

THE ROLE OF CALQUING IN UZBEK INTERIOR DESIGN TERMINOLOGY

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Abstract

This article examines the role of calquing in the formation of modern interior design terminology. The rapid development of the interior design field and the expansion of international professional communication have resulted in the active introduction of new terms into the terminological system of the Uzbek language, particularly from English. Various linguistic methods, including direct borrowing, transliteration, descriptive translation, and calquing, are used in the process of adopting these terms.

The study pays particular attention to the structural and semantic features of calqued terminological units. Based on a comparative analysis of English terms and their Uzbek equivalents, cases of full and partial calquing are identified. In particular, such terminological units as smart lighting – aqlli yoritish, wall covering – devor qoplamasi, floor covering – pol qoplamasi, space planning – makonni rejalashtirish, and open-plan interior – ochiq rejali interyer are analyzed. The study determines the extent to which the structural model and semantic relationships of the source terms are preserved in Uzbek.

The results of the study demonstrate that calquing is one of the productive methods of forming interior design terminology. This method makes it possible to express new professional concepts using the existing lexical resources of the Uzbek language. The findings of the study can be used to regulate, systematize, and standardize interior design terminology in the Uzbek language.

Keywords: Interior design, terminology, calquing, term, terminological unit, full calque, partial calque, borrowing, translation, terminological system.

Introduction

In the 21st century, the rapid advancement of science and technology, globalization, and the intensification of international information exchange have contributed to the rapid enrichment of terminology across various fields. The emergence of new scientific and technical concepts creates a need to name and define them¹. Therefore, the terminological layer has emerged as one of the most actively developing components of the lexical systems of modern languages.

Today, the field of interior design is developing in close connection with architecture, construction, furniture manufacturing, decoration, color science, lighting technologies, and digital design. This process has led to the emergence of new concepts and the introduction of the terms that express them into the terminological systems of different languages.

English is one of the main sources of interior design terminology in the international professional environment. In modern specialized dictionaries, space planning is used to refer to the process of planning the use of space and its functional organization, while wall covering denotes materials and structures used to cover wall surfaces².

In Uzbek, the formation of interior design terminology is also based on several mechanisms of term formation and borrowing. Some terms are adopted in forms close to their original forms, while others are adapted phonetically and graphically. Another group of terms is expressed through existing lexical units of the Uzbek language. It is precisely within this process that calquing acquires particular scholarly significance.

Calquing is a method of reproducing the structural components of a terminological unit existing in another language by using the lexical resources of the recipient language. In this process, the external form of the source-language unit is not the primary consideration; rather, its structural and semantic model plays a central role³.

¹ H. Danaboyev “O‘zbek terminologiyasi”. Yoshlar nashriyot uyi. – Toshkent: Yoshlar nashriyot uyi, 2019. – B. 116-117.

² G. S.Xolmurotova. The Functional Features of Interior Design Terminology in English and Uzbek Languages // Western European Journal of Linguistics and Education. – 2025. – Vol. 3. – No. 2. – P. 91.

³ Maxsudova X. U. Interyer dizayn neologizmlarini o‘zbek tiliga o‘zlashtirishda transliteratsiya va kalkalash masalalari // International Multidisciplinary Research in Academic Science (IMRAS). – 2026. – Vol. 9. – Issue 6. – B. 191–195.

For example:

smart lighting → aqlli yoritish

In this case, the component smart is rendered as aqlli, while lighting is rendered as yoritish. As a result, the underlying semantic model of the term is recreated in Uzbek.

In contrast:

microcement → mikrosegment

In this case, the components of the term are not translated; rather, the term is adapted to the phonetic and orthographic conventions of the Uzbek language. Therefore, such a case should be distinguished from calquing.

TYPES OF CALQUING IN INTERIOR DESIGN TERMINOLOGY

In interior design terminology, calquing can be classified into three main types: full calquing, partial calquing, and mixed calquing.

Table 1. Main Types of Calquing in Interior Design Terms

№	English Term	Uzbek Form	Type of Calquing	Explanation
1	smart lighting	aqlli yoritish	full calque	Both components are translated semantically
2	lighting system	yoritish tizimi	full calque	The semantic relationship between the components is preserved
3	wall covering	devor qoplamasi	full calque	The relationship between the object and its functional feature is preserved
4	floor covering	pol qoplamasi	full calque	Both components are rendered using Uzbek equivalents
5	storage system	saqlash tizimi	full calque	The function + system relationship is expressed
6	color harmony	ranglar uyg'unligi	full calque	The semantic model is recreated in Uzbek
7	natural lighting	tabiiyt yoritish	full calque	The lexical and semantic meanings of both components are preserved
8	space planing	makonni rejalashtirish	full calque	The semantic model of the original term is fully preserved
9	furniture arrangement	mebellarni joylashtirish	full calque	The object + action relationship is recreated in Uzbek
10	wall decoration	devor bezagi	full calque	The relationship between the object and its decorative function is preserved
11	color palette	ranglar palitrasi	partial calque	The color component is translated, while palette is retained as a loanword
12	open-plan interior	ochiq rejali interyer	partial calque	The open-plan component is translated, while interior is retained as a loanword
13	accent lighting	aksent yoritish	partial calque	The lighting component is translated, while accent is retained as a loanword
14	biophilic design	biofilik dizayn	loanword + loanword	Both components are used as borrowed terms
15	microcement	mikrosegment	transliteration al adaptation	The English term is adapted to the Uzbek orthographic and phonetic system

Note: Some of the Uzbek equivalents in the table are proposed calque-based forms introduced for the purposes of terminological analysis. Their status as commonly used or standardized terms requires further investigation based on corpus data.

STRUCTURAL MODELS OF CALQUED TERMS

A large proportion of interior design terms consist of two or more components. Therefore, the structural model of a term plays an important role in the calquing process.

Table 2. Structural Models

№	English Model	Example	Uzbek Model
1	Adjective + Noun	smart lighting	Adjective + Noun
2	Adjective + Noun	natural lighting	Adjective + Noun
3	Noun + Noun	lighting system	Noun + Noun
4	Noun + Noun	wall covering	Noun + Noun
5	Noun + Noun	floor covering	Noun + Noun
6	Noun + Noun	storage system	Noun + Noun
7	Noun + Verb	space planing	Noun + Verb
8	Noun + Verb	furniture arrangement	Noun + Verb
9	Adjective + Adjective + Noun	open-plan interior	Adjective + Adjective + Noun

As can be seen from the table, the Adjective + Noun model in English is often preserved in Uzbek in the form of Adjective + Noun. For example, the units smart lighting → aqlli yoritish and natural lighting → tabiiy yoritish demonstrate such correspondence.

However, in the pair space planning → makonni rejalashtirish, the noun-based component planning in English is expressed in Uzbek by means of a verbal noun. This demonstrates that in the process of calquing, functional-semantic correspondence is more important than formal identity.

SEMANTIC GROUPS OF CALQUES

Interior design calques can be classified not only according to their grammatical structure but also according to the concepts they express.

Table 3. SEMANTIC GROUPS OF CALQUED TERMS

№	Guruh	Terms
1	Lighting	Smart lighting, natural lighting, accent lighting
2	Space organization	Space planning, open-plan interior
3	Finishing / Covering	Wall covering, floor covering
4	Storage	Storage system
5	Color	Color harmony, color palette
6	Furniture	Furniture arrangement
7	Decoration	Wall decoration
8	Eco-friendly design	Nature-integrated design

This classification demonstrates that calques in interior design are not limited to a single area of the field but extend across its major conceptual domains.

The results of the analysis demonstrate that calquing is one of the productive mechanisms for the formation of interior design terminology. In particular, two-component terminological combinations have a high potential for calquing. This can be explained by the fact that the components of such terms possess relatively independent lexical-semantic meanings.

For example, in the unit *wall covering* → *devor qoplamasi*, the component *wall* is rendered as *devor*, while *covering* is expressed as *qoplama*. As a result, the principal components of the English term are recreated through Uzbek lexical units.

The same model can be observed in *floor covering* → *pol qoplamasi*. Here, *floor* is rendered as *pol* and *covering* as *qoplama*, allowing the overall meaning of the term to be expressed naturally in Uzbek.

In the unit *space planning* → *makonni rejalashtirish*, however, the calquing process appears somewhat more complex. The English component *planning* is expressed in Uzbek through the verbal noun *rejalashtirish*. Thus, functional-semantic correspondence, rather than complete formal identity, predominates in this case.

In *open-plan interior* → *ochiq rejali interyer*, a case of partial calquing can be observed. The component *open-plan* is translated semantically into Uzbek, while the component *interior* is borrowed in the form *interyer*.

The analyzed units demonstrate that in the process of calquing, not only the lexical meaning of the source-language term but also its terminological model and

the semantic relationship between its components are of considerable importance. In this respect, it would be inappropriate to equate calquing with ordinary translation.

In general, calquing in interior design terminology represents one of the effective ways of creating new terms on the basis of the existing lexical resources of the Uzbek language, adapting international concepts to the national language system, and enriching the terminological system.

Conclusion

The findings of the study demonstrate that calquing is an important and productive method in the formation of contemporary Uzbek interior design terminology. In particular, calquing offers considerable potential for forming multi-component terminological combinations in Uzbek.

Based on the analyzed terms, both full and partial forms of calquing were identified. Units such as *smart lighting* → *aqli yoritish*, *wall covering* → *devor qoplamasi*, and *floor covering* → *pol qoplamasi* demonstrate full calquing, whereas *open-plan interior* → *ochiq rejali interyer* represents a combined model of partial calquing and borrowing.

The analysis revealed that in the process of calquing, not only the individual components of a term but also its structural model and principal semantic relationship are recreated. Therefore, calquing should be distinguished from ordinary translation and regarded as an independent mechanism of term formation.

The results of the study indicate that calquing can be effectively used in the formation and standardization of new terms related to interior design in Uzbek. At the same time, when recommending new terms, it is necessary to take into account their conformity with the lexical, grammatical, and stylistic norms of the Uzbek language.

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