

Characteristics of Apparel Design and Fashion in English and Uzbek

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Annotation: This article analyzes the identification of the most effective linguistic and cultural methods of terms in the translation of clothing and fashion design. The traditional classification of features of term formation includes several types: morphological methods, syntactic method of term formation, and morphological and syntactic methods.

Key words: Morphological methods of term formation, Suffix terminology, prefix terminology, effectiveness of terminology formation.

Introduction: Morphological methods of terminological formation From the point of view of morphology, one-time terms are divided into three main structural types: - simple (rooted); - Latin or, as suggested by S. V. Grinev, affix; - complex or binary (they include single-word terms with at least two root morphemes). Common terms in the language of fashion design and fashion are common terms for many people. They mainly appeared in the first period of the formation of terms and represent the unique vocabulary of this field of knowledge. A survey of the English terminology of clothing and fashion design identified 231 common terms, which is 6.7% of the total sample size. The following terms are given as examples: coat, cut, dress, hood.

The morphological method of term formation also includes the production and conversion of affixed words, as in the general literary dictionary. It is related to the morphological-syntactic method by its structure and contraction. Formation of Affix Terminology Created terms are formed morphologically, in which "a new word is formed by combining morphemes, and at the same time it is formed by a new sound complex."

As a result, stable words are formed. The formation of affixed terminology is traditionally divided into three types, which are easily traced and described in English fashion design and fashion terminology:

- 1) Suffix terminology: designing
- 2) Prefix: unlined
- 3) Prefix-suffix (or combination): unwrinkable - non-wrinkled (about fabric).

With Suffix: The most common type is suffix terminology. The composition of additives used in the modern terminology of clothing design and fashion is very diverse. The most effective noun suffixes include: -ing, which are used to form terms with the following meanings:

- a) Process, action, condition: fitting - measuring, trimming - decoration, finishing - finishing;
- b) a specific topic, material: coating - coat fabric, trousering - pants fabric, shirting - shirt fabric.

In this terminology, there is a specialization of the meanings of adverbs.

Thus, V. Grinev, "you can determine the categorical relationship of the relevant concepts." The specialization of meanings causes the phenomenon of autonomy of suffixes, which in turn leads to the

formation of autonomous terms, for example: coating - 1) coat fabric; 2) sewing a coat; padding - 1) lining; 2) lining process. With the help of this addition, 42 terms are formed. -yer - agent suffix, which is used to define a person named by profession, faith, etc.: designer-weaver - cutter - pattern maker (12 terms).

However, the suffix has the specialized meaning of "clothing items" or "process items". For example, shoulder hanger - "pads" for clothes, sweater - a sweater, wrapper - a thick (warm) shirt or robe, duster - a light raincoat (23 terms).

In total, we found 35 terms using this extension. - ness - forms adjectival terms from adjectives meaning quality or state: roominess - product size, fullness - fullness (for example, a skirt), 3 terms are formed by this suffix; - age - action, state or form nouns in the sense of result: shrinkage - shrinking of material.

At the current stage, in the terminology of clothing and fashion design, the appearance of terms formed using suffixes with abbreviated value is noted: -ie: hoodie - a hoodie (often a sleeveless shirt), nightie - a short nightgown ; (4 terms); -let - singlet - short-sleeved shirt, corslet - a modern light version of a corset (3 terms).

Main part: A large number of terms are formed by the suffix method. The interesting category is mainly represented by adjectives belonging to the topic groups "fashion" and "style" and denoting the quality of fabric and formed with -y suffixes: swishy - stylish, stylish stretchy - elastic material, baggy - similar to a bag. Using this suffix, 17 terms are formed. Additions of production to form adjectives are also the following. - able - gives importance to the ability to understand or have some quality: fashionable - suitable for fashion, wearable - always worn, adjustable - adjustable (for example, a sleeve), threadable - outdated, out of fashion (6 terms); -al - forms adjectives from nouns that are similar to some nouns of Latin and Greek origin, having possessive properties (4 terms): artificial - artificial, natural - related to natural fabric, traditional - traditional (for example, pattern, suit, etc.); -ish - stylish, modern, womanish - feminine (4 terms in total). The thematic group "Style" is widely expressed by the suffix -less: sleeveless, collarless, strapless, backless. In total, this appendix contains 6 terminological units. b) prefixed - prefixes:

Unlike the previous type, the prefixed form of formation mainly expresses the lexical meaning of the word without changing its belonging to the lexical-grammatical class. The most effective in the terminology under consideration are these prefixes: - un- to untie - to untie the belt, to unfasten - to stick, fasten (12 terms); - under -undergarment- underwear, underskirt - petticoat (8 conditions); -over - overcoat - coat, overalls - work clothes (5 terms).

A separate group (9 units) are Latin prefixes: -neo -poly, -multi. As an example, we cite the following terms: neo-classic - neoclassic, polypropylene - polypropylene, layering - multilayer. The number of preformed terms is much less - 36 units, which is 19.9% of all affix ally formed terms. Quantitative analysis shows the low effectiveness of this formation method in the studied terminology.

Chronologically, the oldest way of forming terms is conversion, which is characteristic of the entire English language. According to I. V. Arnold, conversion derivation is "the transition from one part of the word to another without changing or adding any morpheme." He stated that it is necessary to consider several different words with the zero affix, and not one word that performs the functions of different parts of speech, and the following definition is given for conversion. "Conversion is a type of word formation (word) production, in which only the word paradigm itself serves as a means of word formation." Thus, conversion is a new sound complex the method of unformed terminology. In fashion design and fashion terminology, the same conversion models characteristic of the common literary language are defined:

N - V: to dress, design - decorate, design to zip - combine, fasten. V - N: tie - tie, cut - pattern, rig-out - casual clothes, formal clothes, turn-up - turn-up of the lower part of pants, pullover - sweater. It should be noted that the phrase without words as a result, the meaning of the term is often narrowed, and many terms formed by the conversion method refer to only one professional specific field of activity.

For example, iron (these are words with many meanings: iron, iron, etc.) in this term has the function of ironing clothes, button (button, button, bead, etc.) has the meaning of fastening buttons while turning. Adjective justification is not unique to this terminology, although this conversion process is carried out step by step.

For example, according to the model V - A - N: to cast -off - unnecessary, thrown away, cast -offs - discarded things. The study of the English terminology of clothing and fashion design shows that 18 terminological units were formed by the conversion method, which is 8.8% of the number of terms formed in morphological form. Morphological methods of word formation include interchange and addition methods.

Conclusion: Currently, these methods are not effective either in literary English in general, or in this terminology in particular. However, during the study, several pairs of terms formed as a result of replacing each other were identified, in particular, a consonant sound in the verb and an incompatible sound in the noun: to clothe - cloth. An example of an additive suffix is the replacement of a vowel sound with a root: two-sided - the complete or partial repetition of a sound composition is found in two examples in the terminology of clothing and fashion design: zigzag seam- figure stitching, zig-zag, flip-flop- for bet. Thus, in the English terminology of clothing design and fashion, 204 terminological units are formed morphologically, which is 5.9% of the total sample. Based on statistical data, we divide the morphological method into an ineffective type of term formation. 181 terms are formed in the form of affixes (88.7% of all terms are formed in morphological form). The affixation of terms allows you to see categorical relationships within terms. This characteristic of this method depends on the statistics of the terminology.

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