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Muslim Clothing As A Sign Of A Separate Subculture Of Older Women

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ABSTRACT

The creation of a modern national costume is based on the systematization of methodological solutions, the identification of unique design and decorative features of the clothing of middle-aged and older people in Uzbekistan. The effectiveness of clothing design using elements of ethnic culture is facilitated by the creation and systematization of a database of specific types and styles of national clothing. In this context, attention is drawn to the modern image of Uzbek women as an object of study of the national culture that arose under the influence of the “hijab” subculture.

KEYWORDS

Subcultural, color, hijab, silhouette, summer, elegant, fabric, designer, national, attractive, face, hair, black, shirt, dress, pants, black, white, satin, material, chiffon, embroidery

INTRODUCTION

The creation of a modern national costume is based on the systematization of stylistic

solutions for clothing of the middle and older generation of the peoples of Uzbekistan, the

identification of unique design and decorative features. The effectiveness of designing clothes using elements of ethnic culture is facilitated by the creation of a database of unique types and styles of national clothes, its systematization [1].

In this regard, the modern appearance of Uzbek women attracts close attention as an object of study of the national culture, which appeared under the influence of the "hijab" subculture. This article is about one of the most pressing problems of our time - the culture of women's clothing and hijab, which embodies ancient values.

Subculture (lat. "Under" + cultura "culture"), subculture (term) of sociology, anthropology and culturology, groups characterized by most models of behavior of the culture of society, as well as groups that carry this culture in the social plane. A subculture is, first of all, a system of norms and values that separates a group from most societies. It is influenced by factors such as age, nationality, religion, social group or place of residence. For a representative of a subculture, clothing style is primarily a demonstration of the beliefs and values that he or she promotes in all types of subcultures. However, many tend to view the subculture with distrust or discontent. A subculture can differ from the dominant culture in its specific value system, language, clothing, and other aspects. Each country has its own culture. In our country, which is famous for its unique culture, in the style of dressing women of middle and older age, today there is a fusion of national dress with Muslim - hijab.

The traditional costume of a Muslim woman in ancient times included religious prescriptions: women's clothing had to completely cover the body, except that "one must be visible" (Koran 24-31), make a woman unrecognizable, "so that she might not be recognized," because "it is most comfortable." [Quran 33-59].

Over the years, until now, the traditional appearance of Uzbek women has gradually changed towards modernization: the range of fabrics has expanded, cut details have changed, elements of European clothing (jumper, raincoat, high-heeled shoes) have appeared, which were combined with a national costume. The main principles that form the consciousness of Muslim women in the guise of hijab included several components: respect for the cultures of the past, in fashion for national clothes. Long dresses to the floor seem stifling and restricting movement, although in fact the wearer is comfortable in them. According to religious norms, clothes should not fit the body; they are sewn from dense fabric that does not shine through in the light. The fabrics use a calm color scheme; you should not over-decorate the outfits.

The traditional clothing of Muslim women consists of several elements:

- Niqab (fig. 1) - covers the face and hair, leaving a slit for the eyes. Also, the garment protects the skin from the sun's rays and dust;



Fig. 1. View of a woman in a niqab

- Burqa (Fig. 2) - covers the head and torso to the floor. Clothes are sewn like a robe with false sleeves, equipped with a horsehair mesh;



Fig. 2. Sample of the burqa. Dolls in Folk Costumes - Exhibition "Images of the Peoples of Russia"

- Hijab (Fig. 3) is an integral part of a Muslim woman's wardrobe, without which no woman will go out into the street. It is a cape of blue or black color on the head, hiding the face and hair;



Fig. 3. Models in hijab style

- Abaya (Fig. 4) is an Islamic outer garment worn over casual attire. Reminiscent of a spacious floor-length dress with long sleeves. The robe is chosen in black or white, but Jordanian women are allowed to choose an abaya with embroidery or rhinestones;



Fig. 4. Models "Rohat Combine"

- Jilbab (fig. 5) is the part that covers the body. There can be a long loose dress made of dense fabric, a long raincoat, a coat. More suitable for the definition of outerwear, that is, it is worn over other clothes. Today, Muslim women are also replacing jilbab with long skirts and a spacious top.



Fig. 5. Models in the style of "jilbab"

Oriental beauties in hijabs are distinguished by their modest charm in closed clothes according to Sharia law. Hijab-style outfits are sewn from expensive and dense fabrics and decorated by hand with embroidery with floral motifs (Fig. 6).

Designers offer modern Muslim dresses that

meet the standards of morality and do not attract the attention of men. They choose clothing according to the figure and silhouette, color and material for comfort in summer and winter.

Muslim women's shirts cover the entire body except for the hands and face. It can be argued

that the “hijab” style clothing has adapted to the wearer's “mindset”.



Fig. 6. The use of embroidery in hijab style clothing

Eastern culture prohibits the wearing of open dresses or clothing that resembles men. The rhythm of life allows Muslim women to lead a social life, diversifying their wardrobe with spacious tunics and skirts, trousers of a soft silhouette. It is a mistake to imagine an Islamic beauty offended by outfits that cover the dignity of the figure. Sharia protects a woman from the immodest looks of men, only her husband is allowed to admire the beauty. The requirements for attire seem to be too high, but in reality, Muslim outfits for girls make you feel like a queen of style. The nuances and benefits of clothing: rejection of tight-fitting and decorated dresses that reveal the body. It will not be possible to consider the physique behind outfits made of dense fabrics, there is not even a hint of bends; clothes are sewn from natural materials that are comfortable in hot or frosty weather; the color scheme of dresses is calm, without unnecessary decorations; the attire does not match the attire of women of other religions. The image of a Muslim woman is complemented by an elegantly tied headscarf that hides her hair (Fig. 3). The woman looks

neat and well-groomed in this form, demonstrating oriental chastity. The extravagant redundancy inherent in the psychedelic style ranged from alternative culture to high-status fashion. A prominent representative of this trend is the designer “Buyuk Beden Tesettur Abiye”.

Clothing in the hijab style is subdivided into festive, home, and casual. The clothing of a modern Muslim woman in any form and purpose corresponds to the concepts of morality, does not open the body, but remains comfortable to wear.

Muslim festive clothes are made of high-quality material, so every beautiful girl chooses an outfit to her taste or purse. The festive dresses of Muslim women are striking in luxury, but emphasize the humility of the owner (Fig. 7). Modern models are sewn from expensive fabrics, decorated with antique lace, embroidery and rhinestones. At the peak of popularity, chiffon, satin, or velvet robes remain, which do not reveal the owner's physique.



Fig. 7. Fashion models of the designer “Buyuk Beden Tesettur Abiye”

Richly decorated dresses to the floor can be slightly emphasized with an embroidered belt, without tightening the waist too much. The simplicity of the garment contrasts with the original elements, allowing designers to bring new dressy styles to Muslim women.

An excellent choice is a heavy velvet floor-length dress in rich cherry or red color with lace trim on the stand-up collar. At home, a Muslim woman is allowed to experiment with clothes. The husband contemplates with pleasure the beauty of his wife, intended only for his admiration. A woman wears outfits with open arms, slits, or even a neckline. If close male relatives have come to the house, it is allowed to appear in home attire. Before strangers, you should hide your hair under a scarf. The outfit, consisting of two parts, remains no less favorite clothing. The underwear is a floor-length dress with cropped sleeves and a neckline. The robe is equipped with an upper cape, which can easily cover your head when guests arrive. For prayers, choose a dress called "izdal". A scarf

is prudently sewn on the collar of such an outfit. For casual wear, spacious dress-shirts and floor-length clothes are considered in demand. Designers offer a line of dresses decorated with oriental motives. An abaya dress with long sleeves looks beautiful on a Muslim woman. For sewing, thin fabrics are used that flow freely over the figure. Unadorned garments or models with embroidery along the hem and sleeves are also worn. For sewing, thin fabrics are used that flow freely over the figure. Unadorned garments or models with embroidery along the hem and sleeves are also worn. Both young beauties and older women love to wear yoke dresses. Girls like to combine clothes with blazers, jackets or jackets. Robes with sleeves and collars of contrasting color in relation to the dress are in demand. The designers offer an extensive range of Muslim outfits for everyday wear.

A commonly used option is to combine a loose ankle-length tunic with trousers.



Fig. 8. An example of clothing "izdal" for prayer



Fig. 9. Combination of a spacious tunic to the ankle with trousers. Clothes (Mahrugul Tesettür Giysileri)

Actual colors and prints. Historically, Muslim women have chosen black outfits. This is due to long wars, when it was necessary not to attract undue attention to oneself on the streets in order to avoid trouble. Men, on the other hand, wore white clothes as protectors of mothers, wives and daughters. With the onset of peaceful life, black robes have not lost their popularity, but Muslim women prefer to choose among a wide range of colors. Saturated and pastel shades of outfits are in fashion, emphasizing the individuality of the owner. Features of the color of women's outfits: peach and pale pink - for girls, plum,

olive, mustard colors, emerald and chocolate tones - the choice of older women.

Fabrics and textures. Islamic women have only two requirements for fabrics. First, the material must be dense enough so that the body does not shine through. Before buying, examine the fabric in the light. The next requirement is the ability of the material to keep its shape without being tight during movement, the wear resistance of the fabric, air and water permeability. The fibrous composition is also important: clothes are sewn from natural materials that are comfortable in hot or frosty weather. Muslim women prefer thick linen,

cotton, velvet, woolen and staple, satin or viscose fabrics.



Fig. 10. Samples of materials for hijab clothing

Design solutions for textile compositions are very diverse. Some patterns combine bright psychedelic imagery and exotic oriental ornamentation and colors, others use cheerful symbols of humility. The penetration of folklore into ornament made its own adjustments to artistic techniques. To create them, a variety of methods and techniques were used, borrowed from different cultures. Thus, such artistic techniques as imitation of embroidery, patchwork, batik technique, imitation of knot technique, ikat technique (oriental technique of creating patterns on fabric) were revived and received a new sound. Clothes with such patterns were worn by everyone, regardless of age. Muslim hijab clothing as a sign of a separate subculture has a huge impact on the lifestyle and wardrobe of modern women, the study of which made it possible to identify several of the most characteristic trends and features of this style:

1. Clothing is multi-layered, where each layer is distinguished by its extraordinary softness and plasticity. Clothes, regardless of purpose, should be comfortable to wear, give grace and tranquility to the

external form, demonstrating oriental chastity.

2. The main requirement for clothing is a loose fit, closed and floor-length skirts with long sleeves. An indispensable accessory is a scarf or scarf that hides the hair and covers the forehead, ears and neck.
3. Fashion of hijab style is not subject to such frequent changes as in other styles. If in the traditional clothing of women the shape and constructive lines play the main role, in the Muslim these factors are not the main ones. Models of products change mainly due to the use of new fabrics and textures of materials, their ornamental and coloristic solutions. Dense, form-stable, wear-resistant and breathable fabrics are selected for sewing products.

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