



The linguocultural aspects of english and uzbek national clothes

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Abstract: *The purpose of this paper is to examine a cognitive linguo-cultural aspect of the words of clothes in English and Uzbek languages. Due to changes in the social and cultural life of the community and because of other reasons, some words have become extinct.*

Key words: *linguo-cultural aspect, ethnic, clothes, mentality, spiritual culture, kilt, chapan, tyubeteika.*

Language as component of spiritual culture holds special place, as a necessary means and conditions for development and operation of the other components of culture. Language is one of the specific components of ethnic culture, it is most clearly manifested "otherness", the difference of different cultures: "Language performs the function of ethnic characteristic only on the properties of this particular nation" [1]. Language through the words can show the culture of nation. It means words, household words, especially, clothes words can also describe the life people and introduce with mentality [2].

If we talk about traditional clothes, they are one of the manifestations of the material and spiritual culture. It deals with the traditions, social relationships, and aesthetic standards.

Clothes especially traditional are not something static, frozen. They formed historically for centuries and evolved continuously in all the way of the existence of the people. In the development of folk clothes affected as changes in living way of people, their social structure and the conditions of existence of each ethno-social groups.

Based on what has been said we want to look at the vocabulary of the two nations. We would like to note that the vocabulary of traditional clothes, not all survived at least in the Uzbek language. But we are known to this day and have not lost their significance, history and who can provide information about the culture of the people.

One of the most famous national costumes in the world is that worn in Scotland, the kilt, however some people say that the kilt is not as traditional as some would have it.

Kilt is knee-length, skirt like garment worn by men as part of the traditional national garb, or Highland dress, of Scotland. It is made of permanently pleated wool and wrapped around the wearer's waist so that the pleats are in the back and the flat ends overlap in front. It is usually worn with the plaid, a rectangular length of cloth draped over the left shoulder. Both kilt and plaid are woven with tartan pattern [3]. The people of Scotland have proudly worn Scottish Kilts for centuries and they are recognized around the world as one of Scotland's most enduring symbols.

Traditionally the belted plaid was made from one length of a thick, wool cloth known as "breacan" (a Gaelic word meaning speckled or partly colored). oflife. This cloth was usually about 5ft wide and could be up to 21ft long.



Almost 40 years later, in 1782, the visit of King George IV to Scotland gave the Scottish kilt a new lease of life. The pageantry surrounding his visit included much kilt wearing and the King himself was seen wearing a beautiful kilt during his visit [4].

Although the kilt is considered to be the national costume of Scotland, you will not see it being worn on a daily basis at the office, or somewhere. It is most often worn on occasions that could be considered “ceremonial”, including weddings, funerals, family parties, festivals and more. Also today kilt-makers designed something new like kilt with pocket for phone [5].

If you take the part of traditional clothes of the Uzbek people, it is also rich in history and vocabulary under each garment is huge information about the culture and life of the people of the past. Why is the past?

Because today traditional clothes worn only on holidays, on special occasions. For example Uzbek people have also traditional clothes that have a history.

The Uzbek ethnic clothes had imbibed the best of Uzbek craftsmen’s art and talent during the centuries. Obviously, that was a nomadic life style of the Uzbek that had a great influence on their ethnic clothes. Ethnic clothes created to be comfortable for riding a horse, warm in winter, cool and light in summer.

The traditional national men's costume consists of a warm quilted robe - **chapan** tied with a scarf or scarves, headgear **tyubeteika**, and boots made of fine leather. Men wore shirts of straight design, inner and outer robes. A robe might be light or warm, quilted on wadding. On each side of the robe there were cuts for convenience of walking and sitting on the floor. Robe - chapan usually was tied with a scarf or scarves.

Holiday national costume **differs from the everyday** one by its beauty of used fabrics, embroidery, etc. Women's national costume consists of robe, functional dress of simple cut of khan-atlas, and lightweight trousers. Women's head dressing consisted of three main elements: the cap, scarf and turban. Holiday women's costume differs from the everyday one by its good quality and fanciness of fabrics. Child's clothes repeated the shapes of adults' clothes. Along with common features, the clothes of each region or tribe had its uniqueness expressed in the fabric, shape, etc. wide thin knickers narrowed at the bottom.

Lately, the Uzbek clothes have undergone drastic changes under the influence of European culture, so everywhere you can find people dressed on extremely modern lines. However, the well-known Uzbek embroidery and embroidered clothes, metal works and precious stones, traditional head dresses and carpets are still considerably more popular than European innovations.

The aim of this article was to understand the role of cognitive aspect in identifying of two cultures’ through the words of clothes. Not all the words can describe the culture. The entire make the national clothes as the most important historical source for the study of the origin of the people, its ethnic and social development of its historical destiny, its cultural ties and contacts. A comparison of the various peoples’ clothes gives much opportunity to study the historical process on a larger scale.

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