

## THE PROBLEM OF SYNONYMY IN THE TERMINOLOGY OF INTERIOR DESIGN IN THE UZBEK LANGUAGE

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### Annotation:

This article provides a linguistic analysis of the issue of synonymy in the Uzbek-language terminology of interior design. The study examines the presence of synonymous terms, their distinctions, and their role within the terminological system. While synonymy in interior design terminology contributes to terminological accuracy and clear communication, excessive synonymization may sometimes lead to misunderstandings. The article explores the specific features of lexical-semantic and technical synonymy, emphasizing the need for term standardization and the creation of specialized dictionaries. The research findings highlight the importance of systematically addressing synonymy issues to enhance the development of interior design terminology.

**Keywords:** interior design, terminology, synonymy, lexical-semantic analysis, technical synonymy, term standardization, terminology system.

### INTRODUCTION

The terminology of interior design in the Uzbek language has significantly expanded in recent years. However, the issue of synonymy remains a pressing concern in this field, as the semantic similarity of terms can cause confusion in communication. This article examines the linguistic features of synonymy in Uzbek interior design terminology.

In recent years, it has become increasingly clear that synonymy should not be considered merely a characteristic of the early stages of terminological system development. This is because “the higher the level of scientific development, the more refined a specialist's thinking becomes” [4: 175-b.]. In this context, the presence of synonymy in interior design terminology is not only a natural stage of lexical development but also a process shaped by specific scientific and theoretical principles.

On one hand, the existence of synonymous terms allows for the selection of alternative designations; on the other hand, it underscores the necessity of maintaining clarity and stability within the terminological system. Therefore, analyzing the linguistic foundations of synonymy in interior design terminology holds both theoretical and practical significance.

## **METHODOLOGY**

The theoretical foundation of the research methodology is based on the studies of the following scholars who have examined the issue of synonymy in the field of terminology: D.S. Lotte (1969), V.P. Danilenko (1977), T.L. Kandelaki (1977), S.V. Grinev-Grinevich (1993) [1], V.L. Tatarinov (1996), V.M. Leychik (2002), M.A. Panjiyeva (2005), Sh. Orifjonova (2007) [6: 109], G.M. Ismoilov (2011), and H. Dadaoyev (2020) [5].

It is evident that the issue of synonymy in terminology has attracted the attention of many researchers. While the presence of synonyms was long regarded as a drawback in terminology, contemporary perspectives on synonymy have become more pragmatic.

This approach is closely linked to the modern understanding of terminology, which views terms not merely as specialized words but as lexical units that perform specific functions while retaining the characteristics of general vocabulary. Scholars have established that “since terms exhibit the same linguistic phenomena as any other words in the general literary language, synonymy is also present in terminology”. It has been emphasized that terminological synonymy is “an increasingly prominent phenomenon in terminology—one that is both noticeable and impossible to overlook” [3: 15-b.].

From this perspective, the authors of the book “Foundations of systematic lexicology of the Uzbek language” also express their views on this phenomenon as follows: In Uzbek linguistics, synonymy is one of the thoroughly studied lexical paradigms. A series of words that differ in form but share the same meaning consists of multiple linguistic units connected based on certain similarities. The distinctions among these units have been addressed in specialized scientific studies, numerous manuals, and textbooks.

This indicates that synonymy is not only a natural linguistic process but also a phenomenon that, through scientific analysis and classification, is steadily establishing a stable presence in Uzbek terminology.

## **RESULTS**

The phenomenon of synonymy in the field of interior design is highly significant from this perspective. Synonyms play a crucial role in enriching the terminology of this field and enhancing comprehension, with their usage varying depending on the context. Designers utilize synonyms to articulate different styles and ideas, enabling them to express their concepts more accurately.

Additionally, the presence of synonymous variants in interior design terminology contributes to more effective communication between professionals and clients.

Supporting this perspective, V.P. Danilenko analyzes the existence and causes of terminological synonymy, stating: “In terminology, which does not share the same meaning as other microsystems, synonymy functions fully. Native and foreign words, terminological

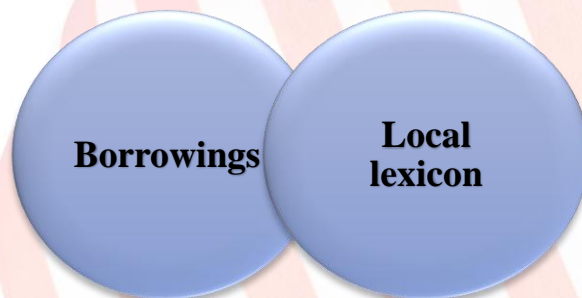
phrases, and single-word terms that serve as synonyms for the former enter into synonymous relationships” [2: 150-b.].

Thus, terminological synonymy in the field of interior design is not only an indicator of linguistic richness but also a vital tool for simplifying comprehension, facilitating effective communication, and accurately expressing creative ideas among professionals.

As M.T. Qodirova explains, the English language tends to rely more on precise, direct, and technical terminology, whereas Uzbek places greater emphasis on politeness and simplicity in communication [7: 82-b]. Therefore, in the field of interior design, English predominantly employs precise and technical terms, while in Uzbek, ensuring clarity and ease of communication is prioritized.

The development of interior design terminology in the Uzbek language stems from the necessity of accurately expressing concepts and ideas within the field. This process is closely related to the overall terminological development of the Uzbek language and is based on the adoption of borrowings from various fields as well as the use of native lexical units.

### Formation of Terminology:



- 1) **Borrowings:** Words borrowed from other languages, particularly English, Russian, Arabic, and Persian, are widely used in the Uzbek language. In interior design, borrowings such as “open space”, “Victorian”, “ecodesign”, “laminat”, “retro”, “loft”, “minimalism”, “Hi-tech”, “boho” and “zoning” are commonly used.
- 2) **Local lexicon:** New terms are being created based on native lexical units by utilizing the internal resources of the Uzbek language. This process contributes to the enrichment of the language and strengthens its independence. For example: “uy”, “o‘choq”, “toshqon”, “ayvon”, “chorbog”, “ko‘shk”, “gumbaz”, “taqiya shift”, “to‘sin”, “ganch”, “taroqlik”, “do‘r”, “bo‘sag‘a”, etc.

**Development of terminology:**

1) **Globalization and technological development:** Globalization and technological advancements have contributed to the expansion of interior design terminology in the Uzbek language. New terms related to emerging technologies and design styles have appeared. For example: nanopardozlash, LED yoritish texnologiyasi, virtual reallik dizayni, 3D vizualizatsiya, Hi-tech mebel, multifunksional makon, sensorli boshqariladigan texnologiya, interaktiv devorlar, quyosh energiyasidan foydalanuvchi uylar, smart (aqlli) yoritgich, etc.

2) **Education and specialization:** The development of educational programs and professional training in interior design has contributed to the refinement of terminology in this field. New terms are being created through textbooks and scientific articles. For example: interyer dizayn, eksteryer dizayn, kompozitsiya, chizmachilik, loyiha dizayni, dekorativ san'at, modul tizimi, rang gammalari, tekstura, vizual idrok, etc.

Although the development of national terminology in the field of interior design is ongoing, certain challenges remain:

- The use of multiple variants of terms – Some concepts do not have a single, clearly defined term. For example, the concept of open space can be expressed in different ways, such as ochiq makon, ochiq ofis, tutash interyer.
- Accurate translation and clarity of terms – Direct translation of some foreign terms may distort their meaning. For example, while translating boho style as boho uslubi is correct, additional explanations are needed to fully convey its essence.
- Gap between specialists and the general public – New terms are primarily used by designers and industry professionals, but they do not become widely accepted until they are fully adopted by the general public.

It is important to work in the following directions for the further development of interior design terminology in the Uzbek language:

- Standardizing terms and creating a unified terminology system, which will help prevent misunderstandings in both academic and practical design fields.
- Expanding cooperation between the public and private sectors in the field of design can contribute to a more systematic development of national terminology.

- Creating specialized interior design dictionaries in the Uzbek language will serve as a convenient resource for professionals, students, and the general public.

This clearly shows that the development of interior design terminology in the Uzbek language is a process driven by the integration of global design trends, technological advancements, and national architectural traditions. The vocabulary of this field is continuously expanding, contributing to the enrichment of the Uzbek language lexicon. The formation and standardization of new terms play a crucial role in the future development of this industry.

In terminology, synonyms have a different nature compared to general literary language and serve various functions. Terminological synonymy is usually understood as a phenomenon of duplication. For example, in interior design terminology, the following synonymous terms exist: “minimalizm – lakonik uslub”; “Vintage – retro”; “Loft – industrial uslub”; “dekorativ yorug‘lik – atmosferik yoritish”; “zonalar bo‘linishi – funksional rejalashtirish”.

There is no semantic connection between the doublets that form this synonymic series because a term must be stylistically neutral.

## DISCUSSION

The Russian terminological school, led by D.S. Lotte, formulated the fundamental requirements of terminology and emphasized that synonymy cannot exist within a terminological system. According to him, synonymy is an extraneous phenomenon in terminology, as it disrupts the consistency of a precise scientific terminology system.

At the same time, modern approaches to terminology are reconsidering the issue of synonymy. Due to the development of science and technology, synonymy is emerging between national and international terms. For example: open space – ochiq rejalashtirish, smart lighting – aqli yoritish tizimi, eco-style – tabiiy uslub. Ensuring the unambiguity and systematization of such terms remains one of the pressing issues in interior design terminology.

The synonymy of terms used in the field of interior design differs in terms of lexical-semantic and technical synonymy:

- 1) Lexical-semantic synonymy. This type of synonymy includes terms that have similar meanings but are expressed through different lexical units. The following table provides some examples:

Termin-1	Termin-2	Izoh
zamonaviy uslub	modern dizayn	Both terms convey closely related meanings.
yorqin ranglar	chiroyli tonlar	It represents stylistic differences in the color system.
kengaytirilgan makon	ochiq makon	Synonymous expressions of spatial design.

2) Technical synonymy. Technical terms include scientific and professional terminology used in the field. Such terms are often related to the adoption of foreign words or technical processes.

Mahalliy termin	O'zlashma termin	Qo'llanilish holati
yoritish tizimi	illuminatsiya	It is used when referring to the lighting system.
me'moriy element	arxitektura detali	Structural units used in interior design.
yog'och panjara	lattset	A synonymous unit representing decorative coating elements.

The use of synonymous terms depends on several factors, making it essential to consider their consistency, normative terminology, and lexical diversity.

The analysis of synonymy indicates that the semantic and functional variability of interior design terms stems from the inherent characteristics of language. In English, some terms have a universal nature and are widely used internationally, such as “minimalism”, “modernism”, “baroque style”. In Russian, certain terms differ from their English equivalents and are adapted to local linguistic traditions, for example, “лофт” (loft), “классицизм” (classic style). In Uzbek, however, since the standardization process is not yet fully established, various term variants can be found, such as “hi-tech uslubi” or “zamonaviy texnologik dizayn”.

## CONCLUSION

This article analyzed the issue of synonymy in the Uzbek-language interior design terminology from a linguistic perspective. The research findings indicate that synonymous terms play a significant role in the development of terminology; however, their excessive proliferation may lead to misunderstandings in the communication process.

The formation of interior design terminology is linked to global trends and national architectural traditions, with the presence of lexical-semantic and technical types of synonymy being identified. It has been emphasized that standardizing terms and creating specialized dictionaries are essential for ensuring accuracy and consistency in this field.

Overall, the standardization of interior design terminology remains a significant issue in international scientific and practical research. Standardization helps establish a unified interpretation of terms and prevents their ambiguous usage. From this perspective, it is crucial to avoid excessive synonymization and clearly define the semantic boundaries of terms. To achieve this, a unified classification should be developed based on terminological dictionaries, industry-specific regulatory documents, and international scientific sources.

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