

**ANALYSIS OF THEMATIC GROUPS IN CLOTHING NAMES IN
UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES**

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Abstract. The present article is devoted to the comparative analysis of clothing names in the Uzbek and English languages from a thematic and linguocultural perspective. Clothing terminology represents an important lexical-semantic field that reflects material culture, national traditions, social structure, and historical development of a society. The study aims to identify major thematic groups of clothing names, to compare their semantic and structural features, and to reveal their linguocultural specificity. The research is based on descriptive, comparative, and semantic analysis methods. The findings show that although Uzbek and English clothing names share common thematic categories, they differ significantly in cultural motivation, lexical structure, and symbolic meaning. The results of the study may be useful for comparative lexicology, linguoculturology, translation studies, and language teaching.

Key words: clothing names, thematic groups, Uzbek language, English language, lexicology, linguoculturology, comparative analysis.

In modern linguistics, the study of lexical-semantic fields has gained particular importance due to their close connection with culture, history, and social life. One of such significant lexical fields is clothing terminology, which reflects not only material culture but also national identity, social stratification, gender roles, climatic conditions, and historical development of a society. Clothing names function as culturally marked lexical units that encode the worldview and value system of a speech community.

The Uzbek and English languages belong to different linguistic families and represent distinct cultural traditions; therefore, a comparative analysis of clothing names in these languages provides valuable insights into linguocultural universals and national specifics. Uzbek clothing terminology has developed under the influence of traditional lifestyle, craftsmanship, nomadic and settled cultures, and Eastern aesthetic values, while English clothing vocabulary has been shaped by industrialization, social institutions, fashion industry, and globalization. This contrast makes the comparative study especially relevant.

Thematic classification of clothing names allows researchers to systematize lexical units according to extralinguistic factors, such as function, season, age, gender, profession, and ritual usage. Through thematic grouping, it becomes possible to identify similarities and differences in lexical motivation, semantic structure, and

cultural symbolism in Uzbek and English clothing terminology.

The relevance of this research lies in the growing interest in comparative lexicology, ethnolinguistics, and linguoculturology, as well as in practical fields such as translation studies, lexicography, and foreign language teaching. Understanding the thematic organization of clothing names helps translators and language learners avoid cultural misinterpretations and contributes to the creation of bilingual dictionaries and teaching materials.

Clothing names constitute an important lexical-semantic field reflecting a nation's material culture, lifestyle, social relations, climate, religion, and historical development. In both Uzbek and English, clothing terminology forms a rich thematic system shaped by tradition, modernization, globalization, and cultural values. A thematic (*mavzuiy*) classification allows us to reveal how clothing names are organized conceptually and how linguistic and cultural factors influence their nomination.

In linguistics, thematic groups unite lexical units based on extra-linguistic reality rather than purely grammatical or semantic relations. Clothing names are grouped according to: Function, Gender and age, Social status, Season and climate, Cultural and ritual usage.

Everyday (Casual) Clothing: *ko'ylak* (dress/shirt), *shim* (trousers), *yaktak*¹ (*light traditional robe*), *shirt*, *trousers*, *dress*, *jeans*, *T-shirt*.

In Uzbek, everyday clothing often preserves national identity (*do'ppi*), while English everyday clothing reflects *global fashion and practicality*. This shows a stronger continuity of tradition in Uzbek lexical units.

Outerwear: *chopon*, *palto*, *kurtka*, *coat*, *jacket*, *overcoat*, *cloak*. Uzbek outerwear terms often carry historical and climatic connotations, while English terms are mostly functional and stylistically neutral.

Traditional Clothing: This group reflects ethnic identity and cultural heritage. *Atlas ko'ylak*, *adras*, *chopon*, *do'ppi*², *kilt*, *bonnet*, *corset* (historical) Uzbek traditional clothing vocabulary is actively used and culturally alive, whereas English traditional clothing names are often historical or ceremonial, indicating different degrees of cultural continuity.

Social and Professional Clothing. Clothing indicating profession or social role. *harbiy kiyim*, *ish kiyimi*, *uniform*, *business suit*, *robe*³.

The findings reveal that Uzbek clothing names are strongly associated with national traditions, historical experience, and collective cultural memory. Many lexical units retain symbolic and ethnocultural meanings and remain actively used in everyday communication, which reflects the continuity of traditional values within Uzbek

¹ <https://qomus.info/encyclopedia/cat-1/libos-uz-2/>

² Davlatova S.T. Qashqadaryo milliy kiyimlari: an'anaviylik va zamonaviylik. – Toshkent: Yangi asr avlodi, 2006. – 177 b; Jabborov I. O'zbeklar (an'anaviy xo'jaligi, turmush tarzi va etnomadaniyati). – Toshkent, Sharq, 2008. – 240 b.

³ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Folk_costume

society. In contrast, English clothing terminology is largely characterized by functional motivation, stylistic neutrality, and the influence of modernization and globalization. Traditional English clothing names tend to function mainly in historical, ceremonial, or culture-specific contexts.

A comparative analysis shows that while both languages share universal thematic groups of clothing names, they differ significantly in terms of lexical motivation, semantic depth, and cultural loading. Uzbek clothing terms frequently convey implicit cultural information related to lifestyle, climate, craftsmanship, and social relations, whereas English terms predominantly emphasize practicality, institutional norms, and fashion trends. These differences highlight distinct worldviews and sociocultural priorities reflected in language.

THE LIST OF USED LITERATURE

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3. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Folk_costume
4. <https://qomus.info/encyclopedia/cat-1/libos-uz-2/>