

NATIONAL COSTUMES AND THEIR SIGNIFICANCE

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Abstract: National dress is the beauty of every nation. National costumes are one of the factors that express the uniqueness, elegance and attractiveness of each nation. This article talks about the attention paid to the national dress in our country, the history of the origin of the national dress, the uniqueness of the national dress of each nation.

Key words: dress, national, decoration, Uzbek, Greek, Roman, material

Аннотация: Национальная одежда – красота каждой нации. Национальные костюмы являются одним из факторов, выражающих уникальность, элегантность и привлекательность каждого народа. В данной статье рассказывается о внимании, уделяемом национальной одежде в нашей стране, истории происхождения национальной одежды, уникальности национальной одежды каждого народа.

Ключевые слова: платье, национальное, украшение, узбекское, греческое, римское, материал

Clothes are an integral part of human life. However, not everyone has enough information about its types and origin. Therefore, we would like to give brief information about them through this article. 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, first of all, to protect the body from environmental influences: heat and cold, wind, dust, sunlight, rain, etc.

In national clothes, some elements of traditions, social relations, educational, religious and aesthetic forms that go back to the history of a nation are expressed, in which the taste of our people, ideals of beauty, the principles of economic management are expressed. Its specific aspects and some aspects of family life are also clearly visible.[1]

Every nation and people look beautiful and proud of their national costumes. But why are today's designers unable to create national costumes that can meet the demands of young people and combine modernity with nationalism?

It is known that the frequent changes of natural processes on the globe created the need for clothes. Animal skin, tree bark, and plant fibers were used for clothes until the 5th millennium BC. The main purpose of the clothes worn in those times was to protect the body from cold or heat.

Various decorative materials and embroideries are used in sewing clothes. Clothing is one of the oldest inventions of man-made dwellings, which existed in the last Paleolithic period. In addition to fabric, leaves, grasses, and tree barks also served as raw materials for clothing. The first clothing with aesthetic properties was Ancient Egyptian clothing. In ancient Egypt, draperies were used on both men's (cloth or leather tied around the waist) and women's (straight dress with laces); later, when the production of fine cloth was achieved, pleating became common. Clothes made of fine cloth of various colors and decorated with embroidery were usually worn by the ruling class, while slaves wore clothes made of coarse cloth or leather.[2]

Ancient Roman clothing was pleated like that of the Greeks. In the XIV-XVI centuries, the development of the science of drawing in Western Europe ensured the creation of all types of patterns that exist until now, the elegance of fabrics, the arrangement of threads perfected cutting.

The ancient Assyrians had a long dress and a veil with border decoration. The Greeks wore chiton (sleeveless shirt), tunica (short-sleeved shirt), himatia (cloak), these clothes gave the human form a glorious simplicity, showed the flexibility of the human body (they were mainly made of white wool and hemp made of fabrics), enriched with a girdle, a belt, etc. The function of shoes was performed by slippers with a strap around the calf [3].

The proportion of bright colors in women's dresses is in line with the nature of our country, and the freedom of the shape and easy fit are suitable for hot and dry climate conditions, because there is natural ventilation of air in the bottom layer of clothes. At the same time, the part of the Uzbek national dresses that directly touches the body – the lining of the coquette is usually made of thread.

Currently, certain changes are taking place in women's national Uzbek dress. The silhouette, size and length of the shirt body is decreasing. Many factors, including fashion, affect the size and shape of the bodice, collar, and sleeves. The modern Uzbek dress has various decorations, folds, circular folds, pleats, etc. is used

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. The national dress is considered as the beauty of every nation with its uniqueness and attractiveness in any era. Therefore, it is necessary to strengthen and improve

attention to the national dress. After all, this value inherited from our ancestors is in a sense our prestige and pride.

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