

Features of The Translation of Automotive Lexical Units in The Compared Languages

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Abstract: The article analyzes the linguistic, pragmatic, and cultural problems that arise in the translation of lexical units related to the automotive industry between English and Uzbek. The study pays special attention to the issue of ensuring functional-semantic equivalence in the translation of technical terms. Also, lexical inconsistencies, cultural differences, and pragmatic factors encountered in the translation process are analyzed, and the importance of linguistic transformation methods in their elimination is highlighted. The article substantiates the need to consider pragmatic, cultural, linguistic, and textual aspects in the translation of terms in the automotive industry.

Keywords: Translation studies, automotive terminology, lexical units, equivalence, pragmatic translation, linguistic transformation.

Introduction: In the context of modern globalization and scientific and technological progress, the issues of correct and functional-semantic translation of specialized lexical units between different languages are of particular importance in linguistic research. The expansion of international economic and scientific-technical ties has further strengthened the need for accurate and adequate translation of specialized terminology from the source language into the target language.

In particular, the automotive industry is distinguished by a high technological level and a comprehensive terminological system. The terms used in this field were often formed on an international scale through the English language and entered various languages through this language. [7] Therefore, the process of translating them into other languages, in particular into Uzbek, creates certain linguistic difficulties.

In the translation process, it is not enough to ensure only lexical correspondence. Because each lexical unit performs a specific functional task in a certain context and serves a specific communicative purpose. [2] Therefore, the translator must fully understand the meaning, functional purpose, and pragmatic impact of the lexical units in the source text and re-express them

in accordance with the target language.

In many studies in the field of translation studies, the problems arising in the translation process are analyzed on the basis of various aspects. In particular, J. Catford defines translation as the process of replacing a text in the source language with an equivalent text in the target language. In his opinion, ensuring equivalence in the translation process is one of the main tasks.

V.N.Komissarov, emphasizing that complete lexical correspondence is not always present in translation, especially notes the importance of ensuring functional equivalence in the translation of technical terminology. [4] K.Nord classifies the problems arising in the translation process based on pragmatic, cultural, linguistic, and textual aspects. [6]

This classification allows for a comprehensive analysis of the translation process. Because the translation process is not only a linguistic process, but also inextricably linked with cultural and communicative factors.

This article analyzes the main problems arising in the process of translating lexical units related to the automotive industry from English to Uzbek. The importance of taking into account pragmatic, cultural, and linguistic factors in the translation process is also

highlighted.

METHODS

Several scientific methods were used in the research process. First of all, using the method of comparative-linguistic analysis, the differences between automotive terminology in English and Uzbek were identified. Also, through contextual analysis, the meaning and function of lexical units in various speech situations were studied.

The study analyzed the theoretical views put forward by a number of scholars in the field of translation studies. In particular, the scientific works of such scientists as J. Catford, V.N. Komissarov, E.M. Vereshagin, V.G. Kostomarov, K. Nord, and V. Koller served as the main theoretical source. [2]

K.Nord divides the problems arising in the translation process into four main groups:

1. pragmatic problems;
2. cultural problems;
3. linguistic problems;
4. Text-specific problems. [6]

Such a categorization by Nord demonstrates the multifaceted nature of the task facing the translator and emphasizes the need for an individual approach for each type of problem. However, the translator must ensure not only interlingual compatibility, but also perfect and functional equivalence, taking into account the mechanisms of genre, purpose, audience, and cultural adaptation.

RESULTS

Pragmatic issues in the translation process are closely related to human mental activity and speech consciousness processes, requiring understanding and correct interpretation of the semantic load of linguistic units in communication. From a pragmatic point of view, translation means, first of all, taking into account not only the lexical meaning of a word or term, but also what semantic and communicative impact it has on the target audience.

In particular, the concept of pragmatic equivalence is more important in the practice of simultaneous interpretation. Because in this process, the translator is required to quickly re-express new terms and speech units in real time in accordance with a certain linguistic and social context.

For example, although the phrase check engine is technically directly translated as “check the engine”, the pragmatic effect of this word is not only inextricably linked with the engine. It refers to a special warning indicator that burns on the car's panel. This signal may report various technical malfunctions, including oxygen

sensor, EGR valve, or fuel system issues. [12]

Therefore, a literal translation of this phrase may create a misconception in the target audience. From a pragmatic point of view, it is advisable to translate it as technical malfunction indicator or engine system malfunction signal.

DISCUSSION

Cultural factors play a special role in the translation process. Because each language is formed in close connection with the history, culture, and mentality of a particular nation. Therefore, taking into account the cultural content of lexical units in the translation process is one of the important tasks. E.M. Vereshagin and V.G. Kostomarov emphasized the inextricable link between language and culture, noting that each language reflects the worldview of a particular people [8].

Some lexical units related to the automotive industry have cultural characteristics, and their literal translation can lead to semantic ambiguity or cultural awkwardness. For example, the English term muscle car is a common concept in American automotive culture. According to explanatory dictionaries, this term refers to two-door sports cars with a large engine, designed for high speeds [13].

Here, the word muscle, as a metaphor, expresses the meaning of strength and power. Therefore, translating this term as "muscular machine" leads to semantic awkwardness. In such cases, the translator must express the functional meaning of the term, taking into account its cultural content.

Also, some English slang lexemes used in relation to cars have a cultural character. For example:

type can - low-cost, thin-body, and dangerous car;

jalopy - very old, noisy, and faulty car;

clunker - low-quality and perishable machine;

rust bucket - a rusty, very old car [11].

Literal translation of these lexical units creates cultural ambiguity. For example, translating rust bucket as “rusty bucket” does not fully reveal the meaning. In such cases, it is advisable for the translator to use a descriptive translation, such as "very old and rusty car," taking into account the cultural connotation.

In the Uzbek language, there are also some lexical units with a cultural connotation in relation to cars. For example, the phrase rush carriage is used to describe a technically obsolete and unreliable car. This unit has a metaphorical character and, from a cultural point of view, includes the meaning of irony and criticism.

Linguistic problems also play an important role in the translation process. Because the lexical and

grammatical system of each language has its own peculiarities. Therefore, some lexical units in the source language may not have a direct equivalent in the target language.

Such cases are especially common in the translation of phraseological units. For example, although the English phrase a fork in the road literally means “a fork in the road”, it actually refers to the point where the road splits in two directions [11].

For example:

Bear left at the fork in the road just before the village of Adrao.

Translate this sentence into Uzbek:

Adrao qishlog‘iga yetmasdan oldingi yo‘l ikki tomonga ajraladigan joyda chapga buriling.

Also, some idioms in the English language can express the state of a person through the metaphor of a car. For example:

When translating such units, the translator must also take into account their cognitive and metaphorical content. Because a literal translation may not fully express the meaning.

Linguist L. Barkhudarov divides linguistic changes in the translation process into four main types:

relocation;

1. word substitution;
2. add a word;
3. omitting the word.

These transformations serve to ensure semantic and structural compatibility in translation [3].

In the translation process, it is also important to take into account the characteristics of the text. Because in the process of translation, not individual words, but the general meaning and communicative function of the entire text should be preserved. (See.Fig.1)

In translation, it is also crucial to consider the specific characteristics of the text. This is because the goal is not to translate individual words, but to preserve the overall meaning and communicative function of the entire text. A.Berman emphasizes the need to preserve the stylistic and semantic features of the original text in the translation process [1]. In his opinion, the translator should reproduce the text in the target language without diminishing its semantic richness.

For example, in the automotive industry, the term responsive handling does not mean only “operational management”. It also expresses the vehicle's ability to respond quickly and accurately to the driver's actions. [8]

Also, in technical texts, there are some expressions of a phraseological nature. For example:

As we hit the red line, the real test of engine durability begins.

Literally translating this sentence may lead to incorrect results. Because redline is a technical term that refers to the maximum engine speed limit.

Therefore, it is advisable to translate this sentence as follows:

Adrao qishlog‘iga yetmasdan oldingi yo‘l ikki tomonga ajraladigan joyda chapga buriling.

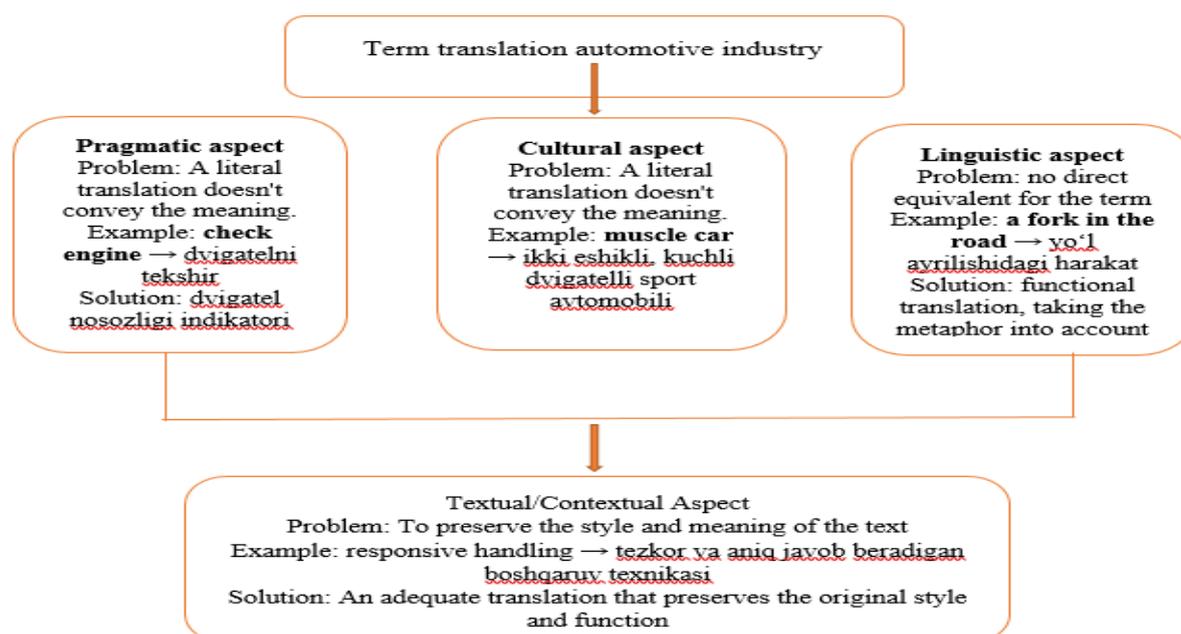


Figure 1. Aspects of Translating Automotive Terminology

CONCLUSION

The research results showed that the process of translating the terminology of the automotive industry is complex and multifaceted. In the translation process, it is not enough to ensure only lexical correspondence. It is also necessary to take into account the semantic content, pragmatic influence, and cultural features of lexical units.

A comprehensive analysis of pragmatic, cultural, linguistic, and textual factors in the translation of automotive terms ensures the adequacy of the translation. Also, the translator must express the information content in the source text in a way that is understandable and functionally appropriate for the target language audience.

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