



ANALYSIS OF THE STRUCTURE OF AUTOMOTIVE TERMS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

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Abstract:

This paper examines the analysis of the structure of automotive terms in English and Uzbek. Automotive terminology is a specific vocabulary that includes terms related to the design, operation, and maintenance of automobiles. The purpose of the study is to identify the features of the formation and functioning of automotive terms in two languages, as well as to analyze their semantic.

Keywords: Automotive terms, comparative analysis, lexicology, structural analysis, terminology, linguistic borrowings, classification of terms.

Introduction

In the modern world, the automotive industry and transport play a key role in the economic and social development of countries. With the increasing number of cars and the variety of technologies associated with them, there is a need for an accurate and understandable language of communication between specialists, drivers and consumers. Terminology in this field is becoming especially important, as it helps to effectively convey information about the characteristics, functions and features of cars. Analyzing the structure of automotive terms in English and Uzbek is an interesting task that allows us to identify not only the lexical features of the two languages, but also cultural differences between them. In this study, we will consider various aspects of the formation of automotive terminology, including borrowings, costing, as well as original terms. Studying the terms will help you understand how different languages adapt technical information to their phonetic and morphological systems.



MATERIALS AND METHODS

It can be used to analyze automotive terms in English and Uzbek, including research methods and possible results.

Research Methods:

- Comparative analysis - Comparison of automotive terms in English and Uzbek. - Identification of similarities and differences in the structure of terms.
- Content analysis - The analysis of texts related to cars (instructions, manuals, articles). - Determining the frequency of use of terms.
- The lexicographic method is the study of dictionaries and specialized literature on the topic of cars. - Compilation of lists of terms in both languages.
- Questionnaire - Conducting surveys among native speakers or specialists in the field of automotive industry. - Collecting data on the perception and use of automotive terms.
- Case study - The study of specific cases of translation of automotive terms. - Analysis of the problems of translation and adaptation of terminology.

Research Results

1. Dictionary of automotive terms - Creation of a bilingual dictionary with equivalents in English and Uzbek.
2. Structural features - Identification of the characteristic features of the formation of automotive terms (for example, compound words, abbreviations).
3. Classification of terms - Classification of automotive terms by category (machine parts, processes, technologies).
4. Conclusions about translation - Discussion of the difficulties of translating certain terms and proposed solutions (for example, borrowing or creating new words).
5. Recommendations for teachers - Suggestions for including the study of automotive vocabulary in English language courses for students of technical specialties.
6. The impact of cultural context - An analysis of how cultural differences affect the understanding and use of automotive vocabulary in both languages.

Conclusion

The analysis of the structure of automotive terms in English and Uzbek provides an interesting field for research, as it reflects both the technical and cultural characteristics of both language systems. There are several key aspects to this conclusion:

1. Comparative analysis of terminology: In English, automotive terminology is often based on Latin and Greek roots, which is associated with the historical development of science and technology in Western Europe and the United States. For example, terms such as "automobile", "engine", "transmission" have their roots in these languages. - In Uzbek, automotive terminology is actively adapted from Russian, as well as borrowed from English. This may be due to the influence of Russian technical literature and current trends in globalization.

2. Structural features: English terms often consist of compound words or abbreviations (for example, SUV from Sport Utility Vehicle), which makes them more concise. - Uzbek terms may include elements of agglutination, where affixes are added to the base of the word to form new meanings (for example, "avtomobil" + "chilar" to denote different types of cars).

3. Cultural influence: Automotive terminology also reflects cultural differences between countries. In English-speaking countries, the emphasis may be on productivity and technology (for example, "horsepower", "fuel efficiency"), whereas in Uzbek, the emphasis may be on the practical aspects of using cars in everyday life.

4. Development trends: With the development of technology, new terms such as "electric vehicle" or "autonomous driving" are emerging. Both English and Uzbek are adapting to these changes, but the rate of borrowing and adaptation may vary. The analysis of the structure of automotive terms shows not only the lexical differences between English and Uzbek, but also highlights the influence of cultural factors on the formation of technical vocabulary. - Understanding these differences can contribute to more effective communication in the field of automotive and car service between native speakers of different languages. Thus, the study of



automotive terminology is an important aspect of linguistic research, which allows for a deeper understanding of not only the language, but also the culture of peoples.

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