

Functional-Semantic Features of Automotive Vocabulary in English and Uzbek Languages

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ABSTRACT

Nowadays, road transport plays a significant role in human's life. In connection with the technical progress of the automotive industry, new inventions are appearing and developing dynamically, as the consequence more modern terms related automotive industry are being formed. This article discusses functional-semantic and lingua-cultural aspects of the translation of automotive vocabulary in English and Uzbek languages.

Keywords: Automotive vocabulary, concept, terms, transportation.

INTRODUCTION

It is known that the automobile has been part of human life since the 19th century. Initially, the transport unit, which is now an indispensable means of transportation, was a steam-powered car. This device was set in motion by two people: the one who operated it (the driver), and the one who kindled the steam boiler (the driver) (Muxubillaevna, 2022). The speed of the first vehicles did not exceed thirty-five kilometers per hour. However, as time passes, today's modern car has become a comfortable, safe, aesthetically satisfying device for transporting a person. As road transports play important role in human's life. In connection with the technical progress of the automotive industry, new inventions have appeared and many modern definitions have been formed in automobile industry. Cars are important: as a

means of transportation, a means of transporting goods, assistance in construction, rescue, training and competition. This requires a large number of specialists in this field.

Due to the existence of world trade, and not just within the country, there is a huge demand for foreign cars. Here, the question arises about developing specialists with knowledge of foreign languages. Instructions and technical documentation in the original, work with specialists invited from abroad create a demand for learning foreign languages. In fact, many cars are not of English origin, English has already placed as an international language. It is necessary to create conditions and methods for training and improving such specialists. Therefore, the formation of the system of English automotive terms were influenced by three industrial revolutions. The result is the division of transport terminology into technical, operational, operational-commercial, etc. The process of creating a professional language of international communication in transport has begun.

The road transports play an important role in many areas world's developed countries such as in UK, USA, Russia etc. Accordingly, learning automotive terms are one of the main means of fixation in in both languages Uzbek and English. The term is characterized by unambiguity and comparability with a specific concept (Muxubillaevna, 2022). However, errors may occur in translating such terms, which in turn lead to a misunderstanding of the text.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Terms are created in the process of industrial and scientific activity and function among people with scientific and industrial knowledge. Terms differ from other categories of words by their huge information (Griniewicz, 2006). The main requirement for a term is its unambiguity. Here are a few examples from the "English Dictionary of Automotive Terms": joint - cardan (mechanism for transmitting rotation between shafts), mounting - motor suspension, etc. It is noteworthy that the same word outside the terminology can be ambiguous, but, falling into a certain terminology, it acquires unambiguity. For example, the

term "valve" in mechanical engineering means "valve", in radio engineering means "electronic lamp", in hydraulics means "shutter".

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" (Irkinovna, 2022). Automotive terms are single-word, compound words and phrases by structure. A term can also be expressed by an abbreviation, a symbol, a combination of a word and symbol letters or symbol numbers. Among single-member terms, a special group is formed with the help of affixes - prefixes and suffixes. The affixes that are used to form new automotive terms most actively in English have been identified. Some of them are unproductive or completely absent in the general literary language.

The vast majority of technical texts are translated with the help of online translators. A modern person trusts machines and all kinds of devices too much, so online translation machines translate texts, sometimes without even thinking about the ambiguity, contextual variability of words.

- ACC (Adaptive Cruise control) - adapted cruise control,
- ACC (Active cruise control) - active cruise control,
- AGS (Adaptive getriebe-steuerung) - self-adjusting automatic transmission system, APC (Automatic performance control) - a system that controls the fuel mixture,
- A-TRC (Active traction control) - active traction control,
- AUC - outdoor air pollution control system ,

- ECT (Electronically controlled) - electronic gear control system in automatic transmission,
- BA (Brake assist) - electronic pressure control system in the hydraulic brake system,
- DAC (Downhill access control) - hill descent assistance system,
- DBC (Dynamic brake control) - dynamic brake control system, etc.

Special attention should be paid to the fact that in English the difference between common and special words is less noticeable than in Uzbek. Created by transferring meanings, some English terms differ from English ones, which have separate words to denote a particular concept. Here are some examples of such words in the automotive industry:

Boot-yukxona
Hood-kapot
Grill-radiator
Box-mufta
Tank- bak
Horn - signal
Arm –richag, muruvvat

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

There are two ways of technical translation of terms - direct or literal and indirect methods of direct translation - borrowing, tracing and literal translation. The methods of indirect translation are transposition, modulation, equivalence and adaptation. There are difficulties in translating terms-phrases and multicomponent compound words. Translation should convey cognitive, expressive and other information; convey the maximum content of the source text. To create a competent translation, a translator needs to have special technical knowledge and information in a particular industry. In this regard, the translator must improve the translation of the technical text, avoiding semantic errors, correctly conveying the main idea of the source text.

When working with documentation as well as translating instructions, it is important for communication with foreign partners and understanding of non-linguistic specialists how to

operate a particular unit. This means that there is a need to practice reading and reading comprehension for subsequent translation.

Technical literature is a scientific style: the thought is stated clearly, dryly, accurately, without "literary" frills, facts, often accompanied by drawings, graphs and mathematical and even chemical formulas, but new "invented" words or "technical jargon" can also be found which, sometimes, are not registered in dictionaries. Another difficulty is that due to the rapid development of technology in the scientific language, neologisms are added every year that dictionaries do not have time to register, so they often present great difficulties in translation.

English-speaking countries also use non-metric units of measurement, which means they need to be converted to the international system "SI" (from French - "Système international d'unités, SI").

Another feature is that in the English language chains of words placed next to each other are often used, which are not interconnected by syntactic means (to, of, from, etc.). For example: two-stage single-cylinder air cooled reciprocating compressor. As a rule, it is impossible to determine by appearance a single English word which part of speech it is. Example: power - to supply with an engine, mechanize. The function of a word in a sentence can be determined by the place it occupies. For example: motor oil - oil engine.

It should be noted that today the problems and features of the translating terms from English into Uzbek terms related to the transport sector, taking into account the difference in terminology between American English and British English, are not presented in sufficient detail. There are practically no general dictionaries and glossaries in which variants of terms from both languages were presented.

There are such variants of terms in American and British English related to road transports:

- Freeway (AE) = Motorway (BE) – avtomagistral yo'l (Uzb)
- Gas (AE) = Accelerator (BE) – gaz (Uzb)
- Trunk (AE) = Boot (BE) – yukxona (Uzb)

- Gasoline (AE) = Petrol (BE) – benzin (Uzb)
- Ramps (AE) = Sliproad (BE) - avtomagistralga kirish va chiqish (Uzb)
- Wrench (AE) = Spanner (BE) –klyuch, kalit (Uzb)
- Muffler (AE) = Silencer (BE)- glushitel (Uzb)
- Hood (AE) = Bonnet (BE) – kapot (Uzb)
- Transmission (AE) = Gearbox (BE) – uzatish qutisi (Uzb)
- Pavement (AE) = sidewalk (BE) – yo'lak (Uzb)
- Cross walk (AE) = Zebra crossing (BE) – piyoda yo'lagi (Uzb)

Based on the terms given in the lists above, one can see the following issues related to the translation of texts from the automotive and railway field. When translating from English into Uzbek and it is necessary to take into account which version of English (American or British) the translation should be made into or which version the source text is written in. We usually find translations from English into Russian, where there are terms from both variants of the English language. In such cases, most likely, the translator decided that the English terms are synonymous and can be used in the same text. Let us take automotive terms as an example: "truck" in the American version is translated as truck, and in the British as lorry, "hood" in American English is hood, and in British English it is bonnet.

It can be seen from the examples that these terms mean the same thing, but they belong to different variants of the language and cannot be used in the same text during the translation process. In the first and second cases of the above, the combined use of different options in one text leads to a stylistic error.

In addition, the same term in different versions of the English language can mean different things. The most characteristic example of automotive terminology in this case is the term hood. As mentioned above, in American English, this term refers to the hood, but in British English, the term hood refers to the convertible top of the car. Accordingly, in the third case presented above, a translation with a violation of territorial variation leads to a violation of semantic equivalence.

There are many complex terms in American English and British English which one of the parts is the same for both

territorial variants. Such terms present difficulties in the translation process, therefore, the translator needs to know exactly which term refers to which language. The following terms are examples: freeway (AE), motorway (BE).

It is important to note that automotive terminology was formed with the beginning of the automotive industry in different countries, so it includes both native and borrowed words, as well as neologisms. Since there are often no technical innovations in the domestic automotive industry, it is difficult to find terminological equivalents of English neologisms in this area in Uzbek.

Neologisms in automotive discourse have different degrees of terminology and mastery. Some words are understandable to the nonprofessional who is not versed in the automotive industry and in the automotive industry as a whole.

As a result of the analysis of the abovementioned samples, it is possible to determine the following methods of translating neologism terms, Uzbek equivalents of which are not recorded in translation dictionaries.

The neologisms of the studied terminology convey the concepts of innovative artificial intelligence systems that perform similar functions, but are developed by different manufacturers. Such terms are not interchangeable in context, as there is copyright protection for the invention and its name. It is descriptive translation that makes it possible to show that behind different names are similar systems, which, in fact, are the same device, for example: Magnetic Ride Control (Cadillac) - electromagnetic suspension stiffness control system, ABC < Active Body Control (Mercedes) - active body stabilization system, which is provided by electronic suspension control;

When designing modern cars, the manufacturer strives to combine various functions into one device-system. Previously, these functions were performed by separate blocks. Thus, with the introduction of innovative technologies in the automotive industry, neologisms denoting an electronic system replace a number of established terms naming individual mechanical devices.

Therefore, for the successful practice of translating automotive neologisms in English, it is necessary to use such techniques as descriptive translation, tracing, transcription and transliteration. It should be noted that even translators are fluent in their native language, so the dictionary remains our “tool”. Thus, we believe that a novice translator who does not have special knowledge cannot be limited to one bilingual dictionary; he/she needs additional knowledge, which means that the use of reference books, the study of technical encyclopedias, and technical documentation is necessary. Moreover, this information should be studied both in a foreign and native language. In addition, great attention should be paid to the selection of translation resources, use only reliable and proven ones, and listen to the advice of experienced professionals.

All identified transformations, which are the result of the use of translation transformations, are associated both with the difference between Uzbek and English languages, and with the desire of translators to find semantic, rather than literal correspondences that allow achieving adequacy, correctness and equivalence in the translation of special terms.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, we note that knowledge of aspects of the translation of automotive concepts, typological features of languages is a necessary condition for correct translation, which conveys the essence of the text as accurately as possible, as it makes it possible to correctly reveal the essence of the concept and identify semantic relationships between its constituent parts.

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