



## ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH TERMS RELATED TO AETHETIC COSMETOLOGY

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**Abstract:** This article examines the terms associated with aesthetic cosmetology. Additionally, it suggests the definitions and translations for several terms to be included in dictionaries.

**Key words:** cosmetology, mask, sleeping pack, peeling, scrub, primer.

The English terms of the cosmetics industry belonging to the aesthetic preventive thematic group are represented by single-component terms-words and multi-component term combinations. The multi-stage facial skin care system that exists in the cosmetology system has caused terminological confusion among the chain of terms “mask”, “sleeping pack”, “peeling”, “scrub” and “primer”. Let's look through each of this terms in detail.

1. **Mask** (= pack). The analyzed term is a single-component term-word and is a noun. The term was formed by borrowing the word of the general literary language, as well as from the general medical terminology for cosmetics and cosmetology, based on the ability of the mask to cover the face partially or entirely. The translation of the term is carried out by the equivalent method, and translated into Uzbek as “niqob”. The term “mask” in its common usage is defined as a covering or partial covering of the face used for camouflage, or a face covering that protects, hides or beautifies a person. From the point of view of cosmetology, a “mask” is defined as a cosmetic preparation for the skin of the face, which has a tightening effect during the drying process. The term “pack” is defined as a thick mass, often clay-like, that is used in cosmetic facial treatments (= cosmetic facial paste).

This term and its definition are not in the Uzbek dictionaries, so we offer our own interpretation based on descriptions of this type of cosmetics:

**Niqob** - *terini faol parvarish qilish va undagi o'ziga xos muammolarni hal qilish uchun profilaktik kosmetik mahsulot bo'lib, u yuz terisiga turli usullar bilan qo'llaniladi. Niqoblar oziqlantiruvchi, namlovchi, oqartiruvchi, eksfoliatsiya, yallig'lanishga qarshi, qattiqlashtiruvchi va boshqa ta'sirlarga ega bo'ladi.*

A mask is a prophylactic cosmetic product for active skin care and solving its specific problems, which has a special composition applied to the skin of the face in various ways, followed by the process of removing the substance from the skin of the face; masks have a narrowly targeted effect - nourishing, moisturizing, whitening, matting, exfoliating, anti-inflammatory, tightening, etc. Depending on the consistency, the masks can be cream (cream mask), jelly (jelly mask), clay (clay

mask), etc. According to the type of adsorption, depending on the form of retention of useful substances, they can be fabric or sheet (sheet mask), dense hydrogel overlays or patches and hardening alginate (modeling mask). The main feature of masks is that they must be washed off/removed. The terms “mask” and “pack” are sometimes really used interchangeably. You can often see the combination “mask pack”, but the term “pack” in combination with the attribute “sleeping” takes on a completely different meaning:

2. **Sleeping pack** - (= night indelible mask). In this term-combination, the first component is a common word (sleeping), and the second is an independent word of a special dictionary (pack). Translation into Uzbek is carried by the method of equivalent (uyqudan oldingi niqob).

In dictionaries, the definition of this term is not found, but you can find the term “sleeping mask”, which is defined as a cover for the eyes that prevents light from reaching the eyes, which makes it easier to sleep. This definition explains the reason for choosing the new word “pack” instead of the usual “mask”: the term “sleeping mask” already exists and has a definition that is not related to cosmetic terms. This explains the confusion in the use of these terms. Sleeping pack (or overnight leave-in mask) is a prophylactic cosmetic product, a type of mask that is applied before going to bed at night for care at night and washed off in the morning; masks have a narrowly targeted effect - nourishing, moisturizing, whitening, matting, exfoliating, anti-inflammatory, tightening, etc.

This term and its definition are not in the Uzbek dictionaries, so we offer our own interpretation based on descriptions of this type of cosmetics:

**Uyqudan oldingi niqob**- profilaktik kosmetik mahsulot, kechaqurungi yuz parvarishi uchun uyquga yotishdan oldin qo'llaniladigan va ertalab yuvib tashaladigan niqob turi; bunday niqoblar oziqlantiruvchi, namlovchi, oqartiruvchi, eksfoliatsiya, yallig'lanishga qarshi, qattiqlashtiruvchi va boshqa ta'sirlarga ega bo'ladi.

3. **Peeling** . The above example is a one-component term, a word and a noun according to morphological and syntactic features. The term “peeling” was derived using a morphological method of term formation, by adding the suffix -ing to the verb “peel” (from the English “to peel”). The term is translated into Uzbek by the method of transliteration as “piling”. Peeling is a preventive cosmetic product, a chemical exfoliant used to remove the stratum corneum of the skin with the help of acids in the composition.

This term and its definition are not in the Uzbek dictionaries, so we offer our own interpretation based on descriptions of this type of cosmetics:

**Piling** - bu profilaktik kosmetik mahsulot bo'lib, tarkibidagi kislotalar yordamida yuzning ustki o'lik qatlamini olib tashlash uchun ishlatiladigan kimyoviy eksfoliant.

4. **Scrub**. The above example is a one-component term, word and noun according to morphological and syntactic features. The derivation of the term “peeling” occurred with the help of the terminology of the commonly used word “scrub” (from the English “clean with a brush, hard brush”). The term is translated into Uzbek by the method of translation transliteration as “skrab”. Scrub is a cosmetic product, a mechanical exfoliant used to remove the stratum corneum of the skin with the help of abrasive particles.

***Skrab** – bu mayda zarralar yordamida terining ustki qatlamini tozlab, o'lik teri qavatini olib tashlash uchun ishlatiladigan mexanik eksfoliantdan iborat kosmetik mahsulot.*

5. **Primer.** (= make-up base) The above term is a one-component term. The term “primer” (from the English “first layer”) is formed by adding the suffix -er to the generating stem “prime” (from the English “first, main, or prepare”), and is a noun. This terminological unit is translated into Uzbek by transliteration (praymer).

The term “primer” is defined as a type of makeup product that is applied to the face under another product, mainly foundation, to make the makeup smoother and longer lasting. A primer is a cosmetic product that is applied under the tonal base, evens out the skin texture, making it smooth, hides minor skin imperfections (for example, enlarged pores), as a result of which the tonal base is distributed in an even layer, and makeup durability is extended.

***Praymer-** makiyajning silliq chiqishi va yuzda uzoqroq turishi uchun boshqa kosmetik mahsulotlardan oldin, asosan, tonal kremdan oldin yuzga qo'llaniladigan kosmetik mahsulot turi. Praymer terining ustki qatlamini tekislaydi, uni silliqlashtiradi, terining kichik kamchiliklarini (masalan, kengaygan poralarni) yashiradi, buning natijasida tonal krem tekis yoyiladi va makiyajning yuzda uzoq vaqt turishi ta'minlanadi.*

To sum up, the cosmetic industry around the world frequently uses English terms related to cosmetology, which necessitates their translation into various languages. In Uzbek language, the most commonly used methods for translating these terms are transcription, transliteration, and equivalent methods. However, transliteration and transcription require precise explanations of the terms in the target language. As a result, we have provided Uzbek definitions for the analyzed cosmetology terms, since current dictionaries do not include these words and their explanations.

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