

Hello students I'm Mrs Suvarnagouri from a College of Home Science. I will be taking first year BSc Hons Home Science semester one. The paper code for this paper is CC-3.

The paper is fashion design concepts. In that I will be teaching unit 1 fashion terminology. I'll be covering terminologies related to fashion, terminologies related to clothing and terminologies related to sewing.

Students will be able to.

Name identify differentiate the terms used all over the world.

Now, let's begin with the term style.

Style A particular design shape, or type of apparel item. The style of the coming is determined by the distinct features that create its overall appearance. Style refers to.

Person's particular way of expressing themselves.

we have different kinds of styles.

Namely, chic fashion style.

A word to describe someone with style and elegance in coordinated apparel, accessories, hair styling and facial cosmetics.

This style has a neat and tidy style as it mostly involves blacks and white hues.

Casual fashion style.

A casual dress code may be one of the best chances for those who love to express the true sense of personal style to the public.

Then coming to vibrant fashion style, this style is an attention seeker. This style is full of energy and intensity and the same is evident from the vibrant mix of colours, patterns, exaggerated embroidery, asymmetrical designs and tons of vibrant lively colours.

Then coming to fashion.

The display of the currently popular style of clothing.

A fashion is the prevailing type of clothing that is favoured by a large segment of the public at any given time and influenced by Social, Political, Economical and Artistic media.

Fashion is a popular or the latest style of clothing, hair, decoration or behaviour.

Now let's understand the difference between the style and fashion

Style is something which is unique to everyone.

Style is the person's own choice in clothes, accessories and others.

Style is not totally dependent on clothing.

It can be anything that makes a person look stylish.

Style is the extension of fashion which does not change as fashion.

But Fashion is a very versatile matter and trendy.

Fashion is what is being offered and worn by most at any particular moment of time.

Fashion is always there in some form.

For now, let's go through all the terminologies alphabetically.

Let me start with.

Accessories.

Items, other than clothing, to enhance the total "look."

Includes jewellery, hair items, hats, cosmetics, glasses, neckwear, belts, hosiery, shoes, handbags, small leather items, billfolds, gloves, sunglasses, and wigs.

Now coming to a term called adaptation,

The design that reflects the outstanding features of another design but not an exact copy.

What is A line dress?

A dress or skirt silhouette that is narrower at the top, flaring gently out to make an 'A' shape silhouette.

Then coming to apparel, An all embracing term that is applied to men's, women's and children clothing.

clothing.

APPLIQUE A method of applying a decorative pattern to the surface of fabric by using cut out pieces of materials and attaching through hand or machine stitches.

APRON A smaller version of apparel used by a woman or man to protect the front of a garment. It is also used as a decorative front addition in women's or girl's dresses •

ASCOT Soft fabric worn around the neck. Forerunner of the tie. Used in today's fashion as a colorful neck accessory. Fabric is knotted with broad ends laid flat on one another. Originally popularized at Ascot, Heath, the famous horse event in Berkshire, England.

AVANT GARDE The most daring and wild designs. They are unconventional and startling.

ATELIER A workshop or studio, especially one used by an artist or designer.

BAGGIES Fashion pants with added fullness at hip/leg .

BALLERINA A long, below calf length full skirt. Popular in the 1940's and 1950's.

BALLGOWN A long fashion gown used for formal occasions.

BARETTE/BARRETTE Small decorative clip to hold hair in place.

BIAS A term used to describe the diagonal cut of fabric. It is used in clothing for special effects. Made famous by the French designer Mme. Vionnet in bias cut skirts

BESPOKE Bespoke is a tailor who makes custom clothes individually, to your specific personal measurements, design requirements and creates a pattern.

Ex Communion dress, Wedding gown •

BLAZER A classic men's and women's jacket. May be single or double breasted, often with metal or non matching buttons, and worn with contrasting pants or skirts. Men first wore striped or plain blazers with white flannel trousers for summer recreational activities in the early 1900's.

BLOOMERS A waist to ankle/knee undergarment, separated into pants and gathered at the hemline.

BOLERO A short-waist length jacket with curved lower edge, with or without sleeves, often decorated with braid or any other trimmings.

BUSTLE Fullness added to women's skirts, either at sides or back, through the use of metal projections, horse hair, fabric or any other padding material.

BUTTONHOLE Opening for button. May be made of self fabric, contrasting fabric or thread to finish off open cut area.

Two variations:

1. Machine made with visible stitches.

2. Fabric bound edges.

CAMISOLE A decorative short lingerie top, fitting over bust ending at waist. It was used to cover corset top.

CARDIGAN Front opening knitted garment named after Earl Cardigan of the British Army in the 1800's who made the style famous.

CAPE A circle or partial circle of fabric that covers shoulders and range from short to ankle length. It is used as outerwear for warmth. Long capes may have side openings for arms. It may be a decorative design detail added to female or children's clothing. Shorter version is called "Capelet."

CASCADE A waterfall design effect achieved by use of bias cut ruffles attached vertically or diagonally to the front of a garment or the use of gathered lace for the same effect.

CHEVRON A 'V' design created by woven contrasting colored V design or printed V design. Designers often create a chevron design by cutting a stripe on the bias.

CHOKER Term used for necklaces that fit at base and upwards of neck, may be one or several strands.

CLASSIC Styles or designs that remain in use over a long period. Fashion that has been accepted for an extended period of time and/or has returned to the fashion cycle periodically. Examples of classics: White shirts, dark business suits, pleated skirts, loafer shoes, blue jeans, salwar kameez and sarees.

CLOSURES/CLOSINGS Method of fastening apparel or accessory openings. Examples of closures: Buttons, hooks and eyelets, press buttons, Velcro, loops, zippers.

COLLECTION Term used to describe a designer or manufacturer's new apparel designs for the season.

COORDINATES Two, three, or more separates (skirt, pants, blouse, sweater) of matching or coordinating fabric and colour to form a complete, finished "look."

CORSET Woman's one-piece undergarment covering breasts to thighs and holding the body rigid with metal, or whalebone inserts. Originally laced tightly to give the body a narrow, small waist silhouette.

CUSTOM MADE Apparel made to order for an individual customer, out and fitted to individual measurements as opposed to apparel that is mass produced.

COUTURE French term meaning fashion. Haute couture is a term for high fashion, meaning original designs from well-known fashion designers.

COUTURE HOUSE The building in which designers work. Usually couture houses are named after the designers for example, "House of Dior."

COUTURIER Male fashion designer.

COUTURIERE Female fashion designer.

COVERALLS A one-piece work suit / jumpsuit, usually of heavy-duty and washable fabric.