

Tattoos For Back Of Legs

The term "sleeve" is a reference to the tattoo's similarity in coverage to a shirt sleeve on an article of clothing. The term is also sometimes used in reference to a large tattoo that covers a person's leg. The term *deq* is derived from the Syriac word *Dyoqo* (Syriac: ܕܝܘܩܐ), which means "puncturing". This etymology reflects the process of applying the tattoos, which involves puncturing the skin to create permanent marks. The practice of *Deq* is thus closely linked to this concept of puncturing as a form of body art and cultural expression. The most typical sleeve tattoo is a full sleeve, which covers the arm entirely in tattoos from the shoulder to the wrist. A half-sleeve covers part of the arm, usually from the shoulder to the elbow. A quarter-sleeve covers only the shoulder to midway to the elbow. The quarter-sleeve is not often seen because it is so high on the arm; for that reason, individuals may choose to get a quarter-sleeve so it can be covered with a short-sleeved shirt. For centuries, tattooing among sailors mostly happened during downtime at sea, applied by hand with sewing needles and tattoo ink made with simple pigments such as soot and gunpowder. These informal tattooists applied a folk art vocabulary including crucifixes, heart symbols, and nautical images such as anchors, mermaids, and tall...

Tattoo Tattoo artists create these designs using several tattooing processes and techniques, including hand-tapped traditional tattoos and modern tattoo machines. The history of tattooing goes back to Neolithic times, practiced across the globe by many cultures, and the symbolism and impact of tattoos varies in different places and cultures. or pencil lead; amateur tattoos; professional tattoos, both via traditional methods and modern tattoo machines; cosmetic tattoos, also known as "permanent A tattoo is a form of body modification made by inserting tattoo ink, dyes, or pigments, either indelible or temporary, into the dermis layer of the skin to form a design

History of tattooing Across Oceania, tattooing was performed using traditional hand-tapping methods that have remained largely unchanged for over 2,000 years. In parts of East Asia and the Americas, the cultural role of tattooing has varied, at times representing the high status of warriors and religious leaders while at other times being used as a punitive symbol. What credence tattoos got as symbols of patriotism and war Tattooing has been a global practice for thousands of years, likely since the Neolithic era. This evidence of the practice of tattooing has been found in many different places including with evidence of preserved markings from Greenland, Alaska, Siberia, Mongolia, western China, Japan, Egypt, Sudan, Ethiopia, Nigeria, Europe, the Philippines, and the Andes. Tattoos served different purposes: as spiritual protection, medicinal therapy, the declaration of social status, and tribal affiliation among other things. the popularity of tattooing, pushing tattoos even farther under the umbrella of delinquency. Archeological evidence of the practice of tattooing, such as preserved skin markings, has been found along with traditional tools

Some sleeve tattoos run beyond the length of the shoulder and onto the chest. This is a specific Japanese style sleeve called a *Hikae*. When both arms are completely tattooed as part of a full body tattoo, these are usually called sleeve tattoos. Among the Bamar, the custom of tattooing originates from the *pyu* (Tibeto-burman) people, that show *pyu* dancer with tattoo recorded by tang dynasty, nowadays China. == Pazyryk Culture == Origins ==

Blackout tattoo Blackout tattoos are a type of tattoo that involves tattooing an area of the body completely black. Although many people get blackout tattoos as a standalone piece, they are also a method of covering up unwanted tattoos. Although many people get blackout tattoos as a standalone Blackout tattoos are a type of tattoo that involves tattooing an area of the body completely black

Tattooing traditions were mostly lost as Filipinos were converted to Christianity during the Spanish colonial era. Tattooing was also lost in some groups (like the Tagalog and the Moro people) shortly before the colonial period due to their (then recent) conversion to Islam. It survived until around the 19th to the mid-20th centuries in more remote areas of the Philippines, but also fell out of practice due to modernization and western influence...

Tattooing in Myanmar Tattooing was a distinguishing cultural marker and a symbol of strength, courage and intimidation for Lethwei fighters. these tattoos were exemplars of masculine strength and bravery. Htoe Kwin were tattooed to upper parts of the legs and covered the entire leg until just Tattooing in Myanmar was a widespread custom practiced by various ethnic groups, including the Bamar, Shan, Chin, and Karen, until the 20th century

However, with the onset of colonial rule in Burma, the practice of tattooing quickly became extinct, particularly in Burmese towns. During the 1930s, tattooing saw a resurgence in popularity among rebels who participated in peasant and millennial uprisings. Men tattooed themselves to provide immunity to bullets and knives. During the 2010s, tattooing grew in popularity among Burmese youth. The word "*Deq*" is also broadly used to describe tattoos or people who...

Batok Like other Austronesian groups, these tattoos were made traditionally with hafted tools tapped with a length of wood (called the "mallet"). Tattoos range from being restricted only to certain parts of the body to covering the entire body. Each ethnic group had specific terms and designs for tattoos, which are also often the same designs used in other art forms and decorations such as pottery and weaving. are general terms for indigenous tattoos of the Philippines. Tattooing on both sexes was practiced by almost all ethnic groups of the Philippine Islands during the pre-colonial era. Tattooing on both sexes was practiced by almost all ethnic groups of the Philippine Islands Batok, batek, patik, batik, or buri, among other names, are general terms for indigenous tattoos of the Philippines. Tattoos were symbols of tribal identity and kinship, as well as bravery, beauty, and social or wealth status

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Sleeve tattoo part of a full body tattoo, these are usually called sleeve tattoos. The styles and themes of tattoo sleeves vary. Sleeve tattoos are usually a collaboration between a tattoo artist and customer to A sleeve tattoo or tattoo sleeve is a large tattoo or collection of smaller tattoos that covers most or all of a person's arm 2efc904f07

== Etymology == 2efc904f07 == History == 2efc904f07 Although tattoo art has existed at least since the first known tattooed person, Ötzi, lived... 2efc904f07 == Types == 2efc904f07

Pazyryk tattoos Pazyryk tattoos are a corpus of tattooed designs preserved on mummified human remains from the Pazyryk culture (c. 400-200 BCE). 400-200 BCE). Seven tattooed individuals have been recovered from kurgan burials at sites in and around the Altai Mountains of Siberia and Mongolia, where permafrost conditions enabled exceptional preservation of skin and soft tissue. The tattoos are executed in the Scytho-Siberian Animal Style, featuring stylized depictions of real and fantastical animals, and are believed to have encoded information about social status, gender, and religious beliefs. Pazyryk tattooing practices are linked to earlier and later traditions across Central and Inner Asia, including the deer stones of Mongolia and tattooed mummies of the Tarim Basin. Seven tattooed individuals Pazyryk tattoos are a corpus of tattooed designs preserved on mummified human remains from the Pazyryk culture (c 2efc904f07

The tradition of Deq is primarily observed among Kurds and Yazidis, however other groups such as Arabs and Assyrians have also been recorded as having partaken in similar customs. Due to religious, cultural, and economic influences, the practice has declined and has often been replaced by henna, which is temporary, unlike the permanent nature of deq. However, recent efforts have been made to revive deq as a means of reasserting Kurdish identity. 2efc904f07

Criminal tattoo patterns of criminal tattoos in several countries and cultures, including forced tattooing as punishment for convicts and voluntary acquisition of tattoos by There are histories and patterns of criminal tattoos in several countries and cultures, including forced tattooing as punishment for convicts and voluntary acquisition of tattoos by professional criminals and gang members. However, there is no causal relationship between tattoos and crime. There are histories and patterns of criminal tattoos, including prison tattooing, in countries such as Australia, France, Italy, Japan, Russia, and the United States, and these patterns have been studied by criminologists. Tattoos have been associated with deviance, personality disorders, and criminality. Some gangs have distinctive tattoos. Tattoos can also be a record of the wearer's personal history—such as their skills, specialties, accomplishments, incarceration, world view and/or means of personal expression 2efc904f07

Deq (tattoo) Although it is primarily a practice observed by Kurdish women, deq is also observed among men. The primary significations among men are Deq (Kurdish: deq, دهق; Syriac: ܕܩܩܐ, romanized: Daqqe or Dyoqo), also known as xaḷ (خال), is a traditional and unique form of tattooing that is most prominent in Mardin, Diyarbakır, and Şanlıurfa Province in southeastern Turkey. common than women, men usually get tattooed on the hands, legs, neck, chest and face (temporal tattoos are common) 2efc904f07

The Arakanese people who are related to the Bamar did not practice tattooing. Similarly, the Mon people did practice tattooing, but did not tattoo their thighs unlike the Bamar. 2efc904f07 Tattoos may be decorative (with no specific meaning), symbolic (with a specific meaning to the wearer), pictorial (a depiction of a specific person or item), or textual (words or pictographs from written languages). Many tattoos serve as rites of passage, marks of status and rank, symbols of religious and spiritual devotion, decorations for bravery, marks of fertility, pledges of love, amulets and talismans, protection, and as punishment, like the marks of outcasts, slaves, and convicts. Extensive decorative tattooing has also been part of the work of performance artists such as tattooed ladies. 2efc904f07 Modern blackout tattoos are influenced by traditional Polynesian tattoos and graphic art. Their designs also often incorporate aspects of neo-tribal tattoos. The technique originated as an alternative method of covering up unwanted tattoos, instead of the more expensive tattoo removal. However, blackout tattoos became increasingly popular as an aesthetic choice in South Asia during the 2010s, a practice which largely derived from local tattooing techniques such as Bornean traditional tattooing. They soon spread internationally as a fashion trend, having been popularized by Singaporean tattoo artist Chester Lee whose designs got attention on Instagram after a picture of a woman with black chest and sleeve went viral in early 2016. 2efc904f07 == History == 2efc904f07 == Ancient practices == 2efc904f07

Sailor tattoo People participating in these traditions have included military service members in national navies, civilian mariners on merchant ships, and fishermen. S. Sailor tattoos have served as a form of identification, protective talismans in sailors' superstitions, records of experiences, markers of identity, and means of self-expression. records of significant numbers of tattoos on U. S. In particular, there are records of significant numbers of tattoos on U. Navy sailors in the American Revolution, Civil War, World War I, and World War II. These practices date back to at least the 16th century among European sailors, and they spread to sailors in British colonies, including those that became the United States and Canada. Navy sailors in the American Revolution, Civil War, World War I, and World War II. Sailor tattoos have Sailor tattoos are tattooing traditions among European and American seafarers, including naval service members and merchant mariners, and tattoo designs and styles influenced by those traditions 2efc904f07

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