

## ETYMOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF SOME DRESS NAMES IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES

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**Abstract.** This article examines the etymological origins of selected dress names in the Uzbek and English languages. Clothing terminology represents a historically layered lexical field formed under the influence of cultural contact, trade relations, social development, and technological progress. The study aims to identify the sources of origin of dress names, trace their historical development, and reveal the cultural factors reflected in their etymology. The research employs etymological, comparative, and semantic analysis methods. The findings show that Uzbek dress names are largely influenced by Turkic, Persian, and Arabic sources, whereas English dress terminology reflects Germanic roots alongside strong borrowings from French, Latin, and other European languages. The study highlights the role of etymology in understanding cultural identity and historical interaction.

**Key words:** etymology, dress names, Uzbek language, English language, borrowing, cultural contact, historical linguistics.

Etymological analysis occupies a central place in revealing the historical development of vocabulary and the cultural experience embedded in lexical units. Words naming material objects, particularly items of clothing, are of special interest, as they directly reflect a people's lifestyle, economic activity, aesthetic values, and intercultural relations. Dress names function not only as nominative units but also as historical and cultural markers that preserve traces of social change and linguistic contact.

The vocabulary of clothing in any language is formed over a long period and is influenced by internal linguistic development as well as external factors such as trade,

migration, political domination, and cultural exchange. Therefore, the etymological study of dress names makes it possible to trace the paths of lexical borrowing, semantic transformation, and cultural interaction. In this respect, dress terminology represents a valuable source for historical linguistics and linguoculturology.

The Uzbek and English languages belong to different language families and have evolved in distinct historical and cultural environments. Uzbek dress names have primarily developed on the basis of Turkic lexical heritage, with significant influence from Persian and Arabic due to long-standing cultural, religious, and trade contacts in Central Asia. In addition, later borrowings from Russian and European languages reflect periods of modernization and socio-political change. English dress terminology, by contrast, is rooted in the Germanic lexical layer but has been profoundly shaped by borrowings from French and Latin, especially following the Norman Conquest, which had a lasting impact on fashion-related vocabulary[2].

Dress names, as part of material culture vocabulary, provide valuable evidence of social organization, trade relations, aesthetic values, and intercultural contact. The etymology of clothing terms reflects not only linguistic evolution but also historical events such as migration, colonization, and cultural exchange.

Uzbek and English belong to different language families and have developed in distinct historical and cultural environments. Uzbek clothing terminology has been shaped by Turkic linguistic heritage and prolonged interaction with Persian and Arabic cultures, particularly through trade, religion, and literature. English dress names, on the other hand, reflect the Germanic base of the language combined with extensive borrowings from French and Latin, especially after the Norman Conquest.

The aim of this article is to conduct an etymological analysis of selected dress names in Uzbek and English and to identify their linguistic sources, semantic development, and cultural significance.

The Uzbek word *ko'ylak* (dress, shirt) originates from Old Turkic *könlek / köyläk*, meaning “inner garment.” Historically, the term referred to a basic garment worn close to the body. The preservation of this word in modern Uzbek demonstrates

strong continuity of Turkic lexical heritage. Semantically, *ko'ylak* has expanded to denote both traditional and modern dresses.

*Chopon* (traditional robe) has its roots in Persian *čāpān*, meaning “cloak” or “outer garment.” The borrowing reflects historical cultural and trade contacts between Central Asia and Persian-speaking regions. Over time, *chopon* acquired a strong national-cultural meaning in Uzbek society and became a symbol of traditional male attire[3].

The term *do'ppi* (skullcap) is believed to originate from Turkic roots related to headwear, though some scholars suggest influence from Persian lexical forms. The word denotes a traditional cap and carries significant symbolic and cultural meaning, often associated with regional identity and craftsmanship.

*Palto* (coat) is a borrowing from Russian *пальто*, which itself derives from French *paletot*. This etymological chain illustrates the influence of European fashion and Russian cultural contact during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The word represents modernization and urban lifestyle in Uzbek clothing vocabulary.

The English word *dress* originates from Old French *dresser*, meaning “to arrange” or “to prepare.” Initially, the term referred to the act of arranging clothing rather than the garment itself. Over time, semantic shift led to its modern meaning as a specific type of clothing, reflecting the influence of French on English fashion terminology.

*Shirt* comes from Old English *scyrte*, derived from Proto-Germanic *skurtjōn*, meaning “short garment.” This word shares a common origin with *skirt*, illustrating how phonological and semantic divergence occurred through Scandinavian influence during the Viking period[4].

The word *coat* originates from Old French *cote*, which referred to a tunic or outer garment. The borrowing reflects medieval fashion influence from France and shows how social hierarchy and tailoring traditions shaped English clothing terminology.

**Jacket** derives from Middle French *jaquet*, originally referring to a short coat worn by peasants. The term later entered English and expanded in meaning, losing its original social limitation and becoming a general name for a type of outerwear.

The etymological comparison reveals that Uzbek dress names predominantly originate from Turkic roots and Eastern languages such as Persian and Arabic, while English dress terminology reflects strong influence from French and Latin due to historical events like the Norman Conquest. Borrowings in both languages correspond to periods of cultural contact and social transformation.

From a semantic perspective, many dress names in both languages underwent meaning extension and specialization. However, Uzbek dress terms often retain strong ethnocultural symbolism, whereas English terms tend to become stylistically neutral over time.

The etymological analysis of selected dress names in Uzbek and English demonstrates that clothing terminology serves as a linguistic record of historical development and cultural interaction. Uzbek dress names reflect a synthesis of Turkic heritage and Eastern cultural influence, while English clothing vocabulary reveals a layered structure shaped by Germanic roots and extensive Romance borrowings. Understanding the etymology of dress names contributes to deeper insight into national identity, cultural continuity, and linguistic evolution. The results of this study may be applied in comparative linguistics, historical lexicology, translation studies, and intercultural communication. Future research may focus on diachronic changes in clothing terminology or the impact of globalization on modern dress names.

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