

DRAWING OF DETAILS OF DRESS AND DECORATIVE DECORATION OF MODELS

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Abstract

This article provides extensive information about drawing details of the dress and decorative decoration of models. At the same time, important ideas about the importance of decorative decoration of clothes were noted.

Keywords: dress, decoration, fabric, leather, image, texture, silhouette, wardrobe, vitochka, layma.

Introduction

Of interest to us when starting to draw, it is necessary to choose products of a clear silhouette form with filler and detail. It is necessary to start with the image of a light dress or a reclining silhouette, since the plasticity of the figure is most clearly expressed in the shirt. Then it is possible to draw the products of the correct and trapetic shape. The drawing sequence is simple, that is, the first stage - the composition of the image on a sheet of paper. They start by drawing individual details on one paper – collars, pockets, part of the product with a belt, cuffs on the sleeve, etc., or draw collars of different shapes on one paper, pockets on another, etc. After the image is composed, the proportions of the individual parts are established and proceed to drawing details. Depending on the texture of the dressing, its size is highlighted by strokes and spots.

The picture is completed by summarizing the form and highlighting the character of individual details. For example, collars of various shapes, cuffed sleeves, pockets, etc., geometric spatial shapes, layers, bends, etc., are illustrated using the knowledge gained in the process of describing, marked with thin lines, and then with a stroke the shape of the layers is indicated, the edge of the collar, the thickness of the double-folded gauze, etc. Things that we wear at a certain time and that are

combined with some common feature for all, such as a new trend in fashion, form the concept of a "wardrobe".

On the basis of the assortment of light industry products are subdivided into coat, suit, shirt group and underwear.

Coats, semi-impalto, suits on outerwear; cloaks, combinations, jackets, light suits, ensembles with bruises – to the costume group; dresses, gowns, dresses made of light fabrics – suits, blouses, skirts, sundresses – light shirts; Includes underwear, bed dresses, combinations, jackets, pajama suits, etc.

Depending on the fashion, these large groups are filled with fresh produce from the classic assortment.

According to the function, clothing are divided into domestic, sports, industrial and uniform clothing. This division is not the last. For example, household clothes are divided into home clothes, casual wear, leisure wear, festivities, national clothes.

Loungewear – intended for sleeping, morning and evening toilet, homework, home recreation. Such clothing should be comfortable, does not press movements, is pleasant to the eye and is comfortable to the eye, helping to get help on it, etc.

Loungewear is made of light yarn-dressing, staple, silk, semi-woolen fabrics. Such fabrics form soft layers, give the impression of "lightness". For home wear, non-open floral prints are used – fine peas, curbs, cage, etc. Casual wear - intended for work, usually functionally comfortable, characterized by modest decorations, eye-catching details, will not distract from work. The colors of everyday clothes are usually calm – gray, achromatic or tinted to any color. This garment should be classic or sportswear, in style it must blend in with the surrounding working environment.

Outwear – for theater, concert, New Year's Party, graduation party, etc., is made of dressings with different accents, which are possible contrasts in colors, dressings, drawings and decorations.

For the exit outfit, they usually make the sharpest models from the proposed assortment with this direction of fashion.

Clothes for rest match the place and time of rest. Clothes for summer and winter holidays differ, above all, from each other in assortment.

Household clothing also includes national clothing. Each nation has its own assortment of everyday, out-of-the-box, and ceremonial attire, and it serves as a

source of inspiration for the artist-modeler, from which she explores the decorative decorations of form, color, pattern to create new forms of modern costume.

Sportswear – suitable for every sport – suit for classes in aerobics, skiing, speed skating, volleyball, gymnastics. It should be comfortable, beautiful, lightweight, resistant to wind, precipitation and so on. Fabrics for clothing, such as wool, elastic fabrics with absorption, layered fabrics, color contrasting open.

Industrial clothing – associated with a variety of professions. Artists take into account all the characteristics of the profession when creating them and apply them to create models suitable for the profession. There are special outfits for assemblers, astronauts, divers, etc.

Uniform – corresponds to the external and internal organization of a person and is used in the army, navy, aviation, police, various agencies.

Costume by style can be classical, romantic, sporty – business and so on, according to the characteristics of young gender – women's, men's and children's clothing.

The main horizontal stripes on which the costume shape is formed are the shoulders, chest, waist, chest, chest, skirt lines. These lines are straight, therefore, thanks to them, the costume is characterized by a sense of calmness, immobility (static). With the help of horizontal parts, we can give stability to the figure and shorten its appearance. Vertical lines enhance the dynamic resolution of the model, thereby lengthening the figure (vertical lines in a certain rhythm can shorten the figure, and horizontal lines can lengthen it).

Diagonal stripes increase movement in the suit, expanding the form at places of divergence and narrowing at points of convergence.

When determining the composition of the suit, using the lines of the desired direction, it is possible to distinguish any of them.

The main decorative and constructive lines of the silhouette "maker" include vitochka, velvet, small paneling, paneling, folding, finishing trim.

Coils – such strips with the help of which different volumes are formed on the body. In the area of the chest, waist, and chest, there are twists on the sleeves.

To form a loop in the chest area, the over-the-chest curls can be passed in a circle – to the middle of the front, to the middle of the front to the waistline, to the collar. Folds in the waist and chest can be shifted, helping to form wrinkles where necessary. In women's suit, tapeworms play an important role in the creation of one or another reclining form.

Rectals, rectum stripes form the basic, lumbar and other forms of the suit like coils. They can be called both constructive and decorative (decorative) role. Legs can be distinguished by maidens, jigs, ribbons, etc.

Small sheets are sewn vertically or horizontally 2-4 mm in dressing, play a constructive (practical) role, replace the tapes in the formation of the costume and create an interesting rhythm.

Layoffs – which can be different – are used to create a rhythmically interesting shape of bulky, small, chest, skirts, sleeves, collars, and pockets.

Beams perform various functions - constructive and decorative, helping to create volumes of different sizes, diversifying the form.

In conclusion, it can be said that the use of the above information about the methods and means of artistic decorative decoration of costumes in the classes will lead to the effective formation of students' knowledge and qualifications on the topic

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