

## LEXICAL-SEMANTIC AND LINGUACULTURAL FEATURES OF ENGLISH-UZBEK DESIGN AND PAINTING TERMS

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### Annotation

Terminology is a set of words and phrases used in linguistics to express specific concepts and names related to a particular field of science, it is an independent sector of any national language, closely related to professional activities. This article discusses design and painting terms as well as lexical-semantic and linguacultural features of them.

**Keywords:** term, terminology, design terms, painting terms, lexical-semantic features, linguacultural features.

### Introduction

When studying the terminology of arts and design, it is undoubtedly important to study the formation and development of the terminological system, as well as the specific linguistic features of the terms.

In the course of the theoretical analysis of terms, terminology, terminological systems, references were made to the scientific works of terminologists in this area. Terminology is a set of words and phrases used in linguistics to express specific concepts and names related to a particular field of science, it is an independent sector of any national language, closely related to professional activities.

In terminological studies of world linguistics, terminology is considered as a set of terms or concepts that are formed in a set of knowledge related to the area, while the term system is considered as a concept that regulates terms and reflects the relationship between them.

As you know, each language has its own specific vocabulary, one of the main features of which is a limited scope. [1]

Special vocabulary is used only in the speeches of industry representatives and does not require explanation. In the field of painting and design, there are also special units that ordinary people do not understand.

Linguist T.L. Kandelaki, who has been studying terminology for many years, defined the term as follows: "A term is a word or a lexical phrase that requires a definition in order to determine its meaning in the system of relevant concepts." [2]

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A. A. Reformatskiy expresses the idea of a bilateral “citizenship” of the term as follows: “The peculiarity of the term is that it is a single whole of two different systems: logos – the system of scientific knowledge and lexis – the lexical system of the language” [3]. Logos and lexis are important for understanding the meaning of a term, regardless of the ways and features of its formation. Indeed, the term refers to a specific concept. However, there is a serious objection: the nominative function is inherent in many words with independent meanings, and in this case, there is no other aspect of the terminological vocabulary.

This means that the sign cannot be the main and unique for the term, does not serve as its differential sign. Such a proof does not allow us to consider the final function as the main distinguishing feature of a particular name.

Linguists have identified the most important features of terms and requirements for them. For the first time, the regulatory requirements for the term were established by D.S. Lotte, the founder of the Russian school of terminology.

It is well known that terms are not only specific words, but also specific lexical units. Terms have both nominative and descriptive functions. All lexico-semantic processes occurring in colloquial speech are also specific to terms. However, such semantic processes in terminological vocabulary (*polysemy, homonymy, synonymy, antonymy, etc.*) differ from the general literary vocabulary.

The uniqueness of the development of painting and design in different countries has become a decisive factor in the formation of regional and national characteristics in these areas, which reflected the ideas of individual peoples about national historical values and substantiated the methodological diversity of their objects. At the same time, global events affecting all of humanity have led to the awareness of the language in the field of painting, design, and have identified international directions for the development of this field. This situation played an important role in the formation of industry terminology.

Painting is a type of painting that combines painting, sculpture, graphics, reflecting reality in visual images, in easily recognizable spatial forms. Depending on their characteristics, types of painting create objectively existing qualities of real life - volume, colour, space, as well as the material form of an object and a light-air environment, a sense of movement and transformation, while you can move from emotional specifics to illusionism. Painting not only depicts the visible, but also expands the possibilities of ideological development of the world, reflecting in its works the development of events in time, its particular part (plot), free narrative, dynamic actions. Painting arose and developed on the basis of the labour activity of mankind, beliefs, and religious views.

In the Uzbek National Encyclopedia, the term design is defined as follows: “Design (Eng. design – project, drawing) is a term related to the types of design activities aimed at creating the aesthetic and functional qualities of the environment of objects”. [4]

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The word "design" in dictionaries means *a plan, a goal, a thought, an intention, a thought; artistically is also a creative plan, goal, thought, intention, thought, drawing, calculation, project, sketch, copy, drawing, ornament, decoration, composition*, and is also translated as *compositional art and works of art* [5]. Nevertheless, the English polysemantic term design, recognized as an international term in the field of design, was adopted as a term denoting artistic and practical, design and creative activity and its results.

Design-specific work not only has utilitarian content, but may also express some general cultural intentions, meanings and values, as well as subjective content.

One of the factors in the development of the design industry is its participation in the formation of a full-fledged living environment, ensuring its cultural sustainability in the context of rapid modernization. It is clear that there is a relationship between lifestyle and architecture, design work in terms of lifestyle and environmental style. The difference in the ways of forming the subject-spatial environment is due to how people of different nationalities perceive the world.

It is well known that there is a very subtle connection between painting and design. They can even be seen as two sides of the same coin. Both types of art are aimed at shaping the aesthetic environment of the subject. Works of design and arts and crafts are equally useful, durable and beautiful. There are different opinions on how to differentiate work in this direction. Some argue that the mass characteristic of objects is the main feature of designer objects, others believe that the artist's unique creativity is revealed only in arts and crafts.

The discourse of painting and design uses a system of specific units used in this area - *design, painting, art, beauty, sophistication, image*, etc., which can be distinguished as active units that form the system and are located in the centre of the lexical semantic field of this sphere.

Painting and design terms have variable properties. Based on the variability of terms, they can be assessed as *terminological units with a cultural (historical-territorial) component*.

It is known that culture is not a mandatory feature of the formation of terms. Nevertheless, in the terminology of painting and design, along with universal ones, there are also specific national terms that are of fundamental importance when studying the terminology of these areas.

It should be noted that in some works on linguoculturology, the concept of cultural units is used only in relation to the general lexicon, the presence of this sign in terms is not taken into account. G.D. Tomakhin clarified this issue as follows: "The cultural components of a country (words with a cultural component) are semantics that reflect specific aspects of culture." [6]

Moreover, the cultural component of the meaning of a word is primarily called unequal vocabulary and is determined by comparing languages that serve different cultures.

As N.G. Komlev, “lexical meaning has a cultural component. In addition to recognizing that the word has some internal structure, that is, that the symbolic word is a concept other than itself, we must also recognize that the cultural component of the word depends on the cultural environment of the person.” [7]

The main types of painting are painting (*easel painting, monumental painting, miniature, decorative painting, theatrical-decorative painting*); graphics (*machine graphics, book graphics, calligraphy, poster, computer graphics, industrial graphics, engraving, lithography*); sculpture (*statue, bust, relief, bas-relief, high relief, counter-relief*) and architecture (*design of buildings and structures, urban planning, landscape architecture, interior design, architecture of small forms, paper architecture*).

Small thematic groups of terms in the field of design allow you to form a concrete idea of the artistic and practical aspects of design and creative activity. Thematic groups of design terms can be defined as follows: industrial design (*furniture design, home appliances*); graphic design (*typography, photography, illustration*); landscape design (*small architectural forms, lighting arrangement*); web design (*website, layout, site, collage, page-proofs*); eco-design (urban environment); fashion design (*clothing, accessory, model*).

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