Translation Peculiarities of Uzbek National Clothes Into English Language

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Abstract. The article analyzes the peculiarities of translating the names of Uzbek national clothes into English. The study of national costumes, like other areas of people's life, is closely related to the implementation of the ethnic history and culture of each nation, its interactions with other nations. Among material and spiritual monuments, it is also a criterion that reflects the national identity of peoples and shows their ethnic characteristics. In this sense, studying the history of clothing. It provides a lot of information about the rich cultural heritage of the peoples who have been living on earth for thousands of years, as well as their traditions and way of life.

Keywords: Uzbek national clothes, ethnic characteristics, ethnic history, history of clothing, cultural heritage,

Clothes not only satisfy people's natural and aesthetic needs, but at the same time they reflect the traditions, social relations, some elements of ideology, religious beliefs, sophistication and aesthetic standards of each nation. In addition, clothing reflects the place and time in which a person lived, his vitality, happy or sad events. Clothing is a component of material and spiritual culture of society. On the one hand, it has a certain material value as a product of human labor and satisfies certain needs, on the other hand, it is also an example of practical and decorative art. Like architectural structures, tools of work and life, clothing also provides information about a certain historical period, natural climatic conditions of the country, national characteristics of the people and their vision of beauty.

Although the concepts of clothing and dress appear to be in common with each other in terms of content, there are some differences between these concepts. Clothing means, first of all, items necessary to cover various parts of the human body and protect it from various effects of the external environment. There are many types of clothing. These are: underwear, outerwear, socks of different lengths, shoes, hats. These items together with accessories, decorations, hairstyles and make-up make up a dress. It is the dress that shows a person's social origin, his or her characteristics, age, gender, character and aesthetic taste. Clothing is not only a means of satisfying natural needs, but also an example of practical art. Like all examples of practical art, it is characterized by beauty and purposefulness. In addition to fulfilling the practical task of protecting the body from various external influences, in particular, from heat and cold, it also has aesthetic functions such as decoration and beauty. For this reason, as society progresses and people's aesthetic taste increases, more and more attention is paid to the decoration of clothes, and the main thing is that they are not repeated.

It is known that in the early times, people used to apply earth, mud, and oil on their bodies in order to protect themselves from various effects of nature, as well as animal and insect bites. Later, vegetable dyes were added to these smears, and it was a tradition to decorate the human body with different shapes and colors. Later, it became customary to extend the time of the protective shell by drawing tattoos (insertion of various paints under the skin) on the body. Feathers of various birds, teeth of killed animals, bones, hair performed various symbolic functions and protected the body. As the

time passed, the larger part of the body was covered with a certain cover, and in order to abstract various symbols, people invented artificial fixing methods for the ears, nose, lips, and palate and began to use them as decorations. It is the body painting and tattoos that we have just mentioned that were the first forms of clothing, and even after the appearance of cloth clothing, they did not go unnoticed. Now they appear as a certain element of the dress, and have performed the task of giving it beauty and aesthetic value. After some time, humanity invented spinning yarn and weaving cloth from it, the tattoos applied to the body moved to the cloth and began to serve as decoration.

Uzbek national clothes are clothes that reflect the national characteristics of the Uzbek people, created in ancient times and used today, and are inextricably linked with the culture and history of the Uzbek people. Each region has its own differences and characteristics.

The Uzbek national costume includes a hat, cloak, belt and jacket for men. Uzbek national dress has its place in the world. For example, guests from different parts of the world pay great attention to the national dress and culture of Uzbekistan. Uzbek national dress and culture are particularly attractive. Although our national dress was reduced during the Soviet Union period, after independence, attention to our dress increased and rose. Currently, Uzbek tailors go to foreign countries and show them the unique aspects of Uzbek clothes. Tourists who come to Uzbekistan pay attention to the historical monuments of our homeland, the art of memory-making, national traditions with great interest. They will witness Independence Day, Nowruz, Harvest Festival and Uzbek weddings. As souvenirs, they take satin, hats, belts, cloaks and other souvenirs.

Doppi

Doppi is a light headgear common in Uzbekistan. The hat is mainly made of velvet, silk, and zar. Chust, Tashkent, Samarkand, Bukhara, Boysun, Shahrisabz hats are famous in Uzbekistan. Especially Chust hats are widespread and are made in almost all regions of Uzbekistan.

The top of Chust's cap bulges out in a square, while the top of the others has a hemispherical shape.

Atlas

Atlas is a common women's dress in Uzbekistan. This dress is made of silk. Due to the development of silk production in Uzbekistan, satin is worn in almost all regions. Atlas is one of the ancient and national costumes. They decorate this dress by giving it different shapes. This makes Uzbek women more attractive. The most famous satin in Uzbekistan is woven in the city of Margilan.

The names of historical clothing come to us through the works of various authors, writers, and historians. In this respect, Alisher Navoi's works are also one of the rare sources. In the works of Alisher Navoi, lexemes of their own class, as well as units of the adopted class represent the names of clothes. Names of clothes borrowed from the Arabic language were also actively used in the works of Alisher Navoi. So, among the lexemes related to clothes borrowed from the Arabic language, the following can be mentioned: khilat, qaba, jubba, khirqa, hulla, abo, rido, tailasan, taqiyya, amoma, burqa. Among these, those worn or wrapped around the head: taqiya, amoma; outerwear: khil'at, hulla, qabo, khirka, jubba, rido, tailason; coverings belonging to religious people: robe, tailason; clothes of sheikhs, dervish and qalandars: abo, khirka; face veil: burqa'.

In an economically developed country like Great Britain, old folk clothes have long been forgotten. Its unique appearance is now preserved only in the stylized folk costumes of dance and choir groups, members of the national folk dance society. Most people in the UK today wear a common European style of dress. But with all the flattening that takes place in the clothing of Europeans, it still retains its own characteristics for each nation. The expressions "English style", "English suit" are often used. The traditional English style of clothing is characterized by elegance, strictness and simplicity of

cut lines, the absence of unnecessary details and small decorations, soft, calm tones of fabrics; sportswear is popular. Some professional distinctions in dress and its details persist in Great Britain. Workers, as a rule, wear caps, and dockers in port cities, in addition, have the habit of tying a colored scarf around their necks; many old farmers prefer to wear three-piece suits and felt hats, which are far from fashionable. Even now, in the business districts of the city, you can see clerks dressed in the same way: narrow-striped trousers, black jacket, and high white-collar, hats on their heads and hands, and a fixed black umbrella.

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