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THE SIMILARITIES OF FABRIC NAMES IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES.

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Abstract. This article provides a comprehensive study of English fabrics, bilingualism, and the constructivist analysis of information in English. frame. This interpretive study not only provides linguistic insights, but also highlights the cultural, historical, and global dimensions that shape the related lexicon in Uzbek and English. The interplay of tradition and modernity is a linguistic tapestry that reflects the dynamic nature of language evolution in a globalized world. Also, the main focus of the article is on the transfer of the structural structure. semantic analysis of textile terms in Uzbek and English languages.

Key words: materials, vocabulary, analysis, linguistic, Uzbek, English, semantics, differences.

Абстрактный. В данной статье представлено всестороннее исследование английских тканей, двуязычия и конструктивистский анализ информации на английском языке. рамка. Это интерпретативное исследование не только дает лингвистическую информацию, но также подчеркивает культурные, исторические и глобальные аспекты, которые формируют соответствующую лексику на узбекском и английском языках. Взаимодействие традиций и современности представляет собой лингвистический ковер, отражающий динамичный характер языковой эволюции в глобализированном мире. Также основное внимание в статье уделяется передаче структурной структуры. семантический анализ текстильных терминов на узбекском и английском языках.

Ключевые слова: материалы, лексика, анализ, лингвистический, узбекский, английский, семантика, различия.

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada ingliz tilidagi matolar, ikki til va ingliz tilidagi ma'lumotlarning konstruktiv tahlili keng qamrovli o'rganiladi. ramka.

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Ushbu izohli tadqiqot nafaqat lingvistik tushunchalarni beradi, balki oʻzbek va ingliz tillarida bogʻliq leksikani shakllantiradigan madaniy, tarixiy va global oʻlchovlarni ham ta□kidlaydi. An□ana va zamonaviylikning oʻzaro ta□siri globallashgan dunyoda til evolyutsiyasining dinamik tabiatini aks ettiruvchi lingvistik gobelendir. Shuningdek, maqolada asosiy e□tibor tarkibiy tuzilmani oʻtkazishga qaratilgan. o□zbek va ingliz tillarida to□qimachilik atamalarining semantik tahlili.

Kalit so'zlar: matolar, lug'at, tahlil, lingvistik, o'zbek, ingliz, semantik, farqlar.

INTRODUCTION

Textiles, as elemental materials intertwined with our daily lives, have profound cultural and linguistic significance. This article opens up the complex world of fabric vocabulary in two different languages: Uzbek and English, and begins a constructive analysis. By studying semantics, phonetics, morphology, cultural influences, acquisition, expressiveness, and modernization, we unravel the threads that make up the linguistic fabric of these languages. Constructive analysis involves studying and comparing the structure and characteristics of two languages. In this, we will study the structural and lexical aspects of vocabulary related to fabrics in Uzbek and English languages. The analysis aims to study the linguistic structure and meaning of words related to textiles in both languages, to identify similarities and differences in the expression and understanding of concepts related to textiles. In the Uzbek language, textile terms often have Turkic roots and can consist of several morphemes that convey specific meanings related to fabric, weaving, and clothing. In contrast, English textile terms may have Latin or French origins and vary in complexity. By comparing the structural and semantic features of textile terms in Uzbek and English, researchers can gain insights into how each language conceptualizes textiles, reflecting cultural practices, historical influences, and technological advances in textile production. The semantic aspect of textile terms in Uzbek and English languages provides insight into how concepts are interpreted and expressed in different languages and shows the cultural identity and globalized character of the textile industry. In general, a comparative analysis of textile terms in Uzbek and English languages. English provides a deep understanding of the linguistic diversity and cultural

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nuances inherent in textile terminology. By studying the structural and semantic dimensions of these terms, researchers can unravel the complex threads of language.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND RESEARCH METHODOLOGY.

One of the main aspects of structural analysis is the morphology of textile terms in Uzbek and English languages. In the Uzbek language, textile terms often consist of compound words or derived morphemes, and convey certain meanings related to fabric, weaving techniques, and types of clothing. For example, the Uzbek term "silk" is a compound word formed from the morphemes "i" (thread) and "pak" (fine) and refers to the fine quality of silk threads. In contrast, English textile terms may have different morphological structures, such as words from other languages (e.g. 'velvet' from French) or compounds with Latin or Greek roots (e.g. 'polyester " and "poly" from "chemical meaning". These terms may also have more standardized meanings based on industrial processes or technological advances, adding layers of cultural meaning to the English language derived from the word "seoluc" and ultimately from the Greek word "serikon".[4] This shows the complex evolution of textile terminology in English and its relation to global trade and cultural exchange. We also analyze the semantic meanings included in textile terms. In the Uzbek language, some textile terms may have a cultural or symbolic meaning[5]. For example, the term "cradle" refers to a traditional cradle made of cloth and represents the importance of textiles in everyday life and cultural practice. Similarly, the term "dopa" refers to a traditional type of robe and indicates the role of textiles in shaping Uzbek identity and heritage. In English, textile words also refer to specific characteristics or qualities of fabrics and clothing items.

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

In the comparative analysis of textile terms in Uzbek and English, it is possible to identify cross-linguistic influences and adaptations. Borrowings and words between two languages may indicate historical trade relations or cultural exchanges that shaped the textile lexicon. In addition, semantic changes or extensions in the meanings of textile terms can distinguish the different interpretation and expression of concepts in languages. In general, the

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structural-semantic analysis of textile terms in Uzbek and English languages is different and allows a deep understanding of culture.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, in opening the vocabulary of Uzbek and English related to fabric, we discover not only the linguistic differences, but also the cultural richness embedded in each term. Semantic nuances, phonetic structures, and historical influences contribute to the distinctiveness of fabric-related expressions in these languages, as both languages continue to evolve, bridging the gap between tradition and modernity, local and global. the interaction weaves a fascinating linguistic tapestry that reflects its diverse and interdependent nature.

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