

MURAKKAB BICHIMLI KIYIMLAR URNASHUVI TADQIQ QILISH VA AYOLLAR USTKI KIYIMI DIZAYN-LOYIHASINI ISHLAB CHIQUISH

Soipova Zuxra

Respublika rassomchilik maktabi o'qituvchisi

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada ayollar uchun mo'ljallangan murakkab bichimli ustki kiyimlar konstruksiyasini yaratish, ularning urnashuv xususiyatlarini o'rganish va zamonaviy moda talablariga javob beradigan dizayn-loyihagini ishlab chiqishga bag'ishlangan. Tadqiqot doirasida turli konstruktiv yechimlarga ega bo'lgan ustki kiyim namunalari tahlil qilinib, ularning ayollar tanasiga moslashuv darajasi, harakat erkinligiga ta'siri hamda estetik ko'rinishi chuqur o'rganilgan.

Kalit so'zlari: Mato, kiyim, murakkab fason, bulaklar, detallar, sa'nat, estetika, model, assortiment.

ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ СМЕШАННОЙ ОДЕЖДЫ И РАЗРАБОТКА ДИЗАЙН- ПРОЕКТА ЖЕНСКОЙ ВЕРХНЕЙ ОДЕЖДЫ

Соипова Зухра

преподавателя Республиканской школы живописи

Аннотация: Эта статья посвящена созданию сложной конструкции верхней одежды для женщин, изучению их особенностей и разработке дизайна, отвечающего современным требованиям моды. В ходе исследования были проанализированы образцы верхней одежды, обладающие различными конструктивными решениями, изучены степень их адаптации к женскому телу, влияние на свободу передвижения и эстетический вид.

Ключевые слова: ткань, одежда, сложный фасон, источники, детали, одежда, эстетика, модель, ассортимент.

MIXED CLOTHING RESEARCH AND DESIGN DEVELOPMENT FOR WOMEN'S OUTERWEAR

Soipov Zuxhra

teacher of the Republican School of Painting



Annotation: *This article is devoted to creating a complex design of outerwear for women, studying their features and developing a design that meets modern fashion requirements. During the study, samples of outerwear with various design solutions were analyzed, the degree of their adaptation to the female body, the effect on freedom of movement and aesthetic appearance were studied.*

Key words: *fabric, clothes, complex style, sources, details, clothes, aesthetics, model, assortment.*

Tailoring artisans appeared in Europe in the XII century, and in Russian cities around the XIV century. “Tailor” comes from the Russian “port”, that is, clothes. Since the 9th century, clothing has been made of rectangles connected to each other. Later they began to bring him closer to shape. Turbulent sources are connected by belts. Because the garment was not “visible”, the knights wore it as if it had been smeared. [1]

When researching clothing of complex configuration, attention was paid to the following aspects:

1. Subassemblies.

Waist, shoulders, yoke, armpits, new sleeves, amulets and other elements;

Compatibility of cut parts;

Dimensions that provide freedom of movement.

2. Modeling and weighing.

In clothing design, it is important to weigh mannequins correctly;

Taking into account the structure of the shell and anatomical features of the body.

3. Material selection.

Natural and synthetic fabrics such as silk, cotton, silk, gabardine were analyzed;

The dyeing, elasticity and suitability of the fabric for sewing were analyzed.

The design project for women's outerwear is based on a combination of national style and modern aesthetic requirements. The design uses traditional Uzbek patterns, modern styles and natural materials.

In the development of clothing design, several specific stages can be distinguished. The first stage is the development of clothing symbols (animal skins, tree leaves, plant fibers). This period spans hundreds of thousands of years. At this stage, clothing protected a person from climatic influences. Until the 5th millennium BC, he occupied the art of weaving, spinning, weaving [2].

The second stage of clothing coloring is characterized by a blow to the body with a special fabric. Previously, wool, thread-like and linen turbulent or oval fabrics were formed as clothes on the body. Examples include Greek and Roman embroidery. These clothes became not only protective, but also aesthetic.

Modern fashion offers consumers a wide range of different silhouettes and design solutions from various textile materials. Various types of collections are industrial





collections of high fashion, pret-a-porter and mass reproduction. The goals, stages of work, design and technological approach, the quality and quantity of materials and fabrics used, the ability to reproduce or produce one copy of models, the release dates of the range of models and the price for each type of kit are fundamentally different. Therefore, when creating a collection, you must first determine its appearance and clearly trace the stages of work. To classify collections by content and performance, it is necessary to take into account the design features and sequence of work on various types of collections [3].

Among the physico-mechanical properties of materials with a complex physique, rigidity is important for the design of model structures with elements of a broken shape. For materials with low hardness, the size of the parts change is more important than for materials with high hardness to achieve the same aesthetic visual effect from the product image in the design.

Consequently, the range of fabrics is very diverse, dynamic, changing depending on the direction of fashion, new technologies, finishing and printing methods, raw materials, social phenomena, etc. The renewal of the assortment of textile materials is manifested in the development of new artistic and colorful design, decoration and new structures [4].

Sketch and design concept:

Draw sketches by hand or in a digital way.

Constructive solutions adapted to the figure: wings, layers, asymmetry, transformer elements and other visual effects.

Material selection: gauze, organza, tyul, leather, metal accessories, etc.

Basic sample preparation:

Sewing from selected original fabrics

Sketch and design concept:

Draw sketches by hand or in a digital way.

Constructive solutions adapted to the figure: wings, layers, asymmetry, transformer elements.

Models should be versatile in their compositional and constructive-technological solutions, which should make it possible to produce models of very wide sizes for different age groups. Industrial base collections offer a customized assortment concept for the mass consumer. They embody the trends of modern fashion in combination with lace, they are designed directly for mass production, so they are a complex pheasant dress, which is distinguished by soft forms and already proven solutions.

The main factors that require constant development of new design solutions and visual interpretation of new clothing models include: fashion trends, the application of nano-technologies in the textile industry and the emergence of new materials, the need to expand the range of products, the development and introduction of new technologies [4].





Fashion art is considered one of the important areas in which the aesthetic needs of a person, social status and personal taste are expressed. The development in this area is manifested not only through simple clothes, but also through complex wrist, constructive and functional clothes. This type of clothing is usually used not only for fashion, but also for theater, cinema, special events, as well as high-end design exhibitions.

Main features:

geometry-rich structures;

asymmetry and transformer elements;

irregular lines and folds;

to be composed of mixed materials;

elements that correspond to dynamic movements.

Structural solutions adapted to the figure: wings, layers, asymmetry, transformer elements and other visual effects. Each nation's cultural heritage and traditional dress reflect its national identity. Outerwear designed for women should combine not only beauty and beauty, but also modern style. This article examines the combination of complex clothing, as well as methods for designing outerwear in an aesthetically comfortable, modern and national style for women [5].

LIST OF LITERATURE:

1. T.V.Nikolaeva Tectonics of costume formation. Kyiv, 2008, 340 p.
2. Rakhimova Z.M. "A place for creating clothes of complex design in modern technologies", Scientific Bulletin TTITU, 2022.
3. Zhabborova Sh. Design and modeling of clothing, edition of the Tashkent Textile Institute, 2019.
4. Murodova N.Sh. History of fashion and fashion design, Tashkent: "Economics". 2020.
5. Khodzhaeva G. "The use of national objects in the process of clothing design", Culture and art, 2021.

