

## **GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT CLOTHING**

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**Annotation:** This article provides detailed information about clothes, their types and origins.

**Key words:** Clothing, headwear, textile, cutting, sewing, production, type, cause, embroidery, beading, light industry.

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Clothing refers to any piece of cloth that covers the body. Clothes are sewn, knitted, or made by other methods. The purpose of wearing clothes is to protect the body from environmental influences: heat and cold, wind, dust, sunlight, rain, etc. Clothing is also worn for social reasons (to cover the genitals). For the same social and psychological reasons, clothes are made to look good (for example, to attract other people, to please them). Clothing is a set of tools that protect the human body from external influences and various mechanical effects; performs an aesthetic function and gender, age, nationality, etc. features. In a broad sense, the term "Clothes" includes headgear, footwear, gloves, etc. According to the type of clothing - underwear, outerwear, hats, shoes; according to the function, it is divided into (personal) clothes, work clothes, sports clothes, official clothes (uniforms), special clothes, worn on a daily basis, at home, during holidays, during holidays and wedding ceremonies; divided into women's, men's and children's clothes.

Daily clothes are usually made according to the culture of the people and the taste of the people, in different fashions and from different fabrics; profession, ethnic and social group membership is expressed in it. Leisure clothes are made of soft and fluffy fabric, comfortable for free movement. Festive, ceremonial (personal) clothes are made in national style, made of expensive fabrics, enriched with various decorations (embroidery, beads, etc.). Work clothes (overalls) are made of ordinary fabrics suitable for the work process (for example, firemen's work clothes are made of fire-resistant tarpaulin, fishermen's clothes are made of waterproof fabric, tractor workers' work clothes are made of overalls, medical workers, hairdressers, cooks' work clothes are mainly made of white coats, etc. ). Sports clothes are made for physical training and sports. Official clothing (uniform) is military clothing, sailors, policemen, contact persons and official clothes (prosecutor, etc.) specified in the special regulations. Special clothes for pregnant women, patients, etc. Clothes to wear. Children's clothes are made of colorful cotton fabric, they are decorated with various accessories, embroidery, embroidery, dry method. Clothing should be compact, adapted to the climate and season, gender, age, and most importantly, should be comfortable and fit the person. Cutting and sewing clothes is a great art. First, natural (cotton, wool, jute, silk) or artificial (synthetic) fabrics are selected for sewing clothes. Tailors sew clothes at home, in workshops and factories. For this, you need to cut the fabric first. This work is done by a barber. A fashion designer draws a picture (model) of clothes for him. So, several people work until the clothes are finished and go to the store.

Rapid development of light industry, especially textile industry, constant growth of people's taste, strengthening of relations between peoples lead to frequent changes of clothing fashion; life demands it. Especially women's clothing fashions change frequently. Nowadays, clothes are becoming a tool that protects the human body from external influences, as well as a work of art that gives aesthetic pleasure to oneself and others. Various decorative materials and embroideries are used in sewing clothes.

Clothing is as tall as a human-made dwelling. from inventions; Clothing, which existed in the last Paleolithic period, developed depending on the geographical environment, form of economy, social relations, culture, ethnic groups, etc. Among the monuments of the Paleolithic era, stone for working leather and bone needles for sewing were found. In addition to fabric, leaves, grasses, tree barks also served as raw materials for clothing. Primitive people simply "stuck" animal skins, tree barks and leaves on their bodies with "needles" made of bone and animal horn. In the Neolithic period, people who mastered the art of spinning and weaving cloth used wild plant fibers for clothing, and the development of animal husbandry and agriculture made it possible to use the wool of domestic animals and the fibers of cultivated plants to make cloth. All types of clothing have developed from 2 initial forms - a cover woven from leather, grass, leaves and feathers and a belt (belt).

The previous clothing with aesthetic management is Ancient Egyptian Clothing. In ancient Egypt, folds (draping) were used on men's (cloth or leather tied around the waist) and women's (straight dress with laces); later, when fine fabric is achieved i.ch., pleating is common. Made of fine cloth of various colors with embroidery, K. was worn by the ruling class, while slaves bought clothes made of coarse cloth or leather. Qad. the Assyrians had a long dress and a veil with border decoration. The Greeks wore a chiton (a sleeveless shirt), a tunica (a short-sleeved shirt), a himati (cloak), these clothes gave the human form a majestic simplicity, showed the flexibility of the human body (they were mainly made of white wool and hemp), a tunic, a belt and . b. enriched with Feet The outfit was completed by strappy slippers that wrapped around the ankle. Qad. Roman clothing was pleated like the Greeks. The general upper garment of men was a toga (a semicircular or oval piece of cloth). Men's and women's inner clothing was a tunic, and women wore a stola (a wide garment in the form of a chiton) and a palla (similar to a himati) over it.

In the 20th century, the development of technology and lifestyles that changed depending on the decade, the growth of the sewing industry opened a new era in the history of clothing, due to the widespread use of cars and motorcycles, changes took place in men's clothing: shorts, jackets, colored shirts, hats appeared. From the 20s, men began to wear uniforms. From the 1950s, clothes that were convenient for free movement appeared, very light and elegant clothes were created. 10s of the 20th century In women's clothing, the irregularity of clothing, asymmetry in lines and decorations disappeared, the fluidity of lines formed by free folds of elastic fabrics appeared in dresses.

In the 1960s, a change took place in footwear: sport-style wide and moderately high-heeled shoes appeared. From winter shoes, boots became widespread. From the 1960s, men's and women's clothing is distinguished by youth clothing: teenage boys and girls. From the 70s, the type of clothing and its forms are very diverse. Fashion designers see in this variety the originality of harmonizing some parts.

France, where the modern Clothing Design Center was formed, takes a leading place in the creation of clothing models (G. Chanel, K. Dior, P. Cardin, etc.). From the second half of the 20th century, England (M. Quant), Italy (the Fontana sisters, Valentino), as well as the USA, Japan, etc. firms compete freely with them. Clothes made of fabric in the CIS are known from the Neolithic period. Mil. Av. In the 1st millennium, the men of the Scythian-Sarmatian tribes wore shirts and caftans, pointed caps, boots, and women wore wide shirts, upper (covering) clothes. Russians, Ukrainians, and Belarusians wore straight-cut long shirts, waistcoats, coats, fur hats, boots, pyjamas, hats, lapta (ticket kavush). Caucasians (Armenians, Georgians, Azerbaijanis) wore long shirts, cherkaskas (vests), burkas, papakhas, women wore narrow, wide-skirted dresses to the waist, compact caps and thin scarves. The peoples of Central Asia wear long dresses, jackets,

coats, caps, turbans, scarves, fur caps, mahsi, kavush, boots, etc. They wore clothes. Uzbek national costume. Local clothing in the territory of Uzbekistan has been formed since ancient times on the basis of climate, living conditions and clan traditions. The rich history of Uzbek national clothing is shown in the archaeological monuments, wall paintings, written sources, manuscript books found in the territory of the republic.

During the Eastern Renaissance, as in all areas, the coloring of clothes was also very advanced. Waist-sleeve dresses that clearly show the beauty of a person's figure are common. However, the method of cutting clothes according to a person's figure is not very developed here. The form of clothing is closely related to the aesthetic ideal, socio-economic life, in particular, religion and morality.

Men wear straight shirts, jackets, tunics, and turbans. The tunics were lined or made of cotton, open in the front, and long. Lined tunics are also made with short and wide sleeves in some cases. Colors include bekasam, kimkhob, velvet, silk, black satin, chit, etc. made of fabrics, lined with chit or satin. Different regions wear different tunics. Bukhara, Samarkand, Shahrisabz, etc. in some places, tunics are made of precious fabrics, the collar, hem, and ends of the sleeves are embroidered with gold threads of different colors, and they are decorated with stones. Khans and emirs gave such robes to rich people and officials as a reward for their good services. The custom of dressing respectable people - teachers, godfathers, grooms, etc. - has been preserved to this day. The most common light headwear among the Uzbek people is a cap. Basically, fabrics such as velvet, silk, and satin are made by embroidering with thread, silk, and dice. Among the footwear, it was customary to wear a mahsi with a long leg, without a heel, and a kavush with a soft leather sole.

Women's clothes, shirts, dresses, vests, pants, etc. k. has the correct format. Women's skirts are wide, long, tapering towards the bottom (pocha) and made of light colored fabrics. The pocha of the lozim is decorated with stripes. The brides wore a special jiyak. Headwear is mainly a headscarf. Different types of headscarves depending on age and position, marital status - gauze headscarf, paralyzed headscarf, wrinkled headscarf, etc. different shawls were wrapped, the method of wrapping was also different. Comfortable headwear for girls. Among the hats, the most popular are chorgul, yormadoz, beaded, zardozi, and iraq hats. Headwear decorated with beautiful patterns, matching necklaces, necklaces, bracelets, rings, etc. jewelry is worn. Women also wore an avra-lined cotton cloak, which was made of cloth and fitted to the woman's figure, slightly above the hem of the dress. The collar of the coat was deeper, the bodice was buttonless. According to Sharia, women hid their faces from strangers. Therefore, they covered themselves with a veil, and later with a veil. Children's clothing basically repeats the shape of adult clothing. The baby's first outfit was a "chilla shirt". From the age of 2-3, he wore a shirt, trousers, and a coat. After the child reaches 6-7 years old, his clothes are made in the style of adult clothes.

In the 20s and 30s of the 20th century, the style of clothing changed in two directions that were close to each other. In the cities and villages of Uzbekistan, headwear made in the European style began to appear. The introduction of European clothing features into the national costume led to the national dress being worn with trousers, and women's dresses with a skirt. The previous harmony in clothing is gone. Historically, this has come about due to changes in living conditions and the dominance of mass industry over handicrafts. At the same time, the national clothing forms, determined by the climate and social life conditions, also grew from time immemorial. National style clothes became closer to the proportions of the figure, women's dresses became narrower and shorter, previously appeared breast pleats (coquettish) and turn-down collars came to life, and the sleeves became shorter. Along with the headscarf, beautiful hats became

widespread as headwear. There have also been changes in men's work clothes. In general, the composition of mass national clothing became simpler and more beautiful.

At the beginning of the 40s and 50s, 2 directions are observed in the art of clothing, as before. The general European form of clothing was determined by the strictness of the figure and the generality of the relationship of proportions: men's clothing consisted of a jacket with straight shoulders, wide trousers, women's dress was a bodice with a free cut with straight shoulders, and a skirt widened to the hem. In the mid-1950s, new features emerged in clothing modeling. The dress fitted the figure perfectly, clung to the figure softly, creating a flowing figure line. However, along with the general trend, the national costume has not left the tradition. Its uniqueness was manifested in the shape and color of the national fabric. In this regard, women's wide summer jackets and men's work clothes are noteworthy. Keeping a tan among the elderly has become traditional. With the launch of the House of Models (1949), the art of modeling was born. The general form of clothing, while preserving the nationality, became more widespread year by year.

Uzbek clothing is colorful. In it, you can see the types of national clothes created in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, as well as the latest styles of clothes. From the 60s, the planning of traditions began. In cooperation with artists, the development of the art of clothing modeling and design, sizing is on a new path. The fashion direction is developed based on the best achievements of fashion designers, mainly taking into account a certain season of the year. Great importance is attached to the creation of comfortable working clothes for people of various professions. Uzbek fashion designer artists are searching for expressive clothing forms that correspond to new conditions. Also, work is being done on the form of traditional national clothing, which is well preserved among the people. At the beginning of the 20th century, a new form of women's dress has changed only in some parts. Adaptation to natural climatic conditions in preservation of traditional national clothing, performance method for every woman

In conclusion, it should be said that every item used in our daily life, including clothes, has its own technology of creation. Therefore, it will be useful to know about it.

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