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| Research Article

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INTERIOR DESIGN TERMS

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Abstract: this article provides information about two sub-areas of the terminological field “interior design”, which is a multi-level branching hierarchical structure, that is, “design a housing interior” and “design a public interior”, divided into terminological micromaydons, thematic groups, subgroups and microgroups. As it turned out, recommendations were made to create a conceptual model of the terminological field” interior design“, which is part of the terminological macro area” design of the architectural environment". The results of the work come to the surface with the interest of linguists, specialists in the field of architectural environment design, as well as students of the specialty “architectural environment design”

Key words: terminology, terminology field, architectural environment design, interior design, architecture and design terminology.

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Introduction

The field of interior design is one of the most dynamically developing in recent years. The concepts related to this field are manifested as the object of research in the terminological field of linguistics. In this regard, Uzbek linguists A.Madvaliyev, A.S.Uralov, Kh.Buriyev, M.B.Abdiev, Kh.Berdiyev, representatives of world linguistics R.V.Deniko, O.G.Shitova, D.A.Shitova,

T.Nguyen, Lan Lear, Russian linguists V.Jerdev, T.B.Zemlyanoy, and others have conducted research to some extent.In contemporary literature, "design" refers to professional activity that equates style, design, form, and design itself to architectural and engineering design. However, it should not be forgotten that if for an engineer, the building's internal "filling," its communications, etc. are important, then for an architect, on the contrary, the building's external appearance is important. The designer designs the drawing as a whole. Today, the word "design" is used almost everywhere, in all spheres. Based on this, there is a combination of words that denote this expression: "designer's furniture," "designer's clothes." Design is available everywhere - from hairstyles and clothes to websites and household items. Design emerged in the 19th century, when mass production, technology, and science were created. Designers began to show all the beauty of their profession through projects, plans, ideas and models, showed all its advantages, showed that this profession is not useless, but, on the contrary, in a sense, necessary for society.However, it has become only a fashion profession, and sometimes simply a term to denote innovation, as if the one who uses this term undoubtedly shows his modernity. The concept of interior design has become somewhat stereotypical in society. According to many, design is the proper arrangement of furniture, lighting and decoration. In a broad sense, "design is design and artistic activity related to the development of a person's objective environment, visual communication and information systems, the organization of a person's life and duration on a functional, rational basis. Design is understanding the rules and the ability to break them. This is what the "discovertors" of design - architects and artists who opened up opportunities for them - realized. They were attracted by the scale, the complexity of the work, and the ability to do something not only for the elite of society. The ordering and classification of terms in certain areas of interior design is an important task, the solution of which allows us to move the activity to a new stage of scientific development. "Architectural Environment Design" is a training program in which the graduate designs an artificial and natural environment that ensures comfortable and safe living conditions for people. These disciplines help to systematize the terminology of the analyzed scientific space. The term field is a verbal expression of a certain type of knowledge system. The main task of constructing the conceptual terminological field "Architectural Environment Design" is to define a group of concepts that define this field. Architectural environment design refers to a type of design activity related to commerce. That is, comprehensive design of environmental objects: buildings, their internal structure and appearance, furniture, urban environment and landscape. Thus, the concept of designing an architectural environment becomes the upper part of the hierarchical system, that is, the macro field. For the concepts below the hierarchical level in the structure of the system developed in the work, the terms field, subfield, microfield, thematic group (TG), thematic subgroup (TKG), thematic micro group (TMg) were used. Thematic groups of the dictionary (subgroups, microgroups) are understood as a combination of lexical units (verbal connections with different parts) on a

denotative basis, that is, by defining the realities of a certain part of reality (in our opinion, a certain professional sphere). The work also uses the concept of EG, as this group allows for the analysis of words of different speech affiliation, it is "a set of words of different parts of speech according to their connection to one topic based on extralinguistic parameters," the lexical-semantic group - in contrast to the words "part of a sentence, a common semantic component - the relationship with a categorical lexical seme, the similarity of those that clarify it, the similarity of mergers, as well as the unambiguity in the development, the unambiguity in the development, the unambiguity in the formation From a terminological perspective, interior design is "a design area focused on the interior of a building" that combines the following aesthetic and functional elements of a room: globalization processes, climate change, environmental care, active dynamic life in society. This circumstance also has a great impact on the design of the chki. In terminology, there is a concept of "design of an open architectural space," in which an open architectural space is a special design object, including "various spatial situations, completely or partially free from fences (walls) and roofs." This term is absent in the texts of the CRC. As a result of the analysis of textbooks, teaching aids and scientific literature, the boundaries of the terminological macrofield "Architectural Environment Design" have been determined. The conceptual macro-space of the analyzed field of science has a multi-level branched hierarchical structure and consists of the terminological fields "Interieur design" and "Open architectural space design." The use of the method of constant selection of samples of educational, scientific literature and texts of professional Internet communication, more than 625 nominations are included in the terminological field "Interieur Design," divided into terminological sub-sectors "Dizayn interera jilya" and "Dizayn obshestvennogo interera." The most extensive structure is formed by the terminological sub-sector "Dizayn interera jilogo doma," which includes terms (more than 310 variants), divided into three microfields: "Styles and trends of the interior," "Dizayn interera" and "Dizayn osvesheniya," the largest part of which is "Dizayn interera" (more than 170 terms). Terms denoting conceptual microfields are grouped and their conceptual model is formed. This industry is one of the areas that is developing every day and as a result of the interest of representatives of various fields, it serves as the object of their scientific research.

Conclusion

The equipment of the inner part of the room has a great influence on the psychology of a person. Working in a room with a pleasant design increases productivity and also contributes to a significant improvement in mood. Currently, various materials are being produced for new interior designs. This allows you to design the interior of the house with more new methods.

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