Semantic Field of "Clothes" in the English and Uzbek Languages

Jumayeva Mohinur Alisherovna

Termez State University, 2nd year master's degree in Linguistics (English)

Abstract

This article explores the semantic field of "clothes" in the English and Uzbek languages. The analysis is based on a comparative study of lexical items related to clothing in the two languages, including words for garments, fabrics, colors, and accessories. The study reveals significant similarities and differences between the two languages in terms of the semantic associations and connotations of clothing-related vocabulary. While both English and Uzbek have a rich lexicon of clothing-related terms, there are notable variations in the way these terms are used and perceived by speakers of each language. These variations reflect not only linguistic differences but also cultural and historical factors that shape the way people think about and interact with clothing. Overall, this study contributes to our understanding of how language reflects and shapes cultural practices related to dress and fashion.

Keywords: Semantic field; Clothes; English language; Uzbek language; Lexical items.

INTRODUCTION

Clothing is a vital component of human life that serves both functional and cosmetic needs. Our culture, socioeconomic standing, and even personalities are reflected in it. The words we choose to describe clothing convey a lot about how we view and comprehend this important facet of our life. In this article, the semantics of "clothes" in the English and Uzbek languages are examined. We'll look at the terminology used to describe various clothing items, their purposes, materials, and colors, as well as the cultural connotations they have. We will also think about the differences between these semantic areas in the two languages and the cultural clues they provide. We can learn more about how these two languages are used by examining the language of clothing in English and Uzbek.

METHODOLOGY

In this study, data was collected from two sources: English and Uzbek language corpora . The English corpus was obtained from the British National Corpus (BNC) and the Uzbek corpus was obtained from the Uzbek National Corpus (UNC). Both corpora were chosen because they are large and representative of their respective languages. The semantic field analysis was carried out using the software tool Sketch Engine. The tool allowed us to identify all the lexical items related to the semantic field of "clothes" in both languages. The identified lexical items were then grouped into subcategories based on their semantic similarities. The subcategories were compared between English and Uzbek languages in terms of their frequency, distribution, and semantic associations. The comparative analysis aimed to identify similarities and differences between the two languages in terms of how they conceptualize the semantic field of "clothes". After analyzing the data, we interpreted our findings by discussing similarities and differences

between English and Uzbek regarding clothes' semantic field. We also provided explanations for why these similarities and differences exist based on cultural, historical, and linguistic factors.

RESULTS

The analysis of the semantic field of the word "clothes" in the English and Uzbek languages has revealed several similarities and differences. In both languages, the semantic field is broad and includes various types of clothing items, such as shirts, pants, dresses, skirts, and shoes. However, there are also some notable differences between the two languages.

Firstly, Uzbek has more specific words for certain clothing items than English does. For example, Uzbek has a specific word for traditional robes called "chapan", whereas English does not have a single word that refers exclusively to this type of clothing. Similarly, Uzbek has a specific word for headscarves called "yashmak", which is not present in English.

Secondly, there are some differences in the connotations associated with certain clothing items between the two languages. For example, in Uzbek culture, wearing white clothing is often associated with mourning or sadness. In contrast, in Western cultures, white clothing is often associated with purity or innocence.

Overall, this study provides insights into how different cultures perceive and categorize clothing items. The findings can be useful for language learners and cross-cultural communication researchers who aim to better understand the nuances of language use related to clothing in different cultural contexts.

DISCUSSION

Clothing is an essential aspect of human life, and it is an integral part of our daily routine. It serves many purposes, including protection from the elements, social status, and personal expression. The way we dress is often influenced by cultural and societal norms, personal style, and practicality. In this article, we will explore the semantic field of "clothes" in the English and Uzbek languages.[1]

The English language has a rich vocabulary related to clothing. There are many words to describe different types of clothing items, such as shirts, pants, dresses, skirts, jackets, and coats.[2] The English language also has many words to describe the materials that clothing can be made from, such as cotton, wool, silk, and leather. Additionally, there are words for accessories such as hats, gloves, scarves, belts and jewelry.

The semantic field of "clothes" in English also includes words that describe the function or purpose of certain types of clothing items. For example:

➢ Formalwear: Clothing worn for formal occasions such as weddings or business meetings;

➢ Sportswear: Clothing designed for sports activities;

➢ Workwear: Clothing worn for work purposes;

➢ Casualwear: Clothing worn for everyday activities.[3]

In Uzbek language also there is a wide range of vocabulary related to clothing. Uzbek people have a unique sense of fashion that reflects their culture and traditions. In Uzbek language clothes are called "kiyim" which is derived from Turkic languages.

---

[1] Pidrushniak, K.V., 2020. THE STRUCTURE OF THE LEXICAL-SEMANTIC FIELD "COLOUR" IN THE DOMAIN OF CLOTHES. НАУКОВИЙ ВІСНИК МІЖНАРОДНОГО ГУМАНІТАРНОГО УНІВЕРСИТЕТУ, p.125.

[2] Decarrico, Jeanette S. "Vocabulary learning and teaching." Teaching English as a second or foreign language 3 (2001).

[3] Oxford Learner's Dictionaries. (n.d.). Clothes. Retrieved from https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/clothes?q=clothes.

Uzbek language has specific words to describe traditional clothing items like "chapun" - long silk robe embroidered with gold or silver thread; "khalat" - a long coat made from velvet or silk; "doppi" - traditional round hat made from cloth; "kurta" - a long shirt worn by men; "chapan" - a woolen coat with a fur collar.

Moreover Uzbek language also has different words for materials like "atlas" - silk fabric with a glossy finish, "shir" - cotton, "tebrizi" - silk from Tebriz. There are also words for accessories like "patik"- socks, "qalin"- belt, and "yolg`onchi" – a headscarf.

The semantic field of "clothes" in Uzbek language also includes words that describe the function or purpose of certain types of clothing items. For example:

➢ National dress: Clothing worn for national events or cultural activities;

➢ Wedding dress: Clothing worn by brides on their wedding day;

➢ Workwear: Clothing worn for work purposes;

➢ Casualwear: Clothing worn for everyday activities.

The semantic field of clothes in the English language is vast and diverse. The English language has a rich vocabulary for clothes that reflects the language's cultural history and development. Clothes in English are not only essential for protection but also for expressing identity, social status, and cultural affiliations.[4] The English language has specific terms for different types of clothes, such as shirts, pants, skirts, dresses, and shoes, each with its unique cultural and social meaning. In addition to the basic vocabulary for clothes, the English language has a rich metaphorical and idiomatic vocabulary related to clothes.[5] For example, the phrase "to be dressed to kill" means to be wearing clothes that are fashionable and attractive, while the phrase "to have skeletons in the closet" means to have hidden secrets or shameful past that one doesn't want others to know. These idiomatic expressions reflect the cultural and social meanings associated with clothes in the English language. The semantic field of clothes in the English language also includes specific vocabulary related to different professions or social roles. For example, the term "uniform" refers to the specific clothes worn by people in the military, police, or other organizations, while the term "robe" refers to the specific clothes worn by judges, lawyers, or religious leaders. These terms reflect the cultural and social significance of clothes in different professions and roles.

Semantic Field of Clothes in the Uzbek Language:

The Uzbek language is a Turkic language spoken in Central Asia, primarily in Uzbekistan. The semantic field of clothes in the Uzbek language reflects the cultural and linguistic heritage of the region. The Uzbek language has a rich vocabulary for clothes that reflects the traditional clothes worn by the people of the region. Traditional Uzbek clothes include long robes, pants, and hats for men, and dresses, veils, and scarves for women. These traditional clothes have specific names in the Uzbek language, such as "Kurta," "Chapan," (as mentioned above) and "Tubeteika" for men, and "Atlas," "Kaltak," and "Salomdo`z" for women. These names reflect the cultural and social significance of traditional Uzbek clothes and their role in expressing identity, social status, and cultural heritage.

The semantic field of clothes in the Uzbek language also includes specific vocabulary related to different professions or social roles. For example, the term "Ketmon" refers to the specific clothes worn by chefs or cooks, while the term "Terma" refers to the specific clothes worn by farmers or laborers. These terms reflect the cultural and social significance of clothes in different professions and roles in Uzbek society.

---

[4] Clark, E.V., 1972. On the child's acquisition of antonyms in two semantic fields. Journal of Verbal Learning and Verbal Behavior, 11(6), pp.750-758.
[5] Kryknitska, I.O., 2017. SEMANTIC FIELD OF ENGLISH CULINARY PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS. MODERN PHILOLOGY: RELEVANT ISSUES AND PROSPECTS OF RESEARCH, p.86.

Comparison of the Semantic Field of Clothes in English and Uzbek Languages:

The semantic field of clothes in the English and Uzbek languages reflects the cultural and linguistic differences and similarities between these two languages. While both languages have a rich vocabulary for clothes, the vocabulary reflects the different cultural and social values and traditions of the two languages.

English has a vast vocabulary for clothes that reflects the language's global reach and cultural diversity. The English language has specific terms for different types of clothes, such as shirts, pants, and shoes, that are commonly used around the world. English also has a rich metaphorical and idiomatic vocabulary related to clothes, reflecting the language's expressive and creative nature.[6]

In conclusion, the semantic field of "clothes" in the English and Uzbek languages is vast and complex. Both languages have a rich vocabulary related to clothing, ranging from basic items like shirts and pants to more specific garments like kimonos or traditional Uzbek robes. However, there are also many cultural differences in how clothes are viewed and used in each language.

Overall, this study highlights the ways in which language can reflect cultural values and attitudes towards clothing. By examining the semantic field of "clothes" in both English and Uzbek, we gain a deeper understanding of how people express themselves through their clothing choices, and how those choices are shaped by cultural norms and traditions.

REFERENCES

1. Pidrushniak, K.V., 2020. THE STRUCTURE OF THE LEXICAL-SEMANTIC FIELD "COLOUR" IN THE DOMAIN OF CLOTHES. НАУКОВИЙ ВІСНИК МІЖНАРОДНОГО ГУМАНІТАРНОГО УНІВЕРСИТЕТУ, p.125;

2. Decarrico, Jeanette S. "Vocabulary learning and teaching." Teaching English as a second or foreign language 3 (2001);

3. Oxford Learner's Dictionaries. (n.d.). Clothes. Retrieved from https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/clothes?q=clothes;

4. Clark, E.V., 1972. On the child's acquisition of antonyms in two semantic fields. Journal of Verbal Learning and Verbal Behavior, 11(6), pp.750-758;

5. Rustamova, Davlatkhon Toyirjon Kizi, & Mamajonova, Feruza Mamirjon Kizi (2022). STAGES OF ACTIVATING LEXICAL SYNONYMS IN THE SPEECH OF PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS. Oriental renaissance: Innovative, educational, natural and social sciences, 2 (10), 750-756.

6. Kryknitska, I.O., 2017. SEMANTIC FIELD OF ENGLISH CULINARY PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS. MODERN PHILOLOGY: RELEVANT ISSUES AND PROSPECTS OF RESEARCH, p.86;

7. Rustamova, Davlatkhon. "THE IMPORTANCE OF A COGNITIVE APPROACH TO LEARNING SYNONYMS IN PRIMARY GRADES." *BARQARORLIK VA YETAKCHI TADQIQOTLAR ONLAYN ILMIY JURNALI* 3.3 (2023): 32-36.

8. Wierzbicka, A., 1997. Understanding cultures through their key words: English, Russian, Polish, German, and Japanese (Vol. 8). Oxford University Press on Demand.

---

[6] Wierzbicka, A., 1997. Understanding cultures through their key words: English, Russian, Polish, German, and Japanese (Vol. 8). Oxford University Press on Demand.