The two sides of the fabric are determined by the right and the reverse, depending on the pressure of the flower, the hair and the cleanliness.

Fabrics made of cotton fiber are light, soft, durable. It irons well and breathes well.

Flax fabrics are more durable, heavier and thicker than cotton fabrics, absorb moisture well, wash quickly and have a smooth surface. Quickly creases and easy to iron.

The art of making efficient use of fabric waste has emerged.

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The roots of this technique can be found in the east. In Egypt, for example, in the suburbs of Cairo, items made by this method were found 3,000 years ago. Dry sewing techniques have been practiced in all corners of the globe. Later, in middle-income families, houses were decorated and household products were made, and it gradually spread to all nations around the world and became an applied art. Such works have





been exhibited in museums in England, America, Switzerland, Germany, Sweden, and Australia. The art is also widespread in Central Asia. This art has never been written about, but it is very popular among the people.

Products made in this art style require high taste, beauty, entrepreneurship and hard work. In our case, this method of sewing is called dry.

National archery is one of the immortal arts. This art will continue. In ancient times, this art was one of the favorite works of our grandmothers. With this art, they decorated their homes with beautiful ancient designs.

For weddings, they sewed dry blankets, pillows and various ornaments for the bride and groom. By doing so, they passed on the art of drought to future generations. The pattern on each piece of clothing had its own meaning.

For example, the word "sun" means that there should always be light, that is, peace in the family.

The reason why our grandmothers sewed these quilted blankets is that in their lives, when the art of quilting was intertwined with difficulties, they sewed it in such a way that it would be "clinging to the bride, granddaughter to the granddaughter".

Drying is an art in which, first of all, the colors are varied, and this art teaches thrift, the economy, and, of course, nationalism. It is the duty of each of us to pass this art on to the next generation.

Drought has long been a part of human culture.

Dry art is reflected in the past of our people, the way of life is reflected in the mirror, and at the same time carefully preserved from ancient times, it has become a spiritual property of thousands, but the repressions of Stalinism persist. The revival of national traditions, unique customs, religious rites and other spiritual values, which were discriminated against as a result of neglect and indifference during the decades, and the opening of a wide way for their free development and development. and is inextricably linked to the democratic process. National feeling is natural for a person, because it is inherited from the parents and is expressed in the first words that the child says to his parents, to the whole world.

Dry is the process of combining pieces of fabric of different colors and textures into a single product.

Droughting products are not only a source of pride for women, but also decorate the house with a unique design. Of course, this is a very small and arduous work, but one does not regret the time spent on it, because the items sewn in this way (from small pieces of fabric) are so beautiful and original - you want to sew the next one without sewing one, and at the same time dry betting, like other handicrafts, removes from a state of strong excitement and calms the nervous system, relieves unpleasant





thoughts. It is said that in the past, women used to gather together and exchange patterns and compositions with each other. The embroidered items were decorated with thousands of tiny decorative stitches. This art has not lost its value even today. The dry method can be used to make pillowcases, blankets, sofa and chair covers, rugs, soft toys, kitchen utensils, bags, as well as decorations and accessories for clothes.

Dry fabrics require different fabrics, more satin and satin fabrics are used because they are smooth, tightly woven, the upper is shiny and more durable than other fabrics. Cotton fabrics are also very suitable for drought, as they are less crumpled, quick to iron, do not stretch, and the needle is easier to pass when sewn by hand. If we want to use different fabrics in our garments, then we need to take into account the properties and thickness of these fabrics. Before using the fabric, we need to make sure that it does not lose its color, because if our fabric is not well dyed, it can infect other fabrics. We can use this fabric after washing it in warm water and then rinsing it in vinegar water.

For dry ornaments, the fabric is cut into large and small pieces before cutting. Fabrics need to be starched, squeezed, dried and then ironed to make them smooth and colorful. In some cases, it is difficult to determine the right and vice versa of the fabric residue. In such cases, a closer look at the fabric reveals the smoothness of the right side and the roughness of the reverse side, the presence of residues of yarn.

In addition to the basic fabrics, you will need auxiliary and lining fabrics for the drought. Flizelin is very easy to sew, glue and use different types of fabrics with different properties.

Dry technology involves the use of any fabric, both new and used. Before using a new fabric, it is necessary to decapitate (steam or boiling water treatment method to make silk and wool fabrics impermeable), as the use of two different fabrics in one product will change its appearance after washing. 'may change. Previously used pieces of fabric need to be starched and ironed. They can be used to make handles, napkins, teapot covers, rugs, pillowcases and even clothes.

Coat fabrics are soft and flexible and are used to make rugs, chair covers, thick woolen handkerchiefs and panels. If it is not necessary to combine different pieces of textured fabric for the fabric to be made, it is better to make it from the same type of fabric. The basis is a batting, synthefon, or a thick densely woven fabric. The insert is also used to decorate clothes from scratches.

In addition to fabric waste, a variety of satin ribbons and ribbons can be used to make original items, including hand towels, bags and pillowcases.

In the dry technique, all geometric patterns can be divided into 3 groups:

-Triangles;





-American square;

-Spiral;

Triangles. In performing these patterns, equilateral triangles are combined.

Square within square

American square. You can use a simple ruler outside the template to complete this square. Its width is suitable for all strips of the square. It is not recommended to cut the length of the strips. Their length should be determined after sewing.

In conclusion, it should be noted that by teaching students the secrets of drough, it is to form in them such qualities as thrift, interest in our national heritage, aesthetic beauty.

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