

COSTUME II



Attend class 10

Midterm 40

Final 50 point

Total 100 point

How's difference?

Design VS Style

Design is a creative skill used to develop and create works such as clothing, architecture, and other forms of art. It is a skill that can be studied, learned, practiced, and improved over time.

Style is a personal expression of identity developed over time through observation, experience, and exposure to various influences. It cannot be directly taught but is shaped by an individual's accumulated knowledge, preferences, and aesthetic experiences.

Style VS Fashion

Style = Personal

Fashion = Sociality

Fashion is the collective preference or admiration for a particular object, style, or design within a specific period of time and within a particular society. When such preferences are widely shared and adopted, they develop into a trend. However, fashion is transient; it comes and goes, constantly changing with time.



**Fashion come
and goes
but Style
Last Forever**

The key is to develop both design expertise and a clear sense of personal style. While design skills can be learned and refined, a unique style is shaped through experience, observation, and aesthetic judgment.

COCO CHANEL

com des garcon

Alexander MCqueen

Christian Dior

Rick Owens

Vivienne Westwood

Balenciaga

ISSEY Miyake

Viktor and Rolf

Jil Sander

Junya watanabe

Thom Browne

Vivienne Westwood



Alexander MCqueen



Christian Dior



POINTS

POINT TWO WAYS:

The wide, flaring silhouette

The cloche

Gentle natural shoulders

Lamp-shade draping

The cummerbund waistline

Long sleeves, late-day

Late-day bronze taffeta

The plunging neckline

*Slim, pointed opera pumps,
below a flaring skirt*

Dior makes his cocktail dresses wide as ever, however inches from the ground. This one is bronze taffeta, with a lamp-shade skirt draped in vertical pleats over a soft buckram princess. Inspired by J. Magnin. Worn with a tiny, silver, finished velvet cloche. Cautioning: Delicate, pointed classic opera pumps (color of human hair), worn with off-late-day cloches.

VOLUME, SEPTEMBER 1, 1950

1950



Paris dressed for great evenings

The guests on these pages, two of the most beautiful in the Paris culture photographed against the loveliest beauty of the Grand Trianon gardens at Versaille Palace. Dior's big, satin dress, pearl grey, surely, the extraordinary double drapery slanted high above one shoulder, leaving the other bare, and belting the low at the side-back, the skirt a sweeping fullness of double inverted y.

Opposite page: The fragile, young ball gown, sheerest, designed by Marcelle (Dior) in white tulle combined with lace; the bodice, the handkerchief points, the skirt-top, twinkling with tiny brilliants like fireflies flashing against white.



PARIS, CONTINUED

From Dior: NEW TUNIC COAT

Left: The tunic coat, belted, belted out, throughout his collection. Buttoned with his strong new-found—oblique—line. Onlookers—wily and, Dior, never dark mood. A pocket; pocket handkerchief in the coat-sleeve. Torque, set forth obliquely. All, Bergdorf Goodman; Filene's; Marshall Field; Frederick & Nelson; Neiman-Marcus; Morgan's of Canada.

NEW OBLIQUE LINE

Opposite: Dior's oblique line, the angle throughout his collection. Here, instead of collars and lapels, a dramatic side: a scarf cut one with the jacket, wrapped over. Grey flannel suit, Angled brown felt cascade hat. Typical of Dior's other day clothing. All, Carson Pirie Scott; Kaufmann's; L. Magnin; Henri Bendel.



Thom Browne



Jil Sander



Rick Owens



How does style develop?

1. Personal Preference

Style begins with what we like. Our preferences in colors, forms, designs, art, fashion, and culture shape our aesthetic taste and become the foundation of our personal style.

Daddy Style





Streetwear Style



Style may begin with simple questions:

- What kind of art do we enjoy?
- What style of clothing do we prefer?
- What type of architecture appeals to us?
- What kind of interior design do we like?
- What genres of films do we enjoy watching?
- What types of cars do we admire?

Style is not something that can be taught, but something that is accumulated through experiences.

See more

Listen more

Learn more

Experience more

2. We need to develop knowledge not only about the style we are interested in, but also about broader subjects such as society, history, fashion history, and art. These fields provide context and deepen our understanding, allowing us to create work with greater meaning and originality.



Elements of Art

Line



Line is a mark on a surface that describes a shape or outline. It can create texture and can be thick and thin. Types of line can include actual, implied, vertical, horizontal, diagonal and contour lines.

Shape



Shape is a 2-dimensional line with no form or thickness. Shapes are flat and can be grouped into two categories, geometric and organic.

Form



Form is a 3-dimensional object having volume and thickness. It is the illusion of a 3-D effect that can be implied with the use of light.

Value



Value is the degree of light and dark in a design. It is the contrast between black and white and all the tones in between. Value can be used with color as well as black and white.

Color



Color is made up of three properties: hue, value, and intensity. Hue is the name's color. Value is the hue's lightness and darkness (black and white added). Intensity is the quality of brightness and purity.

Space



Space is the area around, within, or between images or elements.

Texture



The surface quality of an object that we sense through touch. All objects have a physical texture. Artists can also convey texture visually in two dimensions.



3. Understand Different Styles Deeply

Study a wide range of styles from around the world. The deeper your understanding of their origins, characteristics, and cultural significance, the stronger your ability to develop a unique personal style.

First Exercise: Discover Your Personal Style

1. Explore Your Preferences

Answer the following questions:

What kinds of art do you enjoy?

What styles of clothing do you like to wear?

What types of architecture attract you?

What kind of interior design do you prefer?

What films, television shows, or visual media do you enjoy?

What kinds of cars, products, or objects appeal to you?

What colors, materials, and forms do you find most attractive?

2. Collect Visual References

Gather 15–20 images that represent your tastes and interests. These may include:

Fashion

Art

Architecture

Interior design

Photography

Graphic design

Film stills

Products or objects

3. Analyze the Images

Look for recurring patterns:

What colors appear most often?

What shapes and silhouettes are repeated?

Are the images minimalist or decorative?

Traditional or modern?

Natural or technological?

Symmetrical or asymmetrical?

4. Define Your Style

Write a short paragraph (100–150 words) describing:

Your aesthetic preferences

The styles that influence you

The values and emotions you want your work to communicate

5. Create a Style Board

Arrange your selected images into a mood board and give it a title that best represents your personal style.



History Of Fashion

การวัดตัว

การวัดตัว

การสร้าง pattern



