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**Annotatsiya:** *Ushbu tadqiqot ishida o'zbek milliy matolari - adras, atlas, beqasam, banoras kabi qadimiy to'qimachilik mahsulotlarining zamonaviy moda olamida tutgan o'rni va ularning dizayndagi aks ettirish usullari tahlil qilinadi. Ishda milliy matolarning tarixi, ularning ramziy ma'nolari, rang va naqshlaridagi madaniy qatlamlar hamda ularni hozirgi zamon kiyimlarida uyg'unlashtirish yo'llari ko'rib chiqiladi.*

**Kalit so'zlar:** *milliy matolar, zamonaviy moda, an'anaviy naqshlar, liboslar dizayni, kiyimlar.*

## **ОТРАЖЕНИЕ НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫХ ТКАНЕЙ В СОВРЕМЕННЫХ КОСТЮМАХ**

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**Аннотация:** *В данной исследовательской работе анализируется роль узбекских национальных тканей - таких древних текстильных изделий, как адрас, atlas, бекасам, банорас в современном мире моды и способы их отражения в дизайне. В работе рассматривается история национальных тканей, их символика, культурные слои в цветах и узорах, а также способы их сочетания в современной одежде.*

**Ключевые слова:** *национальные ткани, современная мода, традиционные узоры, дизайн одежды, одежда.*

## **REFLECTION OF NATIONAL FABRICS IN MODERN CLOTHING**

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**Annotation:** *In this research work, the role of ancient textiles such as Uzbek national fabrics - adras, atlas, beqasam, banoras – in the world of modern fashion and their methods of reflection in design are analyzed. The work examines the history of national fabrics, their symbolism, cultural layers in color and patterns, and ways to harmonize them in contemporary clothing.*

**Keywords:** *national fabrics, modern fashion, traditional patterns, dress design, clothes.*

The national costumes of each people are a unique expression of their culture, customs and historical development. Uzbek national costumes have long reflected the lifestyle, social structure and traditions of the peoples of Central Asia. These costumes played an important role not only in everyday life, but also in various ceremonies and holidays.

National costumes of Uzbek women - information about the clothing of the Uzbek people in history is provided by ancient large murals found during archaeological excavations, images on various objects, and medieval book miniatures. Medieval miniatures are unique examples of the formation of a unique style, that is, a type, of Uzbek clothing and its preservation until later times. Changes in folk clothing were most noticeable at the beginning of the 20th century, and the transformation was most clearly visible in cities. In the first half of the 19th century, yarn and other fabrics were brought to Central Asia from Russia [1].

In Bukhara, Samarkand, Kokand, Margilan, Namangan and other cities, various clothes made of traditional Uzbek silk (kanovuz, shoyi, xanatlas), nimshoyi (beqasam, banoras, adras) fabrics were popular among the wealthy. Below we will describe some of these fabrics. Beqasam is a striped fabric that was used to sew everyday robes and blankets for men, women and children.

Uzbek national costumes are divided into men's and women's costumes, each of which is distinguished by age, social status, and regional characteristics.

Women's costumes: Dresses made of satin and adras fabrics, lozim, belbog, zar chapon, and various headgear (buttons, skullcaps, and veils) played an important role. In particular, the bride's and groom's costumes were more luxurious and decorated with embroidery and jewelry.

Men's costumes: Men wore skullcaps, chapon, belbog, trousers, and boots. The types of chapons differed depending on the season and climatic conditions, and in cold weather, woolen or silk versions were widely used [2].

The types of fabrics began to change over time, and their patterns began to change. Atlas weaving has been developed in Margilan for a very long time and has spread to other places. At the beginning of the 20th century, there were many atlas weavers here. The fact that the weaving technology of Uzbek silk fabrics was included in the UNESCO List of Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity in 2017 demonstrates the high position of our national fabrics in the world. Natural dyes are used in the dyeing process of adras fabrics,



such as plants, minerals and some natural substances. Each color forms a unique design and pattern of the fabric. Today, atlas and adras fabrics are also increasingly used in the fashion industry.

National costumes: Atlas and adras are used in national costumes, especially for weddings and other celebrations. These fabrics are of incomparable importance in making dresses that express the national spirit.

Modern fashion: Currently, modern designers are also using atlas and adras fabrics to create everyday clothes, bags, hats and accessories. These fabrics have gained great popularity in the fashion world, playing an important role in promoting Uzbekistan, especially at international exhibitions and festivals.

Household items: Household items made of satin and adras, such as pillows, curtains, tablecloths, covers and other decorations, are widely used among the people. They reflect the national diversity and culture of Uzbekistan in the home [3].

Today, the preservation of disappearing traditions, including the restoration of historical fabrics, is becoming increasingly important. The very first step is to obtain silk fiber from silkworms. The worms are fed for a certain period of time, and their cocoons are collected. Then the cocoons are boiled, the fibers are separated and they are prepared for further use.

Today, young designers and fashion masters are creating modern silhouettes, practical and universal clothes using national fabrics. These garments are: suits and dresses that can be worn in the office; tunics and blouses in a casual street style; evening dresses; modern shirts and suits for men made of national fabrics.

The use of national fabrics in modern clothes is not only an aesthetic innovation, but also a cultural expression that expresses identity and respects one's roots. Interest in modern-style garments made of national fabrics is growing, especially among young people [4].

The results of the study show that Uzbek national clothes, while retaining their historical, cultural and practical significance, are of great interest in modern society. In the future, national clothes are expected to be more widely promoted in international fashion and play an important role in strengthening national identity.

1. Historical and climatic factors influenced the formation of national costumes. The hot climate of Central Asia encouraged the use of natural fabrics, which led to the widespread use of materials such as silk and cotton.

2. Traditions and social status determined the appearance of national costumes. For example, costumes of people of different ages and positions differed in color and decoration.

3. National costumes are not only a means of satisfying household needs, but also an integral part of the cultural heritage of the people. Through these costumes, the values and traditional views of the Uzbek people have been passed down from generation to generation.

4. The role of national costumes in modern fashion is increasing. Modern designers are creating costumes adapted to modern fashion, using national fabrics and patterns. This serves the preservation and development of national heritage [5].

The results of the study serve to develop practical recommendations for designers and fashion designers in creating modern clothing using national fabrics. Uzbek national clothing is a cultural heritage of the people formed over the centuries, reflecting its traditions, lifestyle, and social life. These clothes are distinguished not only by their beauty, but also by their practical convenience and the ability to express social status. National clothing is inextricably linked with the traditions, religious beliefs, and historical processes of the peoples of Central Asia, and has its own unique forms in different regions [6].

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