

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

Boymatova Kamola Abdurakhmon qizi

Namangan State Technical University, Department of "Design" Senior Lecturer (PhD)

E-mail: boymatovakamola@gmail.com

Bakhtiyor Khamrakhojayev Yakhyokho'ovich

Senior lecturer, Department of "Design", Namangan State Technical University

xamraxujayevbahtiyor@gmail.com

Sotvoldiyeva Nozima Khaydarjon qizi

Master's student of the Department of "Design" of Namangan State Technical University

E-mail: n28382925@gmail.com

## Abstract

This article studies the forms of modern women's outerwear, the analysis of the fabrics used, the physical, mechanical and operational properties of the materials, and as a result of these analyses, a new range of modern and complex-shaped dresses for women using national patterns was developed.

**Keywords:** Traditional clothing, pattern, grih, geometric, horde, tile.

## Introduction

In our research, we are talking about types of artistic decoration, on the right side of the palace you can see a minaret with a face decorated with a pattern reminiscent of the colors of Fergana silks, covered with ceramics. The construction of the palace, which involved the best masters of the khanate and neighboring estates, was led by the most talented architect of Kokand, Mir Ubaydullo. The best craftsmen of Rishton were engaged in finishing work in the palace, as it is known that Rishton was considered an ancient center of ceramics. Raw and baked bricks, marble, cast ganch parquet, tooth, wood, tin, various precious stones and other materials were used in the construction of the architectural monument. The main style of the palace is one-story, with arcades one gin deep on the walls made of baked bricks and ganch plaster. The hand-made patterns on the main style of the Khudoyorkhan Horde, the roof and flowerbeds were skillfully created from tiles, ceramic tiles, and rivets. The main facades, rooms, tiles, and carved ganchkori patterns of the Horde were decorated with them. The craftsmen who created these with their knowledge and high skills created such immortal works, and they sealed them in stones, and these engraved patterns have not lost their charm in the building even now [1].





Figure 1: The Horde of Kokand Khudoyorkhan.

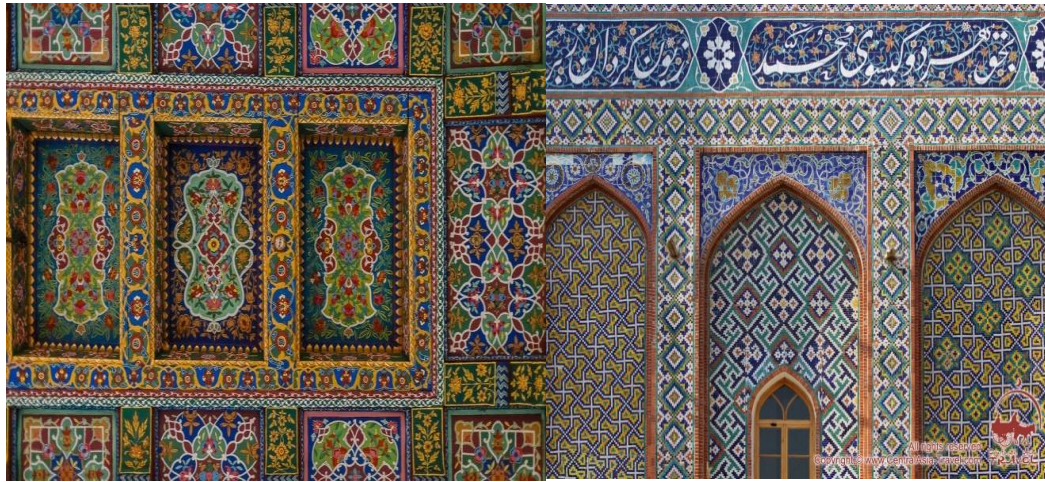


Figure 2. Geometric and Islamic patterns

Islamic pattern is a composition of plant-like symbolic patterns made using flowers, leaves, buds, branches and threads found in nature. Islamic patterns are a symbol of mother nature, the beauty of nature is a land of delight, the wave-like Islamic pattern is a symbol of the unevenness of life, fifteen days of the month are bright and fifteen are dark, these are signs of wisdom. It symbolizes the passage of time, that is, the passage of life. Therefore, it encourages people to take advantage of every moment [2].

Grih (Persian - problem, knot, tangle) - a complex geometric pattern, widely used in architecture and artistic crafts. The basis of the pattern is made up of triangular, rectangular, square, circular and arc shapes. Geometrically analyzing, drawing a grih, creating a new structure requires special training and skill. Grihs were simple at the time of creation, and later improved and became more complex. No matter how complex and embodied a grih is, it also has its advantages. Any grih is divided into certain repeating parts. The more the divisions are repeated, the more beautiful and attractive it becomes. Due to this, a complex grih consisting



of some simple grihs can be divided into several simple and independent grihs, and a third type of grih can be created by combining the second grih with each other. Depending on the shapes, grihs are called differently. Based on the division, there are 5 and 10-pointed stars, and a curve drawn using a 5 and 10-pointed compass. A grih pattern of exactly this shape can be seen in the Khudoyorhon Museum [3].



Figure 3 Grih handasavi pattern






The most important property of outerwear is heat retention. In addition, requirements are placed on fabrics such as shape retention, abrasion resistance, elasticity, resistance to shrinkage and stretching. The group of coat fabrics is large, and this group includes not only thick and heavy fabrics, but also thinner fabrics suitable for summer clothes, knitted fabrics. Coat fabrics are primarily grouped according to the composition of the raw materials. The most common of these fabrics are wool and yarn fabrics. Wool 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, heat retention, and in addition to wool, they also include artificial fibers.

Clothing is in direct contact with the human body, and its quality is taken into account when designing the product, is ensured during production processes, and is manifested during 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.

It is necessary that the fabrics used for winter clothing have high heat retention properties. A research project was set up to produce a complex-shaped women's coat, and coat fabrics offered to buyers in shopping centers of 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



Namuna	Nomi	Yuza zichligi, g/m <sup>2</sup>	Qalinlik, sm	Uzish kuchi		Uzishdagi uzayishi		Ishqalanishga chidamliligi	Havo o' tkazuvchanligi	G'ijimlanuvchanlik, %		Kirishuvchanlik, (%)	
				Tanda	Arqoq	Tanda	Arqoq			Tanda	Arqoq	Tanda	Arqoq
	Drap	359,3	1	220	185	25	30	30,0	35,4	74,3	78,1	2,4	1
	Noto'qima mato	476,5	2,4	427	369	110	133	30,0	87,5	69,3	70,1	2,3	0,9
	Suniy mo'yna	359,9	1,1	499	321	21	36	30,0	9,95	69,3	70,5	2,0	1,8
	Trikotaj	493,6	1,6	707	499	85	200	29,5	32,13	69,3	70,1	3,5	2,5
	Zamsha	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 range 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 penetration and stretching were studied. In my research, I developed a new type of clothing collection, mainly as a result of using our national embroidery in modern women's outerwear.



Figure 4. A women's outerwear design project was developed using the Grih Handasa pattern.

### Conclusion:

The forms of modern women's outerwear, the analysis of the fabrics used, the physical, mechanical and operational properties of the materials were studied, and as a result of these analyses, a new range of modern and complex-shaped dresses for women was developed using the national pattern

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