

TYPES AND THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS OF SUIT DESIGN

Teacher of Karshi state university: M.Y.Suvonovasuvonova8100@gmail.com

ANNOTATION: Suit is closely related to human life and is an integral part of the living environment, expressing the changing lifestyle. When creating a modern suit, it is important to consider its main function. It determines the constructive solution, fabric and shape of the suit. When creating a suit, its shape is also characterized by the width of the shoulders and height, as well as the width of the model's hem. The main functions of a suit include protective, utilitarian, and symbolic functions, since a suit is a special type of communication, that is, it emphasizes to those around it a person's knowledge, for example, its social status, attitude to politics, aesthetic taste, religious affiliation, culture, etc.

KEY WORDS: Suit, clothing, methods, models, clothing aesthetics, models, body, sketch, design, theoretical foundations, requirements, fabrics, fabrics, shape, production, measurement and calculation.

The history of suit, the history of design, is inextricably linked to the history of humanity. Human, wherever he/she is, has paid attention to the appearance of his/her objects, and this is the basis for the emergence of design. According to the current understanding, there must be special conditions, requirements, and guidelines for the formation of a design. When creating a modern suit, it is important to consider its main function. It determines the constructive solution, fabric and shape of the suit. This approach to designing a product is called a "functional step", when the benefit to the consumer is considered, not the product. From this point of view, it is necessary to design not a stylish dress, but a good mood, beauty.

Design is a way to restore the cultural balance lost in modern industrial production. That's why they began to look for beauty in functionally based objects. The development of design during the Soviet era was difficult, as the industry was just getting back on its feet after the devastation. After World War II, in 1962, a decision was made to introduce design into industry. That's why we were lagging behind Western countries.

After gaining independence, relations with foreign countries intensified. As imported products competed with local products, attention was paid primarily to the design of products. Gradually, attention has been paid to the design of all products in our country. A designers' association was established and this association was incorporated into the international designers' association. The "Symbol of Asia" fashion designers' association was established in our republic under the leadership of Kh.Kh. Komilova. This organization led Uzbek fashion designers and, based on national traditions, presented "Uzbek fashion" to the world. Since 2005, the "Style Uz" and "Sweet children" fashion festivals have been held annually in Tashkent as part of "Art Week". Based on the traditions of national suits, a demonstration of modern and national suits from national (khan-atlas, adras, silk, beqasam) and modern fabrics will be presented.

Suit (Italian: *sostume* – custom, tradition) is a specific system of elements that are united by a single idea and purpose, expressing social, national, regional, gender, age and specialization. Suit is closely related to everyday traditions, expresses the customs of a particular region, a specific historical period, the social status of a people or ethnic group, the image of a particular

person, and their uniqueness. The main functions of a suit include protective, utilitarian, and symbolic functions, as the suit is a special type of communication. The following theoretical foundations of the suit include: gives information about age, but the suit can show or hide age; indicates marital status; determines a person's belonging to a certain caste, social class, or group, reveals or conceals social status; reveals a person's expertise; It shows the climate of the region and the lifestyle and national traditions of the people living there; it shows the person's affiliation to a particular religion, etc.

In the industrial sector, design emerged as a special creative activity in the 19th and 20th centuries. Design, which emerged as a result of mass production and the Industrial Revolution, eliminated the contradiction between beauty and utility, and blurred the boundary between art and technology. Design is a project activity, associated with a new type of culture. In this type of culture, scientific-technical and social cultures were combined in a unique way, design became a distinctive feature of modern thinking, took into account a new place of man in the world, connected him with the external environment. So, design is a marketing and communication tool between the consumer and the manufacturer.

There are five main perspectives on design:

- 1) Design is the legitimate result of the functionality and rational design of an object;
- 2) Design is a science;
- 3) Design is an art form. People imagine a design product as an artistic work;
- 4) design - a field to be harmonized. It is used to adapt the properties of industrial products to have a positive aesthetic effect on humans;
- 5) design – a specific aspect of the quality of an industrially produced product.

A suit designer primarily expresses their ideas on models, and their creative concepts at a fashion show. The work of designers reflects the overall development of the project culture. The object of suit design is a utilitarian item that performs several functions in addition to its practical and aesthetic purpose. The designer creates the world of objects without describing it. The project culture's aspiration to the future, its dynamism, its goal of creating a new image of the world, determines the main task of design. Therefore, suit design should take into account people's demands and changing lifestyles, and design new functions for clothing, rather than just adorning traditional forms.

The list of used literature:

1. Pulatova S.U. "Basics of garment construction". T., 2001.
2. Pulatova S.U. "Designing a women's lightweight jacket". T.,2001
3. Abdullayeva Q.M. Basics of sewing design and modeling. T.2008.
4. G.K.Khasanboyeva, O.I. Krimova, "Clothing pattern making and construction preparation". Tashkent, "Oqituvchi", 1990
5. Komilova Kh.Kh.,Hasanboyeva H.K. Sewing design., Tashkent. "Moliya" - 2003.