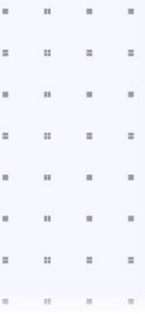


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SHAPING OF CLOTHES: HISTORY AND MODERNITY

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Abstract: The article deals with the shape of the costume. It has a prior role in the process of decorative design. When shaping a costume, it is necessary to consider the shaping properties of the material, i.e. its ability to form a spatial shape and stably maintain it during its wearing. The degree of fabric shaping is influenced by their texture, fibrous composition, structural characteristics, physical-mechanical properties, trimmings, etc. Research have shown that the ability to create the largest number of sets from the existing range of products is the most significant factor for rational clothes that affects consumer satisfaction.

Keywords: degree, fabric, texture, fibrous composition, structural characteristics, physical-mechanical properties, trimmings.

INTRODUCTION

Development of modern aspects of the fashion industry has led to the fact that the choice of assortment is considered as one of the main management tasks for the enterprise. Design decisions regarding a promising assortment should be made based on marketing data of the region where the assortment is planned to be sold. This will help determine the direction of the fashion industry and the theme of the new season in a particular regional segment.

It is important to understand that the market in Uzbekistan is not uniform, and consists of many sub-markets, each of which differs in climate, economy, infrastructure, and geographical location. From this point of view, manufacturers should more deeply study their consumer, social and cultural aspects (historical traditions and characteristics of subcultures) of the population of the region where the products are sold.

From the beginning of time, the traditional Uzbekcostume organically interacts with nature, adapted to climatic conditions; the materials used depend on the resources of the area and the labor activity of the population. The traditions are prior: over the course of one generation, the proportions, materials used, and some decorative elements change in clothes.



Fig. 1. National women and men costume of tunic-like cut with gold embroidery of the Bukhara region

In the design of costumes, great importance was given to the ecological compatibility of clothes. In recent years, the trend of ecological compatibility has been actively spreading in the production of clothing. People began to realize how important it is to be in harmony with nature. In this regard, in recent decades, fabrics made from natural fibers have become increasingly popular. Development in this direction can help people improve the environment or minimize the pollution of our planet. Development in this direction will allow expanding the range and possibilities of design objects, as well as simplify the process of creating garments.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

In the past decades, there have been many changes in the field of textile production. These changes can be explained by the desire of a person to make the production of clothing as safe, efficient, but at the same time affordable. New methods of production have appeared, which are still being developed. New production methods gave rise to new, more modern types of fabrics and materials.

The analysis showed that the renewal and expansion of the range of Uzbek national clothes are provided due to both shaping features and the properties of materials. The shaping features of the models in the collection included: the type of outerwear (coat, short coat, jumper, fur coat, cape, jacket, poncho, etc.), type of material, silhouette of the model, cut and shape of the sleeve, back and shelf design, product length, etc. The main attention is paid to the coloristic design of products. Prints are reminiscent of picturesque paintings, complex compositions, drawings on fabrics[1].

Innovation and shaping in a costume are inseparable and are the structural organization of the three-dimensional form of the product, inextricably linked with a person. Shape is the unity of the internal structure and the external surface of the object. Shaping is the process of creating a form, spatial organization of the costume elements.

When shaping a costume, it is necessary to consider the forming properties of the material, that is, its ability to form a spatial shape and stably maintain it during the wearing. The degree of shaping of fabrics is affected by their texture, fibrous

composition, structural characteristics, physical and mechanical properties, trimming, etc.

Formation of the spatial shape of clothing occurs under the influence of the weight of the material. The fixation of the volume-spatial shape of the material in the technological process can be achieved by using seams, in the process of applying wet-heat treatment, plying with interlining, etc. The ability of the material to fix shaping deformations in the process of wet-heat treatment or during chemical treatment is determined by the degree of participation in the deformation of fibers and threads, their fibrous composition, the ability of the material to drape [2].

The shape of the costume has a prior role in the process of decorative design. Most often, the shape is associated with the human body and considered in connection with the proportions and movements of the body. Nevertheless, the shape can also act as an independent system, dynamic and evolving in time. In addition, in this context, the shape of the costume can be studied at different levels, depending on the tasks of research.

Considering the laws of the existence of the costume shape, two main ones can be distinguished: integrity and organization. The axis of symmetry and the center of gravity are a component of any shape. Its displacement affects the shape and indicates a new phase of its development [3]. Considering the silhouette of the shape, we can point on generalized characteristic of the form of the costume-image. The silhouette is understood as an outline, a certain flat visual perception of the three-dimensional shape of the costume. The outline of any costume corresponds to a geometric shape – a rectangle, a trapezoid, an oval.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

One of the determining factors for creating a model based on a flat cut is the shape of the material. One of the paramount importance in designing a costume is the properties of the materials from which it is made. The properties of fabrics and linens actually determine the shape of the costume.

At the first stage of designing a collection, it is necessary to carefully study the range of materials that are supposed to be used in the collection, and be able to foresee the nature of their use in the models being developed, not only in terms of the appropriateness of use or according to technological and design requirements, but also in order to most clearly reveal their expressive qualities and features: weave structure, pile direction, texture, etc.

There are four groups of properties of fabrics and materials that should be considered when designing clothing models: geometric, physical, mechanical and technological. The geometric characteristics of the material include its thickness, width, surface density and length of the piece.


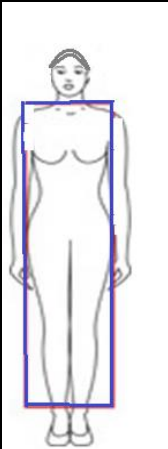
Therefore, due to the different properties of textile materials, a different compositional structure of the costume is formed and its external shape is created. A simple geometric shape not only does not limit the search for interesting model solutions, but also, on the contrary, makes the collection monotonous and less interesting for the consumer. By introducing structural divisions, as well as inserts and wedges of the same simple shapes, complex models with an interesting shape can be obtained using various methods, which can be classified as follows.

Folding is a way of creating the costume shape from a piece of fabric by draping it on the human body. All draped clothes are based on a system of various types of folds: cascading, tubular, radial, organ. The combination of several types of folds creates an additional decorative effect of the model. A complex external shape of a costume designed based on a flat cut can also be achieved by introducing various structural divisions of the form: coquettes, inserts, wedges [4].

The analysis showed that the renewal and expansion of the range of Uzbek national clothes are provided due to both shaping features and the properties of materials. The shaping features of the models in the collection included: the type of outerwear (coat, short coat, jumper, fur coat, cape, jacket, poncho, etc.), type of material, silhouette of the model, cut and shape of the sleeve, back and shelf design, product length, etc. The main attention is paid to the coloristic design of products. Prints are reminiscent of picturesque paintings, complex compositions, drawings on fabrics.

Research have shown that the ability to create the largest number of sets from the existing range of products is the most significant factor for rational clothes that affects consumer satisfaction. An important feature of the set is the interchangeability of its individual parts without losing the overall decorative integrity and expressiveness. Fragments of the analysis of the compositional structure of ancient national Uzbek clothing are shown in Table 1.

Table 1
 Analysis of the compositional structure of ancient national Uzbek clothing

Type of the clothing	Details	Figure of the model	Silhouette	Color and texture of the fabric	Materials used	Trimming s
Yashmak	1. Front part of the stature; 1. Back of the stature; 3. Sleeve			Abra fabrics in light and dark colors	Fabric of top is Bekasam abra fabric; Lining is chintz.	Decorative tape is jiyak

Top dress ischachvon gauze covered with chimmit	1. Front part of the stature; 1.Back of the stature; 3. Sleeve			Pile fabric in purple, blue or claret red	Velvet	Golden embroidery
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Thereby, a variety of models can be created by changing the type and nature of divisions, their direction within a simple shape. Seams and darts are the main methods of shaping. With the help of various types of seams, it is possible to obtain three-dimensional shapes of parts due to their complete or partial division into parts by constructive or decorative lines and tucks. One of the advantages of this method is the possibility of obtaining a surface of any complexity from many materials, as well as ensuring dimensional stability during the operation of the product.

CONCLUSION

Application of plastic properties of materials for shaping in a costume implies a change in the molecular structure of the fibers of the material under the influence of heat, moisture and pressure.

Combination of shapes can be especially pronounced in the design of multilayer models. A variety of silhouettes and various principles of shaping will make the images unique [5]. Results of the analysis revealed that expanding and adjacent silhouettes were the most popular. According to the method of shaping, the folding is the main method, reliefs and tucks are the classic methods for creating more business models, pleating is a fashion trend of the season. However, some trends, such as the use of folding as the main method of shaping, have been relevant for decades.

Synthetic materials are preferred due to their relatively low cost and the willingness of people to buy more, cotton is preferred due to the creation of comfortable conditions for everyday wear on a long-term basis, pleasant tactile sensations, and transparent materials used as a relevant alternative for creating an original image [6]. Silk is preferred for people of a different material welfare than most of the respondents, due to the precious luster, naturalness, softness, creates a comfortable and stylish image.

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