

## THE REFLECTION OF CLOTHING ITEMS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK CORPUS LINGUISTICS

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### ABSTRACT

This study examines the reflection of clothing items in English and Uzbek through corpus linguistics. By analyzing linguistic patterns and cultural significances associated with clothing, we uncover the interplay between language, identity, and tradition. Findings reveal both shared themes and distinct differences in how clothing is conceptualized, reflecting broader societal values.

**Keywords:** clothing, corpus linguistics, formal wear, clothing discourse, tradition, lifestyle, identity

### АННОТАЦИЯ

В этом исследовании рассматривается отражение предметов одежды на английском и узбекском языках с помощью корпусной лингвистики. Анализируя лингвистические модели и культурные значения, связанные с одеждой, мы раскрываем взаимодействие между языком, идентичностью и традицией. Результаты показывают как общие темы, так и явные различия в том, концептуализируется как одежда, отражая более широкие общественные ценности.

**Ключевые слова:** одежда, корпусная лингвистика, официальная одежда, дискурс одежды, традиция, образ жизни, идентичность

### INTRODUCTION

Clothing serves as a crucial aspect of cultural identity and social expression. In both English and Uzbek cultures, clothing not only fulfills a functional role but also embodies deeper meanings related to tradition, status, and identity. This paper aims to explore how clothing items are represented in English and Uzbek through corpus linguistics, examining lexical choices, semantic fields, and cultural implications.

#### Methods

A comparative analysis was conducted using English and Uzbek corpora, focusing on terms related to clothing. The methodology involved:

1. Data Collection

Texts were gathered from various sources, including literature, media, and social discourse in both languages.

## 2. Corpus Analysis

Using corpus linguistics tools, we analyzed frequency, context, and collocation of clothing-related terms.

## 3. Qualitative Analysis

Contextual meanings and cultural significance of specific clothing items were examined through qualitative methods.

## Results

### 1. Lexical Choices

In English, terms like *suit*, *dress*, *jeans* and *casual wear* were prevalent, reflecting modern lifestyle choices and the impact of globalization on fashion. The frequent use of casual terms indicates a societal shift toward comfort and individual expression.

In Uzbek, traditional terms such as *xalat*, *do'ppi*, and *chopon* were prominent, highlighting cultural heritage, community values, and the importance of modesty. These terms reflect a strong connection to historical and familial narratives.

### 2. Frequency and Context

English corpora showed a trend toward casual clothing in professional settings, with increasing mentions of “business casual”. This shift indicates changing norms around dress codes, where comfort and personal style are becoming more accepted. In Uzbek corpora, traditional garments were frequently mentioned in contexts related to family gatherings, religious events, and cultural celebrations, emphasizing their role in reinforcing social bonds and cultural identity.

### 3. Semantic Fields

English clothing items were categorized by occasion, with formal wear associated with business and social events, while casual items were linked to leisure activities. This reflects a dual focus on professionalism and personal comfort in modern life. Uzbek terms were grouped around themes of modesty and traditional values, with a focus on items that signify respectability and cultural pride. The analysis indicated that clothing choices in Uzbekistan are often influenced by familial expectations and societal norms.

## Discussion

The analysis reveals that clothing in English often reflects individualism and contemporary trends, driven by global influences and personal expression. The prevalence of casual attire in professional contexts highlights a cultural shift

towards flexibility and comfort, suggesting a more relaxed approach to dress codes. This change may be linked to broader societal trends, such as the rise of remote work and a focus on work-life balance.

In contrast, Uzbek clothing discourse emphasizes cultural continuity and communal identity. Traditional garments like the *xalat* and *do'ppi* are not merely articles of clothing but symbols of cultural heritage and societal values. The analysis suggests that clothing choices in Uzbekistan are heavily influenced by social expectations, with a strong emphasis on modesty and respectability. This reflects a societal framework where clothing is closely tied to family, tradition, and cultural pride.

Furthermore, the cross-linguistic analysis highlights how language shapes our understanding of clothing. In English, the focus on fashion trends and individual choice contrasts with the Uzbek emphasis on tradition and community. This difference illustrates how cultural contexts influence not only the vocabulary used but also the meanings attributed to clothing.

Additionally, the results indicate a potential area for further exploration: the impact of globalization on clothing discourse in both cultures. While English may incorporate global fashion trends, Uzbek culture shows resilience in maintaining traditional clothing practices, suggesting a dynamic interplay between global influences and local customs.

### Conclusion

This study underscores the importance of corpus linguistics in understanding the reflection of clothing items in different cultures. By comparing English and Uzbek, we highlight the diverse meanings associated with clothing and its role in shaping cultural identity. Future research could expand on these findings by exploring additional cultural dimensions and incorporating broader datasets.

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