

DECORATION AS THE MAIN COMPONENT OF THE DRESS

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Abstract: In the work the analysis of the history of the appearance of dressing on clothes is made. The transformation of functional household clothes into an artistically executed suit is discussed. The possibilities of using various finishing materials are considered as well as the role of manual work in the work of modern designers.

Keywords: clothing finishing, fashion, high-quality clothes, inspiration, shine.

УКРАШЕНИЕ КАК ОСНОВНОЙ ЭЛЕМЕНТ ОДЕЖДЫ

Аннотация: В работе проведен анализ истории возникновения декорирования в одежде. Обсуждается превращение функциональной бытовой одежды в художественно выполненный костюм. Рассмотрены возможности использования различных отделочных материалов наряду с ролью ручной работы в творчестве современных дизайнеров.

Ключевые слова: отделка одежды, мода, высококачественная одежда, вдохновение, блеск.

The word "dress" in ancient times had a very different meaning than it has now. The dress was called any clothes. It could be a caftan, pants, sundress and a coat. The history of the dress originates in Ancient Greece. Then dresses which were worn by both men and women, were made from a rectangular piece of cloth, and fastened on the shoulders with a beautiful buckle. [1]

In the Middle Ages every person was estimated by his dress. His financial condition, the degree of his "freedom", his social status, family status and many other things were evaluated.

Until the 14th century form and style of the dress remained virtually unchanged. The most common style was a tunic, which was worn by both women and men. By the mid-15th century the silhouette of women's dress formed a high waistline, a deep acute-angled cut in the neckline, which visually did the female figure look more slim and slender, wide collar, long slim sleeves and asymmetrically draped skirt, flared towards the bottom and turning back in a long train. In the 16th

century, the main changes in the women's dress occurred under the influence of Spanish styles, which abolished the silhouette, making the dress more stringent, and changed its functional orientation. The dress turned into a background for the jewels that adorned his mistress. [2]

With the ability to handle different materials, and then with the discovery of gold begins a new stage in the history of jewelry. Primitive jewelry made of stones was replaced by jewelry made of precious metals and gold. The popularity of gold was in its beauty, ease of processing and longevity. In combination with gold had been used many precious stones which were opened in that time. So, back in the 18th century, a certain Georg Strass came up with a lead crystal that looked amazingly like precious stones. And centuries later a bright and shiny rhinestone bears his name. Although, according to another version the word is derived from the name of the hoaxer George Strass. His experiments with glass were considered a crime, as well as later attempts to create an analogue to jewelry. Only Daniel Swarovski managed to invent such a technique of cutting, which brought him fame and glory for many decades. Today Swarovski is an established brand that produces not only fashionable and stylish accessories, but also jewelry.

At the beginning of the 17th century, a large number of artisans-embroiderers settled in the city of Luneville, where there was one of the residences of the Dukes of Lorraine. They used the name of this city as the name of their embroidery. Basically in works the tambour seam (a seam in the form of a chain) was used, and in Luneville of that time it was embroidered only by a needle. Thanks to the Ducal court, Luneville embroidery is gradually gaining universal recognition. [3]

In 1865, Louis ferry-Bonnes had the idea to add the embroidery beads and bugle beads. And the Luneville technique of embroidery stood out and performed mainly on thin with special Luneville crochet using beads, sequins, metallic thread.

To this day, this technique is widely used in the manufacture of dresses collections of designers, as well as wedding and evening dresses.

In the utilitarian sense decorative elements in clothing are not mandatory as, for example, constructive. They do not make the costume more comfortable to use, but at the same time give it artistic value. For the thousand years development of suit mankind has invented countless methods of decoration. You can decorate clothes in different ways: rhinestones decoration; different types of embroidery-threads, sequins, beads; the use of colors on the fabric (drawing); appliqué. [4]

You can combine several methods of decoration and use them to create something beautiful and unique.

With all the technical diversity of these techniques of decoration, the purpose of their application is one — to turn a rough homespun cloth into an art product, to convey to the viewer a certain semantic aesthetic information.

However, it cannot be argued that the decoration of clothing is always advisable and can be successfully applied equally in each suit. Unsuccessfully used decoration is able not only to improve the appearance of the product, but make it absurd and of no artistic value.

The extent to which the decor will decorate modern clothes depends largely on the taste and professional training of the designer, on his understanding of the purpose and figurativeness of the product designed by him, on the knowledge of the specifics of the approach to the artistic design of various types of clothing. Decor in a suit is an art system, a set of decorating its elements that do not have practical significance. In the modern world, thanks to the various ways of decorating clothes, there is a wonderful opportunity to create an original thing that will exist in a single copy. Garment decoration is the decorating, giving personality, charm and originality.

There are no clothes without fasteners, as well as any decor or jewelry. In a word, all this is called sewing accessories, and only it makes our clothes finished. This accessory and many others deserve to be in the center of attention of all fashion houses, and every glittering from the stage fashion shows and the release of a new collection of designers prove it!

Fashion is constantly "spinning" in a circle since the traditions of Victorian fashion. Today back in fashion dresses, sewn and finished by hand, it is much more difficult than the in-house production, and therefore should be valued to a greater extent. It seems as long as there is a market requiring high quality, handcrafted clothing, in the fashion world there will always be a place for the art of a good finish.

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