

**DESCRIPTION OF CLOTHES VOCABULARY IN UZBEK DIALECTS OF  
KARAKALPAKSTAN**

**Ibragimov Yuldash Matkarimovich\*; Ibragimova Umida Yuldashevna\*\***

\*Professor,  
Doctor of Philology,  
Department of Uzbek language,  
Nukus State Pedagogical Institute named after Ajiniyaz,  
UZBEKISTAN

\*Associate Professor of Uzbek Language,  
Nukus State Pedagogical Institute named after Ajiniyaz,  
UZBEKISTAN

**DOI: 10.5958/2249-7315.2022.00156.3**

---

**ABSTRACT**

*This article states that the terms of clothing appear in the dialects of the Uzbek language, as well as in the historical written monuments of the Uzbek literary language, along with the history of our people. Clothing is divided into groups according to what part of the human body is worn.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Profession, Lexical Unit, Clothing, Dialect.*

---

**INTRODUCTION**

The unique terms created and being created by our people in the process of work in various professions form a rich layer in the vocabulary of the national language. After switching from manual labor to cars, many of them also moved to the lexicon of the new era. Some remain obsolete and become historical terms, while others acquire new functions and meanings and remain in use. Professional terms include general, gradually folklore, and written literature.

Folk professional terms serve as a source for enriching the lexical content of the general literary language. There are several reasons for this. For example, clothing vocabulary is an integral part of professional vocabulary in the Uzbek literary language and its dialects. This field, like other professions, has a long history and covers many areas that are directly related to the lifestyle, work, aesthetic tastes, customs and traditions of our people. As 'language is a specific barometer of social life' [1,1981: 41-42], the existing lexical layer in the clothing lexicon, the Uzbek literary language and its dialects, has been part of the dictionary for centuries. Undoubtedly, in the Uzbek dialects of Karakalpakstan, the lexical layer of clothing is often lexical. Mahmud Kashgari's *Devonulug'atitürk* [4,1998: 93], the language of the works of Alisher Navoi, Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, the languages of modern Karakalpak, Kazakh, Turkmen and other Turkic peoples, and the dialects of their dialects: Navoi's lexicon There are a lot of terms related to science and profession [3,1998: 107]. The terms "clothing" appear in the Turtkul dialect of the Uzbek language as well as in the historical written monuments of the Uzbek literary language. Clothing is divided into the following groups according to what part of the human body is worn, the type of clothing:

1. Name of hat; 1) men's hats; 2) women's hats; 3) children's hats;
2. Names of outerwear: 3. Names of shoes; 4. Names of clothing parts.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

Any garment, such as a robe, shirt, or doppia, is made of one or more pieces of fabric. It is the norm in the Uzbek literary language to wear clothes such as hats, coats, and shoes. In Sheva, it is also represented as a garment worn on the head and a garment worn on the feet. News of the economic and cultural life of each nation, the words that express the material wealth created, are formed, first of all, using the internal capabilities of the language of the people, and they form the vocabulary of that language. The main part of the names of clothes that meet the clothing needs of the Uzbek people consists of Turkish (Uzbek) words. The second source for the creation of clothing names is foreign speech [2,1981]

Most Uzbek clothing names are Turkic (Uzbek) and non-Turkish, with many Arabic, Persian-Tajik, Russian, and Russian-derived Western European terms. Also, some of the names of the clothes are fixed and date back to very ancient times. For example, words such as ton, yaktak, shirt, burma, belt, collar have existed before.

Words from Persian-Tajik languages have been used for a long time and have become so ingrained in Uzbek that they even seem to be original Uzbek words. For example, terms such as template, liner, band, belt, kavush, kissa are used equally in both languages. Names in Arabic.

The names of costumes from the Arabic language are divided into two parts according to their place in the Uzbek language: a) names typical of the old Uzbek language, which are now found only in historical written literature: abo, kabo, xil'at, amoma, dekla and so on b) names that are also used in the old Uzbek language and are widely used in the modern Uzbek language: jubba, astar, libos, velvet.

**RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

Russian language and clothes learned through it. Some of the terms used to describe clothing names in Uzbek are Russian words. After the annexation of Central Asia to Russia in the 1960s, Uzbeks developed social and cultural ties with the Russian people. The convergence of nations was reflected in the formation of a common lexical fund in the national languages. For example: kalsoni, skirt, cuff, manka, dress. Vocabulary of clothing is divided into the following groups according to historical features: 1. Permanent names 2. Obsolete (archaic), historical names. 3. New names.

For example, the names of clothes have been used since ancient times. Some of these clothing names have been used in other senses before and are now used in other senses. We compare such cases with the names of clothes in the Turtkul dialect. The etymology of the word ton is unknown. In ancient sources, tonandi occurs in the form of a verb, which means to cover. Literary language why didn't you wear a coat? (Why didn't you wear a coat?) A coat in the Tortkol dialect. The word is synonymous with the cotton tunic, which is the main garment of the Turkic peoples. From the 15th century onwards, the word chapan was used alongside the tunic.

**THE VOCABULARY OF CLOTHES:**

He put on his coat and went outside	He put on his coat and went outside
He did not know that his shift had come out	He did not notice that the hem of his shift was loose
He laughed out loud	He laughed at his torn knee
The collar of the garment is less dirty	The collar of the dress was a little dirty
I lost my breath	I lost my button
Let's have a clean suit	Blessed is the clean suit
The coat is so beautiful	The blouse is so beautiful
He wears his jacket to keep from freezing	He wore a jacket to keep out the cold

Put your hand on your arm	Put on your gloves
Distionary of clothing names in the dialect of ofTurtkul	In literary language

## CONCLUSION

Literary language and dialects are in constant contact with our literary language. The degree of this relationship depends on the social conditions of the speakers of that dialect and literary language. Literary language has a positive effect on dialects and dialects, bringing them closer to each other, nourishing them with living language and enriching them with words and phrases in the dialect. It should be noted that the vocabulary of clothing is actively used in the speech of dialects. The names of the clothes in the dialect are given as a dialect of the dialect, its transcriptional form and form and meaning in the literary language, and we cite as an example a sentence in which this dialectic is used.

The dialects and utterances quoted from the dialects were attempted to be transcribed. Once we learned the meaning of the word "clothes" from above, it became easier to find polite words to describe them. Dialect representatives, like other dialect representatives, gave different names to clothing names. This led to the proliferation of dialects. This type of dialectics, like other dialects, is actively used in our dialect with phonetic changes. Thus, in the Uzbek dialects of Karakalpakstan, some of the names of clothes are actively used as dialectics.

## REFERENCES

1. Asamaddinova M. The process of formation of the names "Hats" // Uzbek language and literature 1981. Issue 3. pp.: 41-42.
2. AsomiddinovaM. "Clothesnames". –Tashkent: Fan.1981, -127 p.
3. AlisherNavoi. "Khazoyinul-maoniy". –Tashkent: Fan. 1998, -218 p.
4. 4.Tursunov U., Urinboev B. History of Uzbek literary language. - Tashkent: "Teacher". 1982. 143 p.