

AUTOMOTIVE TERMINOLOGY FORMATION OF UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES

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ABSTRACT-- *The article is devoted to the structural analysis and description of the derivative method of the formation of Uzbek and English automotive terminology. Comprehensive study of the English nomenclature of automotive has not nonetheless been disbursed inside the framework of the term of conduct and theory by Uzbek and English, and linguistic description of the structural and linguistics specificity of the English terms of automotive has not been disbursed. Previously, the laws of the formation and development of this nomenclature inside a similar language haven't been studied, which might create it potential to predict ways in which of its any development. The nomenclature of the indicated skilled activity isn't sufficiently studied from the linguistics purpose of read, therefore, the thought and analysis of English terms and also the Uzbek terms of road transport looks relevant.*

Key words--*terminology, automobile transport, structural and semantic motor transport,*

I. INTRODUCTION

One of the most pressing issues of modern linguistics

- the place of terminology and language for special purposes in the national language system

- is the focus of Yu.V. research Complicated. "Terminology in the lexical system: functional variation" [Slozenikina 2006], which states that "the functional approach to the description of terminological units takes into account the discursive conditions for their use, the analysis of the real semantics of terms and their variants in scientific speech" [Slozenikina 2006, p. 32].

In linguistics, the term is understood to mean "a word or phrase denoting the concept of a special field of knowledge or activity. The term is included in the general lexical system of the language, but only through specific terminology (Yartseva, 1990).

Automotive terminology has been the subject of research relatively recently, since the 80s of the 20th century. In 1980, L.I. Voskresenskaya considered the semantic structure of English automotive terms, in 1985 V.G. Zakharova investigated the terminology system of automotive industry terminology in the Russian and Belarusian languages. In 1998, L.I. Lesnichaya investigated the semantics of the syntactic structures of compound terms on the material of the French language, I.N. Pozdnysheva in 2007 conducted a comparative analysis of automotive terminology in English, French and Russian. Statistics have shown that the terminological units formed in the affix way in the automotive terminology of the Uzbek language make up the smallest amount-32% of the total. According to the study, the number of suffix terms exceeds the number of prefix terms.

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II. MATERIAL AND METHODS

The work is a comparative structural and semantic analysis of the terminology of road transport in Uzbek and English. Achieving the goal involves solving the following tasks:

-consider various approaches to the definition of the term "term"

-to trace the evolutionary processes of the formation of the motor transport term systems in the Uzbek and English languages;

- identify the most productive ways of forming motor vocabulary in Uzbek and English;

-explore the structural and semantic motor transport features of the Uzbek and English languages;

-to compile an electronic vocabulary database of motor terms in Uzbek and English.

Introduction: The article presents the basic terminology between two different languages and the differences in motor terms in two different languages

III. THEORY/CALCULATION

Terminology- special words or expressions used in relation to a particular subject or activity. (<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/ru//terminology>)

Terms associated with the automotive industry, with the technical structure of the car, as well as various machines and mechanisms used both in everyday life, in personal use, and in production, are constantly found in our lives. Knowledge of these terms today is becoming mandatory not only for specialists, but also for ordinary people who have personal cars or agricultural equipment. Currently, the most popular cars and agricultural machinery of foreign manufacturers. It is not surprising that the flow of technical documentation, various recommendations for the repair and maintenance of the car and other mechanical and electrical technical devices written in English is growing.

Terms - words or phrases that call the special concepts of any sphere of production, science, art. Each term is necessarily based on a definition (definition) of the reality designated by it, due to which the terms are an exact and at the same time compressed characteristic of an object or phenomenon. Each branch of knowledge operates with its own terms that make up the essence of the terminological system of this science. 12 opinions that the science of terms (terminology) is an independent field of knowledge were first expressed in 1967–1968, and in order to distinguish between the two meanings of the term, terminology (a set of terms of various fields of production, technology, science, art, social life, etc. 'and' the science of them ') V.P. Petushkov and B.N. Golovin proposed calling a new scientific discipline terminology [Leichik 2009: 13].

As Grinev-Grinevich writes, over the years that have passed since start of theoretical research in this area and in Russia, the problems and basic concepts of the science of terms were formed, units of special vocabulary were identified, their most important properties were described, and a number of requirements were formulated to which ordered terms should meet; the principles of streamlining terminology and the main directions of terminological work are defined; the vocabulary of many subject areas of the main European languages has been described [Grinev-Grinevich 2008: 7–8].

Today, the following areas of research are distinguished as independent: theoretical, applied, general, private, typological, comparative, semasiological, onomasiological, historical and functional. A number of new directions are also being formed, such as cognitive, stylistic and methodological terminology. As independent sections of terminology, one can also consider the terminological theory of the text, the history of terminology and terminography [Grinev-Grinevich 2008: 12–13].

Terminology has a twofold meaning:

1. It is the discipline concerned with the principles and methods governing the study of concepts and their designations (terms, names, symbols) in any subject field, and the job of collecting, processing, and managing relevant data, and

2. The set of terms belonging to the special language of an individual subject field. In its study of concepts and their representations in special languages, terminology is multidisciplinary, since it borrows its fundamental tools and concepts from a number of disciplines (e.g. logic, ontology, linguistics, information science and other specific fields) and adapts them appropriately in order to cover particularities in its own area.

The interdisciplinary of terminology results from the multifaceted character of terminological units, as linguistic items (linguistics), as conceptual elements (logic, ontology, cognitive sciences) and as vehicles of communication in both scientific and generic language contexts.

Accordingly, the theory of terminology can be identified as having three different dimensions: the cognitive, the linguistic, and the communicative dimension (Sager: 1990). The linguistic dimension of the theory of terminology can be detected mainly in the linguistic mechanisms that set the patterns for term formation and term forms.

The objective processes presently current within the system of knowledge base cause the emergence and widespread development of applied scientific disciplines of a posh nature. This creates a desire for the event of a brand newvariety of terms, combining the reflection of scientific and sensibleideasof various branches of data. The specificity of everyexplicitbranch of knowledge is mirroredwithin theword, and the identification of the particularwordof various branches of knowledge basepermitsU.S. to introduce new clarifications into the issues of each the terminology and terminology as an entire.Until now, a comprehensive study of English people terms of the scientific and skilled field of pipeline transport has not nevertheless been allottedwithin the framework of the terms of reference and language theory, and linguistic description of the structural-semantic and vocabulary-semantic specifics of the English-language terms of pipeline transport has not been allotted. Previously, the laws of the formation and development of this wordat intervalsan equivalent language haven't been studied, which mightbuild it attainable to predict the ways in which of its any development. The word of the indicated skilled activity isn't sufficiently studied from the linguisticspurpose of read, therefore, the thought and analysis of English people language terms of pipeline transport appear relevant.The scientific novelty of the work performed lies within theproven fact that it 1st undergoes a scientific study of the formation options in 2 languages in English and in the Uzbek word of automotive terminology. The analyzed word is taken into account from the purpose of read of intra linguistic and extra-linguistic acquisition. Practical halfat the current stage of development of the word of the car sublanguage, a brand new development is ascertained in semantic relation, that is caused by extra-linguistic reasons.

At present, within the automotive trade, there is such a development because the division of production and, consequently, the existence of copyright in their own invention and its name. Trendy electronic systems designed for varied brands of machines usually perform an equivalent function in keeping with special algorithms ordered down by the manufacturer. Since completely different makers develop their own algorithms, they sometimes use their own terms. A specialist, reading the documentation and meeting such terms, understands that similar names are behind completely different names, which, in fact, are an equivalent device. It does not appear to a specialist that each time he meets a brand new term, he's handling a totally completely different device. that's why we want to contour such terms. A study of a sample of automotive neologisms with a complete volume of 827 units showed that semantic relation is additionally characteristic of those word units: 236 automobile neologisms, that is, twenty eighth are word synonyms. allow us to give samples of differing kinds of synonyms supported classification.

IV. RESULT

So, among automobile neologisms, absolute and conditional synonyms stand out. It was possible to divide absolute synonyms into two groups:

1) the first group - options, among which the following types were highlighted:

a) graphic, for example: Easy entry / exit feature (Ford) = EASY ENTRY / EXIT feature (Mercedes-Benz) - the function of facilitating boarding / disembarking from the car;

b) word-building, for example: 2 stage unlock (Land Rover) = 2 stage unlocking (Land Rover) - two-stage door unlocking, single wiping cycle (Chrysler) = single wipe cycle (Chrysler) - one double wiper stroke;

c) morphological and syntactic options:

-elliptical: Forward Alert Function (Land Rover) = Forward Alert (Land Rover), -function of early warning of a possible collision, Proximity view , -automatic operation (Land Rover) = Proximity view

(Land Rover) - automatic functioning of proximity cameras;-composite options: Smart Key (Land Rover) = the Smart Key (Mercedes-Benz) - intelligent ignition key, cargo tie-down ring (Mercedes-Benz) = cargo tie down ring (Mercedes-Benz) - luggage lock ring;- abbreviations: DHS = Dynamic Handling System (Jeep) - body level stabilization system when cornering, TPMS = Tire Pressure Monitoring system (Ford) - tire pressure monitoring system, EPM = Electric Power Management (Chevrolet) - onboard power supply management;

2) the second group - doublets, among which

2.the following types were distinguished:

a) multi-time: the established term Idle Speed Control = neologism Transmission Idle Control - idle control gearbox;- abbreviations: DHS = Dynamic Handling System (Jeep) - body level stabilization system when cornering, TPMS = Tire Pressure Monitoring system (Ford) - tire pressure monitoring system, EPM = Electric Power Management (Chevrolet) - onboard power supply management;

2) the second group - doublets, among which the following types were distinguished:

a) multi-time: the established term Idle Speed Control = neologism Transmission Idle Control - idle control gearbox;

b) areal: trunk lid (Am) = tailgate (Br) - trunk lid, MIL <malfunction indicator lamp (Am) = check engine (Br) - control lamp for engine diagnostics, interior lights (Am) = interior lighting (Br) - interior lighting (car); Conditional synonyms among automobile neologisms may be more divided into 2 groups:

1) the primary cluster is quasi-synonyms. In automotive language, quasi-synonyms are neologisms that decision similar automotivenatural philosophy systems, one amongstthat (being improved) combines additional functions than the second, for instance, dweller Detection system (KIA) = rider Sensing system (Ford) - front recognition system rider = measuring recognition system for the front passenger. the primary system determines the presence or absence of the front rider and, if absent, deactivates the airbag within the event of AN accident. The second advanced system, additionally to playacting the operaterepresentedhigher than, acknowledgesthe burden of the rider and, looking on this price, controls the degree of airbag preparation in AN accident;

2) The second cluster - miscellaneous synonyms: a) aspect: luggage net = convenience net = load space safety net - safety net for luggage; b) situational: moon roof = sun roof - panoramic roof.

V. DISCUSSION

Elements automotive terminology

➤ The term “automobile” means a power-driven vehicle typically used to transport people or goods on the road or to tow vehicles used to transport people or goods on the roads. This term covers trolleybuses, i.e. non-rail vehicles connected to an electric wire; it does not cover vehicles such as agricultural tractors, the use of which for transporting people or goods on the road or for towing vehicles used to transport people or goods on the roads is only an auxiliary function.

➤ The term “driver” (“driver”) means any person driving a vehicle, car, etc. (including bicycles) or cattle, herds, draft, pack or pack animals leading along the road.

➤ “Parked” if it is stationary for a reason other than the need to avoid a collision with another road user or an obstacle or to comply with the requirements of the traffic rules, and if it is not limited to the time necessary to either land or disembarking people, either for loading or unloading goods.

➤ “Stopped” if it is stationary for a period of time necessary either for boarding or disembarking people, or for loading or unloading goods.

➤ The term "intersection" means any intersection at the same level, junction or junction of roads, including the territory formed by such intersections, junction or junction.

➤ The term "lane" means any of the longitudinal lanes into which the carriageway can be divided, marked or not indicated by longitudinal markings, but having a width sufficient to travel in one row of cars other than motorcycles.

➤ The term "carriageway" means the part of the road commonly used for the movement of vehicles; a road may have several carriageways, clearly delineated, in particular by a dividing strip, or at different levels.

➤ The term "road" means the entire right of way of any road or street open to traffic.

➤ The term "motorway" means a road specially built and intended for the movement of vehicles that does not serve roadside possessions and which:

i) with the exception of certain places or temporarily, has separate carriageways for both directions of traffic, separated from each other by a dividing strip not intended for movement, or in exceptional cases by other means;

ii) has **no** intersections at the same level with roads, railways or trams, or with footpaths;

iii) specially designated as a motorway

➤ **braking force - reaction** of the supporting surface to the wheels of a motor vehicle, causing a slowdown of the motor vehicle and (or) the wheels of the motor vehicle.

Expressions automotive terminology

- **to buckle up** – xavfsizlikkamarinitaqish

Make sure that the passengers are **buckled up**. – yo'lovchilar xavfsizlikkamarinitaqanliklariga ishonch hosil qiling.

- **to brake** – to'xtatish (tormozolish)

Do you know how **to brake**? – Siz qanday qilib to'xtashni (mashinaganisbatan) bilasizmi?

- **to hit the brakes** (informal) – to'xtatish (tormosholish), (norasmiy)

I had to **hit the brakes** when I saw a pedestrian. – Piyodaniko'rganim dator mozlashgato'g'rikeldi.

- **to stall** – to'xtabqolish (mashinadvigiteliganisbatan)

Can you help me? My car **stalled**. – mengayordambera olasizmi? Mening mashinam to'xtabqoldi.

- **to step on the accelerator** – gazniboshish

Shift into first and **step on the accelerator**. – Birinchitezlikka o'ting va gaznibosing.

- **to accelerate (to speed up)** – tezlikni oshirish

You can **speed up** on a highway. – Magistralda tezlikni qo'shishingiz mumkin.

- **to reverse** – orqagatisarilmoq

Please, **reverse** carefully. There is a lomo behind us. – ehtiyotkorlik bilan orqagatisariling. Ortimiz dalimiz bor.

- **to honk (the horn)** – g'uvillamoq (gudok)

He could not hear the car **honking** behind him. – Uning orqasidan mashinag'uvillashini eshitmadi.

- **to make a U-turn** – keskinburilish

He struggled with the steering wheel, attempting to **make U-turn**. – U keskinburilishga harakat qilib, g'ildirak bilan kurashdi.

- **to follow the speed limit** – tezlikni nazorat qilish

We can drive where we want, but we have to **follow the speed limit**. – Biz xohlagan joyga borishimiz mumkin, lekin biz tezlikni cheklashimiz kerak.

- **to exceed the speed limit (to speed)** – tezlikni oshirish

Don't **exceed the speed limit**, speeding may cause collisions with animals. – Tezlikni oshirmang, ortiqchatezlik hayvonlar bilan to'qnashuvga olib kelishimiz mumkin.

- **to run a red light** – qizil chiroqda harakatlanish

I was in hurry and ran **a red light**. – Men shoshilib, qizil chiroqda yurib ketdim.

VI. MATERIALS AND METHODS

We used the Cue Card to help students remember automotive terminology. We worked with 1 group in our research work. We created 2 teams from 1 group. We made a Cue Card from auto parts into 1 group, the cards were written in honor of auto parts and were handed out to students. A separate sheet of paper gave them information about automotive parts. In it, students found an explanation of the word that suits him and remembered it. Students worked independently and in a group. for group 2 we gave out pictures of making a car. They looked at the photos and described a car that was part of the car, and group 1 found it. This will strengthen the ability of conversational speech. students took an active part in both directions, and the vocabulary of students expanded.

VII. CONCLUSION

Summarizing the above, we can assume that English terminological system like terminological system at the stage of laziness, will be replenished with new terms, both borrowed and rethought, so and natively English. and our Uzbek language can also translate automotive terms and we must find a new words. The need for the nomination of new concepts and the practical need to use a single international terminology of automotive forwarding make borrowing, mainly from the English language, one of the most important means of replenishing this terminology.

VIII. GLOSSORY

English term	Transcription	O'zbek chatarjimas
absorber, bumper	[əb'zɔ:bə] ['bʌmpə]	bamfer
accelerator	[ək'seləreɪtə]	tezlatuvchi
accumulator, battery	[ə'kjʊ:mjələɪtə] ['bætri]	akkumlator, quvvatmanbai
armrest	['ɑ:mrest]	qo'ltiqosti
backdoor	[bæk 'dɔ:]	orqaeshik
bonnet (BrE), hood (AmE)	['bɒnɪt] [hʊd]	kapot
boot	[bu:t]	yukxona
brake	[breɪk]	to'xtashmoslamasi
brakefluid	[breɪk 'flu:ɪd]	to'xtatishsuyuqligi
brakelight	[breɪklaɪt]	to'xtashchirog'i
bulbs	[bʌlbz]	chiroqlar

cab	[kæb]	moshinaichi
caralarm	[kɑ:rə'la:m]	moshinasignalizatsiyasi
coolingsystem	['ku:lɪŋ 'sɪstəm]	sovutishtizimi
cylinder	['sɪlɪndə]	silindir
diesel	['di:zəl]	dizelyoqilg'isi
driver'slicense	['draɪvəz 'laɪsns]	haydovchilikguvoohnomasi
electricalsystem	[ɪ'lektrɪkl 'sɪstəm]	elektrta'minoti
exhaust (pipe)	[ɪg'zɔ:stpaɪp]	egzoztrubkasi
fanbelt	[fænbelt]	sovutishkamari
fender, wing	['fendə] [wɪŋ]	moshinaqanoti
fillingstation	['fɪlɪŋ 'steɪʃn]	yoqilg'ishaxobchasi
foglights	[fɒglɑ:ts]	tumanyoritgichi
frontdoor	[frʌntdɔ:]	old eshik
fuelgauge	['fju:əlgeɪdʒ]	yoqilg'io'lchagich
garage	['gærɑ:ʒ]	moshinaqo'yiladiganxona
handbrake	['hændbreɪk]	qo'lto'xtatgichi
horn	[hɔ:n]	tovush
hubcap	['hʌbkæp]	g'ildirak
licenseplate	['laɪsɪnspleɪt]	davlatraqami
oilpump	[ɔɪlpʌmp]	yog' nasosi
pedal	['pedl]	pedal
petrol	['petrəl]	yoqilg'i
pump	[pʌmp]	nasos
radiator	['reɪdɪeɪtə]	radiator
rearviewmirror	['rɪərvju: 'mɪrə]	orqaoyna

road	[rəʊd]	yo'l
servicestation	['sɜ:vɪs 'steɪʃn]	xizmatko'rsatishshaxobchasi
spareparts	[speəpɑ:ts]	ehtiyotqismlar
sparkplug	[spɑ:kplʌg]	uchqunvilkasi
speedometer	[spi:'dɒmɪtə]	tezliko'lchagich
steeringwheel	['stiəriŋwi:l]	boshqaruvruli
tail-light	['teɪllaɪt]	orqachiroq
tank	[tæŋk]	yoqilg'ibaki
temperaturegauge	['tempɾətʃəgeɪdʒ]	harorato'lchagich
windscreen, windshield	[wɪndskri:n] ['wɪndʃi:ld]	orqaoynatozalagich

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