

## **THE BASIC METHOD OF CREATING A COMPOSITION OF CLOTHES**

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**Abstract.** Designing is a complex creative process that includes designing any product, including clothing. This article discusses the pre-fabrication processes and design of garments.

**Keywords:** clothing, project, enterprise, need, design, measurement, detail, tailoring, body, size, tape, model, drawing.

The garment industry of Uzbekistan produces a variety of clothes that satisfy the needs and tastes of a wide range of consumers. In addition to mass production, individual tailoring enterprises, small and medium-sized private enterprises satisfy the population's need for clothing. Specialists serving in the development of this field are trained in higher educational institutions and professional educational institutions. Any clothing should meet aesthetic, hygienic, technical requirements, be comfortable for a person to relax, work, and play sports. Clothes should fit a person regardless of what they are intended for. Clothes should be designed before sewing. Clothing design means a complex of details and materials that make up clothes, as well as ways and means of connecting them together and turning them into a single item of a certain size and shape. In the process of designing, it consists in creating volumetric details of the product and its image on the plane. The number of measurements and the shape of the details give the same size and appearance when they are assembled. In the design of clothes, the rules of taking measurements from the body and drawing the basic drawing of the article based on the measurements, making a pattern from the drawing are taught. Various institutions are engaged in the design of clothes. These are modular houses, experimental workshops of sewing enterprises, special design offices, research institutes and laboratories. Measurements taken from the body are used in the design of clothes. For this, you need to take a centimeter tape and measure the body of the person who wants to sew clothes. While performing this work, a person should stand still with his heels together, both legs, body in a natural position, head down, arms down. Clothes can be tailored to the body only if the measurements are taken accurately, otherwise the clothes will not stick to the body and many defects may occur. The most important step in the design process is the process of taking measurements from the body. When measuring, it is measured not over a tight T-shirt, but over underwear that does not stick to the body, for example, a combination. Before starting the measurement, the main calculation points are marked on the body, waist line, etc.

Modern clothing is a complex system. Let's take a look at the long sixty in order to understand the laws of the formation of its characteristic construction. The garment has reached its present perfect appearance through complex stages. It appeared in the early stages of human

development as a means of protection from the effects of climate. Its further development continued in accordance with the forces of production. Several specific stages can be noted in the development of clothing construction. The first stage is the development of clothing symbols (animal skin, tree trunks and leaves, plant fibers, etc.). This period includes hundreds of thousands of years. At this stage before our era, clothing protected man from climatic influences until millennia. Later, the man mastered the art of weaving, spinning, and hand weaving.

The second stage of clothing development is characterized by wrapping the body using a piece of specially woven fabric. First, as a garment, a rectangular or oval piece of gauze made of wool, thread, and linen was wrapped around the body to form beautiful braids.

Designing a dress is a complex creative process that includes the solution of artistic and technical issues related to the appearance and structure of the dress. Artistic issues include creating a fashionable shape, silhouette and design of the dress, determining the proportional proportions of the parts of the dress, expressing the artistic image of the dress. Technical-engineering issues involve calculation formulas and the construction of structural details that provide the desired shape of the finished garment using graphical methods. In addition, the size and configuration of details, assembly and combinations should ensure a good fit of the dress, ease of use and reliability, and economy in the production process.

Artistic and engineering design is a single process that is closely related. Its goal is to create perfect models of clothes that aesthetically satisfy human emotions. In order to achieve these issues, the following is required from the designer:

- knowledge of current and prospective fashion trends in clothing;
- to be able to analyze the model and choose the right ways of solving the silhouette, shape and functional-decorative elements of the model with the help of constructive means;
- dress composition; to acquire knowledge of plastic anatomy, population typology, human psychology;
- should know the methods of construction of clothing, physical-mechanical and processing properties of gas and materials, methods of rational processing of clothing details.

The content of the textbook fully meets the requirements of the "Clothing composition" science program and the State Standard for the training of specialists. Dress style. Clothing is an object of creativity, a means of aesthetic education of a person. Design is the division of the dress into details with a certain configuration and size. The dress is cut in collarless and collarless styles. Collars can be sewn together with the main details (back and front collar), cut and combined (the collar part is cut together with the back or front collar).

Depending on the connection of the sleeve with the body, the dress is divided into sleeveless and sleeveless.

a) shooting sleeve;

b) reglan;

d) whole cut;

e) combined.

Since the roll-up sleeve design of the dress is always in fashion, it is considered a classic style sleeve. The peculiarity of this style is that the shape of the waist line matches the contour of the arm joining the body.

Reglan form. This design is characterized by an open hemline starting from the collarbone and a sleeve that is sewn together with the shoulder part of the dress. In place of the shoulder seam, the middle (upper) connecting seam of the sleeve is placed. Reglan sleeve is divided into the following options: normal reglan, zero reglan, reglan-pogon, half-reglan, optional reglan. Raglan is used relatively little in the construction of dresses with a small volume and slightly clinging silhouette. Fashion recommends raglan style mainly for straight and straight silhouette dresses. Raglan is used less often for dresses with a small size and tight silhouette.

Full-length sleeves are left in oversized dresses to make the shape of the shoulder appear more rounded or rounded. Depending on the shape of the sleeve, there are different options of the sleeve, which is cut as a whole: free-flowing, shirred, with a cut side. But all of them are cut together with front and back pieces.

Combined design is characterized by the presence of several sleeve options in one item. There are more common options for the rear child with fully cut sleeves, and for the front child with rolled-up sleeves. Depending on whether the surface of the dress is divided by horizontal lines, there are different designs that are not divided by horizontal lines (completely cut) and divided by horizontal lines (coquettish, cut on the waistline).

During a certain period, each form has its own dividing lines and shape. Such variants are called typical forms. Clothing appeared in the early stages of the development of human society. Animal skin, fish guts, plants, etc. served as material for clothing. Style and fashion cause the historical development of clothing and its change. Style is a historically formed, somewhat stable commonality of the creative principles of the image system of important and characteristic signs in the material and spiritual culture of society. Style is the artistic language of this period, its artistic characteristic. The period is defined by a specific socio-economic formation. Each era has its own artistic style. It reflects important factors in the life of society. It chooses characteristic forms for each historical period, subjugates to itself the specific aesthetic ideal of a person, which to a certain extent is expressed in clothing.

At the base of the form of clothing in any historical period lies the plastic elegant image and body (height) of a person to a certain extent. Every harmony (from the Greek word harmonia is the connection, agreement, compatibility, unity of the various qualities of objects, events, whole parts) and perfection develops its own understanding of the aesthetic ideal of the human body, from which the proportions, kolam, geometric volume, shapes and colors of the dress. the nebula originates. In ancient aesthetics, there is a rule that a standard is the basis of beauty, and the absence of a standard is ugliness.

The style of the ancient Greek dress was harmoniously combined with gaslama and the human form and natural proportions, which was expressed in a countless variety of tapes and drapes in this dress, which hung freely from the shoulders down. The dress consisted of a rectangular gauze, which was tied on the shoulder or left on the shoulder, and was draped with elegant pleats that did not interfere with it, showing the natural beauty and ease of movement of the body.

In conclusion, Ancient Roman clothing was pleated, just like the Greeks. In the 14th-16th centuries, the development of the science of drawing in Western Europe ensured the creation of all types of patterns that exist until now, the elegance of fabrics, the arrangement of threads perfected cutting. These advances have been instrumental in the emergence of precise clothing design and elegant form-fitting clothing.

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