

Available online at www.cajad.centralasianstudies.org**CENTRAL ASIAN JOURNAL OF
ARTS AND DESIGN**Journal homepage: <http://cajad.centralasianstudies.org/index.php/CAJAD>**Analysis of New Assortments of Women's Dresses Made of Knitted Fabric****Nizamova Barno Baxtiyorovna**Assistant, Department of Light Industry Technologies and Equipment, Fergana Polytechnic Institute,
Fergana, Uzbekistan**Annotation**

This article discusses the classification and types of women's dresses, a new range of clothes made of knitted fabrics. The types of clothes and the basic requirements for choosing a fabric are described. The structure, methods of preparation and technological features of knitted fabrics are also described.

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Introduction

Classification of an assortment of women's shirts made of knitted fabrics. Quality characteristics, such as the type of fabric used, the conditions of use, and the materials used, are important when grouping garments. Their current modern range is very diverse, complex and includes hundreds of types of clothing, hats and tailor-made items (bedding and towels, sportswear, towels, etc.) that do not belong to the group of clothes [1-3].

The main part

The range of garments is constantly changing. Due to the use of new raw materials, the introduction of technical innovations in the light industry, fashion changes, growing demand and other reasons, up to 60% of clothing models are updated annually, the production of clothing that does not meet consumer demand is stopped and more modern materials are introduced. There are more than 2,000 of them today. Therefore, they cannot be classified by a single sign [4-7]. This is because the classification of garments takes into account their use, type of material, the specifics of the process, the description of the equipment in the garment factory and other characteristics. They are classified according to the following characteristics:

Types of garments are divided into names, styles and complexities. The shape of the dress is classic,

E-mail address: editor@centralasianstudies.org

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sporty style; handling - hard, soft and semi-soft.

The garments are divided into ten groups according to the complexity of the style. The basis for this division is the complexity of the structure of the product and the amount of labour involved in processing it. Classification of the range of knitted goods [8-14]. There is currently no single classification for knitwear. Knitwear is classified according to its use, type of raw material, the structure of weaving, methods of preparation, fabric and decoration of fabrics. Knitwear for use: outerwear, underwear, socks, gloves, scarves and hats. Each group is further subdivided into species. The raw material consists of the same and different yarns, yarns or knitwear made from a mixture of them. According to the structure of the knitted fabric, the items are cross-stitched and knitted [11-16]. Methods of production include knitted or crocheted (regular and semi-regular, cut and assembled). In terms of decoration and fabric processing, the products are raw boiled, bleached, dyed and floral, feathery, suede-like, embossed and specially treated. In addition to the above, knitwear is also divided by style, structure, the ability to combine sleeves and collars, the appearance of the fabric, and features such as flowers.

Assortment of household clothes. Outerwear. This includes coats, suits and suits. Almost all coats have the same structure, differing only in style - silhouette, shape and makeup. Coats are divided into the following characteristics: material (fabric, knitted fabric, fur, leather and fur coats), seasonal (winter, summer), age and gender (men, women and children), types and styles.

The range of coats includes the following items worn over the shoulder: coats, half coats, short jackets, overcoats, leggings, capes, cloaks, cloak-coats and cashmere (sleeveless clothes worn over the shoulders).

Coat - open front, buttoned, long sleeves and collar. Parts of winter coats are made of surface material, lining, heating and shaping lining. Seasonal coats are usually sewn without a heating pad, and some coats are sewn without a mattress. For winter coats are usually more woollen and semi-woollen fabrics - drapes, sukkos, coat fabrics, faux fur and fur semi-finished products (karakul, barra, rabbit, muskrat, raven, fox skins) used. Batting, foam and artificial fur are used as heating materials.

Half-coat - differs from the coat in length (shortness). They have the same range of coats. A short jacket is shorter than a coat and a half coat. One of the most popular types of clothing today is the short jacket with a hood. The upper part is made of various fibrous fabrics, artificial leather and fur, layered, "bologna" type materials.

An overcoat is a type of coat designed for an institution. Their shape, form, material and colour are determined by the relevant institution. A pea jacket is a type of half-coat, an outfit for an institution. Coats, overcoats and overcoats are among the types of coats. They are usually made of waterproof "bologna" or rainproof film. The blankets differ from the cloaks in that they are sleeveless, cut for the hands and have a return cap.

Costumes. These items are everyday, household and ornamental; at the base - on the shoulder, worn at the waist; the material is fabric, non-woven materials, artificial and natural leather; by season - winter, summer and seasonal; by gender and age - men, women, children; types - jackets, skirts, shirts, etc.; style - long-sleeved, sleeveless, body-hugging, etc. The range of suits includes jackets, coats, jackets, blouses, pants, skirts and sundresses (sleeveless clothes), vests, shirts, gowns, etc. Most of them belong to the group of light clothing. A jacket is a long-sleeved, collar-and-pocket suit that is worn over the shoulder and fastened at the front. The design of the jackets is similar to that of seasonal coats. Jackets can be single-breasted or double-breasted, with a sticky or semi-sticky silhouette, with a sewn-on shoulder, cut, bustier, cut at the waist, collars and pockets. The material of the jackets is made of

various fibrous fabrics, artificial and natural leather.

The tunic is a semi-adhesive silhouette-shaped item. It differs from a jacket in that it has a retractable collar type and a single-breasted collar. The structure of the jacket is reminiscent of a jacket. It has long and short sleeves and is sewn with and without lining to keep the shape. The jackets are mostly designed for women and children.

Short jackets are long-sleeved, lined and unlined, slightly shortened jackets. It differs from the jacket in the shape of the skirt, collar and pockets, and is made of different materials. A vest is sleeveless, open-fronted, shortened, worn on the shoulder, with or without a collar, with or without a loop. It is a set of suits for men, women and children.

Pants. Their type includes shorts (shorts), trousers, golf pants, bridges (ethical pants) and they differ in length, width and decoration of the bottom. The cut on the front of men's pants is closed with a "zipper" loop or button. Women's pants are distinguished from men's pants by the decoration of the upper part; closed with a loop and strap on the front or side. Pants are made of various fabrics, knitted fabrics, artificial and natural leather. The underside may or may not be curved. A skirt is an item that covers the lower part of the body. Skirts can be solid or buttoned, looped or unbuttoned, cropped or uncut. Types of skirts also include skirts and pants.

Shirts - they can be cut and unbuttoned at the waist, with or without collars, with sleeves sewn, regular, cut, long, short and sleeveless. Length to the knee, below or above the knee. Dresses are usually sewn without a lining, but in some cases with a lining. They come with a cover or a cut-out pocket. It can be worn daily, at home or on the street, depending on the nature of use. Types of dresses include dress suits and dress shirts. Sundresses are a type of dress with a simplified design without sleeves and a collar. They are worn with blouses and jackets. It is sewn in one piece or cut along the waist. In terms of shape and style, the upper part of the shirt is fibre (above the waist).

Blouses can be cut or solid, with loops on the front and back, sleeves, collar. They will be everyday and decorative. A robe is a house garment that opens at the front and has two side skirts that fit together. Gowns are usually wide and long, with loops or belts. Gowns can be folded and lined with heat. Gowns made of silk lining or lined with a warm inner lining are called pendular. Pellerin is a sleeveless dress of various shapes and lengths (up to the chest line, waist, knee, knee or skirt). The front is usually cut, with or without loops, and has a collar. Pellets serve as accessories for shirts, sundresses, suits and coats. Outerwear is a type of clothing for men and children. They are produced in different structures. The collar of the outerwear can be lined, sewn or removable with a solid lining that can be folded or unfolded. The sleeves can be sewn with a long, short one- or two-cuff button or buttonhole. They are made of fabrics with different raw materials. Suits are a set of clothes consisting of two (jacket and pants), three (jacket, pants and trousers) and more. The items in the costume should match in shape and form the same ensemble. Women's suits can include jackets, belts, blouses, pants and skirts or shirts, sundresses. A men's suit is usually made up of three things (jacket, pants, waistcoat or jumper). Pyjamas are a collection of clothes consisting of a short jacket or blouse and pants. Top knitwear is made from a variety of raw materials. They are gender and age mark (men's, women's and children's knitwear), use (for home, daily, street, sports and leisure), the season of use (summer, winter, seasonal), stickiness (sticky, semi-sticky) standing, straight and free silhouette) and other signs.

The range of outerwear includes jumpers, jackets, sweaters, sports shorts, blouses, shirts, sundresses (skirts), skirts and more. They vary in texture, texture, and texture. Short jackets are long-sleeved, with or without lining, resembling a slightly shortened jacket. It is different from jackets in structure. Jackets can be lined or unlined. The jackets have long and short sleeves, open front, buttoned and

buttonless. The vest is a sleeveless, collarless or collarless item worn over the open shoulder to the front end. They are often included in the costume or used independently. A jumper is a knitted item that is not cut to the front end or not cut at all, buttoned or buttonless. Sweater-fast, lightweight and collared item.

Retus (long and sticky that women should wear) are knitted items consisting of a looped or cut-out inner part (knit and crotch). Sports knitwear consists of pants and a short jacket, sometimes replaced by a short jacket, sweater, sweater or jacket. Children's sports suits are released in several rounds. Underwear and corsets. The main part of underwear is made of knitwear. Fabrics and nonwovens are used to make only some types of underwear (nightgowns and pyjamas, shorts, belts and foils).

Underwear. Knitted underwear is superior to fabric in terms of hygienic performance, usability and high economy. Knitted underwear is elastic, soft, well-stretched, flat and well-compressed. Due to its unique properties, the fabric creates favourable conditions for the functioning of the organism (air and vapour permeability). Various yarns and threads are used in the production of underwear: natural or mixed fibre yarns, complex and modified chemical yarns and their mixtures.

Men's underwear includes shirts, pyjamas, shorts and trousers. Underwear is made of fabric, with open and closed collars, one or two buttons or no buttons. Outerwear comes in a variety of styles (long and short sleeves, short sleeves, without pants). The front can be cut to any length and closed with buttons or loops. Collars are also sewn in different styles (twisted, vertical, shaped, solid cut). Pyjamas are a collection of short sleeping jackets and trousers made of cotton and yarn. Shorts are used as underwear and sportswear to be worn on the body. They are made of bleached, dyed or floral grey and satin. T-shirts are available in two types: front-facing or non-front-facing. They are short and long-sleeved and are sewn from fabrics made of different raw materials (cotton, wool yarn, artificial silk, synthetic yarn and yarn) in different textures (glad, rubber, interiok, fillet, etc.).

Women's underwear includes dresses, underwear (combinations), pants, shorts, skirts and bathing suits. They are divided into day and night dresses. They come in three types: semi-adhesive silhouette extended or straight; extended from high to low, right. Underwear is relatively long and has a variety of makeup. They are available in the following types: shortened and widened at the waist or straight (women's and children's underwear); waist extended from top to bottom (women's and children's jackets); waist straight (kids jacket only).

It can be large sleeves or with or without straps. Underwear is made of various knitted fabrics and fabrics. Underwear skirts are made in different styles, from knitted and crocheted fabrics made of artificial silk. Bathing suits come in a variety of styles, finishes, and colours, sometimes with belts, knitwear, and fabrics. They consist of shorts and a bra (women's bra). Pants are produced in three rounds; in the form of long, short and trousers. Children's underwear is also produced in the same range as adults. There are special requirements for underwear for kindergarten children. In particular, they must be highly hygienic, hygroscopic (air and vapour permeable), heat storage, resistant to repeated washing and ironing, durable in colour, light, comfortable to wear and soft.

The range of products in this group includes blouses, baby diapers, baby clothes, shorts, fibre or shoulder and chest items, envelopes, overalls, leggings, headsets and pinettes. Women's underwear, which is worn directly on the body and designed to hold the body. These include bras, belts, gratings, belts and more. The range of belts is divided into the following characteristics: material (fabric, nonwovens, knitwear and various fabrics), structure and degree of elasticity (inelastic, elastic, composite), types, shape, size and use (daily) and decorative). These items must meet the requirements of fashion, adhere to the body, mark (mark) certain parts of it, be easy to use and be hygienic.

Conclusion

In short, when choosing a fabric for women's clothing and necklaces made of different fabrics, we must use it based on its characteristics. National costumes are formed taking into account climatic conditions, traditions and other factors. The shape of the clothes is based on what purpose they are for. The artistic decoration of such clothes reflects the peculiarities of the nation.

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