have been coordinated and unified. [5]. The use of paper-cut elements on metal or wood packaging can increase the weight of the product.

Only in this way can we create better economic benefits and social impact. At the same time, while absorbing and learning from the essence of national culture, it is necessary to explore the laws and expression methods combined with modern culture. The application of paper-cut elements in modern packaging gift boxes must follow modern design concepts and methods, appropriately simplify and innovate paper-cut elements, and combine paper-cut elements with modern design [6]. At the same time, the overall style of packaging design and the integration of paper-cut elements must also be considered.

Conclusion. This study shows that Henan paper-cut elements have a wide range of application prospects in modern packaging gift box design.combining with local characteristics through modern design concepts and technical means, we can create packaging works with both traditional charm and modern aesthetic. This not only helps to improve the added value of products and market competitiveness, but also helps to inherit and carry forward China's traditional culture.

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ANCIENT CHINESE TEXTILE CRAFTSHIP

Li Xinyu,
student, VSU named after P.M. Masherov, Vitebsk, Republic of Belarus
Scientific supervisor – Bobrovich G.A., associate professor

Artistic weaving is one of the most widespread and ancient crafts, without studying and understanding which it is impossible to imagine the overall picture of decorative and applied art, the formation and development of new ornamental forms and styles.

Now that China is a world leader in the production of textiles of various types, it is especially interesting and important to study the history of Chinese artistic textiles in order to understand the processes of development of this type of decorative and applied art both within the country and abroad.

The purpose of this study is to analyze the peculiarities of the development of textile art in China.

Material and methods. This article uses a combination of historical analysis, observation and synthesis to compare the art of Chinese textile craftsmanship in the past.

Results and its discussion. Ancient weaving techniques are broadly divided into two types: one is “flat weave”, that is, the threads are first laid out horizontally, one end is fixed, and the threads are woven one after another through the horizontal warp threads.

Another variation is "hanging weaving", in which the prepared yarn is hung on a rotating log, and the lower end of the yarn is always tied with a stone or pottery weight to tension the yarn. In weaving, adjacent or evenly spaced weights are shaken to entangle the threads with each other and form knots, and are woven one after the other. Using this method, you can weave many strips of fabric of different textures. It was found that the weaving speed was too slow and the density of the fabric was not uniform enough. After a long period of research and practice, the original belt loom was born.

Most of China's first looms were primitive looms. In weaving, the weaver sits on the ground, uses his body as a frame, spins the warp with his legs, ties a spool of fabric to his waist, carries the heald rod, and then takes the shuttle and beats the weft.

Primitive components of belt looms have been discovered in Neolithic sites such as Kuahuqiao, Hemudu, Tianluoshan and other cultural sites in Zhejiang. A relatively complete combination of original belt looms is a jade loom pattern from the Fanshan Cemetery in Zhejiang, dating back to over 4000. years.pcs. More complex primitive looms have been found at the Yin Ruins and Taixi Village in Anyang during the Shang Dynasty, as well as in rock tombs at Chunan, Fujian, and Guixi, Jiangxi. More importantly, a Han Dynasty bronze vault containing textile scenes was found. excavated at Mount Shizhai in Yunnan. On the cover of the shell you can see an image of the original belt fabric. This type of primitive loom is still used in ethnic minority areas in the southwest of my country, Hainan Island, Taiwan and other places, and is also common in various parts of the world. It is the earliest loom invented and used by humans.

Unlike the original belt loom with a simple structure, the bias loom is a single-shaft and double-pedal loom using the principle of tension compensation. It is equipped with a frame, main beam, reel, central shaft, horse head, pedal, warp division rod, heald A complete loom with sheets (single twists), staples and reed, used for weaving plain plain fabrics. Its base surface is at an oblique angle of 50 to 60 degrees with the horizontal base of the machine. Therefore, it is common to call the Han Dynasty loom For the loom of bias. It uses the lever principle in physics and uses a foot pedal to control the raising and lowering of the heald, so that the warp threads are separated into top and bottom layers, forming a triangular opening for weaving plain weave fabrics. The most important type of bias loom during the Han Dynasty was the center-axis bias loom. The central axis of the loom was connected to two pedals through a crank-lever mechanism, and the central axis controlled the reverse hole. The main types of bias looms are center-shaft bias looms, double-bevel, single-slide, or two-center, double-beam, single-reverse bias looms. There is no fundamental difference between them, but there are changes in the frame support. the method and rays of the warp, or changes in the arrangement of the bobbin, etc. The bias loom evolved from the original waist loom, double axis loom and horizontal loom and evolved into the vertical loom.

Conclusion. China is one of the first countries in the world to start producing textiles and is also the most vibrant and creative country in the history of looms. From the primitive looms that appeared in the Neolithic period 7,000 years ago, to the large number of pedal looms and multi-shaft jacquard looms that appeared in the Warring States, dynasties Qin (221-206 BC) and Han (206 BC - 220 AD), they reached the leading level of world looms at that time.

Following the exchange of weaving technologies along the Silk Road at the beginning of the Tang Dynasty, true heald jacquard machines emerged in China and dominated the Song, Yuan, Ming and Qing dynasties (960 - 1911).

To date, China has not only discovered important models of jacquard looms from the Han Dynasty in archeology, but has also included “Chinese sericulture and silk weaving skills” in the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity. Not only are a large number of jacquard looms popular in Han areas, but also a large number of different types of looms remain among ethnic minorities, which are the crystallization of ancient Chinese human wisdom. At the same time, loom weaving technology and fabric production technology were spread throughout the Silk Road countries on land and sea. Through mutual learning, mutual exchange and influence, the fame of traditional Chinese looms and weaving technologies was spread to countries along the Silk Road on land and sea achieved today.

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