

Lexical Semantic Features of Clothing Names

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Abstract: This article contains information about the names, history, and characteristics of clothes in English and Uzbek languages.

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Cutting clothes first appeared in Eastern countries, but did not find its development here. The first system of cutting clothes was recommended by a Frenchman named Michel in 1818. In 1831, a large-scale system of cutting clothes was introduced. Since the end of the 19th century, along with the invention of sewing machines, the appearance of clothes has improved and started to resemble modern clothes. The conditions necessary for tailoring and tailoring clothing to the human figure existed in western countries, as the kings of France, Italy, Germany, and England and their contemporaries sought to display the beauty of their figures through costume. Clothing is related to style and fashion, which embodies people's views on beauty in a certain period and social conditions. In the course of the development of human society, these views change, and in this regard, fashion also changes continuously. The first appearance of clothes corresponded to the time when the people of the primitive period lived as a tribe. During this period, tree leaves, straws, and animal skins were tied around the body. Clothing also developed due to the development of human social life, work and consciousness. The next appearance of the clothes consisted of wearing simple cloths woven from various plant and animal patterns around the body. In ancient Greece, men's clothes consisted of two parts - chiton and himatium. A chiton is an undergarment made of wool or linen. When men go out on the street with some work, they put on the outer garment hemati. Himati consists of a rectangular piece of gauze, 1.7x4 m in size, which can be tied on the shoulder or thrown over the shoulder, showing the natural beauty and ease of movement of the body and not hindering it. It was draped with elegant laces that did not give. Women's clothes, like men's clothes, consist of two parts, which are more closed and longer. The undergarment is a piece of gazalama with chiton folds, fastened at the shoulder with fibulae. The chiton is made of white, yellow, red wool and linen gauze. Chiton is considered a home garment, and it is not customary to go out in it. Women's outerwear was called peplos. Its shape and draping resembled a chiton, only the takhlamalais was larger and longer. The peplos was made of a piece of gauze measuring 1.5x3.5 m. The ancient Greeks and Romans made such pleated garments with skill and high taste. Nowadays, such folded clothes can be seen in the national clothes of India. There are different types of clothing gauze (thin, thick, silk, thread gauze). Later, it is much more convenient to work by wrapping and tying separate pieces of gauze to the parts of the body in clothing. In particular, the origin of the needle led to its improvement in sewing together parts of clothing. By the 13th century, collars, hems, cuffs, pockets, and cuffs were formed in clothes. Changes in the appearance, fit, and cut of clothes developed rapidly. There appeared clothes that fit the body, with voluminous, layered hems, and types of fabrics such as satin, velvet, and velvet. During the Middle Ages, when feudalism was firmly established in European countries, a special aesthetic ideal and a corresponding costume character were formed. Enjoying the beauty of the human body was considered inappropriate

and sinful, so the body was wrapped in rough, heavy, and later elongated shapes. The narrow upper part consists of rows of complex pleats, the back hem is very long, the dress is very high conical headdress and very long shoes, combined with it, changed the appearance of the waist and figure. cords, corsets) began to develop the "sheath" system, which tightens tightly and removes it from the natural shape.

10s of the 20th century In women's clothing, the irregularity of clothing, asymmetry in lines and decorations disappeared, the fluidity of lines created by free folds of elastic fabrics appeared in dresses. During the war, everyday clothes were skirts and blouses, and dresses became shorter. Socks played an important role in this outfit. In the 1930s and 1940s, the characteristics of military clothing (wide and exaggerated shoulders, etc.) became noticeable in a thin shape (the fabric cut in the direction of the curved thread fits the figure), and the shoes had a thick sole (platform); In the 1950s, stylistic changes took place in women's clothing: a new style with soft flowing lines was created from a strict form; A body-hugging dress (tight waist and skirt) and pointed, elegant and thin heeled shoes appeared. At the beginning of the 60s, trousers, which began to replace skirts, became widespread.

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