

STRUCTURAL AND SEMANTIC PECULIARITIES LEXICAL VERBALIZERS THE CONCEPT OF " CLOTHING " IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE .

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Annotation: A semantic analysis of lexical units (verbalizers) expressing the concept of "clothing" in English. The study examines the methods of forming clothing names (simple, compound, and complex words) and their place in the semantic field from a cognitive linguistics perspective. The results show that the concept of clothing in English has a complex hierarchical system expressing not only material needs but also social status, gender, and cultural values.

Key words : Cognitive linguistics , concept , verbalizer , semantic field , structural analysis , names clothes , metaphor .

Introduction

In modern linguistics, priority is given to the anthropocentric paradigm, which requires the study of language in the context of human thinking, culture, and worldview. In this context the concept of "clothing" takes one from central places in any language culture, in particular in linguistic painting peace English language .

One of the most ancient artifacts in human history, originally serving a protective function but later acquiring aesthetic, social, and symbolic significance. The rich vocabulary of the English language demonstrates the breadth of this concept.

The relevance of this study lies in the fact that the names of clothes (material vocabulary) are an important tool not only for naming objects, but also for revealing the historical development of the English people, their relationships with other languages and their mentality.

The aim of the study is to identify lexical units that embody the concept of "clothing" in the English language and to analyze their morphological structure and semantic properties.

Methods

For achievements the goals set in the article were used next methods linguistic analysis :

1. **Descriptive method** : collection and systematization names clothes on English language .

2. **The method of component analysis:** division of semes (semantic aspects) of lexical units and their grouping based on hyperonymic-hyponymic relations.

3. **Structural and morphological analysis :** study patterns word formation (affixation , composition).

4. **Cognitive analysis: Identifying the use** of clothing names as conceptual metaphors and metonyms.

Oxford English Dictionary , The Cambridge Dictionary as a research resource and over 200 lexical units were selected from *Merriam - Webster dictionaries* , as well as from modern English fiction and journalistic texts.

Results

An analysis of the utterances of speakers of the concept of "clothing" in English showed that they are structurally diverse and semantically multilayered.

Structural analysis

According to their morphological structure, the names of clothing items can be divided into three main groups:

- **Simple words:** This group includes words from the basic level of English, often monosyllabic and archaic. They form the core of the concept.
 - *Examples* : hat , coat , shoe , shirt , belt , skirt .
- **Derivatives:** words formed by affixation (adding suffixes and prefixes). In this case, they express a feature or function of clothing.
 - *Examples* : without sleeves , designer cloth , undressing .
 - Most active suffixes : *-er* (jumper), *-ing* (legging), *-less* (strapless).
- **Compound words:** combinations of two or more roots. This group is the most productive in English and refers to the type of clothing, its material, or the place where it is worn.
 - *Examples*: raincoat (raincoat + coat), swimsuit (swimsuit), tie (tie), turtleneck (clothing with a high collar), bag (bag).

Semantic analysis

According to theories semantic fields , the concept of " clothing " is concentrated around **hyponyms with common names values** : *clothing* , *item wardrobe* , *item clothes* , *outfit* , *item clothes* .

The semantic field is divided into the following **lexical-semantic groups (LSG)**: divided into:

1. **Head cleaning** : *cap* , *hat* , *bonnet* , *beret* , *helmet* .
2. **Upper cloth** : *coat* , *jacket* , *overcoat* , *parka* .
3. **Shoes** : *boots* , *shoes* , *sandals* , *sneakers* , *slippers* .
4. **Lower underwear / Lingerie** : *panties* , *bra* , *boxers* , *T-shirt* .
5. **Accessories** : *scarf* , *gloves* , *tie* , *belt* .

The analysis showed that most English names of clothes (about 40%) are borrowed from French (for example, *blouse* , *corset* , *costume* , *fashion*) , which is associated with the historical Norman conquest. Sincere English words , on the other sides denote more everyday and simple clothes .

Discussion

The obtained results confirm that the linguistic nature of the concept of clothing in English is not only nominative (names), but also evaluative and cultural.

Metaphorical and phraseological verbalization

Names of items of clothing are actively used in many English phraseological units and metaphors expressing human character, status, and social relationships. This is based on the cognitive concept that "clothing is a person's second skin."

- **"Hat" (Hat):** To keep something a secret (to hide something), to take one's hat off to someone (to express admiration/respect for someone).
- **"Shoes" (Shoes):** To be on someone's place . This expression related to the concept of empathy .
 - **"Belt":** Tighten your belt (save, be frugal).
 - **Shirt :** To lose everything down to the last penny (to lose everything, usually through gambling).
 - **"Sleeve":** Have something in stock .

Gender and social status

Semantic analysis has shown that the names of women's clothing are much more varied and change more quickly than those of men's clothing. For example, the word " *skirt*" *itself has many hyponyms*, such as *mini* , *midi* , *maxi* , *pencil skirt* , and *pleated skirt*, depending on the length and style.

Also *Tuxo* (tuxedo) and Words like "*evening dress*" indicate formality and high social status, while *jeans, a T-shirt, and a sweatshirt* represent a democratic and casual style.

Structural peculiarities

In English language the phenomenon of " mixing " (unification parts words) actively observed in the names clothes . For example:

- *Jeggings* (jeans + leggings).
- *Skirt* (skirt + shorts).

This is in line with the principle of linguistic economy and the process of hybridization in the world of fashion.

Conclusion

Conducted study allows us do next Conclusions :

1. has wide semantic field that structured hierarchically (relationship) hyperonym-hyponym).
2. Structurally, compound words and a layer of assimilation (especially French influence) predominate, reflecting the openness and historical evolution of English culture.
3. have a strong metaphorical potential and are actively used to express a person's mental state, social status and behavior.
4. The emergence of new types of clothing in modern English has led to an increase in the number of neologisms and word fusions, which indicates the dynamic development of this concept.

In the future research comparative-typological studying concepts clothes in Uzbek and English languages will have big meaning For identification national-cultural identity .

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