



**HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL FORMATION OF NATIONAL COSTUMES  
AND THEIR ARTISTIC AND AESTHETIC ESSENCE**

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<b>ABSTRACT</b>	<b>KEYWORDS</b>
<p>This article analyzes the process of historical and cultural formation of national costumes, their inextricable connection with the life, customs, and traditions of the people. It also highlights the changes that have occurred in national costumes in different periods, their regional characteristics, and their artistic and aesthetic essence. The spiritual and symbolic meaning of national costumes expressed in terms of color, ornamentation, fabric, and shape is revealed, and their significance today and their place in modern design are examined. The article also pays special attention to the issues of preserving national heritage and passing it on to the younger generation.</p>	<p>National costume, historical development, cultural heritage, artistic and aesthetic essence, traditional clothing, decorative arts, color symbolism, folk customs, regional characteristics, modern design.</p>

**INTRODUCTION**

National costumes are one of the important social phenomena that embody the historical development, cultural heritage, and aesthetic views of each nation. Although clothing originally emerged as a practical necessity in human life, over time it has become a means of reflecting the social, cultural, and spiritual life of society. National costumes, in particular, are among the important symbols that express the identity, traditions, worldview, and values of a people. The national costumes of the Uzbek people have a centuries-old history, having been formed, enriched and improved over different periods. These costumes reflect the lifestyle, climatic conditions, social relations and aesthetic tastes of the people. Each region has its own unique costumes, distinguished by their variety of colors, patterns, and decorations.

This article provides a comprehensive analysis of the historical formation of national costumes, their cultural roots, regional characteristics, and artistic and aesthetic essence. It also highlights the role and significance of national costumes in the modern era.

The formation of national costumes dates back to the earliest stages of human history. In the early periods, clothing was created primarily as a means of protection against natural factors. People used animal skins, wool, and plant fibers to make simple clothing. Over time, as society developed, the form and content of clothing changed. The Central Asian region has long been a crossroads of civilizations. The Silk Road, which passed through this region, fostered cultural exchange between different peoples. As a result, different styles, patterns, and materials were combined in the costumes.

In particular, the widespread use of silk fabrics made national costumes more elegant and attractive.

The Timurid era played an important role in the development of Uzbek national costumes. During this period, palace culture developed, and clothing acquired a luxurious and ornate form. Fabrics such as atlas, adras, and bekasab were widely used, and intricate patterns and decorations began to be created. Clothing also reflected a person's social status, profession, and place in society.

National costumes in Uzbekistan are distinguished by their diversity. Each region has its own unique climate, lifestyle, and traditions, which are reflected in these costumes.

In the Fergana Valley, women's clothing is made of colorful satin and adras fabrics, distinguished by their brilliance. In this region, patterns are mainly floral and delicate ornaments. In the Bukhara and Samarkand regions, clothing was more ornate and luxurious, with elements made of gold thread, embroidery, and gold leaf. In these regions, clothing served not only as a daily necessity, but also as a sign of social status. In the regions of Khorezm and Karakalpakstan, although the clothes are simpler, their patterns and shapes are unique. Geometric patterns and traditional ornaments are more common here.

Regional diversity shows that national costumes are a rich cultural heritage and that each region has its own aesthetic vision. National costumes are not only practical items, but also of great importance as works of art. Their artistic and aesthetic essence is expressed through colors, patterns, decorations, and shapes. Colors play an important role in national costumes. Each color has its own symbolic meaning. For example, red represents vitality and joy, white represents purity and honesty, and green represents nature and renewal. The harmony of colors determines the overall aesthetic appearance of the dress.

Patterns and decorations are also an integral part of national costumes. Floral, geometric, and symbolic patterns express the aesthetic views of the people. The art of embroidery plays a particularly important role, creating complex and elegant decorations. The shape and cut of clothes also have aesthetic importance. They are designed to fit the human body, combining comfort and beauty. In this sense, national clothes reflect a person's inner world as well as their appearance.

National costumes perform an important social function in society. They can express a person's age, gender, social status, and even marital status. For example, bridal dresses, holiday clothes, or everyday clothes differ from each other in their shape and decoration. National costumes are also an important means of preserving the cultural heritage of the people. Through them, traditions, values, and aesthetic views inherited from ancestors are passed on to future generations. National costumes are an important symbol of cultural identity and play a major role in the people's sense of self. Today, national costumes are adapting to modern fashion while maintaining their traditional form. Designers are creating new styles by combining national elements with modern clothes. As a result, national costumes are widely used in everyday life.

The fashion industry is widely using national patterns, atlas and adras fabrics, and embroidery elements, creating modern collections in the national spirit. This increases not only the cultural but also the economic significance of national costumes. At the same time, the issue of preserving national values remains relevant in the process of globalization. One of the important tasks is to promote national costumes, teach them to the younger generation, and introduce them into everyday life. In conclusion, national costumes are a unique value that embodies the historical development, cultural heritage, and aesthetic views of the people.

Their formation is the result of a long historical process, enriched by the influence of various factors. The artistic and aesthetic essence of national costumes elevates them not only to the level of clothing, but also to the level of works of art. In the modern era, their preservation, development and widespread promotion are of great importance. This creates an opportunity to preserve national identity and pass on cultural heritage to future generations.

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