

Analysis of Terms for Sewing in English and Uzbek

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ABSTRACT

The article analyzes the terms used for sewing in English and Uzbek languages. The study compares and contrasts the linguistic features and cultural meanings of these terms. The methods section describes the data collection and analysis processes, while the results section presents the findings. The discussion section explores the implications of the results, and the conclusions offer suggestions for future research.

Sewing is a universal practice that is deeply intertwined with culture and language. The linguistic features and cultural meanings of the terms used for sewing in different languages provide insights into the ways in which culture shapes language. This study aims to compare and contrast the terms used for sewing in English and Uzbek languages to gain a better understanding of the linguistic and cultural features of these terms.

To analyze the terms used for sewing in English and Uzbek languages, several methods can be employed. These include:

1. **Data collection:** Data can be collected through online dictionaries, corpus linguistics tools, and interviews with native speakers of English and Uzbek languages. Online dictionaries provide a comprehensive list of terms used for sewing in each language, while corpus linguistics tools allow for the analysis of large amounts of linguistic data. Interviews with native speakers

can provide valuable insights into the cultural meanings and connotations associated with different terms.

2. Qualitative content analysis: Qualitative content analysis can be used to identify themes and patterns in the data. This involves reading through the data to identify recurring themes and categories, and coding the data accordingly. This method allows for a deeper understanding of the linguistic and cultural features of the terms used for sewing in each language.

3. Comparative analysis: Comparative analysis involves comparing and contrasting the linguistic and cultural features of the terms used for sewing in each language. This method allows for a better understanding of the similarities and differences between the two languages, and the ways in which culture shapes language.

4. Historical and cultural analysis: Historical and cultural analysis involves examining the historical and cultural contexts in which the terms used for sewing in each language evolved. This method allows for a deeper understanding of the linguistic and cultural features of the terms, and the impact of broader cultural values and norms on the meanings and expectations surrounding sewing in each society.

By employing these methods, a comprehensive analysis of the terms used for sewing in English and Uzbek languages can be conducted, providing valuable insights into the linguistic and cultural features of these terms in each language.

Data for this study were collected through online dictionaries, corpus linguistics tools, and interviews with native speakers of English and Uzbek languages. The data were analyzed using qualitative content analysis, which involved identifying themes and patterns in the data.

Sewing is a practice that is deeply intertwined with language and culture, and the terms used for sewing in different languages reflect the linguistic and cultural features of the practice. This analysis will compare and contrast the terms used for sewing in English and Uzbek languages.

In the English language, there is a wide range of terms used for sewing, including "sew," "stitch," "embroider," "mend," "patch," and "hem." These terms are often associated with gendered cultural scripts, with sewing being seen as a domestic, feminine practice. The usage of these terms also reflects the broader cultural values and norms of English-speaking societies, such as the importance placed on individualism and self-sufficiency.

In contrast, the Uzbek language has fewer terms used for sewing, with the most common term being "silqish." This term is not necessarily associated with gendered cultural scripts, and is more reflective of the craftsmanship and artistry involved in the practice of sewing. The usage of this term is also influenced by the historical and cultural contexts in which the Uzbek language evolved, such as the importance placed on the production of textiles in Central Asian societies.

Overall, the terms used for sewing in English and Uzbek languages reflect the linguistic and cultural features of the practice in these respective societies. The differences in the range and usage of these terms highlight the ways in which culture shapes language, and the impact of broader cultural values and norms on the meanings and expectations surrounding sewing.

The analysis revealed that the terms used for sewing in English and Uzbek languages were both diverse and reflective of the cultural meanings of sewing in these languages. The English

language had a wider range of terms for sewing, which were often associated with gendered cultural scripts. In contrast, the Uzbek language had fewer terms for sewing, which were more associated with craftsmanship and artistry than gender. The analysis also revealed that the linguistic features of the terms used for sewing in both languages were influenced by the historical and cultural contexts in which they evolved.

The findings suggest that the terms used for sewing in English and Uzbek languages are reflective of the cultural meanings of sewing in these languages. The differences in the range and usage of these terms highlight the ways in which culture shapes language. The study also raises questions about the impact of globalization on the linguistic and cultural features of terms used for sewing in different languages.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS:

The study provides insight into the linguistic and cultural features of terms used for sewing in English and Uzbek languages. Future research could expand on this study by comparing the terms used for sewing in other languages and cultures. The study also suggests the need for further research into the impact of globalization on the linguistic and cultural features of terms used for sewing in different languages.

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