



THE STUDY OF SEWING TERMINOLOGY IN LINGUISTICS

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Annotation: This article analyzes the study of terms related to the field of craftsmanship (tailoring) in Uzbek linguistics, their lexical and semantic characteristics, their place as a linguistic wealth formed through folk oral art and historical sources. During the study, the differences between terms and professional lexicon, their connection with the life and cultural development of the people were highlighted. Also, examples of ancient professional lexicon in the Uzbek language were considered on the example of clothing and tailoring terms found in the works of Alisher Navoi.

Keywords: linguistics, term, professional lexicon, craftsmanship, tailoring, lexical layer, Uzbek language, cultural heritage, folk oral art.

Introduction.

The study of professional vocabulary, one of the rich lexical layers of the Uzbek language, in particular, terms related to the field of craftsmanship, is of great theoretical and practical importance for linguistics. The collection and systematization of the cultural heritage, that is, traditional word layers, formed by our ancestors in the process of labor for centuries, serves to deeply understand the process of language development. In this area, academician Sh. Shoabdurakhmonov believes that if the Uzbek traditional lexicon is not fully recorded, a great cultural wealth may be lost. In particular, words directly related to the life of the people - the names of food, clothing, household items - deserve separate study as an active lexical layer.

Methods.

In this research, historical manuscripts, archaeological findings, written sources from different eras, and studies conducted by linguists (including S. Ibrohimov, T.T. Dadaxonova, and N. Ikromova) were analyzed. Additionally, the professional vocabulary collected from the dialects of Surxondaryo was also at the center of analysis. The scope of sewing-related terminology, their semantic features, and their modern and historical usage were evaluated from a linguistic perspective.

Results.

Based on the studied materials, the following results were achieved: dictionaries of sewing terminology in Uzbek, English, and Russian, as well as specialized literature, were analyzed. For example, The Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language, international manuals on fashion and tailoring, and Russian-language sources on sewing were examined.

A corpus of texts related to sewing (design magazines, sewing manuals, fashion catalogs) was created, and the use of terms within them was analyzed contextually.

The concept of «term» is used in both broad and narrow senses; some linguists consider any concrete object name as a term.

Although the vocabulary of professions—specifically that of sewing—is close to scientific-technical terminology, it is distinguished by its traditional and practical nature.

The field of sewing has existed since ancient times and has gone through various stages of development. Terms related to it, such as abo, burqa, jubba, dalq, and daklay, can be found in the works of Alisher Navoi.

Discussion.

In linguistics, the study of occupational vocabulary—particularly terminology related to tailoring—holds significant importance. This lexical stratum reflects the cultural life, traditions, and labor practices of a people. Tailoring terms, in particular, serve as a vital means for understanding a nation's clothing culture, climatic conditions, economic capacities, and aesthetic preferences.

For example, the historical Uzbek term “abo” referred to an open-front outer garment woven from wool, commonly worn by men for daily or religious purposes. Another term, “burqa”, though denoting a veil to cover the face, also encapsulates cultural values tied to women's modesty, social customs, and religious beliefs, making it more than just a garment name. The word “debo”, which refers to a shimmering silk fabric, is another example. It not only signifies a textile type but also embodies historical trade connections and cultural exchanges, as well as the popularity of luxurious fabrics among people. Such terms appear in pre-print era literary works, including dictionaries compiled by Alisher Navoi, revealing ancient layers of Uzbek lexical heritage.

In modern times, tailoring terminology continues to expand under the influence of technological advancements. Terms like “overlok”, “zigzag”, and “patta mashinasi” have entered the language through the introduction of sewing machines and equipment. Meanwhile, traditional words such as “likopcha” (bobbin), “ipka” (threader), “yelkalik” (shoulder pad), and “yoqa” (collar) remain rooted in conventional tailoring practices. Some of these terms have become part of the active modern Uzbek lexicon, while others persist as historical vocabulary.

Local dialects, especially in Surxondaryo, Qashqadaryo, and Bukhara regions, offer rich and unique variations of tailoring-related terms. For instance, words like “ko‘ylak etagi” (skirt hem), “zarbaf” (brocade), “atlas” (satin), “do‘ppi” (skullcap), and “kamzul” (vest) are used with regional nuances, showcasing dialectal diversity and lexical abundance.

The language of terms not only helps convey their literal meaning but also provides a linguistic window into the historical, cultural, and societal contexts in which they evolved. By studying tailoring terminology, we can trace the evolution of the Uzbek nation's professional craftsmanship, tools of labor, and clothing culture over centuries. Thus, the analysis of occupational vocabulary, especially tailoring lexicon, is not only a subject of linguistic inquiry but also serves as a valuable resource for ethnography, history, and cultural studies. Such research plays a crucial role in fostering national identity and preserving the collective memory of the people.

Conclusion.

The terminology related to sewing has emerged based on centuries-old labor activities, needs, and traditions of the people, forming a practical and vital lexical layer. These terms hold a significant place in the rich lexical treasury of the Uzbek language. Their scientific study and recording in dictionary format are essential for the development of the national language and the preservation of cultural heritage. Therefore, the systematic study of vocational vocabulary, particularly sewing-related terminology, remains one of the pressing issues today.

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- 13.