

## **THEORETICAL CONSIDERATIONS ON THE FORMATION AND USE OF AUTOMOBILE TERMS IN ENGLISH**

**Akhmadjonova Begoyim**

Student of Andijan State Institute of Foreign Languages

**Scientific supervisor: Mukumjon Akhunov Muhammadaminovich**

(PhD) Doctor of Philosophy in Philology, Associate Professor

**E-mail: [muqumjon.axunov@bk.ru](mailto:muqumjon.axunov@bk.ru)**

### **ABSTRACT**

*To study the lexical-semantic field of the lexicon of car terms in English as an object of study and their structural structure and related semantics. Based on this, it is to express the lexical-semantic field of car terms in English as an object of study, to summarize the common features, and in this way to reveal the phenomena that are unique to each of the car terms.*

**Key words:** *automobile, term, lexeme, linguistics, linguoculturalism.*

At the current stage of society's development, the study of terminology problems seems to be one of the most important tasks of linguistics. In the modern world, terminology is a source of information, a tool for acquiring a specialty, and even a means of accelerating scientific and technical progress, and has taken a leading place in communication between people. In addition to serving as a source of information, terminology is the most sensitive part of the vocabulary to external influences. It is precisely in this that the influence of society on the language is clearly manifested. This makes it possible to use it to study the historical stages of the development of states, their formation, to analyze the types of civilization and to determine the language, and to demonstrate their cultural, scientific and technical potential.

Many studies of terminological systems conducted on the materials of different languages reveal in them a combination of general linguistic patterns and specific extralinguistic situations that constantly affect the vocabulary of a particular field of knowledge. The need to study the equivalence of multilingual lexemes and the peculiarities of the formation of special words belonging to the automotive industry arose due to a number of external and internal reasons, among which we will consider the most important ones below.

English is the language of international communication. Most of the automotive literature and technical documents are published in English; many technological innovations in the automobile industry that appeared in different countries of the world, as a rule, initially have English names. Also, keep in mind that most motor vehicles are in English-speaking countries, particularly the United States.

The second most developed countries are France, Sweden, Switzerland, and Belgium, which are mainly French-speaking countries, and in our research work, we will try to consider car terms in French. Terminology goes through several stages of development in the process of improvement. Russian scientist V.M. Leychik expresses the following opinion: "During the stages of development of terminology, it goes through processes from formation as a special department of lexicology with its own methods to their application in various fields of science, technology and management" [1,110]. Terminologist A. Madvaliev states that terminology can be defined as a system of terms related to the system of concepts of a particular science [3,51]. As a lexical unit belonging to a limited lexical layer, the term is the main object of terminological research and an important source of creating terminological dictionaries.

While lexicology deals with the study of lexical units of the general literary language, lexicography deals with the theory and practice of creating dictionaries by collecting, organizing and describing these lexical units. Similarly, terminology is a branch of science that studies special lexical units - terms. The creation of dictionaries based on terms and the set of created dictionaries are called "terminological lexicography" and "scientific-technical lexicography" by many linguists and specialists [4,112].

Although terms have existed since ancient times as an integral part of any science, their scientific study as a system did not take long in history. The science of terminology, dealing with the study of terms, appeared in the 30s of the 20th century as a branch of lexicology. The Austrian scientist E. Wüster is one of the founders of the science of terminology. He has been the leader of the Austrian school of terminology for a long time. Later, his work was continued by H. Felber. In 1984, he created the first international training manual on terminology issues called "Terminology Manual", and this scientific-methodical work was published by UNESCO in Paris in 1987.

There are many studies on terminology in the Uzbek language as well. However, the scope of such studies did not fully cover the terminology of all areas of the Uzbek language. In this sense, there are many places in the terminology of fields that should be regulated on the basis of lexicographic interpretation. Terminological

studies classify terms according to different bases and signs. Terminology, like other sciences, strives for a reasonable classification of the studied facts.

If a reasonable classification is obtained, this means that the science has obtained important properties and signs of the studied phenomena: the classification is based on generalization, and generalization, in turn, is based on the location of many objects or phenomena. In our opinion, the most complete classification V.K. It was suggested by Lagunova [5,81]. Lagunova V.K. when classifying terms on five bases, the following is used as a basis: 1) structural-linguistic feature (term-word, term-phrase, sign-word is distinguished by this feature); 2) the character of the expressed concept (scientific, technical and nomenclature terms are different); 3) the nature of the meaning of the term (real terms that have multiple functional meanings, that is, terms that have a terminological and widespread meaning in their composition); 4) the nature of the relationship between the concepts of different disciplines (interdisciplinary terms); 5) the function of the term (information: terms of the field of definition, terms of the field of management, terms of information-search systems; communicative: book terms, that is, terms used in written forms of the language and production terms, used in the process of communication in a certain production 'terms in use, as well as doublets of book-colloquial terminology, professionalism and terminological vernacular).

The classification made on the basis of the above characteristics helps to study in depth the existing relationships between the objects being classified, and also allows to discover new objects and their relations with known objects. In our work, an attempt was made to describe car terms in French and English at the linguistic and extralinguistic level.

In the linguistic analysis of automotive terms, their origin (original and borrowed terms are distinguished), lexical and grammatical features (relation of term elements to certain parts of speech), lexical and semantic features (presence of multiple meanings, relationship) are described. synonymy, antonymy), includes the word formation structure of one-word terms and the grammatical structure of compound nouns, as well as defines the role of terminological elements belonging to different parts of speech in term formation.

When analyzing the terms of this field of knowledge at the extralinguistic level, groups of IT names differ according to the level of semantic generalization and areas of application, the distribution of terms is carried out according to general technical categories, hierarchical relationships. Terms within general technical categories and their inter-category relations are studied.

A term element is defined in our work as "an important word or phrase in a multi-word term". At the same time, both linguistic research methods (component analysis) and logical-linguistic methods combining logical and linguistic meanings are used (genre-type method and facet-categorical, precise analysis methods). The method of component analysis allows to bring dictionary definitions into a single form. In the precise analysis, their semantic properties are revealed based on the dictionary definitions of the terms.

As a result of such research, the semantic structure of each term can be expressed as a set of integral and differential semantic elements. The general method of analyzing the semantics of the studied terms allows to carry out their hierarchical classification and to determine the hierarchical relations of these names within the framework of general technical categories. Some methods of facet-categorical analysis are used to determine the inter-category associative relations of the defined terms. They consist of semantic grouping of these names based on the same categories (facets). The main categories of concepts ending in the automotive industry are related to objects (substances), processes, properties and quantities.

In the study of a relatively closed terminological system, such as the terminology of automobile production, the use of such extralinguistic categories is quite legitimate and determined by the logic of the field of knowledge itself. In modern terminological literature, it should be noted that in the study of the terminology of any network, the types of "multifaceted linguistic representation of terms - lexical, word formation, morphological, syntactic, logical-semantic" are needed [4, 219].

This is particularly true of automotive terminology. Based on the requirements for field terminology systems, it is especially relevant to study the semantic properties of terms and the relationships between their components in the automotive terminology system [5,128].

It should be noted that the following aspects are taken into account when describing automobile terms: 1) origin; 2) lexical and grammatical features (term elements belong to a certain part of speech); 3) structural types; 4) the role of the term elements belonging to different parts of the sentence in the formation of the term; 5) lexical-semantic properties (polysemy, synonymy, antonymy).

The main sources of words borrowed from other languages are Latin: *korpus*, *lubrikator*, *stabilizator*, *vulkanizator*, *ventilyator*, *vibrator*, *generator*, *regulyator*, *akkumulyator*, *tezlatgich*, *himoyachi*, *detektor*, *deflektor*, *detonator*, *rezonator*, *reduktor*, *rotor*, *motor*, *separator*, *indikator*, "revers", *kompessor*, *dekompessor*,

*ishqalanish muftasi, diffuzor, birlik, differensial, detotsiya, kollektor, konstruksiya, uzatish, sun'iy yo'ldosh, transport and others.*

English: *kart, karter, karting, bamper, kuchaytirgich, bufer, tezlik o'lchagich, starter, muzdan tushirish moslamasi, piston, taymer, dizayn tarqatuvchi, blok, antifriz, ralli, pikap, iqtisodchi, "forsunka", treyler, egzoster, "baggi" (kichik aravacha), jip and others.*

In Greek: *katalizator fazasi, mexanizm, diafragma, dozator, dispenser, sinxronizator, termosifon, analizator, amfibiya, fayton, sikl, silindr, oktan.* Nemischa: *kronshteyn, reys, balansir, takt, mufta, rolik, domkrat, demfer, drossel, dizel, panel, klapan, sapfa, shayba, shina, shmits, shponka, shtift, shtok, shtutser.* Italyancha: *kardan, karkas, avtostrada, rul, lyuk, bort* [2,18].

A small part are terms borrowed through intermediate languages: from Latin through French: *avtobus, muzlatkich, mandal*; from Latin through German: *sentrifuga, turbina*; Greek through Latin: *kamera*. Among the studied terms are names based on words and morphemes of classical, now extinct Greek and Latin languages. These include the following terms: *gidravlik silindr, detonometr, takometr, mikroavtomobil* and others. In the studied terminology there are also terms formed on the basis of roots and roots of other (living) national languages, for example: *monoposto, avtokar, elektromobil, gaz baki, gazoyl, avtomobil paviloni, avtopansion* and others. If we pay attention to the examples, we can see that the car terms expressed in each language are different and at the same time have similar aspects, lexical and semantic, grammatical structures. The most important distinguishing feature of the term elements of the analyzed names is their lexical and grammatical character, that is, they belong to a certain part of speech. The structural elements of compound terms are represented by the following parts of the sentence - noun, adjective, adverb and number: At the same time, terms and term elements - nouns are expressed mainly by common nouns in automobile terms.

## **LITERATURE**

1. Abdullaeva F.S. Linguistic foundations of teaching legal terms in English. Tashkent, 2015. 3rd p.
2. Abduazizov A.S. Introduction to Linguistics. - T.: "Teacher", 1982. 266 -p.
3. Buronov J. and others "English grammar" - Tashkent, 1978. p. 124
4. Bushuy T., Safarov Sh. Language construction: analytical methods and methodology. - Tashkent, 2007. 43-p.
5. Doniyorov R. Some issues of the technical terminology of the Uzbek language. - T.: "Science", 1977. - 162 - p.

6. Kasimov N.A. "Issues of scientific and technical terminology of the Uzbek language" - Tashkent, Science, 1985. - p. 157
7. Kambarov N.M. Translation transformations and language contacts (theoretical issues). Fledu.uz. Electronic journal of foreign languages in Uzbekistan. -Tashkent, 2016.
8. Safarova M. Scientific theoretical views on the representation of the computer terminosphere in linguistics. Tashkent, 2022. - p. 95