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Abstract

INTRODUCTION: This article analyzes the design of women's outerwear using national fabrics. It would not be an exaggeration to say that the significance of designing women's outer garments from national fabrics is linked to several social, cultural, economic, and aesthetic factors. The main objectives of such design include: preserving and promoting national values, harmonizing modern fashion with cultural identity, aligning with the principles of sustainable fashion, serving as a foundation for scientific and design innovations, and acting as a tool of cultural diplomacy. It is crucial to present these garments to society and establish their production on a broader scale.

PURPOSE: The primary goal of designing women's outerwear using national fabrics is to create aesthetically pleasing and functionally perfect garments that meet modern needs while preserving national heritage. This includes producing outerwear made from traditional Uzbek fabrics such as atlas, adras, and shoyi that can compete in global fashion trends.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: Various types of national fabrics and design methodologies were employed in the process of designing women's outerwear. The main national fabrics used in the preparation of such garments include: Adras, Atlas, Shoyi, Bekasam, Khan-Atlas, and combinations with cotton fabrics. The primary methods applied in designing women's outerwear are: design based on ethno-style, modular design, integration with modern tailoring techniques, sewing and decorative technologies, use of 3D design software, and consideration of climate and seasonal conditions. These materials and methods collectively formed the foundation of the project.

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS: The theoretical aspects of designing women's outerwear using national fabrics were analyzed. The study highlighted the critical importance of such designs within Uzbekistan's national fashion and design sector. The results of the research show that designing women's outerwear using national fabrics is of significant value and effectiveness, and concrete measures need to be taken to implement and promote these practices further.

CONCLUSION: Creating modern women's outerwear using traditional Uzbek fabrics such as atlas, adras, and shoyi ensures a harmony between national identity and contemporary style. Utilizing these heritage-rich materials in line with modern trends supports the preservation of cultural values and aims to instill a sense of appreciation for national heritage among the younger generation. This area remains a relevant and important topic for designers, fashion experts, and researchers today.

Keywords: Atlas, adras, shoyi, project, design, values, fabrics, modernity, module, fashion, researchers, outerwear, modern technologies.

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Designing Women's Outerwear Using National Fabrics

Designing Women's Outerwear Using National Fabrics. National fabrics are traditional textile products that embody the historical, cultural, and aesthetic values of the people. In Uzbekistan, fabrics such as adras, atlas, bekasam, and shoyi are considered national fabrics and are widely used in the

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production of various garments. Designing women's outerwear from national fabrics is an expression of unique taste, modern fashion trends, and national identity in harmony. Uzbekistan is one of the countries with ancient traditions of craftsmanship. In the cultural heritage of our people, national fabrics hold an important place. Fabrics like adras, atlas, shoyi, bekasam, qayroqcha, and banoras stand out for their natural properties, ornamentation, and symbolic meanings. These fabrics are widely used in designing women's clothing, especially outerwear. Creating modern clothing using national fabrics began in the early stages (before the 19th century) – with the emergence of traditional garments and folk applied art. In the Soviet period (1920–1990), from the 1920s, although the use of national dress was somewhat restricted under Soviet rule, some tailoring centers operated to preserve folk applied art. The first professional approaches to design started forming in the 1970s in republican tailoring factories and technical schools. During the independence period (after 1991) – under the slogan of returning to national roots, after Uzbekistan gained independence in 1991, national traditions and values began to be restored. The use of national fabrics (atlas, adras) became an important direction in the fashion industry. Between 1995 and 2005, local designers emerged, and modern cuts based on national materials began to be developed. Clothes made from national fabrics started to be widely used for weddings, ceremonial events, and international occasions. Designing women's outerwear using national fabrics in Uzbekistan: traditionally formed up to the 19th century; preserved in a stable style during the Soviet era; experienced a new national renaissance from the 1990s; and since the 2010s has rapidly developed and become an integral part of modern Uzbek fashion. Today, the creation and societal application of outerwear from national fabrics serves as a foundation for developing our own designs that are in harmony with both our national identity and modern trends.

The socio-cultural role of national fabrics in Uzbekistan: National fabrics express the national identity of the people; they play a special role in cultural events, weddings, and celebrations; they serve as regional identifiers (e.g., from Fergana's atlases to Bukhara's embroidery). They can combine aesthetic taste and national identity in women's clothing. Their role in designing women's outerwear is considered very important. Through the use of national fabrics in the design of women's outerwear, the following can be achieved: harmonizing modern and national styles – it would not be an exaggeration to say this is characteristic of current fashion; demand for garments created in the national spirit and the work of local designers is growing – Uzbek fashion is entering the global market. Positive impact on the national economy – it gives a strong impetus to the development of sericulture, textiles, and the sewing industry.

Current trends in Uzbekistan: Outerwear made from national fabrics is being widely showcased at fashion weeks (Uzbekistan Fashion Week, National Dress Festival). Local brands – modern collections are being developed based on national fabrics (Lali's, Bibi Hanum, Moel Bosh, and others). In educational institutions, special courses have been introduced in the field of design focusing on designing based on national materials. Young designers are turning national fabrics into modern models using creative approaches. Designing women's outerwear using national fabrics in Uzbekistan has not only aesthetic, but also cultural, economic, social, and developmental significance. This direction is not only about preserving national values but also about spreading them widely among the modern generation and is one of the key steps in bringing Uzbek design and fashion onto the world stage.

Designing women's outerwear based on national fabrics differs from general fashion design by requiring unique aesthetic, cultural, technological, and functional approaches. These features are

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reflected in the following aspects. Specificity of the fabric and technology of working with it: national fabrics are based on natural and manual labor. Atlas – glossy on both sides, made of silk threads, light and festive; Adras – a cotton and silk blend, slightly denser but breathable; Bekasam – has a tougher structure, suitable for cold season clothing; Shoyi – smooth, delicate, and luxurious fabric. Harmony between national and modern elements in design and style selection: based on national aesthetics, the garments have closed but elegant cuts — a harmony of neatness, modesty, and taste; decorations such as embroidery, white stitching, and printed ornaments are used; traditional forms (such as chopon, jiyaki, jilet) are adapted into modern designs; adaptation to contemporary fashion includes styles such as cardigans, blazers, jackets, and tunics made from atlas or adras fabrics. A harmony of minimalism and national ornament — without excessive decoration, but reflecting national spirit.

Designing women's outerwear using national fabrics has the following specific features: the naturalness of the fabric and the presence of national symbols in the patterns; the harmony of national and modern elements in the design; technological delicacy (cutting, sewing, decorative work); consideration of regional, cultural, religious, and social factors. These features ensure not only the creation of aesthetically valuable garments in Uzbekistan but also the preservation and development of national heritage through fashion. The main purpose of designing women's outerwear using national fabrics is not only to create aesthetically beautiful and functional garments but also to preserve national culture, traditions, and values and adapt them to modern fashion.

Preserving and promoting national values: using national fabrics such as atlas, adras, and shoyi, characteristic of the Uzbek people, in fashion design helps preserve folk applied arts and transmit cultural heritage to the next generation through each garment. Promoting national identity in modern women's fashion: integrating national fabrics into modern styles and designs helps shape modern Uzbek fashion; creating opportunities for women to dress in a national spirit while maintaining a modern appearance.

Developing and economically supporting local products: valuing the labor of local artisans and textile masters; increasing demand for national products in the domestic market and advancing the fashion industry. Meeting aesthetic and practical needs: women's outerwear should not only be beautiful but also comfortable, healthy, and adaptable. By creating climate-appropriate and flexible styles, both everyday and ceremonial clothing needs can be met. Creating a harmony of national and modern elements in the female image: expressing concepts such as beauty, honor, pride through aesthetics in the image of the Uzbek woman; showcasing personal style and national identity through clothing.

The main goal of designing women's outerwear using national fabrics is to preserve cultural heritage and transform it into fashion by creating garments that are modern, aesthetically and functionally perfect, and rich in national identity.

ⁱhttps://scientific-jl.com/ilm/article/download/7880/7602/15207?utm_source=chatgpt.com

ⁱⁱhttps://uz.wikipedia.org/wiki/O%CA%BBzbek_ayollarining_milliy_liboslari?utm_source=chatgpt.com

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ADABIYOTLAR RO'YXATI | СПИСОК ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ | REFERENCES

O'zbekistonning madaniyati, milliy to'qimachilik an'analari, moda sanoatining rivojlanishi va dizayn sohasi bo'yicha umumiy, ishonchli tarixiy va kontekstual bilimlarga asoslangan xulosalardir.

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