

CREATING A CLOTHING COLLECTION USING KHANDASAVI AND GREEK PATTERNS FROM MODERN WOMEN'S OUTERWEAR

Khamrokhodjayev Bakhtiyor Yakhyokhonovich  
Namangan State Technical University, Senior Lecturer, Department of "Design"

**Abstract :** *This in the article women modern coat forms , used fabrics analysis of materials physical-mechanical and exploitative features studied , this analyses as a result women for national from the pattern using modern and complicated shaped clothes new assortment working It was released .*

**Keyword :** *skill clothing , pattern , house , geometric , ordain , tile .*

Research in our work artistic decoration types patterns about would go that's it of the palace right on the side Fergana silks colors reminder pattern with decorated , ceramic with reaper face the tower you see possible . Palace under construction of the khanate and to him/her neighbor of properties the most good masters attraction made construction Kokand the most talented The architect Mir Ubaydullo led the construction . Rishton's the most good craftsmen in the palace decoration works with busy It is known that Rishton is an ancient ceramics center calculated . Architecture monument under construction raw and ripe brick , marble , cast iron ganache parquet , tooth , wood , tin , any kind precious stones and other items used . The style of the palace one layered , layered from work ganache in plaster typed on the walls one tired in depth porches worked . Khudayorkhan Horde style pans , roof and in the bouquet handcuffed patterns tiles circus from rivets skill with created . The main structure of the Horde , rooms , tiles , carvings ganchkori patterns with decorated . These created masters knowledge and high skills with so immortal works created , and to the stones they sealed and this lowered patterns still in the building own his face not lost .



**Fig.1.** Kokand Khudoyorkhan Horde.

Pattern in drawing mainly two from the source natural and geometric from forms used . People masters long ago hand coming total patterns nature and reality conditional image to be regardless to oneself typical to the laws and regulations These laws and regulations of nature from himself/ herself taken. Master painter pattern just surface to fill for it's not maybe, conscious accordingly nature and artistry to the laws and regulations action did without landscape image from drawing consists.

Pattern history extremely It is ancient . There is still writing . to the body without coming drawing writing task This is a painting . and painting separated came out . Pattern of the world everyone in the peoples long ago there is was. Including Khudoyarhon museum geometric shapes on the walls, ceilings, and domes and floral (Islamic) patterns with decorated .



**Fig.2.** Geometric and Islamic patterns.

Islamic pattern – in nature occurring flowers, leaves, buds, branches and from the fields compiled using plant-like symbolic pattern to the composition It is said that Islamic patterns mother nature, nature's beauty flirt blessing land that is, wave-like Islamic pattern of life the unevenness of the moon ten five if it is light ten five it is dark in these wisdom symptoms There is a symbol of the passing of time, that is, the passing of life. Therefore, it encourages people to make the most of every moment. Grih (Persian - problem, knot, tangle) - a complex geometric pattern, widely used in architecture and artistic crafts. Pattern basis triangle, rectangle jam, circle and bow from the form's organization finds. Handasiy in terms of home analysis to draw, to draw exit, new stay creativity to grow special preparation and requires skill. Grihas creation It became soda during the period, and later becoming more sophisticated, more complex went. Grih how much becoming complicated to the incarnation has no way his/her comfortable There is also a side. Any sin recurring known into pieces is separated . Divisions The more you repeat, the more beautiful it becomes. and attractive become goes . Because of this from some soda gris organization found complicated home again to break into pieces , one how many sodas and independent sin to make , second home to each other crossbreeding , third kind sin create possible . To the forms looking at sins various is called . Distribution based on 5 and 10 sides star if, 5 and 10 sides sin pargar using drawn curve. That's right shaped sin the pattern Khudoyarhon at the museum see possible.








**Fig. 3.** Garih handmade pattern

Top The most important property of clothing is heat retention. In addition, fabrics are required to maintain shape, resist abrasion, be flexible, and resist shrinkage and stretching. The group of outerwear fabrics is large, and this group includes not only thick and heavy fabrics, but also thinner fabrics suitable for summer clothes, knitted fabrics. Outerwear fabrics are primarily grouped according to the composition of the raw materials. The most common of these fabrics are wool and cotton fabrics.

Woolen coat fabrics are divided into several groups according to their weave, fiber composition, and other properties. These include worsted, thin twill, drape, thick twill, and pile fabrics. Their common properties are density and heat retention, and they contain, in addition to wool, artificial fibers. Clothing is in direct contact with the human body, and its quality is taken into account in the design of the product, ensured in the production processes, and manifested during its operation. Therefore, the fiber composition of the clothing, the type of raw materials used, and the physical properties of the fabric are of great importance. The fabrics used for winter clothing must have high heat retention properties. A research project was set up to produce a complex-shaped women's coat, and the coat fabrics offered to buyers in shopping centers in the Namangan region were selected as the object. During the research, the properties of the selected fabrics were studied.

Physical and mechanical properties of coat fabrics

Sample	Name	Surface density, g/m <sup>2</sup>	Thickness, cm	Disconnect power		In the break extension		To friction endurance	Air permeability	Wrinkle-resistance, %		Permeability, (%)	
				In the body	Argoq	In the body	Argoq			In the body	Argoq	In the body	Argoq
	Drapery	359.3	1	220	185	25	30	30.0	35.4	74.3	78.1	2.4	1
	Non-woven fabric	476.5	2.4	427	369	110	133	30.0	87.5	69.3	70.1	2.3	0.9
	Artificial fur	359.9	1.1	499	321	21	36	30.0	9.95	69.3	70.5	2.0	1.8
	Knitting	493.6	1.6	707	499	85	200	29.5	32.13	69.3	70.1	3.5	2.5
	Suede	322.2	1.1	401	221	48	74	16.5	54.3	62.2	71.3	2.3	1.2

**Research results.** The research focused on the characteristics of the assortment of modern fabrics for women's outerwear, the most important property of the fabric - heat retention. In addition, the requirements for fabrics such as shape retention, abrasion resistance, elasticity, resistance to shrinkage and stretching were studied. In my research, I developed a new type of clothing collection, mainly as a result of applying our national embroidery to modern women's outerwear.



Fig. 4. Types of modern women's outerwear

#### References

- [1] Cyrus G, Mythology of ancient mira. M. Nauka, 1977.- P.127
- [2] G. K. Khasanbayeva, M. Sh. Shomansurova "Special composition" Tashkent 2007
- [3] Sohirova Z. "Marketing and Management"
- [4] Yunuskhojjayeva HM "Sewing technology" course lecture
- [5] Cheremnykh A. I. "Osnovy khudojestvennogo proektirovaniya odejdy". M 1986.
- [6] Uzbek national clothes of the 19th-20th centuries, author of the texts collected and prepared for publication, N. Sodikova. -T. author N. Sodikova. -T. Publishing and printing house named after Fafur Fulom, 2006. 5
- [7] National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan. - Tashkent, 2000. - T. 1. - B. 138.