



## THE THEORY OF THE ORIGIN OF THE CONCEPT OF “FASHION”

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**ABSTRACT:** *In a time of rapid development, terms are gaining an important place in our lives. This thesis is about how the concept of fashion is currently relevant in Uzbek and English languages.*

**Keywords:** *Kimono, tunic, sarong, silk, denim, chiffon, sari, concept, fashion, terminology*

**INTRODUCTION.** Terminology is a group of specialized words and respective meanings in a particular field and also the study of such terms and their use. Terminology is a discipline that studies, among other things, the development of such terms and their interrelationships within a specialized domain. “The word of the term is (came from latin terminus) boundary term a word or a combination of words that represent a concept in a special area of knowledge or activity”. Currently Uzbek terminology is widely developed in all aspects. A system of proportional terminology also provides science and technology policy concepts of economic and cultural life.[1]

In the years of independence, bilingual dictionaries saw the face of the world. At the moment terms related to different areas are developing day by day. In particular, terms are entering to Uzbek language from Western countries. For instance □fashion□ terminology originates from a variety of sources, reflecting the diverse influences and historical evolution of the fashion industry.



**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION.** Historical and cultural influences: Fashion terminology often comes from historical and cultural contexts, reflecting the evolution of clothing, accessories, and style over time. Terms related to special clothes, such as □kimono□, □tunic□, or □sarong□, originate from traditional dress in various cultures all over the world.

*Kimono* - (thing to wear) is a national dress of Japan. “The first instances of kimono-like garments in Japan were traditional Chinese clothing introduced to Japan via Chinese envoys in the Kofun period (300-538 CE, the first part of the Yamato period)”. [2]

*Tunic* - a loose garment, typically sleeveless and reaching to the knees as worn in ancient Greece and Rome. A close-fitting short coat as part of a uniform, especially a police or military uniform.

The term is likely borrowed from a semitic word “kittan” with metathesis. The word khiton (Ancient Greek) is of the same origin. [3]

A loose skirt made of a long thin of cloth wrapped loosely around the body and worn by men and women of the Malay Island group and many Pacific islands.

2. Textile and material origins: Fashion terminology frequently incorporates terms derived from textiles and materials used in cloth production. Words like □silk□, □denim□, □chiffon□ have their origins in the names of specific fabrics or fibres.

*Silk* – is a natural protein fiber, some forms of which can be woven into textiles . The protein fiber of silk is composed mainly of fibroin and is produced by certain insect larvae to form cocoons. [4]

*Denim* – is a sturdy cotton warp-faced sturdy cotton warp-faced [5] textile in which the weft passes under two or more warp threads. This twill weave produces a diagonal ribbing that distinguishes it from cotton duck. Denim, as it is recognized today, was first produced in Nimes, France. [6]



*Chiffon* – from the French word *chiffe* which means “cloth or rag”; is a lightweight, balanced plain-woven sheer fabric, or gauze, like gossamer, woven of alternate S and Z twist crepe (high-twist) yarns.[7]

3. Fashion Capitals and industry jargon: The fashion industry has its own set of specialized terminology. Terms like “haute couture”, “prêt-a-porter”, and “capsule collection” are examples of industry-specific jargon that reflects the global fashion landscape.

4. Global influences: Fashion is a global phenomenon, terminology often reflects linguistic borrowings from various languages and cultures. Words like “kimono” (Japanese), “beret” (French), and “sari” (Indian) are examples of fashion terminology with international origins.

Fashion terminology is a rich type of linguistic, historical, cultural, and industry-specific influences that reflect the multifaceted nature of fashion as a creative, commercial and cultural phenomenon.

Also, fashion includes several types of clothing. This category encompasses the occasions for which apparel is designed as well as different categories of sizes.

**activewear** – clothing for wear while engaging in sports recreation, etc, sportswear: also written activewear. [9]

**bespoke**- a particular person orders a garment for themselves. Such kinds of clothes are special for a person. The most common bespoke items are men’s suits.

**capsule wardrobe**- a capsule wardrobe consists of specific clothing items designed to be worn together in various combinations to create different looks. For example, you may wear belts and other accessories.

**corporate** - to create traditional business environments. It also includes suits and related separates designed to be worn as suits.

**designer** - a person who creates garments. It is mass-produced for sale in retail stores or their online equivalent. These are typically quality or luxurious items that reflect the style of the day.



**eveningwear-** the term eveningwear reflects to be designed for nighttime formal occasions, such as cocktail parties, evening weddings and other special days.

**juniors-** the word juniors is used for clothing designed for young girls who have outgrown children's sizes. Junior's sizes are odd numbers (3,5,7 and stopping at 15).

**misses-** misses fashions are designed for adult women. They are roomier in the bust and hips than junior sizes, yet less so than women's sizes.

**oversize-** “clothes that are supposed to fit extremely loosely are said to be oversized. Shawls are often designed to be oversized”

**METHODS.** In this article I used meaning component analysis (differential) method. Over the following years, the study of the meaning-making aspect of the word into units of Minor Elementary meaning evolved. The study of the lexical meaning of a word in this way takes the name of the method of analysis of meaning components in linguistics.

**CONCLUSION.** Fashion is a dynamic and ever-evolving form of self-expression that reflects cultural, social, and individual values. It is a powerful tool for creativity, identity formation, and communication. Fashion concepts encompass a wide range of styles, trends, and influences that shape the way we dress and present ourselves to the world. By understanding and exploring different fashion concepts, we can appreciate the diversity and complexity of the fashion industry and its impact on society. And also you will get acquainted with a few complex words of definition, which have entered from the French language. The history of the materials is given in detail how they came. How their classification was in history. It is illuminated who used that dress.

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