

Expression of Ethnocultural Realia in the Lexicon of Light Industry in English, Uzbek and Russian

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ABSTRACT

This research focuses on the value of comparing languages to find their unique national and cultural characteristics. The choice of somatic phraseological units for investigation can be justified by their widespread use in daily life as well as the fact that they are expressive, figurative, and unmistakably capture the unique characteristics of people's spiritual and material lives. Because phraseology is where a person's tangible objective and sensual-emotional world is most clearly reflected, studying the mechanisms of the emergence and use of phraseological units with a component of somatism in English, Uzbek, and Russian aids in identifying the characteristics of verbal thinking of native speakers.

Introduction

The lexicon of the light industry branch in English, Uzbek and Russian languages includes a number of words that represent only the products produced in the English, Uzbek and Russian national light industries. The names of such products have entered many foreign languages as realia, and the English, Uzbek and Russian languages are distinguished by their linguistic and cultural coloring. For example, tartan in English is a traditional Scottish checked cloth made of wool. Each clan in Scotland has its own tartan design, which serves as a symbol of belonging to a particular family or clan. Tartan has great importance in Scottish culture and is associated with many traditions and rituals. For example, the national dress of Scotland is made of kilt tartan. Tartan is also used as a decorative element on various items such as scarves, hats, ties, etc.

The study and description of the interaction and mutual influences of language and culture, as well as language and folk mentality, are among the tasks of cultural linguistics, whose development started in the early 1990s and is currently one of the most important fields of modern linguistics. Both the science of language and the science of culture can benefit from it.

Linguoculturology examines the national-cultural semantics of language units to comprehend them in all of their content and nuances, as closely as is possible to how native speakers of a given language and culture would see them. In a nutshell, this branch of linguistics investigates the issue of how national culture is reflected in language.

Method and analysis

The term *Abbots cloth* has its own cultural semantics and is associated with the history and culture of England in the Middle Ages. *Abbots cloth* was a cloth used in England during the Middle Ages for the table laid on the abbot of a church and other high-ranking clergy when they visited. The fabric

was distinguished as a symbol of luxury because it was made of high quality and expensive fabrics and decorative patterns. The cultural connotation of the term *Abbots cloth* is wealth, belonging to a high position, and at the heart of this lies the culture of aristocracy associated with the elite of England in the Middle Ages. Nowadays, the term *Abbots cloth* refers to high-quality fabric or luxury in interior decoration. Since the Great Silk Road passed through the territory of Uzbekistan, Uzbek national light industrial products, including cotton and silk fibers, clothes, national footwear, pottery are widely distributed all over the world. For example, the word *suzana* means "stitched with a needle" and refers to an embroidered piece of cloth, usually rectangular in shape, that hangs on the wall to decorate a room. In some regions, it is used as a cover over the young bride and groom. The word *chopon* means "a long national garment made of cotton, worn over clothes; means ton. The outer garment represented by this word is a chopon. Among the products characteristic of the Russian national light industry are, first of all, the products of the spinning and textile industries. These industries contributed greatly to the popularity of the Russian national light industry in the world, and the names of industry products can be studied as ethnocultural realia in linguistics. For example, the word *shuba* has very rich cultural semantics in Russian and is associated with traditional Russian outerwear made of fur. On the one hand, fur coats are considered a symbol of luxury and wealth, because fur clothes are very expensive and not affordable for everyone. In the past, it was mainly popular among the nobles and rich merchants in Russia. On the other hand, fur coats are associated with the Russian winter and its harsh climate. Shubas were needed to protect against severe frost and snowfall in the cold regions of Russia. In Russian culture, shuba is considered an integral element of cultural heritage, representing the traditions and history of the nation.

The word *kokoshnik* also has rich cultural semantics and represents a traditional women's headdress in Russian culture. A kokoshnik is a fabric headband decorated with embroidery, pearls, beads and other precious ornaments. Initially, the kokoshnik belonged to noble ladies and was designated for weddings or other celebrations. Kokoshnik, like other traditional elements of clothing, is a reflection of Russian national traditions and culture. Kokoshnik was also seen as a symbol of a woman's strength and beauty, her role in the family and society. Today, the kokoshnik is often used as an element of the national costume for holidays, and its design can be changed according to modern fashion trends. However, the traditional kokoshnik is still popular in Russian culture and is an important symbol of its history and traditions.

In our opinion, since the ethnocultural realities expressed by lexical units related to light industry in English, Uzbek and Russian languages fulfill the function of national value for the ethnos, it is not exaggeration to consider the factor of the expression of ethnocultural realia as a factor of values, one of the factors that determine the linguistic and cultural characteristics of the network lexicon.

Political factor. The political factor serves as one of the factors that determine the linguistic and cultural characteristics of the light industry lexicon in English, Uzbek and Russian languages. Looking back at history, Great Britain is a colonial country. The countries of North America, Africa, India, Asia, Australia were colonized by Britain. This, in turn, had a great impact on the development of the light industrial sector. As a result, the English language is enriched with a light industry lexicon. For example, from the end of the 18th century, one of the English cities, Manchester, became a world trade center for cotton trade, and was called Cottonopolis - cotton field. A lot of new words have appeared in the field of cotton fiber processing. However, cotton has not always been an agricultural product in Great Britain. This can be confirmed by the fact that the word cotton in English is of Arabic origin. As we can see, the state policy led to the further development of the light industrial sector, and the language wealth also increased proportionally.

We can also observe the influence of the political factor on the development of light industry in the word denim. *Denim* is a durable cotton fabric used to make jeans, and has cultural connotations of freedom, youth, and rebellion, as it was popular among young people in the 1950s and 1960s and was used as a symbol of protest against conservative values.

The fact that the political factor serves as one of the factors determining the linguistic and cultural

characteristics of the light industry lexicon in English is also observed in the status of the English language as a world language. Due to the fact that almost all countries use English as the world language, the lexical layer of light industry is expanding with many neologisms in order to express the network realia of these countries. Examples of such words as *designer*, *dress code*, *know-how*, *trend*, *fake*, *geotextile* can be given. A similar tendency to the increase of neologisms can be seen in the example of the light industrial lexicon of the Uzbek language. At the end of the 20th century and the beginning of the 21st century, major changes took place in the light industrial lexical layer of the Uzbek language, which were determined by two main political factors:

1. giving the Uzbek language the status of a state language;
- 2) Uzbekistan's approach to the world community, in particular, international economic integration.

As a result of the granting of the status of the state language to the Uzbek language, the light industry lexicon of the Uzbek language has been enriched with words such as *batist*, *beysbolka*, *baxila*, *beretka*, *bluzka*, *galife*, *jacket*, *karetk*, *kimono*, *lavsan*. The international economic integration of the state of Uzbekistan is causing the increase of international words such as *suit*, *cardigan*, *satin*, *sari*, *stanok* in the network lexical layer of the Uzbek language. It should be noted separately that although international words are used internationally, it is possible that they acquire a certain linguistic and cultural tone in a certain national-cultural context. For example, the word "costume" borrowed from the English language, in addition to the international meaning of "costume" used in all languages, also has the meaning of "libos" in Uzbek. Similarly, the English word *romper* has the international meaning of baby overalls as well as a gloss of meanings such as women's short suit.

The influence of the political factor on the development of the Russian light industrial lexicon, on the one hand, as a result of the general globalization and integration processes taking place in the world, the lexical layer is expanding with many international words borrowed from the English language, on the other hand, the borders are opening, the communication and relations between peoples are increasing, the development of tourism and as a result of increasing interest in exotic things and events, it is manifested in the introduction of various exoticisms into the language. For example, the word "smoking" is an international word meaning "a man's suit worn for evening parties". Words such as *kimono*, *sweater*, *suzane*, *parandja*, *turban*, *kilt* are considered exoticisms in Russian, and their meaning refers to concepts related to clothing.

Conclusion

In conclusion, it follows from the above that the linguistic and cultural features of the light industrial lexicon in English, Uzbek and Russian languages are conditioned by various factors, including the factor of antiquity, the level of development of the branches, the factor of the transition of cultures, the expression of ethno-cultural realia or values, the political factor, etc. observed.

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