

CREATING MODERN EVERYDAY SUITS BASED ON THE STUDY OF THE FEATURES NATIONAL FABRIC OF FERGANA VALLEY

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ANNOTATIONS:

The article examines the national costumes of women in the Fergana Valley, analyzes the fabrics used, the physical, mechanical and operational properties of materials, as a result of which a new line of modern women's clothing of complex shape was created.

Keywords: National costumes of the Fergana Valley, heat preservation, strength, elasticity, porosity, softness, gabardine, diagonal.

INTRODUCTION:

The national fabrics of Uzbekistan created by great masters - satin, adras khanatlas - are famous for the beauty of their handicrafts. The tradition of handmade cotton and silk fabrics was an integral part of the national dress and culture of Uzbekistan. Today, silk fabrics "Margilan", "Bibikhanim", "Begoyim", "Namozshomgul", "Guldasta", "Navruz", which are made on the basis of ancient patterns, have a special place in the West and around the world. The inclusion of the technology of production of Uzbek silk


fabrics in the list of intangible cultural heritage of UNESCO in 2017 shows the high value of Uzbek national fabrics in the world. Today, special attention is paid to the preservation of centuries-old national traditions, the renewal of historical national fabrics. From the second half of the 19th century, a complex technique of weaving that could only be done by hand emerged. The threads of the fabric are tied together and dyed in certain colors. The colors of the rainbow were used. And when the fabric is woven, a pattern appears on it. In Uzbekistan, such a technique is called "abrband", which in translation means "connected cloud". There are many legends associated with the emergence of this weaving technique. According to one legend, once upon a time there was an artist sitting by the river. The river reflected the sky and the clouds. The artist focused on the play of colors shining on the surface of the water and how the flow changed the shape of the clouds. He sketched it all out and showed it to the weavers, who tried to reproduce it on the fabric. Later, the word "abr" (translated as "cloud") began to be used to denote the method of dyeing yarns in

traditional fabrics, so fabrics began to be called abra, and weavers to be called abrband. The silk fabric itself was different in quality and composition of the silk. Fabrics made of pure silk are called shoi, satin, king. Fabrics made of cotton and silk are called adras, bekasab, pasma, banora. Abra patterns were distinguished by their diversity. Each silk weaving school was famous for its artistic ornaments. Each pattern is named according to its similar shape. The most common are: tumor (tumor), comb (comb), lesson (sickle), almond (almond), tree (tree), pomegranate (pomegranate), oh (moon), horn (horn), nogora (timpani), chakirim (echo), butterfly (butterfly), snake trail (snake trail), scorpion (scorpion) and others. National costumes are made of national silk fabrics: gown, shirt. The robe in the Fergana Valley is called "munisak", and in Tashkent it is called "mursak", in which black and green colors predominate. Modern ikat designs are often characterized by traditional Uzbek jewelry, such as earrings and triangular pendants. When an Uzbek girl got married, she had to wear the best jewelry that showed the wealth of her family. It is said that if a girl cannot walk under jewelry, she is from a very wealthy family. However, jewelry was very expensive and without them the wedding ceremony was considered a shame, so to solve this problem, people started buying ikat with the image of jewelry.

National costumes of the Fergana Valley






1-Table

	National costume of Andijan region	Classic colors were used from adras. The warp is made of silk thread, the weft is made of thick thread. The clothes are in two parts; From the top - the robe, from the inner - the dress
	National costume of Fergana region	Made of satin with bright colors, two layers.

	National costume of Namangan region	The base made of bekasam is made of natural silk. The weft is made of a thick thread and consists of two layers of which the top is a robe.
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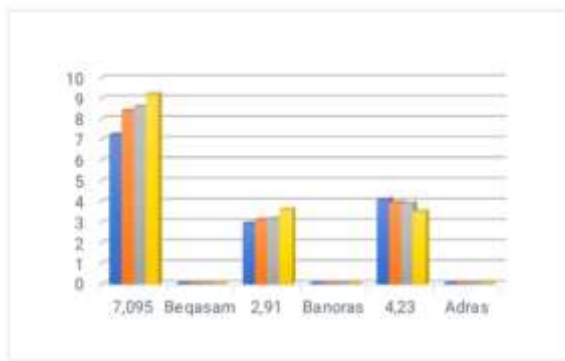
Assortment of national fabrics

Table-2

Fabric name	Fabric appearance	Fabric classification
Atlas		Atlas - silk or semi-silk delicate fabric. Warp to weft ratio 1; 5
Kanaus		Kanaus - or canoviz, is woven of pure silk. Produced by multiple craftsmen, the artist will draw and the weaver will do the rest
Adras		Adras - base made of natural silk, weft - from thick thread
Bekasam		Bekasam - warp from silk thread of weft - from thick thread
Banoras		Banoras - the basis of weft silk - made of thick thread Banoras is distinguished by its pattern.

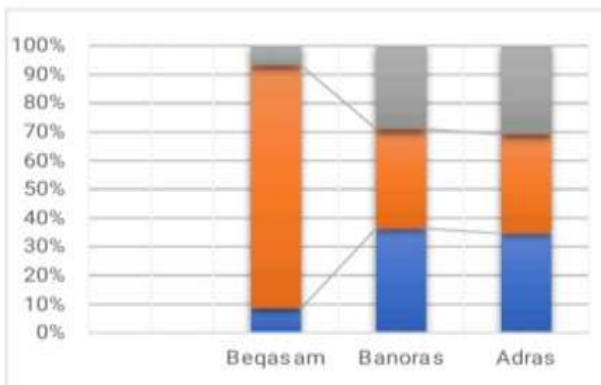
National and modern women's clothing Fabrics made in the Fergana Valley should have high air permeability. A research project for the production of national and modern women's clothing was identified, and the national satin fabrics, bekasam and adras, which will be presented to customers in

shopping centers in Namangan region, were selected as the object. National atlas, adras, bekasam banora, fabrics - air permeability in the study, which is assessed by the coefficient of air permeability. In our study, several types of adras fabric were found to be breathable.



Picture 1. Air permeability of fabrics

A 20x20 tissue sample was taken for determination, the weight of the sample is determined on an electronic balance, and the sample was washed within 15 minutes. After drying, the weight of the sample is measured and a research analysis is performed.



2-picture. Fabric color fastness

Physicomechanical parameters of tissues

Table-3

Name of fabric	Atlas	Adras	Bekasam	Banoras
Air permeability	2,58	3,15	4,2	4,4
Color fastness	2	4,23	7,95	2,91

Results of the research. The physical and mechanical characteristics of the history of the appearance of the atlas, adras, bekasam, banoras were analyzed; the conceptual design of the production was developed. Based on the conclusions obtained, the fabric for women's clothing was selected.

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