
Use of Automotive Terminology in English

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Annotation: The study of the translation of terminological vocabulary in scientific and technical texts is impossible without defining and considering the concept of "translation". Domestic researchers have different approaches to its understanding. This is due, first of all, to the complexity and ambiguity of this concept. Therefore, even the most detailed definition cannot cover all its significant properties. In the scientific literature, the term "translation" can be considered in different aspects. Thus, there are a number of definitions of the concept of "translation" as a process. This article explains the use of car system terminologies in English.

Keywords: Transport, Terminology, Translation, Car System, Term, Subject Area, Automobile Vocabulary, Word Formation, Syntactic Models.

The relevance of the study of automotive terminology for the theory of language is due to extra linguistic and linguistic factors, as well as the tendency for general professional and highly specialized automotive terms to go beyond the boundaries of this subject area [1]. The choice of American English for the study of the automotive subject area is due to the significant influence of American automotive culture on the world community.

An automotive term is a word or phrase that is the exact designation of the concept of the subject area "Automobile". The terminology of this subject area is understood as a set of terms of activity and knowledge related to the field of automobile and transport. Thus, we can say that the term is understood as a special word or phrase that functions in a certain professional area and in special conditions. The term is a verbal graphic designation of a concept that is included in the system of concepts of a particular subject area. It should be noted that the term, being a special sign of scientific discourse, "acts as a specific mental representation; the totality of all conceptual-term representations forms a conceptual model of the scientific picture of the world" [2: 8].

The formation of the subject area as a linguistic phenomenon is carried out on the basis of a number of typologically close processes, the most important of which is the complex process of reflecting and fixing in various facts of the language the realities of the extra linguistic reality of the world around us. Significant for our study is the opinion that "subject areas, or conceptual structures, are a specific reconstruction of human experience transformed into knowledge. The internal structuring of categories includes prototypes and is organized, among other things, through hierarchical and taxonomic relationships, as well as other types of relationships" [3: 81].

In the course of this study, a significant number of terms in the subject area "Automobile", formed with the help of prefixation and suffixation, were identified and analyzed. It should be noted that the suffixes and prefixes of the English language, with the help of which automotive terms are formed, belong to the traditional word-forming means of the English language.

In prefix formation, prefixes borrowed from Latin and Greek are quite productive: anti-, auto-, dis-, de-, mono-, rever-, trans, uni-, multi-, re-, as well as prefixes over-, up-, under-, which refer to morphemes characteristic of words of Germanic origin. For example: anti-roll bar, automatic choke, de-fogger, dis-placement, ex-haust system, in-let manifold, inter-cooler, outer, mono-block, multi-van, overheating, rever-sing lights, pre -heating timer, sus-pention arm, trans-fer case, under-steering, uni-versal joint, up-holstery, im-purity.

Among the presented suffixes in English, the most productive are suffixes borrowed from Latin, Greek and French: -ment, -ture, -oid, -ance, -ible, -iv, -ic, -ission, -or, -er, which corresponds to the general language situation in word-formation processes in English: glove compart-ment, mix-ture control, hyp-oid gear, ground clearance, fus-ible link, evaporat-ive, electr-ic "electric", transm-ission, accelerat -or, air cleaner.

Thus, the following most common combinations of prefixes and suffixes in the formation of the terminological vocabulary of the subject area "Automobile" in English have been identified: prefixes de-, dis-, re-, in-, with suffixes -ment, -er, -ing. For example, displacement, disassambling, defogger, injector, regulator, replacement, etc.

In English, the phenomenon of conversion is one of the productive ways of word formation and, accordingly, it seems important for studying the features of the formation of terminological vocabulary in various industry terminologies. Conversion is "a kind of transposition, in which the transition of a word from one part of speech to another occurs in such a way that the nominative form of the word of one part of speech is used without any material change as a representative of another part of speech" [4: 33].

According to O. Jespersen, the main reason for the occurrence of conversion is the identity of nouns and verbs in the English language system, which can be considered "English uniqueness" [5: 152]. Therefore, conversion is an important means of replenishing the vocabulary of the English language.

Every language strives for economy in expression, and in term formation this tendency is especially manifested in abbreviation - reduction of words and phrases. Abbreviation is a method of term formation that combines all types of complex abbreviated and abbreviated formations. In addition to words, phrases are also reduced, therefore, this method of word formation should already be attributed to the morphological-syntactic type of word formation, which is especially common in the field of terminology.

The following component composition of terminological units of the "Automobile" subject area in English was revealed:

1) two-part terms:

Noun + noun, e.g. air duct, air filter, arm rest, brake disk, charge indicator, check connector, seat belt;

participle (adjective) + noun, e.g. connecting rod, cooling system, filling station, reversing lights;

2) three-part terms:

noun + adjective + noun, e.g. top dead center; adjective + noun + noun, e.g. automatic performance control, automatic transmission fluid, central fuel injection, double overhead camshaft, diagnostic test mode, electronic control unit ,single overhead camshaft, progressive power steering, rear window defogger;

adjective + noun + noun, e.g. automatic performance control, automatic transmission fluid, central fuel injection, double overhead camshaft, diagnostic test mode, electronic control unit ,single overhead camshaft, progressive power steering, rear window defogger;

Noun + noun + noun, e.g. air flow control, brake master cylinder, temperature heat water, vehicle identification number;

Prefix + adjective + noun, e.g. anti-blocking system, multi-point fuel injection;

3) four-part terms:

Adjective + noun + noun, e.g. electronic brake control module, full size spare tire.

Analysis of the structural composition of the terms of the subject area "Automobile" showed that in the studied subject area the following ratio of single-word and super-word units is revealed:

- One-word terms: boot, brake, cab, clutch, horn, jack, oil, pedal, pump, spring, van, wheel, lock, latch, hinge, lights, etc. - derivatives: absorber, bumper, accelerator, cylinder, radiator, screwdriver, spanner, suspension, trailer, transmission, etc.
- Complex: windscreen, windshield, speedometer, seatbelt, screwdriver, rearview, hubcap, highway, headrest, headlights, hatchback, dashboard, crankshaft, armrest, etc. - term combinations. For the English language, the formation of term combinations according to the N + N or A + N model is characteristic. The most productive models of term combinations:
- binary: a) based on the N+N model: brake fluid, brake light, car alarm, electrical system, driver's license, fan belt, fog lights, front door, fuel gauge, license plate, number plate, oil pump, rearview mirror, service station, spark plug, tail-light, temperature gauge, temperature gauge, windscreen wiper, traffic jam; b) based on the A+N model: parking light, spare parts, steering wheel, spare tire.

Multi-component: gear-change shift lever, bumper-to-bumper, etc.

The presented component analysis allows us to conclude that one of the elements of the term combination is a reference pointing to the generic feature of the term. The attributive element of the term combination reveals the distinctive specific feature of the term.

As a result of the study of the terms of the subject area "Automobile", we have identified the following types of abbreviations:

- a) letter abbreviations (A | W - alloy wheels - "alloy wheels"; AFC - Air Flow Control, - "air supply control"; CPS - Crank Position Sensor - "knee position sensor", etc.);
- b) syllabic abbreviations or partial abbreviations consisting of a letter or syllable (BAT battery - "battery"; N - neutral - "neutral (position)"; ALT altitude - "height"; LS (left side) - "left side" and others);
- c) Digital abbreviations consisting of letters or syllables and numbers (2 WAY O / D - "automatic overdrive shutdown"; 4A / T - "four-speed automatic transmission", etc.);
- d) Truncated words (HAZ (hazard) - "alarm"; BARO (barometric pressure) - "atmospheric pressure"; CAT - "catalyst"; M / MAN manu - "manual"; URBO - "turbocharging", etc.).

In the course of the analysis of abbreviations of terms, special methods of abbreviations were also identified, in which several abbreviations are used at once, for example: AM 1 - power supply of the first group of contacts of the ignition switch; AM 2 - power supply of the second group of contacts of the ignition switch; HEAD LN - left headlight; HEAD RH - right headlight, etc.

Of interest are metaphorized abbreviations such as How-guide (step-by-step) - detailed instructions (step by step) and U-turn - a 180-degree turn. One cannot but agree that "the appearance of a new word in a language is the result of a complex interaction between the mechanisms of categorization of the surrounding world and linguistic forms, non-linguistic

and linguistic knowledge” [6: 3].

Thus, it is obvious that the process of merging scientific and naive worldviews has a significant impact on such a specific way of word formation inherent in the English language as phrasal verbs, the metaphorical nature of which allows them to become an integral part of the terminological system. In conclusion, we note that the study of the structural characteristics of terms, word-formation models of branch term systems is important for establishing ways to nominate the phenomena of the surrounding reality. The structural analysis of English automotive terms showed that the main methods of derivation of the subject area "Automobile" include affixation, syntactic method, word formation and abbreviation, as well as metaphorization.

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