

TECHNOLOGY OF DRAWING, CUTTING, AND SEWING A SKIRT PATTERN

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Annotation: This article is developed for 6th-grade students to thoroughly study the technology of drawing, cutting, and sewing a skirt pattern. Students will gain detailed knowledge on the topic.

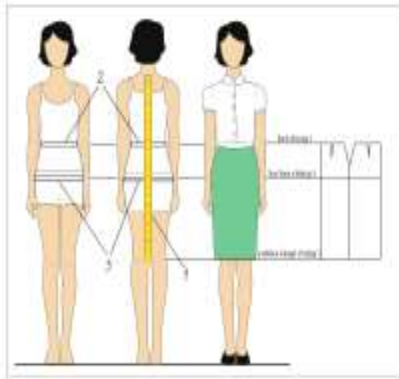
Keywords: skirt, dart, shape, style, silhouette, pattern, scissors, measuring tape, needles, thread.

Today's educational task is to teach students to work independently in a constantly growing information-rich learning environment and to use the flow of information wisely. To achieve this, it is necessary to continuously provide them with the opportunity and conditions for independent work. It should be noted that while education holds a unique and important place in the economic sphere of society, educational activity itself is a crucial part of the economic development of society. Therefore, it is essential to technologize the economic education process, set clear objectives, and create conditions in education for developing an individual's intellectual potential and creative abilities through the correct selection of methods and tools for lessons. In modern production technology, the contemporary manufacturing and creation of clothing in new styles holds a primary place today.

A skirt is an item of clothing for women and girls worn from the waist down. Throughout history, the skirt has evolved across various cultures and eras; in ancient Egypt, men also wore similar garments. Modern skirts can be sewn in various

lengths, shapes, and materials, with each period and style creating its own distinctive skirt models.

Depending on their cut, skirts can be straight-cut or flared towards the hem. Straight-cut skirts, in turn, can have a straight shape, be tapered towards the hem, or be slightly flared towards the hem. The shape of such skirts can be achieved through gathers at the waist, circular pleats, or yoked skirts. Flared skirts include multi-piece skirts as well as circle and half-circle shaped skirts. Skirts can be decorated with decorative stitching, straps, small buttons, embroidery, and so on. The skirt fastener can be finished with a zipper tape, hooks, or buttons.



Like other garments, the length and size of a skirt must match the body proportions. Therefore, the following measurements are taken with the body held correctly. The rules for taking these measurements and their values are presented in the table below.

A straight-cut skirt consists of two parts – the front and back halves. The width of the skirt is determined by the hip circumference. The extra width at the waist is taken up in gathers or darts. Darts are placed on the back and front panels of the skirt, with two on each side piece. The length and width of darts are not the same; they vary depending on the body's structure.

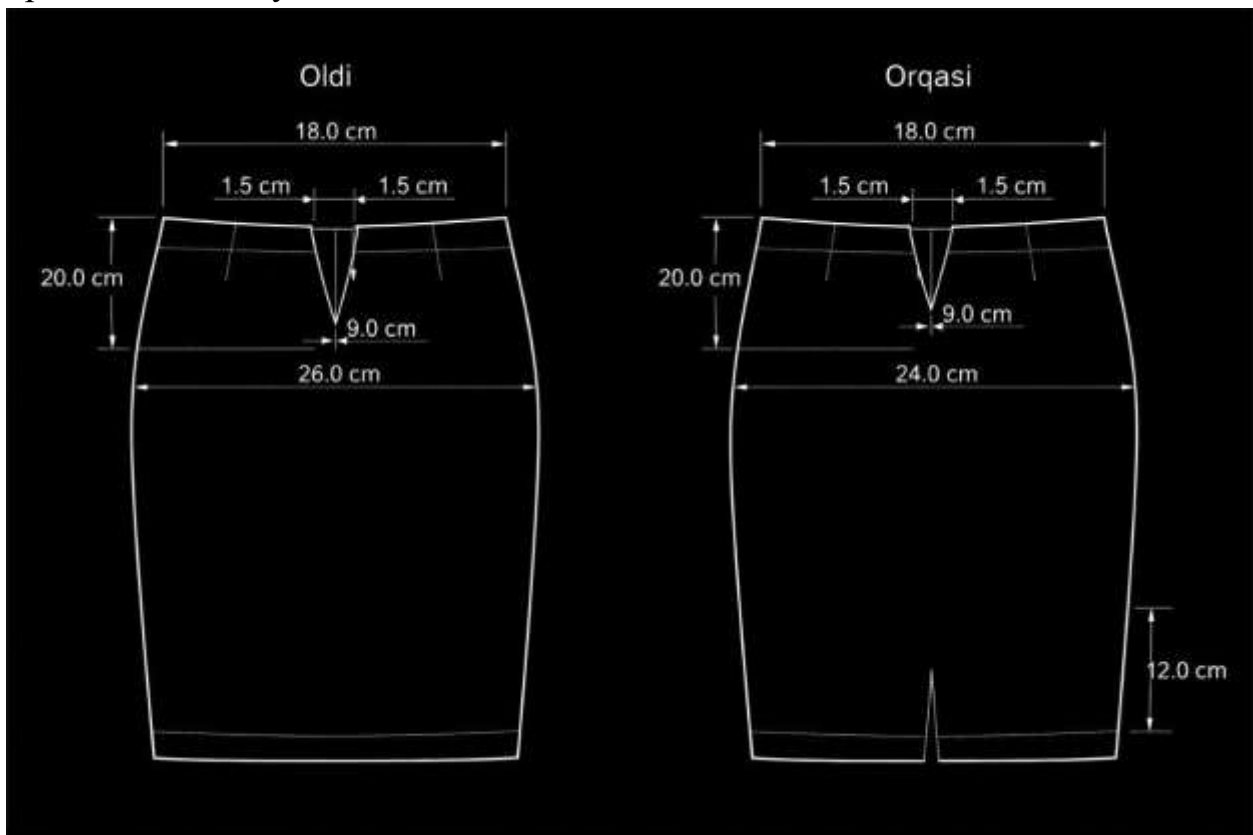
Nº	Chizmadagi kesmalar	Hisoblash formulasi	Standart o'lchov	Mening o'lchovim
Yubkaning to'r qismi (18-rasm)				
1	BIE	KU	55	
2	BIB _k	$16 + 20 \text{ yoki } OrBU : 2 - 1 = 36 : 2 - 1$	17	
3	BkB _k	$BkAYA + QBk = 42 + 2$	44	
4	BkB _o	$(BkAYA + QBk) : 2 - 1 = 44 : 2 - 1$	21	
Yubkaning old va orqa bo'laklari (18-rasm)				
9	BkB _o	$0,4 BkBk_o = 0,4 \times 21$	8,4	
10	Bk _o , Bk _o	$0,4 Bk, Bk_o = 0,4 \times 23$	9,2	
11	Summa V	$(BkAYA + QBk) - (BIAAYA + QBk) = 44 - 33$	11	
12	Bl _o , Bl _o	$0,5 \times \text{summa V} = 0,5 \times 11$	5,5	
13	Bl _o , Bl _o	$0,3 \times \text{summa V} = 0,3 \times 11$	3,3	
14	Bl _o , Bl _o	$0,2 \times \text{summa V} = 0,2 \times 11$	2,2	
15	Bl _o , Bl _o = Bl _o , Bl _o	Doimiy o'lchov	0,5-1	

The "My Measurements" section of the calculation table is filled out, and a skirt pattern for one's own size is drawn based on a 1:4 scale drawing. Main lines are drawn with a 2M black pencil, while auxiliary lines are drawn with a TM pencil.

At the left corner of the paper, point Bl is placed. A vertical line is drawn downwards from this point, measuring 55 cm, and marked as point E. On this same line, the distance to the hip line, BIBk = 17 cm, is marked. Horizontals are drawn through points Bl, Bk, and E. The skirt width along the hip

line is marked as $BkBk1 = 44$ cm. A vertical line drawn from point $Bk1$ defines points $B11$, $E1$, and $Bk1$. Then, the widths of the front and back panels are determined, i.e., the position of the side seam is marked. Here, $BkBk2 = 21$ cm. A vertical line is drawn up and down from point $Bk2$.

The intersection points of this vertical with the waist and hem lines are marked as $B12$ and $E2$. To determine the positions of the darts on the back and front panels, the widths of the back and front panels are multiplied by a coefficient of 0.4. On the back panel, $BkBk3 = 8.4$ cm, and on the front panel, $Bk1Bk4 = 9.2$ cm. These dart positions are marked, and vertical lines are drawn upwards from points $Bk3$ and $Bk4$. The points where they intersect the waist line are marked as $B13$ and $B14$.



The total value of the darts given in the table is 11 cm, which is distributed among three places on the skirt: the side seam, the front panel, and the back panel.

- $B15 B16 = 0.5 \times \text{total } V = 0.6 \times 11 = 5.5$ cm (side dart);
 - $B17 B18 = 0.3 \times \text{total } V = 0.2 \times 11 = 3.3$ cm (back panel dart);
 - $B19 B110 = 0.2 \times \text{total } V = 0.2 \times 11 = 2.2$ cm (front panel dart).
- Half of these values are measured to one side of the center line of the darts, and the

other half to the other side. The points on the waistline are connected by straight lines to the lower ends of the back and front panel darts. The elevation of the waistline on the side line is 0.5–1 cm. Point B151 is connected to point B1, and point B161 to point B11; the waist darts extend to this line. The side line is drawn with a smooth curve.

A pattern is a flat drawing of the parts of a garment prepared for cutting. It includes the exact dimensions and shape of the garment and is very important in sewing. Patterns can be based on standard sizes or prepared according to individual measurements.

There are several methods for drawing a skirt pattern; the most common is creating a straight skirt pattern. Drawing involves using right triangles and lines, a process requiring precision. For this, waist and hip measurements, as well as the skirt length, are determined, ensuring accuracy.

According to the pattern, the front, back, and side parts of the garment are drawn onto the fabric in exact sizes and then cut out. Along with the main parts of the garment, additional details, such as a belt or pockets, are also cut according to the pattern.

The cut pieces are first joined along the side and back seams, forming the basic shape. Then, the waist section is folded, and a belt is sewn on, or a waistband is prepared, which reinforces the garment. The hem of the garment is finished, and the product is ready, giving it its final appearance. Each stage requires precision and thoroughness, resulting in a quality product.

Various details can be added to skirts: pockets, trims (such as frills), belts, and similar elements. These details can change the style of the skirt and make it more attractive. The type of fabric, its color, and accessories also influence the final look of the skirt.

Tools such as a sewing machine, scissors, measuring tape, needles, thread, and a seam ripper are necessary for the process. When choosing fabric, the style of the skirt and the season are taken into account: cotton is suitable for summer, and wool fabrics for winter. Good materials and quality tools make the work easier and improve the result.

Sewing a skirt is not only a technical but also a creative process that requires skill. Creating your own pattern and working on it helps you become a more skilled seamstress. By acquiring this skill, you can fill your wardrobe with unique garments.



Learning the technology of drawing, cutting, and sewing a skirt pattern is a useful skill. It allows you to independently sew skirts of various styles and designs. Each skirt you sew can be a unique creation made with your own hands.



Mastering the process of creating a skirt pattern, cutting it correctly on the fabric, and sewing it perfectly is an important step for every woman or girl in creating her own unique wardrobe. Learning this technology not only provides practical skills but also develops creative abilities, ultimately creating the opportunity to produce unique and beautiful skirts that reflect your personal style.

The process of making a skirt begins first and foremost with taking accurate measurements. The main measurements include waist circumference, hip circumference, skirt length, and the distance from the waist to the hip. Based on these measurements, the basic skirt pattern is drawn on paper. Geometric shapes are used in drawing the pattern, and the waist and hip lines are precisely marked.

Additionally, darts (pleats), slits, or flares are incorporated depending on the style of the skirt. A correctly drawn pattern ensures the skirt fits the body well and is comfortable.

Conclusion.

The cutting process begins with preparing the fabric. The fabric is first ironed and spread out on a flat surface. The pattern is placed on the fabric according to the grain line, which prevents the skirt from stretching later. Marks are made around the pattern with chalk or a special pencil, and seam allowances are added. It is important to be economical during cutting, requiring rational use of the fabric. The fabric is carefully cut along the marked lines.

During the sewing process, the main details are first basted together and tried on. After necessary adjustments are made, the main seams are sewn on the machine. The skirt's side seams, darts, and waist section are sewn in sequence. A belt or elastic is attached to the waist section. The hem is finished with a folded hem or a blind stitch. In the final stage, the skirt is ironed and its appearance is checked.

Strictly following the technology for drawing, cutting, and sewing a skirt pattern improves the quality of the final product. These processes require precision, patience, and technical knowledge from the seamstress. The result is an aesthetically pleasing, comfortable, and modern skirt.

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