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# Lexico-Semantic Features of Automotive Terms in English And Uzbek

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**Abstract:** This article analyzes the lexico-semantic features of automotive terms in English and Uzbek, as well as the problems that arise during their translation. The study examines key methods used in translation theory - transliteration, transcription, modulation, synonym substitution, antonymic transformation, and descriptive translation - through the lens of automotive terminology. It also explores the semantic categories of terms, the process of interlingual adaptation, and the influence of terms that entered the Uzbek language via Russian. The results demonstrate the importance of ensuring lexico-semantic compatibility and achieving functional adequacy when translating automotive terms.

**Keywords**: Translation, terminology, automotive engineering, lexico-semantic features, transliteration, transcription, modulation, equivalence.

**Introduction:** In modern linguistics, translation studies is considered one of the independent and strategically important scientific fields. Scientific research shows that the translation process is not only a means of interlingual information exchange, but also a complex sociolinguistic process that ensures intercultural communication. Therefore, the theory and practice of translation are developing in close connection not only with linguistics, but also with cultural studies, cognitive sciences, psycholinguistics, and information technologies.

The professional activity of a modern translator is not limited to knowledge of the language. His competence also includes linguocultural knowledge, cognitive thinking, a pragmatic approach, and specialized knowledge. In particular, in the technical sphere, including the automotive industry, the accurate translation of scientific and technological information is of great importance.

A.V. Fedorov, evaluating translation as a process of intercultural communication, asserts that the translator's task is to recreate the original text in another language while preserving its content and stylistic features [1]. V.N.Komissarov, having deeply analyzed the concepts of equivalence and adequacy in translation, notes that the main goal of the translator is to preserve the communicative-pragmatic function of the original text.

L.M. Alekseeva, studying the metaphorical features of terms related to special fields, notes that many terms are formed through metaphors [2]. In his opinion, as a result of the development of scientific knowledge, new meanings are assigned to existing lexical units.

In Uzbek translation studies, Q.Musayev emphasized the importance of correctly interpreting the relationship between form and content in translation [3]. G.Salomov notes that the translation process is connected with human thinking, and emphasizes that the similarity of the laws of thinking of peoples speaking different languages ensures the possibility of translation [4].

The automotive industry is one of the important sectors of the world economy. In this area, technical information, scientific research, and technologies are constantly exchanged. Therefore, the interlingual translation of automotive terminology is of particular importance.

Automotive terminology is a dynamically developing system, in which international terms and national lexical units are combined. Therefore, in the process of

translating these terms, it is necessary to take into account not only lexical correspondence, but also functional-semantic content.

Automotive terminology is one of the most dynamically developing lexical systems in technical sciences. This is primarily due to technological innovations, new engineering solutions, and the constant improvement of production processes in this area. Each new technology or technical solution, in turn, leads to the emergence of new terms to express new concepts.

From a lexico-semantic point of view, automotive terminology has several main features. Firstly, this terminology has an international character, and many terms are used in different languages in similar or close phonetic and graphic forms. Secondly, terms in this field often include special meanings expressing technical processes, mechanical movements, and physical laws. Thirdly, automotive terms are often composed of multi-component lexical combinations, in which semantic accuracy and functional compatibility are of great importance.

Also, in automotive terminology, processes of semantic expansion and change of meaning are observed. For example, if some terms previously denoted mechanical devices, then as a result of the development of modern technologies, they have also begun to be used in relation to electronic or automatic control systems. This leads to an expansion of the semantic scope of terms.

Another important feature of the terminology system is functional differentiation. That is, one term can have different meanings in different contexts. For example, the term brake, from a technical point of view, means a braking system, but in general vocabulary it can also mean the cessation of movement. Therefore, in the process of translation, it is important to determine the exact contextual meaning of the term.

The weight of international terms in automotive terminology is very large. This is explained by the fact that the automotive industry has a global character. Since many automotive companies operate in the international market, technical terms are also formed in accordance with international standards.

**METHODS**

In this study, terms related to the automotive industry in English and Uzbek were studied based on a comparative-linguistic analysis. The following methods were used in the study:

- lexico-semantic analysis
- comparative analysis
- terminological classification
- translation transformation analysis

In the process of translating automotive terms, the following main translation methods were analyzed:

- transliteration
- transcription
- Modulation
- synonymous alternation
- antonymic transformation
- annotated translation

Semantic categories of automotive terms were also identified.

| № | Semantic category | English term | Uzbek translation |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Mechanical parts | crankshaft | айланма вал |
| 2. | Electronic systems | ignition system | ёқилғи ёқиш тизими |
| 3. | Automatic control | adaptive cruise control | мослашувчан автопилот |
| 4. | Building elements | chassis | шасси |
| 5. | Security Systems | airbag | хавфсизлик ёстиқчаси |

**RESULTS**

The research results showed that several lexico-semantic methods are used in the translation of automotive terms.

Transliteration is a method of transferring a word from one language to another in alphabetical form. L.S. Barkhudarov defines transliteration as one of the important methods in the translation process [6]. (Figure 1)

Examples:

sensor → сенсор

subaru → субару

abs → абс

**Phonetic transliteration**

clutch → клатч

torque → торк

cruise control → круз-контрол

**National-adaptive transliteration**

carburetor → карбюратор

filter → фильтр

bumper → бампер

starter → стартер

**Transcription**

According to P. Newmark, it is important to preserve the phonetic form of a term when it does not have a synonym [7].

Examples:

auto → ауто

dashboard → дашборд

steering → стиринг

frame → фрейм

Modulation is a method of expressing meaning from a different point of view while preserving it in the translation process.

Examples:

front-wheel drive → олдинги ҳаракат тизими

fuel-efficient car → ёқилғи тежовчи автомобиль

the engine failed → двигательда техник носозлик рўй берди

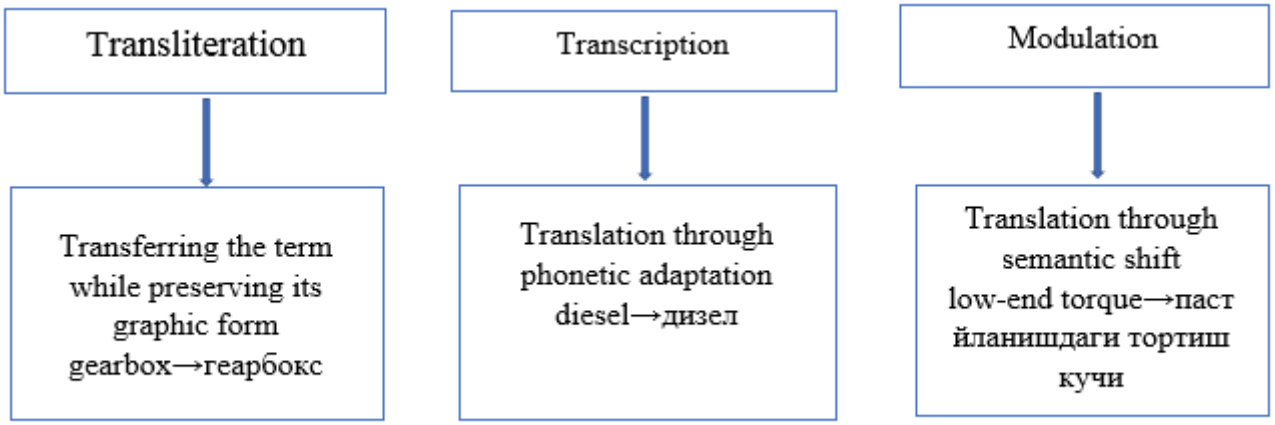



Figure 1. Methods for Translating Automotive Terminology

Semantic evolution plays an important role in the process of development of automotive terminology. Semantic evolution is understood as the expansion, change, or acquisition of a new meaning of a term over time.

For example, the term engine initially meant mainly mechanical engines, but as a result of the development of modern technologies, this term has also begun to be applied to electric motors, hybrid systems, and other drive devices based on energy sources.

Also, the term control is one of the semantically expanded terms. If previously it meant simple mechanical control processes, now it also represents electronic control systems, automatic control mechanisms, and intelligent control platforms.

Semantic changes in automotive terminology are often directly related to technological progress. For example, if cruise control previously meant a mechanical or electronic system designed to maintain stable vehicle speed, in modern cars this concept encompasses more complex and intelligent systems such as adaptive cruise control.

Such semantic changes are also important in the translation process. Because in cases where the new meaning of the term is not defined, semantic ambiguities may arise in the translation process.

**DISCUSSION**

The process of translating automotive terms is not limited to finding lexical correspondence. Cognitive factors also play an important role in this process. Cognitive factors are understood as the mechanisms of human cognition, thinking, and information processing.

In the process of translating a certain term, the translator must understand its technical content, functional purpose, and contextual application. Otherwise, the meaning may be partially or completely lost during the translation process.

For example, a direct translation of the term adaptive cruise control may not fully express its technical meaning. Therefore, the translator, understanding the functional features of this term, can interpret it as "a flexible automatic speed control system."

The cognitive approach allows determining the conceptual content of terms in the translation process. This increases the quality and accuracy of the translation.

The results of the study showed that there are a number of lexico-semantic problems in the translation of automotive terms.

**The problem of synonymy**

One term can have several translation options.

bonnet → қопқоқ (двигатель қопқоғи)

**Polysemy**

brake → тормоз

brake→тўхтатмоқ

Lexical transformations are widely used in the process of translating automotive terms. Lexical transformations involve the re-expression of lexical units in the source language in functionally and semantically compatible forms in the target language.

Such transformations can manifest themselves in the following ways:

- Modulation
- generalization
- concretization
- synonymous alternation
- antonymic translation

The modulation method is especially important in the translation of automotive terms. Because in many cases, terms in the source language do not have a direct equivalent in the target language.

For example:

front-wheel drive → олдинги ҳаракат тизими

fuel-efficient car → ёқилғи тежовчи автомобиль

the engine failed → двигательда техник носозлик рўй берди

In this case, the term is not translated literally, but is expressed on the basis of its functional content.

**Incorrect semantic correspondence**

control → назорат

control → бошқарув

**Calque errors**

power steering →кучли руль (incorrect)

correct: hydraulic steering→ гидравлик руль бошқаруви

Also, many automotive terms entered the Uzbek language through the Russian language.

Examples:

carburetor → карбюратор

acetylene → ацетилен

This situation indicates the presence of an intermediate language influence in the formation of technical terminology.

One of the important features of technical terminology is its standardization. Standardization ensures the use of terms in the same sense and in the same form.

Standardization of terms in the automotive industry is carried out by international organizations. Such standards serve for the uniform interpretation of terms in technical documentation, scientific research, and production processes.

Standardized terminology is also important in the translation process. Because the translation of the term in several variants can lead to ambiguities in the technical documentation.

Therefore, one of the important tasks in the automotive industry is the development and standardization of English-Uzbek terminological dictionaries.

**CONCLUSION**

The above analysis shows that automotive terminology is a lexico-semantically complex and dynamic system. Its development is inextricably linked with technological progress, international scientific cooperation, and the processes of technical communication.

In the process of translating automotive terms, it is important to ensure lexical compatibility, semantic accuracy, and functional adequacy. Also, the translator should have specialized knowledge, the ability to understand technical terminology, and the ability to conduct cognitive analysis.

The research results indicate the need for a scientific study of automotive terminology, its standardization, and the improvement of English-Uzbek industry dictionaries.

The results of the study showed the importance of taking into account their lexico-semantic and functional features in the process of translating automotive terms.

Automotive terminology is a dynamic system in which international terms and national lexical units develop harmoniously. Therefore, in the translation process, it is necessary to pay attention not only to literal translation, but also to functional-semantic adequacy.

The results of the study show that the standardization of automotive terms and the improvement of English-Uzbek industry dictionaries is an important task.

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