

“UNDERSTANDING LINGUOCULTURAL FEATURES OF CLOTHING LEXICON IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK (ON THE EXAMPLE OF CLOTHING VOCABULARY)”

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Abstract

This article explores the linguocultural aspects of clothing vocabulary, emphasizing its role in reflecting national traditions, mentality, and values. This lexicon is presented as a key indicator of the language–culture relationship.

Annotatsiya

Ushbu maqolada kiyim kechak leksikasining lingvomadaniy jihatlari o'rganiladi, uning milliy an'analar, mentalitet va qadriyatlarni aks ettirishdagi roli ta'kidlanadi. Ushbu leksika til va madaniyat o'rtasidagi bog'liqlikning asosiy ko'rsatkichi sifatida taqdim etiladi.

Аннотация

В данной статье исследуются лингвокультурные аспекты лексики, подчеркивается её роль в отражении национальных традиций, менталитета и ценностей. Этот лексикон представлен как ключевой индикатор взаимосвязи языка и культуры.

Introduction

In modern linguistics, the relationship between language and culture is a major research direction. Linguoculturology, in particular, focuses on how lexical units carry national-cultural content. Clothing vocabulary is especially significant because it directly reflects a people's daily life, lifestyle, and social relations. This lexical layer includes names of food, clothing, household items, and ritual terms. The purpose of this article is to reveal the linguacultural features of everyday vocabulary and demonstrate its importance in linguistics [1].

Methods

The study analyzed clothing vocabulary units from English and Uzbek. The material included words, phraseologisms, proverbs, and expressions central to daily communication. Three methods were applied:

- **Comparative method** – to identify semantic and cultural similarities and differences between English and Uzbek everyday units.
- **Linguocultural analysis** – to examine how mentality, historical experience, and values are reflected through the lexicon.
- **Structural-semantic analysis** – to explore the composition of clothing thematic words and their role in expressing national culture [2].

Position within the system of lexical layers: In the vocabulary of a language, everyday vocabulary:

- constitutes the central part of the common lexicon;
- has priority over terminological, bookish and formal styles;
- is widely used in oral speech and literary texts.

This lexical layer is the main means of ensuring communicative effectiveness and determines the vitality of the language.

Linguacultural features of everyday vocabulary: Clothing vocabulary is closely connected with a person's daily worldview and mental model. From the perspective of conceptual analysis, it performs the following functions:

- expresses basic concepts of daily life;
- models national mentality and values in linguistic form;
- is enriched through conceptual metaphors and symbolic means.

At the same time, everyday vocabulary demonstrates the integral connection between language and culture and plays an important role in preserving national culture through language.

In linguistics, great attention is paid to the study of the lexical composition of language. Lexicon reflects reality directly or indirectly, actively responds to changes in the social, material, and cultural life of society, and is constantly enriched with new words due to the need to name new objects, phenomena, processes, and concepts [3,4].

In particular, as a result of the expansion and improvement of material production, science, and technology, new special words — terms or entire terminological layers — emerge. Such units often pass into the common lexicon, which is related, among other things, to the increase in the general literacy and scientific awareness of language speakers.

Results

The comparative analysis revealed clear cultural differences and some universal similarities.

In Uzbek, clothing vocabulary are closely tied to collectivism, family values and hospitality. Examples include: *to'y kiyim* (wedding dress), *oq ro'mol* (white scarf), *yaktak* (national cloth similar to robe), *sarpo* (clothes of honor), *do'ppi* (skullcap).

In English, everyday vocabulary emphasizes personal independence, comfort, and privacy. Examples include: *cap, bonnet, jacket, dressing gown, shirt, dress*. [5].

Similarities: Basic words such as *cotton – paxta, fabric – mato, dress – ayollar ko'ylagi, men'swear – erakaklar kiyimi, domestic clothes – uy kiyimlari* are central in both cultures. However, their cultural meanings differ.

Clothing vocabulary further illustrates these differences. Uzbek includes national items: *chapan, atlas ko'ylak, telpak, do'ppi*. English includes both modern and historical items: *hoodie, gown, cloak, kilt, tuxedo*. The *kilt* represents Scottish national identity, while *do'ppi* signifies Uzbek masculinity and ceremonial usage.

Discussion

These differences align with theoretical frameworks. As Wierzbicka (1997) noted, everyday units reveal a people's "model of the world." Uralova (2025) adds that such differences stem from distinct socio-economic histories. Clothing vocabulary not only reflects culture but also shapes it. Clothing names, for example, preserve cultural stereotypes, national customs, and historical memory [7].

Conclusion

Understanding clothing vocabulary is a vital object of linguacultural research. It embodies the daily life and national culture of a people through language. Systematic, contextual study of everyday lexical units yields effective results for linguistics, translation studies and language teaching. Practically, it is recommended to use linguacultural commentaries, explanations of national culture and comparative analysis when teaching or translating everyday vocabulary.

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