Spectrum Journal of Innovation, Reforms and Development
Volume 02, May, 2022 | ISSN (E): 2751-1731
Website: www.sjird.journalspark.org

TYPOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF CLOTHING TERMS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

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Abstract
The origin of the word typology is typos-means «type», logos- means «science». A typology generally consists of a set of descriptive names or "types", attached to thumbnail sketches of typical behaviour and/or attitudes for each group. Typologies might be based on some specific behaviour (weekend hobbyist cooks v everyday pragmatic cooks) or on response to the client's brand (young aspirers v sceptical rejectors). But they can go much further, claiming to categories far broader attitudes and lifestyles.

Keywords: clothes terms, typology, categories’, linguistic typology.

Introduction

The word typology consists of two Greek morphemes: a) typos means type and b) logos means science. Typology is a branch of linguistics which is typical to all sciences without any exception. In this respect their typological method is not limited with the sphere of one science. It has a universal rise. So typology may be divided into:

1. Non-linguistic and
2. Linguistic typology

Typologies have been very popular and very useful in market research, but they rely on the assumption that individuals have stable attitudes, consumption patterns and a stable identity, assumptions that are now increasingly questioned.

The morphological and typological study of pottery has traditionally been crucial for organizing excavation records. Hence, a substantial methodological development has encouraged more standardized descriptive and grouping protocols based on mathematical and statistical parameters. However, when compared with the significant growth of related methodology in the last decades, theoretical reflection on the role played by formal description of pottery and the drawing of typological classifications to study ancient societies has been pushed into the background.

Typology is the systematic classification of objects or notions according to their common characteristics. It may refer to any field of science being characteristic of all branches of knowledge, because taxonomic description, classification and comparison of various objects are used both in linguistic and non-linguistic disciplines such as medicine, psychology,

chemistry, biology, geography, sociology, etc. Being a method of scientific cognition, general typology combines a nonlinguistic and linguistic typology, because both of them have common tasks and similar principles for identifying both isomorphic and allomorphic properties of notions, phenomena, facts, relationships, events united by the principle of dialectical unity. It classifies them according to special criterion taking into account similarities and differences, commonality and separateness, generality and specificity, stability and instability. The range of non-linguistic typology application is very wide and can serve as a comparative method for many sciences. Comparison is one of the logical methods of convincing the world which is made on the basis of general and unique features of notions or objects. Science which studies this notion and objects operate with typological method to find unknown features of notion or object being investigated. For some sciences, however comparison stands out as a main instrument of research. For instance, comparative medicine (… is a distinct discipline of experimental medicine that uses animal models of human and animal disease in translational and biomedical research. In other words, it relates and leverages biological similarities and differences among species to better understand the mechanism of human and animal disease. It has also been defined as a study of similarities and differences between human and veterinary medicine1), comparative biochemistry (studies evolutionary relationships between organisms by comparing similarities and differences in genes of DNA), comparative literature (studies various national literatures, stressing them influence one upon another, their use of similar forms, their treatment of similar themes2), comparative pedagogy (studies the general and distinctive features and trends of the development of pedagogical theories and practical training and education in the modern world, revealing their economic, socio-political and philosophical foundations, as well as national characteristics), etc.

The presence of approximately similar operations and similar methods of approach to comparison in various fields of knowledge indicates that general typology is a unified science that has specific sections, similar methods and principles of analysis and classification of facts, events in different areas of human activity. All types of comparison can be attributed to typology and consider the general typology as a single science of comparison.

Example: - Mr. B.: I suppose you think you never snore. - Mrs. B.: I know I don't. - Mr. B.: my hat!

In one's birthday suit - naked; in the buff; in costume of Adam.

Example: So one is forced to suppose that a respectable middle-aged Hebrew financier went mad between twelve and six a.m. and walked quietly out of the house in his birthday suit on a November night.

The cat's pajamas - what you need; first grade, you lick your fingers (an exclamation expressing delight or surprise).

Example: I love you; I think you are the cat's pajamas.

The Emperor has (or wears) no clothes - and the king is naked.

Example: The last story concerns a European couple and the way in which the wife, seeking to immerse herself in India, still retains her ability to see that the emperor (in the guise of mysticism or eastern eroticism) very likely wears no clothes at all. This expression is taken from the tale of the Danish writer G.Kh. Andersen's

To get into one's stride - get comfortable with business; get in shape.
Example: I find that I am taking rather a long time about things at present, but no doubt, it will be better when I get into my stride.
A stuffed shirt - stiff man; stuffed shirt.
Example: I suppose I must have sounded a bit like a stuffed shirt. I do sometimes, I suppose. (M. Wilson)
To trail one's coat - to defiantly, get into a fight, be belligerent.
Example: He was an untiring lecturer, a jocular commentator, who trails his coat ... and - as if incidentally - the author of several plays. (F. Swinnerton)
To wear the pants (or trousers) - be the head of the family.
Example: I choose his clothes for him. Not that he does not wear the trousers in our house. He does what he wants.
Based on the sample, phraseological units with a token "pocket" are the most used. This suggests that, as part of clothing, the token "pocket" in phraseology becomes a symbol of property, an idea of the place where money is stored. Associated with it are expressions of loss of money or property, lack or, conversely, profit.
To have smb. (or smth.) in one's pocket - hold someone (or something) in their hands, force someone to unquestioningly fulfill their desires.
The classification of human languages into different types on the basis of shared properties which are not due to common origin or geographical contact. Its aim is to describe and explain the common properties and the structural diversity of the world's languages. Simply speaking, the study of universals is concerned with what human languages have in common, while the study of typology deals with ways in which languages differ from each other.

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