

METHODS OF USING BATIK IN THE PRODUCTION OF WOMEN'S SHIRTS USING LOCAL RAW MATERIALS

Ozoda Shermatova Abdusattor qizi

Namangan Institute of Engineering and Technology Student

shermatovaozodaxon625@gmail.com, +998930530312

Rizametova Manzura Abdullajanovna

Namangan Institute of Engineering and Technology is a Senior Lecturer

textilewoman@gmail.com, +998993020075

АНТАЦИЯ

В данной статье освещены такие вопросы, как способы росписи по натуральной шелковой ткани национальными узорами методом батика, продолжение вечных традиций в национальных костюмах с использованием национальных орнаментов.

ABSTRACT

This article highlights such issues as methods of painting on natural silk fabric with national patterns using the batik method, the continuation of eternal traditions in national costumes using national ornaments.

Keywords: batik, silk, cotton, color, wax, pattern, ornament, anbatic, art, texture.

INTRODUCTION

Batik art is very ancient. The earliest references to the use of textile dyes can be found in Chinese texts dating back to 2500 BC. BC. The invention of silk also belongs to the Chinese (although it is thought that it may have been produced in India in the 1st millennium BC). However, it is well known that batik was used in China during the Sui Dynasty (710-794). In any case, history strongly links this art with China, as it spread from there to the whole world - along with silk. Fine, light matter was then valued in gold and exported from China to Japan, Central Asia, and from there to the Middle East and India. That is why this trade route is called the Great Silk Road.

Nevertheless, Southeast Asia is home to batik. Batik came to us from Indonesia ("anbatic" - drawing, writing). In the production of batik, in addition to dyes, special compositions - stocks were used, which allow to preserve the color of this or that fabric during subsequent dyeing. Hand-knitted cotton fabrics served as the basis for dyeing. The fabric is moistened, bleached, boiled to give uniformity and desired density. After that, the painting process begins: applying hot wax, painting, drying. These movements are repeated as many times as there are different colors in the created drawing.

The recipe for making the paints, as well as the painting patterns, belongs to each family and is carefully protected. Plots for painting were used very differently: from abstract sketches to the most intricate ornaments.

In India, this method of dyeing fabric is called 'bandhana' and 'lacheria'. The Chinese gave the world silk and a way to dye it as a result. Latze (wax patterns) are very similar to batik. A silk

pattern was applied with melted wax, after which the fabric was dyed. When the wax was removed, the patches of unpainted fabric remained in place. In Japan, where batik came from India or China, it was called "rokati". Such fabrics were used to make kimonos.

In the early 17th century, thanks to enterprising Dutchmen, batik came to Europe, where Europeans modernized the art and turned it into a semi-industrial method of dyeing fabrics. In the mid-19th century, dyeing fabrics using the batik technique was replaced by English chints heels, and batik became a staple of artisans.

But in the early 20th century, batik returned to fashion in Europe, England, and America. This was due to the enthusiasm of a small number of artists who became interested in batik and traveled to distant lands and learned unique batik techniques from Indian and Indonesian masters. Thus, by the middle of the last century, batik technique had a large army of its fans and followers all over the world. Batik painting is becoming not only fashionable but also prestigious. At the same time, the technique is almost unchanged, but transferred to other countries and cultures, the batik is mostly utilitarian in nature.

Batik technique.

Cold batik. Cold batik technology has emerged recently - with the development of chemical knowledge. This happened in the early 20th century. A distinctive feature of the house is the extra composition - it does not require heating. This makes cold batik very comfortable for a wide range of artists and amateurs.

With this method of dyeing cold batik fabrics, all shapes of the pattern are, as a rule, based on having a closed contour contour (reserve composition) that gives the pattern its unique character.

After the contour is drawn, the drawing is allowed to dry. It is not recommended to leave the induced pattern on the fabric without dyeing for more than 24 hours, as in this case the reserve composition will give halo due to the released oil and will not approach the contour direction when the dye is poured.

Cold batik is characterized by three techniques: classic, multi-layered, open graphic. Thus, the classic batik is created by the method of assembling spare lines that limit closed planes. The result is a stained glass-like drawing painted in one layer

Multilayer batik is also designed according to the stained glass principle. However, multiple color tones are applied on top of each other.

Open graphics. Signed without the use of closed planes. In this technique, the excess lines are broken. This allows you to add the color of one plane to the color of another

Free drawing. Free drawing techniques are probably the fastest way to create an interesting painting. Free painting differs from classic hot and cold batik in that it is more like painting than batik. Create a composition on the lined fabric like on paper. Thanks to the primer, the paints become less dull and retain their impact shape. Free painting with paints added to them with salt water can be combined with a simple painting with cold batik.

Free painting also includes three techniques: watercolor, stencil, free drawing graphics. Watercolor technique - the fabric is dyed "raw" by drying in certain places and applying the effect of alcohol. Stencil technique. The drawing is created using stencils and special boxes for spraying paint. Free graphics. It was created using salt technology and targeted with backup

Hot batik. Hot batik is the oldest type of painting on fabric. This is called the hot method because the preservative used in dyeing is applied to the fabric only when it is hot. Paraffin, wax, stearin or a mixture thereof are used as a backup. It is applied to the fabric with a brush or a special copper ruler.

The following basic working methods are distinguished in hot batik:

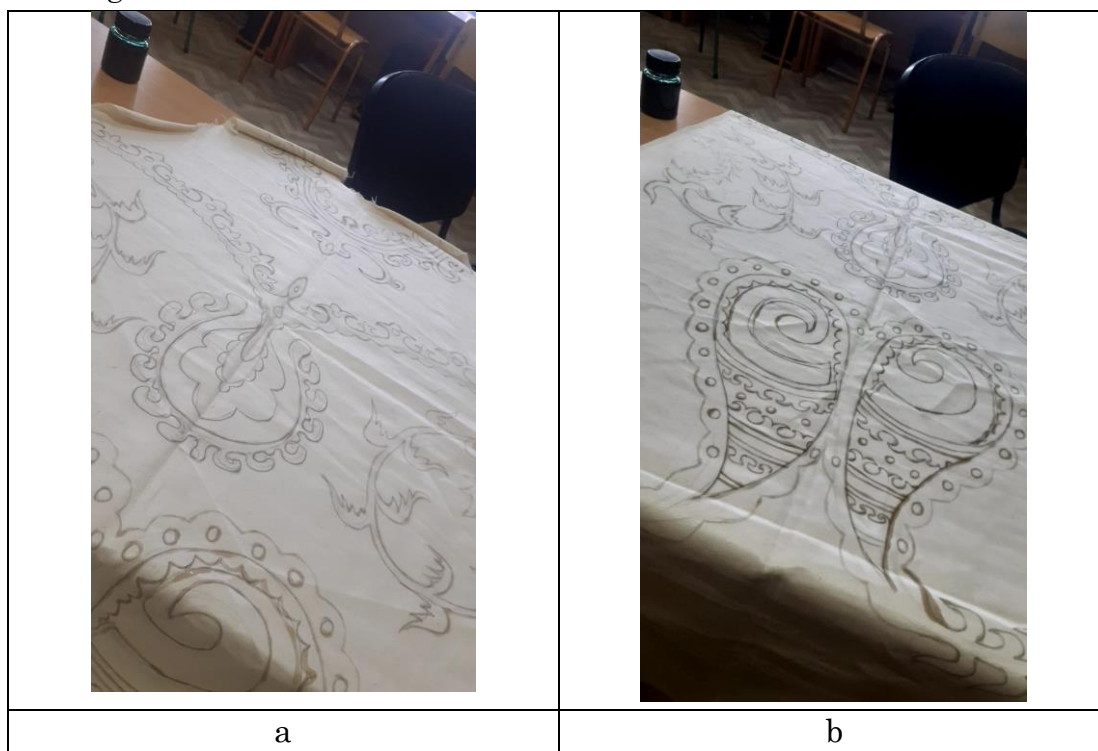
1. Simple batik (in one shot).
2. Complex batik (in two or more similarities).

Simple batik. The fabric drawn according to the template is applied using brushes, stamps, knives, funnels or gurneys with a heated reserve composition. It turns out to be a contour drawing, geometric or floral ornament.

For the production of women's shirts, a natural fabric with a silk back was used. The purpose of choosing this type of fabric is batik in natural fabric, which is characterized by color fastness and color fastness.

Drawing national ornaments on the fabric in pencil is shown in Figure 1.

1-a. The national ornament is drawn on the front of the shirt, which is ready to be painted. Before drawing the national ornament on the batik, the lines were bounded by a reserve. The main purpose of the delimitation is to ensure that the colors do not overlap in the batik, as shown in Figure 1b.



The limited reserve is dried on the surface of the fabric. The drying time of the reserve is 24 hours.

The "complex batik" method was chosen for drawing batik on women's shirts. the painting consists of several steps, each of which repeats the painting in a seemingly simple batik style: in the initial process, the background is first coated on the shirt and after it dries, the drawing is again applied with a backing compound and again to the frame. the entire surface of the

stretched fabric is covered. Such repetitions were repeated up to four times. The ornaments on the shirt are passed from light to dark in a series of columns.

Before coating with each new dye, the quality of the coating was checked with a backup composition and the entire pattern was transferred to the fabric according to the template.

Spot dyeing is one of the most complex and interesting tasks in the design of shirt fabric, in this way, the shirt pieces are decorated with national ornaments.

The principle of operation is the same as with intricate batik, but instead of continuously covering the entire fabric in series, fuzzy spots of different colors were applied to the canvas according to the sketch. For each of these spots, the initial drawing of the decoration corresponding to the sketch was made by the backup composition, then the same spots or adjacent areas of the background were covered with a different color, and the next drawing of the decoration was obtained again. This procedure was repeated no more than three times. Before the final coating, the decoration is finally drawn and at the end the whole canvas is covered with a slightly darker color. As a rule, such drawings always have a dark background, because we can see that it coincides with the paint spread outside the drawing.

In the process of coloring the batik, the underside of the pattern is painted. The color swelling process and drying process are shown in Figure 2. 2-a. the picture shows the coloring process. Figure 2b shows the process of sprinkling salt on the batik after coloring.



a



b

The purpose of sprinkling table salt is to remove various textures on the surface of the fabric during the color construction process. After sprinkling salt on the surface of the fabric, it is dried for a certain period of time, and various textures are formed on the surface of the fabric. At the same time, in addition to various national ornaments, the ornaments have the opportunity to make the look of the dress more beautiful. In addition to salt, it is advisable to use sea salt.



CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it can be said that in the creation of women's clothing, Uzbek national ornaments were used, and batik was painted on the surface of silk and cotton fabrics made of local raw materials, using Uzbek national ornaments. An Uzbek national costume with national ornaments has been created. The national ornament dress made in the style of batik won the first place in the international nomination "Fashion-2022" held by students in the Kyrgyz Republic.

REFERENCES

1. Mark and Mary Willcnbrink-Drawing for the Absolute Beginner Canada 2006
2. Hazel Xarrison "Энциклопедия ТЕХНИКА РИСУНКА" (Angliya) Москва АСТ Астрель 2005-у.
3. N. Isaxojayeva — Rangtasvir. Kompozitsiya (Natyurmort) Nizomiy nomidagi TDPU bosmaxonasi 2014 у.
4. B.Boymetov Qalamtasvir "Ilm Ziyο" 2013 у.
5. B. Tojiev, N. Isaxojieva - Qalamtasvir, rangtasvir va kompozitsiya asoslari "Sharq" 2011 у.
6. www.tdpu.uz
7. www.ZiyοNet.Uz
8. www.edu.uz
9. www.tdpu-internet.ped
10. www.artacademu.spd.ru