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BODY AND HANDLE PATTERN AGE 3-6 CHILDREN'S BACIS DRAWING IN THE NEW AN ESSAY TOPICS

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Abstract: The purpose of this study is to create a basic pattern of the arm and the main body by an experiment with a new children's basic 3-4 and5 -6 years, answer the question ' Is created arm and body patterns between the ages of 3-6 appropriate for children? and to develop new basic pattern obtained as a result of search and research according to the data by selecting the appropriate places children's basic physical and non-arm pattern. Research and experimental model of randomly selected at every age, 100 the total study sample group of 400 people, including children.Data received through the sample group, transferred to the computer statistical studies were made necessary, the obtained results intotable and chart introduced. It is concluded striking results at some points with the research conclusions.

1. Introduction

Clothing; the human body by external agents, protecting the communities in which to harmonize, season, fashion, socioeconomic status, age, bodystructure and time by factors such as changing clothes and use a form of apparels. Clothing in general have common characteristics. However, men, women and children clothes vary in many ways. Because men, women and children'sphysiological, psychological and social aspects have different characteristics. As this difference primarily reflected in costume, clothing naturally also reveals differences. The differences of in the type of dress, model, the cut, the material used, applied and decorative sewing techniques effects techniques. For this reason, women's clothing is differen from each other both men's wear and children's clothing (Çağdaş, 2002, p. 1).

Clothing is an important factor in choosing age.The children Body wants children3-6 years move the learning, such as, around the period of recognition and learning fall. Garments, not restrict the movements of selected models. Children's clothes 19 century. adult clothes and the like until the end of the prepared with their correction. Children's dresses, mass productionbegan in the 1870s. However, this has a very small amount of production. Studies beginning in 1920, children's clothing apparelindustry , the middle and upper income families, attracted the attention of state. Children's clothing designs are created to meet the demands of the 20th century has increased. However, developments in this field, women's clothing has been slower than in (Tate, 1989, p. 281; Kuru,Çeğindir, 2001, p. 1). Today, at least büyüklerinki become as important as children's clothing.

Children's growing bodies of children in order to figure out how towear changed, different parts of their bodies how to rate each other differentiate should be aware of.Kids wear the purpose to prepare the mold to the body of the appropriate scale, is to help to achieve proper clothing. In addition, during the lateroperations reducing the error rate, a more economical use of fabric and the loss of time prevent (Pamuk, 1981, p. 40). The

study of body structure and anatomy of Turkish children appropriate, providing ease of movement took place to createmolds.

2.Information

Children's clothing, to protect the child against the effects of nature,according to the body that can shape a different and provide an aesthetic appearance, clothing, and have a positive impact on the development and growth of the use of this form of clothing. Adult clothing, children clothes sounds simple, but more attention tothe fact must be shown. Appropriate structure of the body's physiological characteristics children giyimlerinin model must. Dresses the child is uncomfortable with the narrow and veryabundant. Tight clothes the child's led to deterioration of the health of your body for the extractor, the child wear loose clothing may fall and cause injury to get stuck while moving.

Children's skin is very thin and delicate, it will not disturb important to choose soft fabrics. In addition, this fabric does not fade quickly, dirtrepellent, washable and durable fabric is easy to be preferred. Children should be given to the distinction of being antibacterial fabrics for the clothing. Fabrics made of natural fibers that can cause discomfort, especially on microorganisms has been known since very early on shelter.Therefore, garments be sterilized for the health of the immune system of infants and children occurred more more important. (Kilinc, 2002, p. 122).Children's clothes appropriate ambient temperature must. Thick should a child dressed in a faulty behavior. Children heart rate, faster than an adult because people get sweaty very quickly. This Therefore, clothing fabric, used to be suitable chosen time and place. (Öndoğan Aktuğlu, Bahadır Ünal, 2001, s.123).

2.1.Model of the study (Araştırmanın modeli)

This research trial is a research model. The sources of the mold systems in a more simple formwork system in a short period of time which can be prepared formed on the testing and development of children aged 3-6 years treated as taken. Besides literature, resources, and periodicals related to the subject were examined. The data obtained from the scan, tables, transferred, statistical After analyzes are interpreted.

2.2. Population and Sample (Evren ve Örneklem)

Turkish children between the ages of 3-6 is all of the study. Sample, representing the Turkish children living in Ankara between the ages of 3-6 The sample consists of a group of 400 people. The sample group is randomly (random), respectively. There are 100 children at each age group. Providing education in a private nursery in Ankara under the Ministry of National Education and After obtaining permission from kindergartens reached 400 children between the ages of 3-6 new tested the main body and arm patterns created with a trial. The sample group For Cankaya district of Ankara, which is a good socio-economic status, socio-economic and socio-economic level of the middle level of the district with a low Kecioren Xinjiang nurseries and kindergartens are located in the town preferred.This sample of children by the researcher, the research data and literature is obtained from the sources. X2 analysis of the data (Chi-Square / chi-square) test is checked.

2.3. Limitations

Limitations of this study are as follows:

1. In this study, prepared in accordance with a new 3-4-5-6 system of children age testing of the main body and arm patterns, inappropriate sitesidentified and With the development is limited.

2. The findings of this research, in Ankara with children between the3-6yaş limited.

3. Sample of the study with a total of 100 children for each age groupis limited to 400 children.

2.4. Hypothesis

1. New full length of the mold created with a trial full of children 3-6 years suitable length.

2. Chest circumference of the mold created with a new trial of children ages 3-6 suitable for chest around.

3. Pattern created with a new trial on his waist, the waist of children3-6 years suitable.
4. Children 3-6 years of trial created a new mold hips suitable for giving an injection.
5. Pattern created with a new trial arms at arm's length of children 3-6 years suitable length.
6. Created with a new experiment is suitable dimensions of the moldlength measures the length of children ages 3-6.
7. Created a new experiment with the width dimensions of the moldwidth dimensions suitable for children ages 3-6.
8. Arm of the mold created with a new experiment gully form (body) of children age 3-6 gully arm form (body) are suitable.
9. Form of the mold created with a new experiment gully arm (arm) 3- 6 years children form gully arm (arm) are suitable.

Note: These hypotheses were developed based on previous studies.But few of them while supporting many of these hypotheses as a result of the study reached different results. This drawing was transferred recently developed mold. Reasons forthe differences discussed below.

3. Implementation of the study

Mold, a piece of clothing to create the essence of the body of measures taken over the transmission of paper in a systematic way.

Ergonomic mold; people form three-dimensional body, ergonomic and anthropometric, functional and aesthetic aspects of garments to adapt for the preparation of the body form of the model of two dimensionalprojection and clothing drawings prepared to reflect. (Sezer, 2005, s. 43).The most important basic phrases molds, dies, because men, women and children revealing the bodies of the best forms of molds. (Emzen, 1942, s. 7). Basic mold according to the standard dimensions of a body is created. Creatinga design for example, used and converted to a finished mold (Aldrich, 2000, s. 9).

In this study, the measurement table were first recognized as a standard. This is of some help with the table dimensions andmeasures are essential to understand the early stages of a schemeestablished with the basic body patterns. In the second and final stages of the

basic body patterns; Children 3 years of abdominal part of the basic body pattern in mindfor the back side seam line formed Starting out 0.5 cm. The front body, the front mid-1cm 1cm up and down after exitingthrough the side seam hemline inilip has also been completed.

4 years of age entered into the basic body pattern of 0.5 cm for the waist line, hip line, the 1/4 +1 dimensions by marking the hip side seam formed. Starting up the side seam hemline sketch was created through the 1cm.

5 years of age entered into the basic body pattern of 0.7 cm for thewaist line of the hip in the fourth line of the hip side seam formed by marking +1 dimensions. Starting up the side seam hemline sketch was created through the 1cm.

6 years of age entered into the basic body pattern of the hips to the waist line, 1 cm in 1/4 +1 dimensions by marking the hip side seamformed. Starting from 1 cm up the side seam hemline drawing has been completed.

Drawings based on age patterns of 3-4-5-6arm; measure of arm's length standard size table, arm and arm gully gullyheight by measuring the circumference measurements were obtained from the basic body patterns. These dimensions are the main arm in line with the schema clear and understandable patterns in the two drawings were completed.

And children under age of 3-4-5-6 on the basic body and arm clad inthe sample patterns and problematic parts are fully determined from the sections. The findings of this research are described below.

From the research findings, based on 3-6 years is a new body created by the trial the measure of full-size patterns of the sample group consisted of children ages 3-4-5-6 can be considered fully come.

Created a new experiment with 3-6 years chest circumference basic body patterns, the sample group consisted of age 3-4-5-6shows the result of exactly where their children appropriate.

The findings, based on 3-6 years a new body created by the trial patterns waist, a portion of the sample group consisted of childrenages 3-4-5-6 shows that a small portion of the full show is not suitable. Body dimensions of this issue of Turkish children to reflect a normal waist, slim waist and a thick waist, the bodyproportions of children preparation of standard size tables reflect the sensitivity can be overcome.

Created a new experiment with 3-6 years hips basic body patterns, the sample group consisted of age 3-4-5-6 that the children were appropriate.

Created a new experiment with 3-6 years patterns based on body length measurements, the sample group consisted of age 3-4-5-6, suitable for that is the result. However, the following length scales.

There are very few children, or that the outcome of the above. This is because the dimensions of length and shortness of children withfull-length, the length of is directly connected.3-6 years based on a new body is created with trialsizes of patterns, 3-4-5-6 age children may be considered where appropriate.

Research findings, a new experiment is created with the main arm3-6 years patterns of the length of the arm, is not suitable for children age 3-4-5-6. Basic the long arm of measure of the pattern should be drawn as a result of arm's length, 2-3 cm is Created a new

experiment with 3-6 years handle the basic patterns of gully body form (body) of a group of children of children, but the arm is a part of the gully where the appropriate form (body) 0, 5 cm above the origin was. An importantmeasure of 0.5 cm. This is the situation of individual differences inbody proportions of children are thought to arise.

Arm gully form (body) with the back of a length from the starting pointof molds in order to correct two points marked on the measure"between 1-2 1/2 +1, 5" sizes are marked as "1 - 2 1/2 + 2" was changed to . Findings of the research in this upper "1 - 2 1/2 + 2" Turkish children and Turkish children could better match marking shows better reflect the body. Reflected in the change of measure based on the drawings of the body patterns of the arm. This is in line with changes to patterns of elementary body height and gully arm circumference measurements taken over there-measuring the drawing process was completed. As a result, the form of gully arm (arm) are 3-4-5-6 years old children is more appropriate.

3.1. Recommendations

Created a new mold and develop a test that may occur with observe the following recommendations to eliminate problems;

Formwork system is essential to an accurate standard of measurement. For child health important to obtain a good pattern of garment sizes properly should be taken. Anatomical features should be examined by an exhaustive study of the Turkish peopleTurkish people and their percentage of body established standardsize tables.

Children's basic body molds and new studies related to children's clothing should be performed.

Undergraduate and graduate students studying research on this subject, and investigations should be referred to.

This research was repeated in the other sample groups, and can be reached Comparison of the results is recommended.

Also dealt with other formwork systems, attempts by the Turkish people selecting the most appropriate body should be developed.

Patterns obtained from this study in educational institutions andenterprises availability should be ensured.

Instead of a uniform pattern of international textile enterprises, the national conditions (genetic, cultural, demographic, economic, geographic, etc.). Would be more appropriate considering theproposed development's molds and models.

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