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ETYMOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION OF CLOTHING NAMES IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES

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Abstract

This article examines the etymological classification of clothing names in Uzbek and English languages. It analyzes the historical sources of clothing vocabulary, including native lexical layers and borrowings from Persian, Arabic, Russian, French, Latin, and other languages. The study reveals that clothing terminology reflects not only linguistic development but also cultural contacts, social transformation, and historical evolution. The comparative analysis shows that both languages demonstrate multilayered lexical systems shaped by cultural and global influences.

Keywords: Etymology, clothing names, Uzbek language, English language, borrowings, linguoculture, lexical layers.

Introduction

The enrichment sources of clothing vocabulary are primarily determined by innovations in the economic and cultural life of each nation and by words expressing newly created material goods. These lexical units are selected first of all from the internal resources of the language and form its lexical stock.

The linguist B. Jo‘rayeva states: “Since any scientific research is a link in the chain of human knowledge, a separate ring, it is impossible to begin research without knowing the history of the studied subject and without being familiar with the contributions of scholars and predecessors in this field.” In this respect,

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the etymological classification of clothing names in Uzbek and English allows us to identify the sources of origin, formation processes, and historical-cultural factors influencing these lexical units. In both languages, clothing names have been enriched from various sources — native lexical layers, borrowings from neighboring and distant languages, as well as modern global influences. This demonstrates the etymological diversity of clothing vocabulary and its dynamic nature in language development. Clothing names are an important lexical layer reflecting the historical development of language, cultural relations, and changes in social life. Their etymological analysis helps reveal a people's historical experience, contacts with other cultures, trade relations, and religious and social influences. Clothing names in Uzbek and English originate from different sources, which shows that both languages have open and dynamic lexical systems.

1. Native Turkic (Original Uzbek) Clothing Names

This group includes clothing names belonging to the ancient Turkic layer of the Uzbek language, directly connected with everyday life and traditional lifestyle.

Examples:

- ko‘ylak (shirt/dress)
- chupon (traditional robe)
- etik (boot)
- belbog‘ (belt/sash)
- do‘ppi (skullcap)
- lozim (traditional trousers)

Native Turkic clothing names are semantically connected with practicality, social function, and national tradition. These units reflect the unique clothing culture of the people and form the core lexical layer expressing national identity.

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2. Persian-Tajik Borrowed Clothing Names

Clothing terms borrowed from Persian-Tajik are mainly associated with historical-cultural relations, urban culture, and court life.

Examples:

- kamzul (waistcoat)
- chakmon (coat)
- shalvar (trousers)
- atlas (silk fabric)
- ro‘mol (headscarf)

This layer expresses aesthetics, elegance, and social stratification. Persian-Tajik borrowings contributed to the artistic and decorative enrichment of Uzbek clothing culture.

3. Arabic Borrowed Clothing Names

Arabic-origin clothing names emerged under religious, educational, and cultural influence.

Examples:

- libos (clothing)
- jilbab
- imoma (turban/head covering)
- abaya

Arabic borrowings are mainly associated with religious-ethical norms and social morality. They express not only the physical aspect of clothing but also its symbolic and spiritual functions. In the 19th–20th centuries, many clothing terms entered Uzbek through Russian due to socio-political and cultural contacts.

Examples:

- palto (coat)
- kostyum (suit)
- futbolka (T-shirt)

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- shim (trousers)
- kurtka (jacket)

This layer reflects modernity, urbanization, and professional environments, enriching everyday and formal clothing terminology.

5. European Borrowings via Russian

Some clothing names entered Uzbek indirectly or directly from European languages (mainly through Russian mediation).

Examples:

- jaket (jacket)
- bluzka (blouse)
- pijama (pajamas)
- galstuk (tie)

These terms are associated with fashion, professional attire, and global cultural influence, showing the internationalization of Uzbek clothing vocabulary.

6. Hybrid and Adapted Clothing Names

This group includes clothing names adapted phonologically, morphologically, and semantically to the Uzbek language.

Examples:

- kostyumcha (small suit/jacket)
- ko‘ylaklik (dress material)
- paltochi (coat-wearer/coat-related)

The etymological structure of Uzbek clothing vocabulary reflects the historical development of the language, ethnic formation of the people, and cultural interactions. It represents a multilayered lexical system consisting of Turkic roots alongside Persian, Arabic, Russian, and European borrowings.

Native Turkic clothing names form the core of Uzbek clothing vocabulary and are closely connected with ancient lifestyle, climate conditions, and social needs.

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Units such as ko‘ylak, chopon, do‘ppi, and belbog‘ are not only clothing names but also linguocultural symbols expressing national mentality and identity. Persian-Tajik borrowings enriched the aesthetic layer of Uzbek clothing culture, associated with urban life, court traditions, and craftsmanship. Arabic borrowings expanded the semantic scope of clothing by adding religious and moral dimensions. Russian and European borrowings introduced modern, urban, and professional clothing terminology, such as palto, kostyum, and futbolka. The adaptation of borrowed words shows the flexibility of the Uzbek language and its internal word-formation capacity. Forms like kostyumcha and paltochi demonstrate the integration of foreign and native elements.

Etymological Classification of Clothing Names in English

English clothing vocabulary has developed in close connection with historical evolution, cultural contacts, and social changes. Clothing terms are not only nominative units but also linguocultural markers reflecting historical experience, aesthetic views, and social structure.

Due to long-term contact with different languages and cultures, English clothing terminology has a multilayered etymological structure. Native Old English (Germanic) words coexist with borrowings from Norman French, Latin, Scandinavian, and later global languages.

Etymological classification helps reveal not only the origin of clothing names but also their semantic development and cultural load.

1. Old English (Germanic) Clothing Names

This layer represents the oldest Germanic core of English clothing vocabulary.

Examples:

- shirt
- shoe
- hat
- sock

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- coat

These terms are semantically simple and functionally oriented, reflecting everyday needs and environmental adaptation.

2. Norman French Borrowings

After the Norman Conquest of 1066, French had a strong influence on English clothing vocabulary.

Examples:

- dress
- skirt
- jacket
- robe
- collar

French borrowings are associated with elegance, court culture, and social hierarchy, strengthening the aesthetic and formal functions of clothing.

3. Latin Borrowings

Latin-origin terms (directly or via French) are mostly formal and institutional.

Examples:

- costume
- fabric
- vest
- uniform

These terms highlight clothing as an institutional and professional concept, increasing terminological precision.

4. Scandinavian Borrowings

Some clothing-related words entered English during Viking influence.

Examples:

- boot
- cloak

These are mainly related to protective clothing suitable for climate conditions.

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5. Borrowings from Other European and Global Languages

Examples:

- pajamas (via Hindi/Urdu influence)
- beret (French)
- jeans (from a toponym via French)
- ballet shoes

This layer shows the connection between clothing vocabulary, fashion, and global culture.

6. Modern Global Borrowings

In the 20th–21st centuries, globalization introduced new clothing terms.

Examples:

- T-shirt
- hoodie
- sneakers

The etymological classification of clothing names in Uzbek and English demonstrates that this lexical layer is closely connected with historical development, cultural relations, and social evolution. Clothing vocabulary functions not only as a naming system but also as a cultural marker expressing lifestyle, aesthetics, social norms, and national mentality.

In Uzbek, Turkic roots dominate everyday clothing, while Persian and Arabic borrowings appear in ceremonial and religious contexts. In English, Old English, French, and Latin origins dominate different stylistic layers, reflecting historical events such as the Norman Conquest and European cultural influence.

The comparative analysis shows that clothing vocabulary in both languages is multilayered and dynamic. Many modern terms are globally shared, reflecting globalization processes. At the same time, native clothing names preserve cultural memory and identity.

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Overall, the etymological study of clothing names provides an important basis for linguistics, etymology, linguoculturology, and translation studies. Future research may focus on semantic development, pragmatic use, and corpus-based analysis of clothing terminology.

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