THE ROLE OF ENGLISH LOANWORDS IN "INTERIOR DESIGN" TERMINOLOGY SYSTEM OF THE UZBEK LANGUAGE

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Article history:		Abstract:
Received:	26th May 2024	This article provides information on terminology issues in the Uzbek language and the study of field-related terms in it. Linguistic analysis of the terminological system of the field of "interior design" is also carried out. During the analysis, scientific and theoretical opinions are given about the influence of loanwords in terminology, especially the role of anglicisms in Uzbek terminology. In the analysis of the article, many Uzbek and English dictionaries related to the field of "interior design" were selected as sources.
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INTRODUCTION/INTRODUCTION

To date, there are many approaches to defining "borrowing" as a linguistic phenomenon - the process and result of the transfer of a language element from one language to another. Some researchers dealing with the acquisition of vocabulary of a foreign language are of the opinion that the term "borrowing" itself, although it is well established in common usage, is still "absurd" [3; 211]. Its absurdity is that borrowing, as an action applied to an object, implies the return of that object, which does not happen with linguistic borrowing. Sometimes borrowing is compared to theft ("stealing"), but in this case the donor language must experience "*loss and the desire to make up for it*" [3; 211]. Borrowing is also compared to taking or accepting words from a foreign language ("adoption"), but when using the term to refer to words that have been assimilated, they are referred to as loanwords or adaptants ("adoptee") should be called. In some works, they are considered as copies of their etymology, because when they enter the receiving language, they do not leave the source language, but are transferred to it [1; 42].

There are many classifications of loanwords based on different criteria. For example, one of the criteria is the donor language of the adopter. Depending on the source language, loanwords are *Latinisms, Greekisms, Anglicisms, Arabisms, Turkisms*, etc., is called.

RESEARCH AND METHODOLOGY

The concept of "**loanwords**" is explained in linguistics as follows. It is given as follows in "The explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language": **Borrowing** - appeared through appropriation, assimilation. A **loanword** (borrowed word) is a word that has entered the same language from other languages [8; 438]. Academician Azim Hajiev's "Annotated Dictionary of Linguistic Terms" ("Tilshunoslik terminlarining izohli lug'ati") has a similar definition: A **borrowed word** is a word adopted from another language [9; 138]. For example: *phone, address, planet*, etc. However, in the "Annotated Dictionary of Linguistic Terms" ("*Tilshunoslik terminlarining izohli lug'ati*") by N. Mahkamov and I. Ermatov, although the explanation is very close to the previous definitions, they do not call this term a loanword, but a "**taken word**" (*olinma so'z*) named and explained as follows: "*Olinma so'zlar*" (**taken words**) are words that have entered the Uzbek language from other languages and have been borrowed [5; 80].

In the dictionary of the French Academy (Dictionnaire de l'Académie française) [2] the word appropriation (emprunt) is defined as "the presence in one language of words from another language" [Emprunt] («Le fait, pour une langue, de s'approprier les mots d'une autre langue» [Emprunt]) defines borrowing, which defines acquisition primarily as the result of the transfer of a word from the donor language to the recipient language.

J. Leclerc in the book "History of the French language" (*Histoire de la langue française*) [4] adopted a loanword from the language of another language community managed by the speaker or community, by passing the translation process and sometimes using it defines it as a word or phrase adapted to the phonetic, morphological and syntactic reception of the governing language («*un mot ou une expression qu'un locuteur ou une communauté emprunte à la langue d'une autre communauté linguistique, sans passer par la traduction, tout en l'adaptant parfois aux règles phonétiques, morphologiques et syntaxiques de la langue d'arrivée*») [4]. Thus, in linguistics, a loanword is understood as the process and result of the transition of a lexical unit (a word or a combination of words) from one language to another.

From the point of view of the level of development, loanwords can be divided into two main groups:

1. The loanwords that are fully adapted to the acquired language system (phonetically, grammatically, semantically) and are not accepted as foreign elements at the current stage;

2. "Foreign words" that retain some specific features in sound (in uncharacteristic combinations of phonemes), morphological appearance and semantics. The second includes "bioequivalent vocabularies", that is, words whose pronounced semantic components have been preserved, defining them as foreign lexical units: ethnographies, regionalisms, exoticisms and barbarisms, which are the least assimilated lexical units [7; 146].

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

In today's era of globalization, one of the borrowings that is rapidly entering the vocabulary of the Uzbek language is *anglicisms*. The presence of anglicisms in the vocabulary of the host language is the result of direct intercultural communication between peoples. Anglicism is defined as follows in the dictionary "Multiple Dictionary-Reference of Translation Terms" ("Tarjimashunoslik terminlarining ko'ptilli lug'at-ma'lumotnomasi") by Z. Sodikov and D. Abdurahmonova:

ANGLICISM (lat. anglicismus. - peculiar to the English language). A word or phrase of English origin that has no equivalent in other languages. For example: *Bobby* – English policeman; *oldtimer* – an early British car brand; *home, sweet home* – nothing feels better than at home. If the origin, meaning, morphological element, syntactic structure or form of the word came from the English language: *know-how, hotdog* (semantic anglicisms), *agenda* (morphological), *bureau* (graphical) anglicisms. German: *Anglizismen*. Eng.: *anglicism*. Rus.: *англицизм* [6; 9].

Anglicisms serve as a product of historical development, which reflects all stages of changes in the human society of the source language and the receiving language. Intercultural communication is carried out in the process of interaction between representatives of different cultures, within which not only linguistic (acquiring lexical units), but also cultural exchange takes place (behavioral models, lifestyles, stereotypes are accepted).

In this article, based on the theoretical part of our research, we will consider the role and influence of anglicisms in the Uzbek language in the field of "interior design".

First of all, let's talk about the question of what is "interior design". "Interior design" is the field of design that focuses on the interior of buildings to provide comfortable and aesthetically pleasing interactions between the environment and people. In the past, interiors were designed instinctively as part of the construction process. The profession of interior designer was the result of the complex architecture that emerged as a result of the development of society and the development of industrial processes. The pursuit of efficient use of space, user comfort, and functional design have fueled the development of the modern interior design profession.

At first glance, researching terms in the field of "interior design" may seem like a simple matter, but it is an area that requires specialized knowledge. An interior designer usually uses a lot of special vocabulary terms in his work. Therefore, learning the terms of this field is important not only for representatives of the field, but also for language learners. Based on a comparative analysis of the terms in this field, we can distinguish the following:

1) **Anglicisms directly acquired**. In this case, the loanword is assimilated into the absorbing language (Uzbek) while preserving the meaning of the original word and having the same sound form as the original word. For example: *baget* (baget), *bar* (bar), *hipgnosis* (hipgnosis), *kelvin* (kelvin), *kerning* (kerning), *lettering* (lettering), *loft* (loft), *molding* (molding), *ornament* (ornament), *sofa* (sofa), *sketching* (sketching) and etc. This is the most common method. This method of borrowing is carried out with the help of transcription and transliteration.

2) **Transcription** - writing foreign words in the letters of the language being learned (Uzbek language), taking into account their pronunciation. For example: *art deko* (art deco), *decorator* (decorator), *dekor* (décor), *dizayn* (design), *fyujn* (fusion), *taunxaus* (townhouse), *interyer dizayn* (interior design), *kottej* (cottage), *barokko* (baroque), *semplbord* (sampleboard), *brif* (brief), *ritm* (rhythm), *redizayn* (redesign), *ofis* (office), *torsher* (torchere), *Xay-Tek* (Hi-Tech) and etc.

3) **Transliteration** is a method of acquisition, in which the letters of the loanword are replaced by the letters of the target language (Uzbek). For example: *sentr* (center), *vaza* (vase), *puf* (pouf), *foto* (photo), *fotoshop* (photoshop), *garderob* (wardrobe), *kovorking* (co-working) and etc.

4) **Hybridization** is a method of acquisition in which the suffix of the target language (Uzbek language) is added to the English word. For example: *rekonstruksiya* (reconstruction), *proporsiya* (proportion), *antikvariat* (antiques), *illyustratsiya* (illustration) and etc.

5) **Calque** - used when the anglicism corresponds to the phonetic and graphic image. For example: *disk* (disk), *best* (best), *loft* (loft), *art* (art), *finish* (finish),

panno (panno), *render* (render), *podium* (podium) and etc.

6) **Exoticisms** are phrases that have no equivalent. For example: *Avangard* (Avant-Garde), *Vinteyj stili* (Vintage style), *Kantri stili* (Country-style), *tektonika* (tectonics), *Ampir* (Empire) and etc.

7) **Composites** are combinations of two English words. For example: *Art Nuvo* (Art Nouveau), *ekster'yer dizayni* (exterior design), *brend buk* (brand book), *second hend* (secondhand), *Strit-art* (Street art), *xay-tek* (high tech), *Neoindustrial dizayn* (Neo Industrial) and etc. Borrowing can be done at different levels: graphic (*Planner 5D, ArchiCAD, 3ds Max*), morphological, lexical (*Second-hand*), syntactic and orthographic, for example, capitalizing each word in the product name: *MDF*.

CONCLUSION

After analyzing all the above information and studying the classification of loanwords, it can be concluded that the role of many anglicisms in every field of human activity, including in the field of "interior design" has become clear.

Due to the development of science and technology and industry, the strengthening of international relations, many new words are entering the Uzbek language. Timely communication of all these language changes to language learners and industry experts will contribute to further development of the industry.

Therefore, the language of any nation develops, changes, absorbs new things, cuts out unnecessary things, and cannot live alone, leaving what it needs. Acquiring words is a natural and necessary process of language development, and there is no language that is completely free from foreign influences.

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