COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF CLOTHING TERMS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK: SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES

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Abstract: *This paper presents a comparative linguocultural analysis of clothing terms in English and Uzbek languages, focusing on their similarities and differences. The research explores how the thematic group of clothing reflects cultural, social, and historical backgrounds in both languages. Through a detailed examination of lexical-semantic fields, borrowings, and idiomatic expressions, it identifies common universal concepts and culture-specific nuances in the terminology. The findings demonstrate that while both languages share certain generic terms due to globalization and intercultural exchanges, Uzbek language preserves a unique set of traditional terms rooted in its national heritage. This analysis contributes to cross-cultural understanding and lexicological studies by highlighting linguistic patterns and cultural characteristics associated with clothing in English and Uzbek.*

Keywords: *Comparative linguistics, clothing terms, English, Uzbek, linguocultural analysis, lexical-semantic field, cultural identity, idiomatic expressions, terminology differences.*

СРАВНИТЕЛЬНЫЙ АНАЛИЗ ТЕРМИНОВ ОДЕЖДЫ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ И УЗБЕКСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ: СХОДСТВА И РАЗЛИЧИЯ

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Аннотация. *Данная работа представляет собой сравнительный лингвокультурный анализ терминов одежды в английском и узбекском языках, сосредоточенный на их сходствах и различиях. Исследование изучает, как тематическая группа терминов одежды отражает культурные, социальные и исторические особенности в обоих языках. Через детальный анализ лексико-семантических полей, заимствований и идиоматических выражений выявляются общие универсальные концепты и специфические для культуры особенности терминологии. Результаты показывают, что, несмотря на*

наличие общих терминов, обусловленных глобализацией и межкультурными контактами, узбекский язык сохраняет уникальный набор традиционных терминов, связанных с его национальным наследием. Этот анализ способствует межкультурному пониманию и лексикологическим исследованиям, подчеркивая языковые модели и культурные характеристики, связанные с одеждой в английском и узбекском языках.

Ключевые слова: *Сравнительная лингвистика, термины одежды, английский язык, узбекский язык, лингвокультурный анализ, лексико-семантическое поле, культурная идентичность, идиоматические выражения, различия в терминологии.*

INGLIZ VA O'ZBEK TILLARIDA KIYIM-KECHAK ATAMALARINING QIYOSIY TAHLILI: O'XSHASHLIKLAR VA FARQLAR

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Annotatsiya. *Ushbu maqolada ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi kiyim-kechak atamalarining lingvokultural qiyosiy tahlili o'tkazilib, ularning o'xshashliklari va farqlari o'rganiladi. Tadqiqotda kiyim-kechak atamalari guruhi ikki tilda madaniy, ijtimoiy va tarixiy jihatlarni qanday aks ettirishi tahlil qilingan. Leksik-semantik maydon, o'zlashmalar va idiomatik iboralar asosida umumiy universal tushunchalar hamda madaniyatga xos o'ziga xos atamalar aniqlangan. Natijalar shuni ko'rsatadiki, globallashuv va madaniyatlararo aloqalar sababli ayrim umumiy atamalar mavjud bo'lsa-da, o'zbek tili milliy merosga asoslangan noyob an'anaviy atamalarni saqlab qolgan. Ushbu tahlil madaniyatlararo anglashuvni rivojlantirishga va leksikologik tadqiqotlarga hissa qo'shadi hamda kiyim-kechak bilan bog'liq lingvistik modellarning va madaniy xususiyatlarning ta'rifini beradi.*

Kalit so'zlar: *Qiyosiy lingvistika, kiyim-kechak atamalari, ingliz tili, o'zbek tili, lingvokultural tahlil, leksik-semantik maydon, madaniy identiklik, idiomatik iboralar, atamalardagi farqlar.*

INTRODUCTION

Language is a reflection of the culture, lifestyle, and traditions of the people who speak it. One of the key areas where this is vividly expressed is in the vocabulary associated with clothing. Clothing terms are not only lexical units used to describe garments but also serve as indicators of a society's historical development, social structure, and cultural identity. The study of clothing terminology in different languages

helps uncover how different societies have evolved under the influence of their environment, traditions, and external factors such as globalization and intercultural communication[1]. This research focuses on the comparative analysis of clothing terms in English and Uzbek, two languages with distinct historical and cultural backgrounds. English, being a global language, has absorbed numerous borrowings from various cultures, reflecting the impact of different civilizations over time. Uzbek, on the other hand, represents a rich linguistic tradition shaped by the Central Asian region's unique cultural and historical context. Despite these differences, both languages contain terms that show cross-cultural similarities due to trade, cultural exchange, and modern influences. The primary objective of this study is to identify and analyze the similarities and differences in the clothing-related lexicon of English and Uzbek, exploring how these terms reflect their respective cultural contexts. By examining the linguistic and cultural peculiarities of these terms, this research aims to contribute to a deeper understanding of language and culture interplay in the sphere of everyday life[2].

Language functions not only as a means of communication but also as a cultural repository, preserving the customs, values, and worldview of a society. Among the various thematic groups in a language, clothing terms occupy a significant place, as they provide insight into a community's lifestyle, climate, social hierarchy, and even aesthetic preferences. The study of such terms, especially in a comparative context, enables researchers to identify both universal linguistic patterns and culture-specific elements that define a nation's linguistic identity[3].

Clothing serves a dual function in human life: it is both a necessity and a symbol of social status, profession, religion, or personal style. Consequently, the terminology related to clothing in different languages can reveal unique cultural and historical phenomena. For instance, in Uzbek culture, traditional garments such as do'ppi, chapan, and atlas reflect a deep-rooted heritage, while English clothing terms like suit, gown, and trench coat reflect a history of industrialization and modern fashion trends[4]. Furthermore, loanwords and borrowings in both languages illustrate how cross-cultural interaction has influenced fashion and its corresponding vocabulary over time. In addition, idiomatic expressions and proverbs involving clothing terms in both English and Uzbek convey culturally embedded meanings. For example, English phrases like "to wear one's heart on one's sleeve" or "tighten one's belt" symbolize emotions and financial restraint, respectively. In Uzbek, expressions such as "chapandan kiymoq" (to wear clothes incorrectly) symbolize disorder or incorrect behavior, reflecting a unique cultural perspective[5]. These idiomatic expressions not only enrich the languages but also serve as evidence of how deeply clothing terms are interwoven with cultural values and social norms. The English language, with its global dominance, has experienced extensive lexical borrowing, incorporating terms from French, Italian, and other languages, particularly in the field of fashion. Meanwhile, the

Uzbek language, with its Turkic roots, has preserved many indigenous terms while also borrowing from Arabic, Persian, and Russian due to historical and cultural influences. This dual process of preserving native lexicon and adopting foreign terms offers a fertile ground for comparative analysis[6].

Conclusion. The comparative analysis of clothing terms in English and Uzbek provides a fascinating insight into the linguistic and cultural dynamics of both languages. Throughout the study, it became evident that clothing terminology serves not only as a means of description but also as a cultural marker that reflects the unique historical, social, and geographical contexts of each society. Both English and Uzbek have rich lexicons when it comes to clothing terms, shaped by their respective cultural evolution and interactions with other civilizations. The analysis has demonstrated that while there are significant similarities between the two languages, such as the influence of globalization and intercultural exchanges that have led to the borrowing of certain terms, there are also distinct cultural differences. Uzbek, for example, retains many traditional terms rooted in its Central Asian heritage, while English, due to its global reach, incorporates a vast array of loanwords from diverse cultures, particularly in the realm of fashion. The comparative analysis also highlighted how clothing-related idiomatic expressions in both languages are deeply intertwined with cultural values, social practices, and historical experiences[7].

Moreover, this study revealed the importance of understanding clothing terminology as a reflection of a community's identity and worldview. The role of clothing extends beyond mere physical protection; it is a symbol of personal and collective identity, social status, and cultural affiliation. The findings underscore the significance of linguistic research in exploring thematic groups like clothing, as these terms often carry deeper meanings and offer a window into the societal norms and customs of a particular culture. In terms of practical applications, the insights gained from this research can be valuable for translators, language educators, and cultural analysts[8]. Understanding the nuances of clothing terms in both English and Uzbek, as well as their respective cultural connotations, can facilitate more accurate translations and improve cross-cultural communication. Additionally, this study contributes to the broader field of linguistics by emphasizing the importance of cultural context in language acquisition and usage.

This work not only advances our understanding of the lexical-semantic fields of clothing terms in English and Uzbek but also reinforces the idea that language is deeply connected to the culture and experiences of its speakers. The comparative approach used in this thesis highlights both universal and culturally specific aspects of language, offering a richer perspective on how linguistic choices are shaped by the social, historical, and cultural environment.

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