THE PROBLEM OF STUDYING THE VOCABULARY OF WOMEN'S CLOTHES AND FASHION IN LINGUISTICS

Tillaboyeva Gulrukh Sakhibbek kizi
Teacher of Fergana State University

Annatation: In this article, the issue of studying the vocabulary of women's clothing and fashion in linguistics is scientifically researched.

Keywords: Clothes, shoes, hats, fashion.

INTRODUCTION. The vocabulary of clothing is an expression of the human worldview and is one of the most ancient fields of knowledge inextricably linked with the history of human development. Having discovered the importance of clothing as a means of protection from the negative effects of nature, man began to think about its aesthetic function. Man's desire for innovation, to change the forms of cultural expression, forces clothing creators to search for new forms. Unknown craftsmen, tailors and artisans created unique costumes that became fashionable. Today, the fashion industry is a phenomenon that is often associated with international relations.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY. In modern linguistics, there is an interest in the study of certain taxa of the vocabulary, the problem of identifying the sources of new linguistic units and their adequate scientific description from the historical point of view. formation and evolution, stability and change, as well as linguistic and cultural characteristics continue unabated. Although the majority of linguists are devoted to the study of separate thematic groups of the vocabulary of the Russian language (A. A. Reformatsky, A. A. Ufimtseva, D. N. Shmelev, M. A. Borodina, V. G. Gak, V. N. Prokhorova, V. V. Kolesova, G. A. At the same time, A significant part of the less studied layers of the vocabulary still exists, which are of scientific interest from the point of view of systematic linguistic review and description. 1997) became the subject of articles by N.V. Kulakova (2000) studied the names of clothing in the language of A.S. Pushkin from a lexicographical and stylistic point of view, V.G. Kuzina (2001) analyzed the structural-semantic aspect of headwear names in Oryol dialects; V. M. Panova (2002) studied clothing names in Voronezh dialects; GR. Daukaeva (2004) made a comparative analysis of headwear and footwear names in the Ivanovo region dialects (2006); Nagorskikh T.N. (2009) worked on issues of fashion in the scientific article "Fashion as a value-creating factor in modern Western European culture"; S. Ozer (2016) studied the structural-semantic relationship of the dictionary. clothes in Russian and English; M. Halimova (2002) studied the dictionary of the concept of "clothes" in the Tajik language (based on the materials of the dialect of Khojand and its surroundings); S. Usmonova (1971) studied the dictionary of textile decorations in the Tajik language; Ismatova (1983) compiled a dictionary of sewing and embroidery art in Samarkand dialects, as well as M.A. Solieva. In the work "Structural-semantic analysis of textile terms in Tajik and English languages" (2014), he worked on issues of textile terminology in English and Tajik languages; Khudoiyeva H.M.

(2018) in his work entitled "Structural-Semantic Analysis of Jewelry Vocabulary in Tajik and English" examined word formation patterns of lexical items denoting clothing ornaments in Tajik and English in a comparative format, et al.

RESULTS. This article is the result of the structural-semantic, linguistic and comparative-historical description of the lexical units of the conceptual field of "clothing" in the compared languages. This area includes many categories of clothing accessories (in a broad sense), viz. the names of shoes and hats, as well as the names of various clothing styles and fashion concepts typical of modern culture.

The validity of this article is confirmed by the fact that modern vocabulary in the field of "clothing" can be considered in the complex of semantic and linguistic features that make up the national-cultural semiotic paradigm. In addition, the field of clothing and fashion nominations, as a multisystem, is of interest due to the integrative nature of the vocabulary included in it. In this regard, it seems relevant to determine the sources of these units, to describe and systematize the main characteristics and development trends of this taxon. the results of his linguistic research and the identification of existing semantic relations between units. Since clothing is one of the most important attributes of a society's existence, the vocabulary that serves this area of life is in constant dynamics and occupies a central place in the thesaurus of language users. The high creativity of modern processes of design, production and use of clothes has led to corresponding changes in the taxon of nominations of objects, events and realities that make up the analyzed linguistic and cultural layer related to the dictionary of clothes and fashion, the dictionary of the Russian language. will come. For the whole world, this period is characterized by rapid and constant changes related to the globalization of fashion in the field of clothing, among other things. In XX-XXI centuries. It is the trends of the fashion world, mainly European, that determine the totality of clothing items that make up the wardrobe of a modern person. At present, relatively recent areas of knowledge - clothing modeling and artistic design, fashion psychology, costume composition, costume history, fashion history - are actively developing, the number of new clothing accessories and fashion concepts and, accordingly, their nominations are increasing. All linguists of our time recognize the systematic nature of vocabulary and consider it reasonable to study separate lexical subsystems and microsystems.

Science rose to the level of understanding the structural relations between elements, realized the existence of a system in its subject. Currently, it is difficult to imagine a certain linguistic article without using the concepts of system, structure, element. At the same time, the lexical layer of clothing and fashion is still insufficiently studied, which is explained by its complexity, breadth and variety.

CONCLUSION. The lexical layer of clothing and fashion is an expression of the human worldview and expresses a meaning that is inextricably linked with the history and culture of human development.

This layer of vocabulary has not been sufficiently studied due to its tendency to change due to the development of society and the emergence of new concepts, words and expressions. It is especially interesting to consider it in comparative and comparative terms. This dictionary is interesting both from the point of view of borrowing and etymology.

We follow the definition of the concept of fashion as a short-term dominance of certain forms and styles associated with a person's constant need for variety and novelty in the surrounding

reality. The concept of fashion is related to the idea of beauty, which humanity has been striving for for many centuries.

References

1. Tillaboyeva, G. S. Q. (2022). ALISHER NAVOIY SHE'RIYATIDA "SHAXS" TUSHUNCHASI. *Oriental renaissance: Innovative, educational, natural and social sciences*, *2*(2), 182-196.
2. Tillaboyeva, G., & Umarova, N. R. (2021). ALISHER NAVOIY ASARLARIDA BADIIY TAXALLUSLARNING QO 'LLANILISHI. *Студенческий вестник*, (13-5), 70-72.
3. Tillaboyeva, G. S. Q. (2022). TILSHUNOSLIKDA LIBOS NOMLARI. *Scientific progress*, *3*(4), 506-514.
4. qizi Tillaboyeva, G. S. (2023). FORMATION STAGES OF ANCIENT PERIOD DRESSES. *International journal of advanced research in education, technology and management*, *2*(2).
5. Qizi Tillaboyeva, G. S. TILSHUNOSLIKDA LIBOS NOMLARI.