



THE ROLE OF SURKHANDARYA DOPPI IN THE STUDY OF NATIONAL HISTORY

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Annotation

This article provides information on the history of national doppies and the peculiarities of Surkhandarya doppies.

Keywords: Iraqi doppi, piltadozi, padding, loop, flat, crochet, ornament.

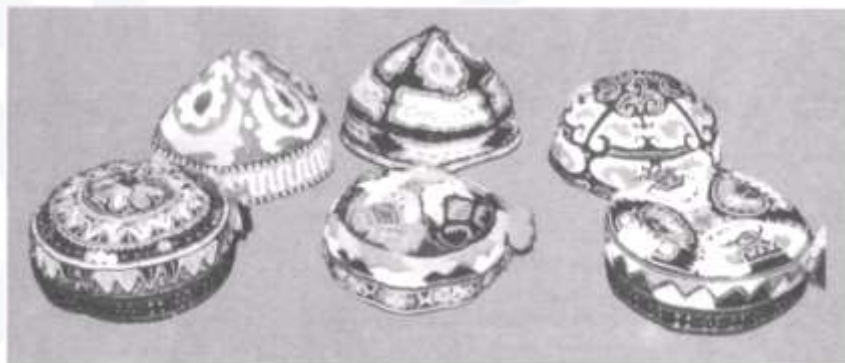
Introduction

Today, one of the invaluable heritage of our ancestors is the applied art of embroidery. This type of applied art is one of the most beautiful examples of elements of folk handicrafts. The magic and love of this flower is so wide and deep that we encounter many spiritual treasures in it. We will find beautiful bouquets that no one in Mali knew or saw.

Doppi has long been an integral part of the Uzbek artistic heritage of embroidery and one of the unique types of folk art.

It is unknown at this time what he will do after leaving the post. We only find historical evidence that the Sakatigrahuada tribe lived in Central Asia during the Achaemenid period a thousand years BC, and that the term meant the Saks wearing a sunken headgear.

So doppies are one of the oldest hats.



In the Oltinsoy and Boysun districts, Iraqi copies have long been made. The most common types of skullcaps are "count" and "printed" stitches. Doppies are decorated with special nails.





The shape of the skullcaps is usually conical. Such doppies, which have a unique technology of production, are called "kalpaks" in Shahrizabz and Kitab districts. In Tashkent, such doppies are called "gilamdoppi".

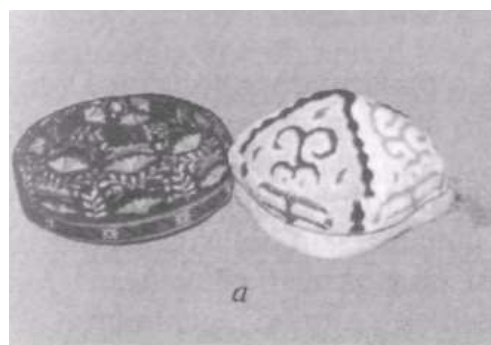
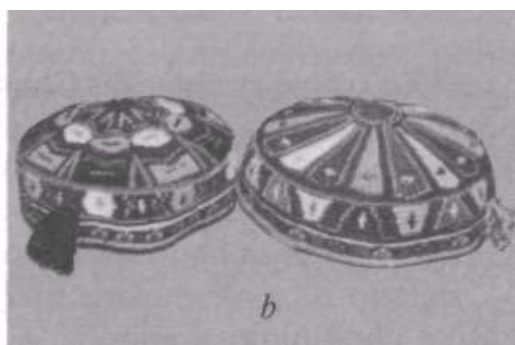
In Kashkadarya, in addition to "Iraqi" doppias, doppias called "piltadozi" or "toldirma" are widely used.

In the manufacture of such skullcaps, the method of "piltadozi" was used. The cocoons were mainly made of paper, called 'ppi'. Carpet doppies or "Iraqi" doppies, which are popular among the people, are also widely used. The fabric is embroidered with "Iraqi" hand embroidery in the "tagdozi" method.

Fillers are made of cotton, paper and sometimes wool. On the edge of the ribbon are sewn wide, thin, woven fabric in the style of "knitting".

The joint is decorated with popcorn made of silk of different colors. These doppias have a round shape, a conical top and a flat top.

Stitched with flowers and cotton threads.



Carpet doppias, "Iraqi" doppias, have a round appearance, the top is conical flat or conical, and some are sewn high in the shape of a dome.

The top of the doppia was also wide. The "tagdozi" technique was used to sew flowers on such doppies, and the "iraqi", "sanama iraqi", and "loops" embroideries were used. Doppias are embroidered on the fabric with "hook" stitches. Sometimes the seams are sewn together with silk threads of different colors.

At the beginning of the 19th century, kuloh was also used as a hat with a deep, round, dome-shaped or conical top. Most often, the auras of such ears are embroidered with flowers of colored silk and cotton threads with "Iraqi" and "loop" stitches in the "tagdozi" style, like Shahrizabz carpet skullcaps. The lining is made of satin, chit and gray, and is coated with cotton, paper and sheep's wool.

By the middle of the 19th century, rectangular, triangular-fold "Iraqi" skullcaps were also widely used for women. There is paper on the plate. The top of the doppia is divided into four parts by an embroidered path on two diagonals. The same flowers are sewn on all four sides. Embroidered flowers are sewn with silk of different colors.



There were also skullcaps made of expensive fabrics for women to wear. For example, "orange hat" made of Chinese silk.

Beautiful fabrics are chosen for such skullcaps. They are made in the style of "piltadozi".

Pilta roads are sewn in car seams. Doppies are mostly made of paper.

In general, the peculiarities of the Uzbek national skullcaps are distinguished by its attractiveness, convenience, naturalness. has a special place.

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