



**ETYMOLOGICAL AND SEMANTIC ANALYSIS OF CLOTHING NAMES
IN DIFFERENT SYSTEMIC LANGUAGES
(in the example of English and Uzbek languages)**

Sitora Yadigarova Bahramovna

Termez Pedagogical Institute The teacher of the department

“Foreign languages and methodology”

e-mail:sitora.yadigarova@mail.ru

Abstract

This article analyzes the etymology and meanings of the names "clothing" in different systematic languages, that is, in languages belonging to two families. This analysis was conducted on the basis of English and Uzbek languages. The article gives examples of English and Uzbek clothing names and analyzes them based on their etymological and semantic aspects.

Keywords: etymology, clothing, cloak, shorts, socks, cardigan, bolero, t-shirt, etymological analysis.

INTRODUCTION

Clothing is a component of material and spiritual culture of society. On the one hand, as a product of human labor, it has a certain material value and satisfies certain needs, on the other hand, it is also an example of practical and decorative art. Like architectural structures, tools of work and life, clothes also provide information about a certain historical period, natural climatic conditions of the country, national characteristics of the people and their perception of beauty.

In his article "Clothing" for the Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences, Edward Sapir writes: "The main difficulty in understanding clothing is the lack of awareness of the unconscious symbolism inherent in shapes, colors, textures, and other affective media with their apparent clarity. This difficulty is obvious. It is defined by the fact that the same expressive means can reflect different symbolic properties in different fields [7, 10]

French linguist Louis Alzusser in his article "Sur le phenomene actuel de la Mode" talks about the ideological nature of clothing and its multi-functionality in social life: for example, "clothing is a part of ideology. We dress not only to protect our bodies from bad weather, but also to appear in clothes suitable for a certain profession and thus occupy a worthy place in the division of labor[5, 13].





ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

Etymology studies the origin of the word from the Greek "etymo" meaning truth and "logos" meaning doctrine. In XIX century linguistics, the term "Etymology" was also used in the sense of "grammar". The main task of Etymology, which is considered a branch of linguistics, is to restore the ancient sources and the process of formation of the vocabulary of the language and its initial, ancient state.

The main task of Etymology, which is considered a branch of linguistics, is to restore the ancient sources and the process of formation of the vocabulary of the language and its initial, ancient state. In the lexicon of every language, there are a certain number of words, the relationship between their form and meaning has become incomprehensible to the speakers of this language, because the historical change of the word obscures its original form and meaning, such a word structure cannot be explained by the existing patterns of formation in the language[13]. The purpose of etymological analysis is to determine when, in which tense, according to the pattern of formation, in what form and meaning a certain word appeared based on which language material. The main method of etymological analysis is the comparative-historical method, which relies on phonetic laws, morphological rules, and morphological changes. The results of such research are important in determining the various processes in the language system and structure, as well as the etymological meanings of words, and in creating etymological dictionaries. [8,5]

Shorts - got its name because of its length. Means "short" in English. It means shorts. It should be noted that "shorts". There are many varieties: bermuda, pants and mini. Bermuda was originally designed for the military in the late 19th century. Colonies with hot climates during the war led to the appearance of this model of shorts. It later spread to Bermuda. Hence the name Bermuda [4,897].

T-shirt was invented by the Americans during the First World War[18]. A knitted shirt with a round collar and short sleeves is called a T-shirt. Later, this clothing entered the USSR as an element of sports clothing [4, 978].

Socks are knee-length socks. They got their name from the Scottish ball game called golf. Golf is also the name given to collars, trousers and pleats on skirts [4, 833].

Bolero-bolero was invented by Spanish dancer Sebastian Cerezo. This piece of clothing was invented for the convenience of performing the "bolero" dance. Initially, the bolero looked like a sleeveless jacket, but now there are many variations of the style [2, 45].

Trousers derive their name from the Old French word broc, which translates as "clothes"[4,980].





Jeans were invented in America and were originally called jeans. Denim is a tarpaulin-like material used to make thick work clothes[17]. As denim was made in France, it is believed that the word "jeans" came from there. But there was similar material. Genoa was called "genes". American pronunciation has turned the word into the familiar "sex"[4,787].

Cardigan is an English word. This garment was worn by soldiers and officers as a uniform in the cold[16]. The convenience of this piece of clothing was in the absence of a collar and the ability to press a button. Soldiers called it the "cardigan" after Lord James Thomas Brudenell, 7th Earl of Cardigan, and wore similar clothing [2, 124].

Doppi is a light headgear common in Uzbekistan. The hat is mainly made of velvet, silk and zar. Chust, Tashkent, Samarkand, Bukhara, Boysun, Shahrisabz hats are famous in Uzbekistan[14]. Chust hats are especially common and are made in almost all regions of Uzbekistan. The top of Chust's cap bulges out in a square shape, while the top of the others has a hemispherical shape. A master who sews hats is called "doppido'z", and the profession of making hats is called "doppidozluk"[1,56].

A cloak is an ancient outerwear. The coat is lined and made of cotton in the form of a jacket with an open collar[15]. The cloak was long and wide, the upper part was wide, the lower part was narrowed, and some of them had a slanted place on the right and left sides of the hem to make it comfortable to sit. Usually, the cloak was tied around the waist with a belt, on which men hung a knife (with a scabbard). Summer coats were unlined (avra-astar chapon) or without lining at all (avra chapon). In Namangan wears a thin short cloak made of white fabric during field work. It protects my body from heat. Among the semi-nomadic Uzbeks living in Surkhandarya and Zarafshan valleys, there are many short (avra) cloaks that reach the knee and are not lined. Uzbek cloaks differ in color, length, width and style of wearing [9, 66].

The word **yalma** means a cover, a cotton tunic. According to Mahmud Koshgari, the Persians took this word from the Turkic peoples and pronounced it in the form of yalme. According to him, the Arabs took it from the Persians and used it in the form of **yalmak**. For example, they changed **kanda-kanda khanda** [10,456].

CONCLUSION

In short, in linguistics, it is relatively easy to study and determine the history of the origin of a new word, but it is much more difficult to analyze the etymology of old words, that is, when they appeared and from which language they were taken, and the characteristics of their original meaning is complicated. When determining the origin of a word, it is compared with the sound structure and meanings of this word in other languages. But this process does not always give clear results. Because sometimes the



external form of the words and the sound structure are close to each other, but their meanings can be different.

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