

LEXICAL - SEMANTIC ANALYSIS OF MEN'S CLOTHING NAMES

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Abstract. Ushbu maqolada erkaklarga tegishli bo'lgan kiyom nomlari semantic guruhlariga ajratilib faktik misollar asosida tahlil qilingan.

Kalit so'zlar: kiyim-kechak, bosh kiyim, ust kiyim, diniy kiyim, sharq kiyim.

Abstract. In this article, masculine nouns are divided into semantic groups and analyzed based on factual examples.

Key words: clothing, headdress, outerwear, religious clothing, oriental clothing.

Clothing (also known as **clothes**, **garments**, **dress**, **apparel**, or **attire**) is any item worn on the body. Typically, clothing is made of fabrics or textiles, but over time it has included garments made from animal skin and other thin sheets of materials and natural products found in the environment, put together. The wearing of clothing is mostly restricted to human beings and is a feature of all human societies. The amount and type of clothing worn depends on gender, body type, social factors, and geographic considerations. Garments cover the body, footwear covers the feet, gloves cover the hands, while hats and headgear cover the head, and underwear for private parts.

Clothing serves many purposes: it can serve as protection from the elements, rough surfaces, sharp stones, rash-causing plants, and insect bites, by providing a barrier between the skin and the environment. Clothing can insulate against cold or hot conditions, and it can provide a hygienic barrier, keeping infectious and toxic materials away from the body. It can protect feet from injury and discomfort or facilitate navigation in varied environments. Clothing also provides protection from ultraviolet radiation. It may be used to prevent glare or increase visual acuity in harsh environments, such as brimmed hats. Clothing is used for protection against injury in specific tasks and occupations, sports, and warfare. Fashioned with pockets, belts, or loops, clothing may provide a means to carry things while freeing the hands.

Clothing has significant social factors as well. Wearing clothes is a variable social norm. It may connote modesty. Being deprived of clothing in front of others may be embarrassing. In many parts of the world, not wearing clothes in public so that genitals, breasts, or buttocks are visible could be considered indecent exposure. Pubic area or genital coverage is the most frequently encountered minimum found cross-culturally and regardless of climate, implying social convention as the basis of customs. Clothing also may be used to communicate social status, wealth, group identity, and individualism. Some forms of personal protective equipment amount to clothing, such as coveralls, chaps or a doctor's white coat, with similar requirements for maintenance

and cleaning as other textiles (boxing gloves function both as protective equipment and as a sparring weapon, so the equipment aspect rises above the glove aspect). More specialized forms of protective equipment, such as face shields are classified protective accessories. At the far extreme, self-enclosing diving suits or space suits are form-fitting body covers, and amount to a form of dress, without being clothing per se, while containing enough high technology to amount to more of a tool than a garment. This line will continue to blur as wearable technology embeds assistive devices directly into the fabric itself; the enabling innovations are ultra low power consumption and flexible electronic substrates. Clothing also hybridizes into a personal transportation system (ice skates, roller skates, cargo pants, other outdoor survival gear, one-man band) or concealment system (stage magicians, hidden linings or pockets in tradecraft, integrated holsters for concealed carry, merchandise-laden trench coats on the black market — where the purpose of the clothing often carries over into disguise). A mode of dress fit to purpose, whether stylistic or functional, is known as an outfit or ensemble.

Having studied the definitions of the terms presented in our sample, we structured the LSF "Fashion" based on the following relationships: 1) generic relations that connect a more general concept with its particular case (for example, clothes - skirt - mermaid skirt); 2) relations of antonymy (dress up - dress down (shoulder and waist clothing); men's fashion - women's fashion (women's and men's fashion)); 3) paronymy relations (for example, blouse - collar); 4) relations of incompatibility (for example, sport footwear - evening footwear). The core of the field we are considering is the lexical units "Fashion" in Uzbek and "Fashion" in English, which express a common invariant meaning for the entire field. To determine the identifying and differentiating semes, we carried out a component analysis of the definitions of this concept. According to dictionaries, "Fashion" has the following definitions: - Fashion is a style that is popular at a particular time, especially in clothes, hair, make-up, etc. Fashion a way of doing things. - Fashion is a popular or the latest style of clothing, hair, decoration, or behaviour. - Fashion is something that is popular or thought to be good at a particular time. - Fashion is a style of clothes, hair, etc that is popular at a particular time. - Fashion is the business or study of making and selling clothes, shoes, etc in new and changing styles. The presented definitions allow us to distinguish identifying LSP semes "Fashion" 'popular' and 'style', while differentiating semes will be 'clothes', 'hair', 'make-up', 'shoes', 'way', 'particular time'. To analyze the lexemes of the Uzbek language, the definitions of the dictionaries of D.N. Ushakova (Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language) and E.N. Zakharenko (New Dictionary of Foreign Words): Fashion is: 1. The totality of tastes and views that prevail in a certain social environment in a certain, usually short time. 2. Samples of items that meet tastes (usually about clothes) [1]. Fashion - domination (often short-lived), at a certain time in a certain environment of certain tastes, preferences for clothing, household items, certain cultural values,

behavior; samples of clothing items that meet such tastes [2]. The integral seme of “fashion”, therefore, is ‘the dominance of tastes and views’, the main differentiating semes: ‘in relation to clothes’, ‘in relation to household items’, ‘samples of items of clothing’. An analysis of the definitions shows that, in a general sense, in both cultures, fashion is an indicator of the attitude in society to the elements of external culture, to style, behavior, and values. Also, the time period (‘particular time’, ‘certain time’) is important for the definition of a fashion phenomenon. Uzbek language dictionaries emphasize the fact of fast variability of fashion, as indicated by the seme of shortness. The analysis of differentiating semes allows us to consider that fashion is directly related to appearance, style, and manner of dressing. It is difficult to argue with the fact that often when using the word "fashion" they mean exactly the clothes, the appearance of a person. In this regard, in our study, we pay special attention to terms that name specific things in the fashion industry: clothing, accessories, shoes. Because we believe that they are of key importance for characterizing this phenomenon. In English itself, 18.1% are borrowed term elements, the main source language for which is French, but there are also borrowings from Spanish and a small number of other borrowings.

Thus, there is a deeper development of the vocabulary of the English language in the field of fashion, its greater diversity. The vocabulary of the English language contains a large number of figurative words formed through secondary nomination. This allows us to draw a conclusion about the intensive development of the fashion phenomenon in the UK. At the same time, English clothing culture is developing with a Western orientation. Consideration of the vocabulary and structure of the lexico-semantic field "Clothes" of the two languages made it possible to identify similarities and differences in the studied cultures, as well as to determine the actual means of replenishing the vocabulary

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