## DOPPIDOZLIK (SKULLCAP EMBROIDERY)

Doppi — in Turkish language means high, ledge. Doppi differs in terms of form and décor from one region to another, for e.g. in Surkhandarya region people call doppi as a cap, people of the lokay tribe call it "takya" or "takiya" but Khorezm people call it "takhya". As a valuable cloth it is kept above all other clothes.

The history of creation of *doppi* dates back to ancient history. The pictures of the skullcaps can be seen in statues, coins and on the pictures painted in the miniatures of the middle ages.

Skullcaps are made predominantly by women. Each craftswoman tried to make unique and new pattern of the skullcap. Therefore, Uzbek skullcaps differ with their unrepeated ornaments of roses, carnation, blue flag, tulip, quail grass, almond, pepper, almond flower, peacock, cock and parrot.

Mainly white, black, green, red and dark blue fabrics are used for the skullcap. Skullcaps are different and designated for man, women, chil-

dren and old people. Depending on the style, a skullcap can be quadrangular or cone shaped.

Skullcaps are mainly made using white, black, green, red and dark blue fabrics and decorated with "Iroqi", "Bosma", and *"Piltadoz"* embroidery. Margilan, Chust, Andijan, Tashkent, Samarkand, Bukhara, Boysun, Shakhrisabz Skullcaps are well known in Uzbekistan. Chust doppi is made of dark green silk or satin with 4 wedges. Margilan skullcap is similar to Chust skullcap with form but varies from with one color flowers (comparatively thin and long pepper form). Velvet skullcap of Tashkent is made of one color velvet and Skullcap of Bukhara can be one colored or embroidered with flower. The skullcap of Bukhara is made by varicolored silk yarns, embroidered using Yorma (one of the kinds of embroidery) style and added fringe. Irogi doppi became traditional in Shakhrisabz and popularized to other regions of Uzbekistan. Later masters of each region began making their own decoration techniques which is specific to their region.











