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LINGUOCULTURAL FEATURES OF PROFESSION-RELATED CLOTHING NAMES IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES

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Abstract

This article explores the linguocultural characteristics of profession-related clothing names in Uzbek and English languages. It analyzes how occupational clothing terms reflect cultural values, historical traditions, and social structures. The study shows that clothing terminology is not only a linguistic phenomenon but also a cultural marker that encodes national identity, professional hierarchy, and social norms in both languages.

Keywords: Linguoculturology, occupational clothing, terminology, Uzbek language, English language, cultural semantics, professional vocabulary.

Introduction

Professional clothing names are formed in close connection with labor activity, professional specialization, and social status within society. In both Uzbek and English languages, profession-related clothing names have developed through historical evolution, social systems, and technological progress, reflecting the national and cultural characteristics of each language. The formation of occupational clothing terms is primarily based on the principles of functionality, safety, and social identification. For example, clothing names related to military, medical, industrial, or service sectors are directly determined by the standards of these specific types of activities. As a result, such clothing terms are less

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emotional compared to everyday or national clothing names, but they are highly normative and standardized.

Clothing terminology associated with professions is an important part of lexical systems in every language. Such lexical units reflect not only functional aspects of clothing but also cultural, historical, and social meanings. In linguoculturology, these terms are considered cultural signs that encode the worldview of a linguistic community.

Both Uzbek and English languages contain rich systems of profession-related clothing names, such as traditional uniforms, ceremonial outfits, and occupational garments. These lexical units provide insight into how societies perceive professions and their social roles.

Linguoculturology studies the relationship between language and culture. According to this approach, lexical units are not neutral; they carry cultural information. Profession-related clothing names are especially significant because they are linked to social identity, hierarchy, and institutional culture.

For example, terms like “*doctor’s coat*”, “*judge’s robe*”, or “*police uniform*” in English, and “*shifokor xalati*”, “*sudyaning libosi*”, and “*militsiya formasi*” in Uzbek reflect both functional and symbolic meanings.

In Uzbek culture, clothing has traditionally been an important marker of status and profession. Many occupational garments are influenced by Islamic traditions, Soviet history, and modern globalization.

Examples include:

1. **Shifokor xalati** (doctor’s coat) – symbolizes cleanliness, professionalism, and trust
2. **O‘qituvchi libosi** (teacher’s attire) – reflects respect and authority
3. **Harbiy forma** (military uniform) – represents discipline and national defense
4. **Sudya libosi** (judge’s robe) – indicates justice and official authority

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These terms often combine native Uzbek words with Russian loanwords (e.g., *forma*) due to historical influence. Culturally, Uzbek occupational clothing emphasizes modesty, respect, and collective identity.

Linguocultural Analysis of English Profession-Related Clothing Names
In English-speaking cultures, occupational clothing reflects institutional hierarchy, professionalism, and symbolic authority.

Examples include:

1. **Doctor's coat / lab coat** – scientific authority and hygiene
2. **Judge's robe** – justice, neutrality, and tradition
3. **Police uniform** – authority, law enforcement, public order
4. **Chef's jacket** – professionalism in culinary arts
5. **Firefighter gear** – protection and bravery

The study of profession-related clothing names in Uzbek and English reveals deep linguocultural connections between language and society. These lexical units reflect cultural values, professional identity, and historical development. While both languages share universal concepts of occupational clothing, they differ in cultural expression and lexical structure. Uzbek terms are more culturally and historically layered, whereas English terms are more standardized and globally oriented.

The analysis of profession-related clothing names from a linguocultural and national-cultural perspective shows that these lexical units are not only names serving professional activities but also linguistic reflections of cultural norms, social values, and national worldviews formed within society. Through occupational clothing terms, a particular people's attitude toward labor, perception of discipline, and standards of professional ethics are expressed.

In the Uzbek language, profession-related clothing names are closely connected with national mentality and traditional social structure, reflecting concepts such as respect for the profession, social responsibility, and moral duty. For example, units such as “service uniform,” “military uniform,” and “work clothing” express

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not only professional activity but also national-cultural values such as serving the state, loyalty to the community, and adherence to discipline. This demonstrates that in Uzbek society, the relationship between profession and clothing has a strong cultural foundation.

In English, profession-related clothing names are more closely associated with an institutional and standardized culture, emphasizing professional identification and functional clarity. Units such as “uniform,” “workwear,” and “medical gown” serve to clearly define professional roles and reflect professional neutrality and universal standards rather than personal or national emotional connotations. This indicates that occupational clothing terminology in English is adapted to the processes of globalization and international standardization.

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