

STYLISH CLOTHING ASSORTMENT AND DESCRIPTION

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Annotation: this article briefly talks about issues related to the creation of clothes that are considered ugly to a person, the development processes of ultra and the assortment and classification of clothing.

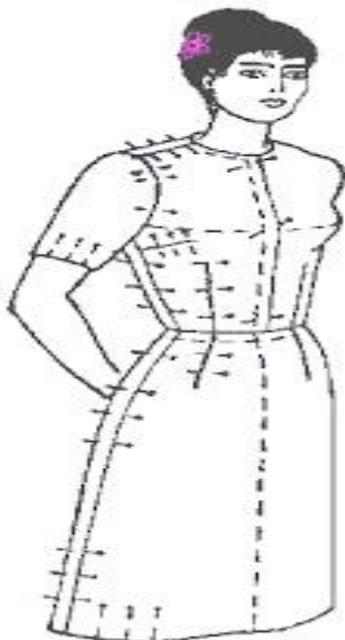
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Modern clothing is a complex system. Let's take a look at the distant past in order to understand the laws of formation of a construction inherent in it. The dress has reached its current perfect appearance through complex stages. It originated in the early stages of human development as a means of finding protection from the effects of climate. Its further development continued in accordance with the production forces. In the prosperity of the clothing structure, several specific stages can be noted. The first stage is the development of clothing logos (animal skin, tree bark and leaves, plant fibers, etc.).k.). This period includes one hundred thousand years. He protected the man of clothing from climatic influences until the millennia. The second stage of clothing prosperity, in which a person later acquires the art of weaving, spinning and weaving fabric by hand, is characterized by wrapping the body using a piece of specially woven fabric. First, a piece of gauze of a rectangular or oval shape with wool, yarn and linen fibers as clothing is wrapped around the body, forming ugly planks.

On the territory of Uzbekistan, the art and decorative applied art of dyeing was also widely developed. Traditional Uzbek Shoi are produced in kaunas, Shoi, khanatlas, nimshoyi , beqasam, banoras, parpasha, adras, Bukhara, Samarkand, Namangan and other cities. The Central Asian nobility wore clothes from these draperies-the clothing of the Uzbek people is very diverse,

colorful and attractive. At all times, it was possible to know which social category a person belongs to, depending on the dress. The wrist of the clothes is formed mainly by Regions. The areas differed in the choice of fabrics and colors, although the wrist was the same. XIX asming until the 1980s-1990s, the tops mostly retained a straight striped wrist and a "rum" wrist, the collar was made in the form of a yaktak collar, and the hem was slightly ripped off. Since the 1980s and 1990s, under the influence of Russian and tatar clothing, changes have appeared in the appearance of upper-class clothing, complicating the physique in the European way, more comfortable conditions are created for representing the figure with a suit.

Clothing clippings appeared in Europe in the 12th century, and in the Russian shahadar in about the 14th century. "Portnoy "comes from the Russian word for" port", i.e. clothing. From the 9th century, the dress was made from



straight corners attached to each other. Later it was brought closer to The Shape of a qomat. The Quadrangular segments are shaved in body shape, with the sides connected by bands. Since the appearance of such a dress was not ugly, the dress began to be worn like a division of the Knights' armor, it is worth noting that the sleeves were an independent piece of clothing for a long time. In the 13th century, a sleeve began to be landed on the dress, in the 14th century the sleeve of the dress was opened and collars were installed, and in the 17th century pockets were installed on the dress. In the XIV-XV centuries, the shirt was divided from the waist into transverse tops and skirts, a new look of the outfit appeared – costum. It remained as a dress of privileged classes until the 16th century. In this line of kostum, folk clothing, belonging to the people, performing a certain function, also developed. Women switched from narrow corsets to more comfortable clothes, but the corset went into fashion again and prevailed until the 20th century. Since the 1950s and 60s, the range of new featured materials has made major changes to the clothing structure and shape. In the 1970s and 1980s, the silhouette and shape of clothing became more complex and more emphasis was placed on its constructive structure. The Uzbek



national clothing that has come down to us dates back to the late 19th – early 20th centuries. Men's national dress consists of a shoulder, waist and headdress. The underwear included a sleeveless mullavacha dress, a yak and drawers.

The top gown includes warm (cotton-folded) light chopsticks, chakmon made of sheep's or camel's wool, camisoles, and peels. The most scattered among the upper garments is the robe, which has so far arrived. Depending on the sewing of the chop, the avra is divided into the types of chopsticks, lining chopsticks, cotton chopsticks. Depending on the fabric on which the chop is sewn, the pencil is called chopon, banoras chopon, beqasam chopon, kimkhob chopon, surra chopon, etc.; and depending on whom it is intended, the child is called chopon, groom chopon, quda chopon. Belt buckles, girdles, choruses, leather, and

Dux belts were used to tie cloth ties. European style has been associated with national traditions in contemporary clothing, which includes hoods, hoods, callapoaks, turtlenecks, telpaks, sheepskin coats. Because our national clothes are adapted to our way of life and climate, therefore, even in the domestic clothes of men and women, traditional dresses retain their continuity. Thus, first created to protect a person from climatic influences, the shape and forms of clothing later changed under the influence of various historical changes, social and economic conditions, national characteristics and the evolution of aesthetic imagination in society, it became an object of Applied Art. The events of the 20th century world took their toll on clothing. In the clothes of the 20s of this century, it is possible to see compactness, lengthening, narrowing of the skirts, simple tightness. After the 30s and 40s, the garment began to be worn stylistically depending on the style of wear, i.e. classical, sporting, fantasy style, and later freestyle.

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