

NATIONAL AND CULTURAL SPECIFICITY OF CLOTHING VOCABULARY IN THE RUSSIAN AND UZBEK LANGUAGES*Umirova Komila Golib kizi**assistant professor of the "Uzbek language and literature"
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Abstract. This article examines the national and cultural features of vocabulary denoting clothing in the Russian and Uzbek languages. The study analyzes the thematic group of lexical units related to clothing items and explores their semantic and cultural characteristics. Particular attention is paid to the reflection of traditions, historical factors, and cultural values of the peoples in clothing vocabulary. The research employs comparative and linguocultural methods of analysis to identify similarities and differences in the linguistic representation of clothing items. The results show that clothing terminology performs not only a nominative function but also reflects national characteristics, social traditions, and cultural realities of each linguistic community.

Keywords: clothing vocabulary, thematic group, linguoculturology, national and cultural specificity, semantics, Russian language, Uzbek language, comparative analysis.

НАЦИОНАЛЬНО-КУЛЬТУРНАЯ СПЕЦИФИКА ЛЕКСИКИ ОДЕЖДЫ В РУССКОМ И УЗБЕКСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ

Аннотация. В данной статье рассматриваются национально-культурные особенности лексики, обозначающей одежду, в русском и узбекском языках. Анализируется тематическая группа слов, связанных с наименованиями одежды, а также их семантические и культурологические характеристики. Особое внимание уделяется отражению традиций, исторических факторов и культурных ценностей народов в лексике одежды. В исследовании используются сравнительно-сопоставительный и лингвокультурологический методы анализа, позволяющие выявить сходства и различия в языковой репрезентации элементов одежды. Результаты исследования показывают, что названия одежды не только выполняют номинативную функцию, но и отражают национальные особенности, социальные традиции и культурные реалии каждого народа.

Ключевые слова: лексика одежды, тематическая группа, лингвокультурология, национально-культурная специфика, семантика, русский язык, узбекский язык, сравнительный анализ.

In modern linguistics, vocabulary related to clothing represents a specific thematic group within the lexical system of a language. The thematic paradigm "clothing" includes lexical units that denote various types of garments, accessories, and elements of attire used in everyday life or traditional culture. These lexical units are interconnected through semantic relations and reflect the material culture of a particular society.

Clothing vocabulary performs not only a nominative function but also carries important cultural and historical information. The names of garments often emerge as a result of social traditions, climatic conditions, national customs, and historical development. Therefore, the study of clothing vocabulary allows researchers to identify the linguistic representation of cultural values and social practices in different languages.

The study of vocabulary related to clothing has attracted the attention of linguists within various fields of linguistic research, including lexical semantics, ethnolinguistics, linguoculturology, and comparative linguistics. Scholars emphasize that clothing terminology reflects not only material culture but also national traditions, social structures, and historical development of a society. Therefore, the lexical group associated with clothing is often considered an important object of linguocultural and semantic analysis.

One of the important directions in linguistic studies is the analysis of lexical-semantic fields. According to linguistic theory, vocabulary can be organized into semantic or thematic groups based on common meanings. Researchers note that the thematic group of clothing vocabulary forms a structured lexical field that includes names of garments, accessories, and elements of attire. These lexical units are interconnected through semantic relations such as synonymy, hyponymy, and polysemy. Scholars studying lexical fields emphasize that such classification helps reveal the internal organization of vocabulary and the relationship between language and cultural reality.

In linguocultural studies, special attention is paid to the connection between language and culture. Researchers point out that clothing vocabulary reflects cultural traditions, social values, and historical conditions of a nation. The names of traditional garments often carry symbolic meanings and serve as markers of cultural identity. Linguocultural scholars argue that the study of such lexical units allows researchers to identify national-cultural specificity within the language and better understand the worldview of a particular linguistic community.

Comparative linguistics also plays an important role in the study of clothing vocabulary. Comparative studies examine similarities and differences in the lexical representation of clothing items across different languages. Scholars note that while some clothing terms are universal and have direct equivalents in many languages, others are culturally specific and reflect unique national traditions. Such lexical items are often referred to as culture-specific words or realia, which require special approaches in translation and linguistic interpretation.

Another important aspect discussed in linguistic research is the influence of globalization and cultural interaction on clothing terminology. Modern fashion and international communication have led to the widespread borrowing of clothing-related terms from global languages, particularly English. As a result, many languages, including Russian and Uzbek, have incorporated numerous loanwords related to modern fashion, sportswear, and brand culture. Linguists emphasize that these borrowings illustrate the dynamic development of language and the impact of intercultural communication on vocabulary.

Furthermore, researchers studying translation theory highlight the difficulties associated with translating culture-specific clothing terms. Since some traditional garments exist only within a particular cultural context, they often lack direct lexical equivalents in other languages. In such cases, translators may use descriptive translation, transliteration, or cultural commentary to convey the meaning of these terms.

In both the Russian and Uzbek languages, the lexical group related to clothing is quite extensive and includes words that denote traditional clothing, modern fashion items, and professional attire. These lexical units form semantic fields based on their functions, structure, or cultural significance. For example, the semantic field of clothing may include outerwear, footwear, headwear, and accessories. Such classification demonstrates the systematic organization of clothing vocabulary within the language.

Another important aspect of this thematic group is the presence of lexical borrowings. The development of fashion, globalization, and intercultural communication has led to the active borrowing of clothing terminology from other languages. For instance, many modern clothing terms in both Russian and Uzbek originate from European languages, especially English and French. This process reflects the dynamic nature of the lexical system and the influence of cultural exchange.

The vocabulary of clothing is closely connected with national traditions and cultural identity. In many cases, the names of garments reflect the lifestyle, historical experience, and cultural values of a particular people. Therefore, clothing terminology often contains elements that are culturally specific and may not have direct equivalents in other languages.

In Uzbek culture, traditional clothing plays an important role in preserving national identity. Lexical units denoting traditional garments often reflect historical and social characteristics of Uzbek society. For example, words referring to traditional robes, headwear, or ceremonial

garments are deeply rooted in cultural practices and social rituals. Such lexical items often carry symbolic meanings associated with status, age, or social roles.

Similarly, in Russian culture, clothing vocabulary reflects historical traditions and social distinctions. Certain garments historically indicated social class, occupation, or regional identity. For example, traditional Russian clothing items and headwear historically functioned as markers of cultural belonging and social status.

The comparison of Russian and Uzbek clothing vocabulary demonstrates that despite the presence of universal concepts related to clothing, each language also contains culturally specific lexical units. These words are often difficult to translate directly because they reflect unique cultural realities. In such cases, translators usually apply descriptive translation or cultural explanation in order to preserve the original meaning.

Thus, the linguistic analysis of clothing vocabulary reveals the close relationship between language and culture. The names of garments serve not only as linguistic units but also as cultural markers that reflect the traditions and worldview of a particular nation.

A comparative analysis of clothing vocabulary in the Russian and Uzbek languages reveals both similarities and differences in the linguistic representation of clothing items. One of the similarities lies in the structural organization of the thematic group. In both languages, clothing vocabulary can be classified into several semantic categories such as outerwear, headwear, footwear, and accessories.

However, significant differences appear when considering culturally specific clothing items. Uzbek clothing terminology includes many words that describe traditional garments unique to Central Asian culture. These lexical units often have no direct equivalents in Russian and therefore require explanatory translation.

Another difference concerns the influence of historical and cultural factors. Uzbek clothing vocabulary is closely connected with Eastern traditions, craftsmanship, and national customs. Many terms reflect traditional materials, patterns, and methods of garment production. In contrast, Russian clothing terminology has been influenced by both European fashion traditions and historical social structures.

At the same time, globalization has led to the appearance of many international clothing terms in both languages. Words related to modern fashion, sportswear, and global brands are often borrowed from English and are widely used in both Russian and Uzbek. This phenomenon demonstrates the interaction between national linguistic traditions and modern global culture.

Overall, the comparative study of clothing vocabulary highlights the complex relationship between language, culture, and society. While universal clothing concepts exist across languages, culturally specific terms reveal the unique historical and cultural experiences of each linguistic community.

The vocabulary denoting clothing in the Russian and Uzbek languages demonstrates a close connection between language, culture, and social traditions. Lexical units belonging to the thematic group “clothing” not only name different types of garments but also reflect historical, cultural, and social characteristics of a particular linguistic community. A comparative analysis of these lexical units allows us to identify both universal and culturally specific features in the linguistic representation of clothing.

In both Russian and Uzbek, clothing vocabulary forms a structured lexical system that includes different semantic categories such as outerwear, headwear, footwear, and accessories. For instance, the Russian words *coat*, *dress*, *shirt*, and *hat* correspond semantically to the Uzbek lexical units *palto*, *ko'ylak*, *ko'ylak (erkaklar uchun)*, and *shlyapa* or *bosh kiyim*. These lexical units demonstrate the existence of universal concepts related to clothing that are common in many cultures. Such words usually have direct lexical equivalents in different languages because they denote objects that are widely used in everyday life.

At the same time, the analysis of clothing vocabulary reveals the presence of culturally specific lexical units that reflect national traditions and historical experience. In Uzbek culture, a

number of clothing items represent traditional garments that are closely connected with the history and customs of the Uzbek people. For example, the word *chapan* denotes a traditional long robe widely worn in Central Asia. This garment is associated not only with everyday clothing but also with hospitality traditions, since presenting a *chapan* may symbolize respect and honor. In Russian, this word usually does not have a direct equivalent and is often translated through transliteration or descriptive translation. This example demonstrates how certain lexical units function as carriers of cultural information.

Another example of culturally specific clothing vocabulary is the Uzbek word *doppi*, which refers to a traditional embroidered skullcap. This headwear is an important element of national clothing and often reflects regional identity through specific patterns and ornamentation. When translating this lexical unit into Russian or English, the term is frequently preserved through transliteration because the cultural meaning of the object cannot be fully conveyed by a simple equivalent such as "cap." Thus, the word *doppi* represents not only a type of clothing but also a symbol of cultural tradition.

Similarly, Russian clothing vocabulary also contains lexical units that reflect national traditions and historical social structure. For example, the word *sarafan* refers to a traditional Russian sleeveless dress historically worn by women. This garment is associated with folk culture and traditional costume and often appears in descriptions of Russian national attire. In Uzbek translation, this term is usually explained descriptively because there is no exact equivalent garment in Uzbek traditional clothing. Such cases illustrate how clothing vocabulary often reflects culturally specific realities.

The semantic analysis of clothing vocabulary also demonstrates the role of social and historical factors in the development of lexical units. In many cultures, certain types of clothing historically indicated social status, profession, or age. For example, ceremonial clothing or festive garments often have special names that distinguish them from everyday clothing. In Uzbek culture, traditional garments may indicate marital status or participation in cultural ceremonies, while in Russian culture historical clothing terminology often reflects social hierarchy and regional identity.

Another important linguistic feature of clothing vocabulary is the presence of lexical borrowings. Due to the development of global fashion and intercultural communication, many modern clothing terms in both Russian and Uzbek have been borrowed from European languages, particularly English. Words such as *jeans*, *jacket*, *sweater*, and *t-shirt* have become widely used in both languages. In Russian these words appear as *джинсы*, *джекет* or *куртка*, *свитер*, and *футболка*, while in Uzbek similar borrowings such as *jinsi*, *kurtka*, *sviter*, and *futbolka* are also common. These lexical borrowings demonstrate the influence of globalization on the lexical system and the internationalization of fashion terminology.

From a linguistic perspective, such examples illustrate the interaction between universal and culture-specific vocabulary. Universal lexical units are associated with common human experiences and therefore tend to have direct equivalents in different languages. In contrast, culture-specific clothing terms reflect unique traditions, social practices, and historical contexts of a particular culture. As a result, these lexical units often require descriptive translation or transliteration in cross-cultural communication.

Table 1.

Clothing Item	Russian Term	Uzbek Term	Cultural / Linguistic Notes
Traditional robe	ЧAPAN (used as borrowing)	Chapan	Uzbek traditional outer garment symbolizing respect and hospitality; often used in ceremonies and as a gift.
Traditional skullcap	ТЮБЕТЕЙКА	Do'ppi	A culturally significant headwear in Uzbek culture; often decorated with regional embroidery patterns.
Traditional	САРАФАН	Milliy	Russian traditional women's sleeveless

dress		ko‘ylak	dress; associated with folk costume and cultural heritage.
Coat	Пальто	Palto	A universal clothing item with direct lexical equivalents in both languages; widely used in everyday speech.
Shirt	Рубашка	Ko‘ylak (erkaklar uchun)	A common garment in both cultures; demonstrates lexical equivalence in everyday clothing vocabulary.
Jacket	Куртка	Kurtka	Borrowed word widely used in modern clothing terminology in both languages.
Sweater	Свитер	Sviter	International borrowing from English; reflects globalization in fashion vocabulary.
T-shirt	Футболка	Futbolka	A modern clothing term borrowed into both languages due to global fashion influence.
Jeans	ДЖИНСЫ	Jinsi	International clothing term reflecting the influence of Western fashion culture.
Headwear (general)	Головной убор	Bosh kiyim	General lexical category covering various types of headwear in both languages.

Thus, the analysis of clothing vocabulary in the Russian and Uzbek languages shows that lexical units belonging to this thematic group perform not only a nominative function but also an important cultural function. They serve as linguistic markers that reflect historical traditions, cultural values, and social practices of each nation. The comparative study of such vocabulary provides valuable insights into the relationship between language and culture and highlights the role of lexical units as carriers of national cultural identity.

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