



THE FUNCTIONAL FEATURES OF INTERIOR DESIGN TERMINOLOGY IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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ABSTRACT. This article examines the functional characteristics of interior design terminology in English and Uzbek. It explores the origins, linguistic and semantic features, as well as the challenges associated with translating and adapting these terms. The study identifies four main approaches to term formation in Uzbek: direct adoption, word-for-word translation, descriptive adaptation, and borrowing through Russian. The research highlights the importance of standardization in ensuring the effective use of terminology in professional communication and knowledge dissemination. The findings contribute to a better understanding of how interior design terms evolve across languages and provide insights into improving their translation and adaptation within the Uzbek linguistic and cultural context.

KEYWORDS: *interior design terminology, linguistic adaptation, translation challenges, terminology standardization, English-Uzbek comparison.*

INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, interior design is one of the rapidly developing fields on a global scale, and its theoretical and practical aspects are widely studied in scientific research across various languages. The field of interior design is not limited to meeting aesthetic requirements alone; it also directly influences human comfort, functionality, and psychological well-being. Therefore, the terminology used in this field holds significant importance.

English is considered the international language of interior design, with the majority of terms in this field originating in English. In Uzbek, however, the process of translating, adapting, and applying these terms is still ongoing. From this perspective, studying the functional characteristics of interior design terminology in English and Uzbek, as well as analyzing their linguistic and semantic features, holds significant scientific and practical importance.

The main **objective** of this article is to analyze the functional characteristics of interior design terminology in English and Uzbek, identify their linguistic and semantic aspects, and highlight the challenges encountered in the processes of translation and adaptation. The findings of this study aim to determine the terminological distinctions between the two languages and explore opportunities for the effective use of terminology in the field of interior design.

To achieve the objectives set in the article, the following **key tasks** will be carried out:

1. To study the linguistic and functional characteristics of interior design terminology in English and Uzbek – analyzing the origin, semantic aspects, and usage features of the terms.
2. To identify challenges arising in the process of translating and adapting terms and propose effective translation methods – developing recommendations for the standardization of interior design terminology in the Uzbek language.

RESEARCH AND METHODOLOGY

Scientific progress in any field of knowledge is reflected in the expansion of the terminological base, as one of the key indicators of the development of a particular field of activity is the

emergence of new inventions and their inclusion as terms in the terminology of that field. Terminology is the central element of professional communication [4; 19] and serves as the main tool for systematizing, standardizing, and transmitting scientific knowledge [3; 61]. The issue of defining the concept of a term and its essence has been studied by many renowned local and foreign linguists, including A.A. Reformatsky (1961), V.V. Vinogradov (1952), V.A. Tatarinov (1995, 1996), O.S. Akhmanova (1957), D.S. Lotte (1961), B.N. Golovin (1987), R.Yu. Kobrin (1983, 1987), G.O. Vinokur (1939), A.V. Superanskaya, N.V. Podolskaya, N.V. Vasilyeva (2005, 2012), V.P. Danilenko (1977), V.M. Leichik (1981, 2012), S.V. Grinev-Grinevich (2008), L.I. Borisova (1995), E.A. Sorokina (2014), T.L. Kandelaki (1977), S.D. Shelov (2001, 2003, 2010), E. Wüster (1979), M. Teresa Cabré (1999), J.C. Sager (1998), and many other researchers.

In Uzbek linguistics, terminology issues have been extensively studied in the works of linguists such as R. Doniyorov (1977), A. Hojiyev (1991), A. Madvaliyev (1982, 1986), H. Dadaboyev (1991), O.S. Axmedov (2016), G.I. Ergashova (2018), X.D. Paluanova (2016), Sh.N. Abdullayeva (2018), A.M. Kurganov (2021) and A.A. Ayakulov (2021) and others.

The scientific classifications noted by N.P. Kuzkin hold significant value. In an effort to define the scientific boundaries of a term, the scholar identified four main approaches, including:

- a) A term is a word that performs a logical defining function.
- b) A term is a word that serves the function of naming concepts.
- c) A term is a word that expresses specificity.
- d) A term is a word that denotes a specialized concept [5; 18].

Additionally, Professor O. Ahmedov classifies the concept of a "term" into categories and, in clarifying them, outlines the following four criteria based on its characteristics:

- a) A term is primarily a word or phrase that belongs to the noun category.
- b) A term precisely expresses a specific concept.
- c) A term is mainly used within the field to which it belongs.
- d) A term does not tend to have multiple meanings [1; 30].

After reviewing the research conducted in the field of linguistics, we have concluded that, although many studies have attempted to describe the differences between terms and words, as well as their distinguishing features, this issue has not been fully explored.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

If we begin by discussing the challenges of studying the translation of terms from one language to another as a functional process, we find it necessary to outline the following points:

- the issue of the role and significance of translation activity as a type of speech activity in modern science;
- the challenges related to translation activity and its structural-organizational components;
- the issue of the status of translation as a type of linguistic communication;
- the problem of principles governing speech communication in translation;
- the issue of the relationship between digital information and communication systems and translation;
- the issue of translation functioning as a linguistic functional model [2; 13].

Interior design terminology is formed differently across various languages, and analyzing their linguistic features helps to better understand the processes of translation, adaptation, and application in the field. Since English has established itself as the international language of interior design, many of the terms have been directly transferred from it to other languages,

including Uzbek. Therefore, several key approaches are observed in the translation or adaptation of these terms into Uzbek:

1. Directly Adopted Terms. Some interior design terms have entered Uzbek from English without any changes or with minimal phonetic adaptation. For example: *minimalism* → *minimalizm*; *loft style* → *loft uslubi*; *modern style* → *modern uslubi*; *panel* → *panel*; *plintus* → *plintus* (actually borrowed via Russian). Because such terms have become part of international terminology, they are used in almost all languages in the same form.

2. Directly Translated Terms. Some interior design terms are used in Uzbek through word-for-word translation from English: *wall panel* → *devor paneli*; *ceiling molding* → *shift bezagi*; *accent wall* → *aksent devor*; *track lighting* → *yo'nalgan yoritish*; *built-in wardrobe* → *o'rnatilgan shkaf*. Since these terms are composed of words that convey precise semantic meanings, they are employed in Uzbek by directly translating them.

3. Adapted or Descriptively Translated Terms. Some terms are not translated directly; instead, they are adapted by explaining their meaning: *open floor plan* → *ochiq interyer konsepti*; *floating shelf* → *osilgan javon*; *smart lighting* → *aqli yoritish tizimi*; *mood lighting* → *kayfiyat yaratuvchi yoritish*; *walk-in closet* → *ichkariga kiriladigan shkaf*. Such terms are translated descriptively into Uzbek to ensure they are understandable, because although they appear as short phrases in English, they express broader concepts.

4. Terms Borrowed via the Russian Language. In Uzbek, some interior design-related terms have entered not from English, but through Russian: *laminat* (derived from the term "*laminate flooring*"); *plintus* (corresponding to "*baseboard*"); *shtor* (the Russian variant of the word "*curtain*"); *parket* (derived from the word "*parquet*"). These terms are widely used in Uzbekistan and are often employed in their Russian version.

Interior design terminology is not only crucial for naming objects and concepts in the field but also plays a significant role in professional communication, knowledge systematization, and standardization. Below, the key functional and semantic characteristics of these terms are described, along with examples:

Characteristic	Definition	Application Process	Outcome/Role
Communicativeness	Interior design terms facilitate clear and effective communication among designers, architects, engineers, and other professionals.	Professional communication	Enables the concise and precise expression of complex design concepts.
Standardization	Terms used within the field must carry a consistent meaning and adhere to a unified standard.	Design process	Establishes a uniform language and conceptual framework.
Functional Precision	Each term serves a specific function (e.g., indicating	Differentiating design aspects	Ensures the accurate delineation and organization of



	design styles, materials, lighting systems, or spatial organization) that clearly defines its role in design.		various elements within the design process.
Adaptability	Many interior design terms, borrowed from English, must retain their core meaning when translated or adapted into other languages.	Translation and adaptation	Preserves the original concept and maintains the term's relevance in a global context.

This table summarizes how interior design terminology functions to enhance communication, standardize practices, and ensure precision while also being adaptable for use across different languages and cultural contexts.

CONCLUSION

The article analyzes the functional features of interior design terminology in English and Uzbek. It examines the origins, semantic aspects, and translation challenges of these terms.

Key findings:

- Directly adopted terms (*minimalism, loft style*).
- Word-for-word translated terms (*wall panel* → *devor paneli*).
- Adapted or descriptively translated terms (*open floor plan* → *ochiq interyer konsepti*).
- Terms borrowed via Russian (*laminat, plintus*).

Interior design terminology plays a crucial role in communication, standardization, functional precision, and adaptability. English serves as the global language of this field, and many terms are directly transferred into Uzbek. However, translation and adaptation require proper standardization.

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