
Grammatical Structure of Automobile Terms in English

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Abstract: In the presented work, the structural types of English one-word terms of automotive production are considered. Simple derivative terms are classified depending on the method of the word formation model.

Keywords: word-formant, inflectional morphemes, conversion terms.

The continuously developing world and man are in close interaction and mutual influence. Man actively transforms the surrounding reality. The mediator between a person and the cognized world is language, which "creates opportunities for streamlining and systematizing in memory a lot of knowledge in order to build a linguistic picture of the world characteristic of each given ethno-cultural collective."

At the turn of the 20th and 21st centuries, the process of colossal global transformations is actively underway, affecting all areas of industry. One of the leading branches of mechanical engineering in many countries of the world is the automotive industry. The terminology of this industry is becoming more and more in demand and is of paramount importance in the current situation.

Terms related to the automotive industry, the technical device of the car, as well as various machines and mechanisms used both at home, for 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 machinery. At present, cars and agricultural machinery of foreign manufacturers are the most popular. It is not surprising that the flow of technical documentation, various recommendations for the repair and maintenance of a car and other mechanical and electrical technical devices, written in English, is also growing.

Unfortunately, at present, the features of the translation into Russian of English-language technical terms have not been studied enough. There are not enough special dictionaries and glossaries of such terminology, and in translated technical documents relating to the maintenance of cars and agricultural machinery, annoying errors and inaccuracies are found that can lead to very serious troubles and even tragedies.

The purpose of this work is to study the main problems of translation of scientific and technical terminology in texts on the automotive industry and ways to solve them.

The study of transport terminology is not a new topic, the mentioned layer of vocabulary has already been the object of research by individual authors: L.I. Voskresenskaya [1980] studied the semantic structure of English technical (automobile) terms. Research by N.P. Tomasevich [1984] was devoted to the terminological vocabulary of the English automotive sublanguage and its interaction with other lexical layers. V.G. Zakharova [1985] considered the terminology of the automotive industry in the Russian and Belarusian languages, namely the system of term formation of the category "processes, methods of action". L.I. Lesnichaya [1998] studied the semantics of the syntactic structures of compound terms using the material

of the terminology of the automotive industry in modern French. Yu.A. Chuntomova [2004] studied English transport terminology. I.E. Korotaeva [2004] analyzed the lexical-semantic field "Transport" in American English. I.N. Pozdnysheva [2007] carried out a comparative analysis of automotive term systems in English, French and Russian.

To analyze the main problems of the translation of automotive vocabulary, the textbook by A.V. Gninenko "The automobile as we see it" and texts provided by the company OOO "TagavtoProm".

It is known that automotive vocabulary arose at the turn of the 19th-20th centuries during the period of powerful development of technology and general industrialization. In English, the term "automobile" was first borrowed as an adjective from French in 1883. And only by 1890 a noun appeared, denoting "self-propelled vehicle." Historically, the period of formation of the automotive terminological system can be divided into four periods.

The first period includes terms that appeared before the appearance of the first cars in 1889. During this period, attempts were made to create prototypes of cars, and the main components and assemblies were invented, which gave impetus to the emergence of the first full-fledged vehicles. This period is dominated by terms denoting components and assemblies that make up the primary basis of the car. In particular, more than half of the concepts of this period are associated with design features, or parts and parameters of an internal combustion engine, for example, downforce - pressing force, coil spring - coil spring, odometer - odometer, nozzle - electric fuel injector, gasoline engine - petrol engine .

The second period (1889-1934) is the time of development and improvement of the main systems of the car, characterized by the growth of car production. It is noted that more than half of the terms were formed during this period. This is due to the fact that in these years the design of the car is being formed. By the end of the period, the layout and layout become more similar to modern vehicles. If in the first period the largest number of terms nominate concepts related to the internal combustion engine, then in the second period the concepts characterizing the evolution of the car prevail. Terms such as alternating current generator, transmission, spark plug, drive shaft, etc. appear. At the same time, the comfort level and appearance of the car are improving. This is facilitated by the development of such systems as power steering - power-assisted steering, railing - roof railing, load-bearing body - unitized body, etc.

The appearance of the first front-wheel drive car in 1934 marked the beginning of the third period of car development. The end of this period should be considered the beginning of the use of electronics on production cars in 1975. It was during this period that the modern concept of the automotive industry was laid.

The fourth period (1975 to the present) is characterized by the growing role of safety and comfort [5].

Many authors interpret the concept of "term" in different ways. M.M. Glushko states that "a term is a word or phrase for expressing concepts and denoting objects, which, due to its strict and precise definition, has clear semantic boundaries and therefore is unambiguous within the corresponding classification system" [2, p. 79]. A.A. Reformed defines the terms "as unambiguous words, devoid of expressiveness" [6, p. 204]. S.V. Grinev characterizes the term "as a nominative special lexical unit (word or phrase) of a special language, adopted for the exact name of special concepts" [3, p. 22]. The study was based on the definition of L.S. Barkhudarov, where the term is traditionally understood as a word (phrase), meaning the concept of a special field of knowledge or activity [1, p. 6].

The most common ways to translate terms are as follows:

1) The best way to translate is to identify in the target language the equivalent of the original

language term. The application of this method is possible in cases where the countries in which the original language and the target language are common have reached the same scientific, technical or social level or have passed this level at some period of their history. Another feature of these terms is that usually equivalent terms from different languages already existed in both languages at the time of translation.

2) A new term in the target language can be created by giving a new meaning to an existing word or phrase in this language under the influence of the original language term. This method of translation can be called semantic convergence.

3) When searching for an equivalent and semantic convergence in the process of translating terms, new lexical units are not created, but previously existing ones in the language are used. The application of this translation leads to the formation of new words or phrases. This process is called tracing. There are two types of tracing:

a) if the structure of the translated lexical unit in both languages is the same, we are dealing with a semantic copy. Semantic tracing can be applied when the structure of phrases in the source language and the target language is close or the same (direct digital control).

b) if the structure of a complex lexical unit is borrowed in translation along with this unit, we are dealing with a structural tracing paper, or tracing paper itself. At the same time, a new, alien model of a word or phrase (gearbox) appears in the target language.

4) When in the process of translation a lexical unit with all its content and formal features (semantics, word-formation structure, sound composition and spelling) passes from the source language into the target language, we are dealing with borrowing. An extensive literature is devoted to the problem of borrowings in the sphere of terms.

5) In some cases, the term must be translated as a descriptive construction. This translation method is used for non-equivalent terms that reflect the realities of a particular country [4, p. 44].

Thus, in this paper, the main difficulties in translating terms in the automotive industry were analyzed.

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