

## STRUCTURAL FEATURES OF AUTO-LEXICAL TERMS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

*Yuldasheva Mastona Muxubillaevna,  
Basic doctoral student of Namangan state university*

*Abstract. This article talks about the linguistic and cultural features of auto-lexical terms. Auto-lexicon occupies an important place in the life of modern society. The car, which is part of the social life of modern society, has an increasing influence on the development of society. Car vocabulary plays a major role in the formation of the lexical system of the Uzbek and English languages, is one of the most dynamically developing lexical and phraseological layers of the modern language, and actively participates in the development of the lexical-semantic system.*

*Key words: auto-lexicon, term, culture, linguistics, vocabulary system, English car dictionary, lexical system, phraseological layer, semantics.*

## INGLIZ VA O'ZBEK TILLARIDA AVTO-LEKSIKAGA OID TERMINLARNING STRUKTUR XUSUSIYATLARI

*Yuldasheva Mastona Muxubillaevna,  
Namangan davlat universiteti doktoranti*

*Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqola avto-leksikaga oid terminlarning lingvokulturologik xususiyatlari haqida soʻz yuritilgan. Avto-leksika zamonaviy jamiyat hayotida muhim oʻrin tutadi. Zamonaviy jamiyat ijtimoiy hayotining bir qismi boʻlgan avtomobil jamiyat taraqqiyotiga tobora kuchayib borayotgani uchun taʼsirga ega. Avtomobil bilan bogʻliq lugʻat oʻzbek tili va ingliz tilining leksik tizimini shakllantirishda katta rol oʻynaydi, zamonaviy tilning eng dinamik rivojlanayotgan leksik va frazeologik qatlamlaridan biridir, leksik-semantik tizimni rivojlantirishda faol ishtirok etadi.*

*Kalit soʻzlar: avto-leksika, termin, madaniyat, tilshunoslik, lugʻat tizimi, ingliz avtomobil lugʻati, leksik tizimi, frazeologik qatlam, semantika.*

## СТРУКТУРНЫЕ ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКИ АВТОЛЕКСИЧЕСКИХ ТЕРМИНОВ АНГЛИЙСКОГО И УЗБЕКСКОГО ЯЗЫКОВ

*Юлдашева Мастона Мухубиллаевна,  
Докторант Наманганского государственного университета*

*Абстракт. В данной статье говорится о лингвокультурологических особенностях автолексических терминов. Автолексика занимает важное место в жизни современного общества. Автомобиль, являющийся частью социальной жизни современного общества,*

*оказывает все большее влияние на развитие общества. Автомобильная лексика играет большую роль в формировании лексической системы узбекского и английского языков, является одним из наиболее динамично развивающихся лексико-фразеологических пластов современного языка, активно участвует в развитии лексико-семантической системы.*

*Ключевые слова: автолексикон, термин, культура, языкознание, лексическая система, английский автомобильный словарь, лексическая система, фразеологический пласт, семантика.*

Introduction. The automobile and automobile culture occupy an important place in the life of modern society. Being a phenomenon of material culture and at the same time a part of the social life of modern society, the car has an ever-increasing influence on the development of society [1].

Vocabulary associated with the car plays a large and growing role in the formation of the lexical system of the English language, is one of the most dynamically developing lexical and phraseological layers of the modern language, actively participates in the development of the lexical-semantic system of the Uzbek language, enriching the English language and English colloquial speech.

English automotive vocabulary is a vast thematic field - a set of words, set phrases and phraseological units that nominate objects, phenomena, processes in the production and operation of automotive equipment, including more than 2500 units of thirty-two thematic subgroups.

In systemic terms, automotive vocabulary is a thematic field - a set of words, set phrases and phraseological units united by the theme «car». Thematic field is a type of structural grouping in the lexical and phraseological system of the language.

The thematic field is united by a single theme - automotive, it is an ordered set of language units that function (used) in the discussion of automotive topics in all its aspects, including peripheral ones (insurance, crimes in the automotive sector, automotive metaphors, etc.). This is not a lexical-semantic field, which is united by a common concept (semantic component), refers to one part of speech, includes homogeneous units (only words).

Literature review. The thematic field has a field structure - the core, near, far and extreme periphery and also includes the outer periphery (the term of M.V.Shamanova) - reproducible «automobile» texts, automobile aphorisms, automobile folklore, car advertising, etc.)[5].

The thematic field of automotive vocabulary does not have a clear, limited lexical and phraseological composition, it cannot be clearly and unambiguously delimited from other thematic fields: being a technical sphere, and at the same time reflecting social phenomena, automotive vocabulary

intersects with transport vocabulary, technical vocabulary, construction and operation of roads, the field of offenses, the financial sector (purchase, insurance, lending), the sphere of material well-being of a person, etc[3].

Research Methodology. Thematic field of automotive vocabulary as a structural grouping in the lexical-phraseological system of the English language has a field organization - the core, near, far and extreme periphery. The core lexeme of the thematic field of automotive vocabulary in the modern linguistic consciousness of English speakers is the lexeme car and not the lexeme car.

The thematic field of automotive vocabulary has a level structure, includes a basic, primary level of the thematic field (units exclusively in automotive meanings), a secondary, non-primary level (words and set expressions that belong to automotive vocabulary in a non-primary meaning, but this value has a purely automotive affiliation ); the peripheral level is «potentially automotive vocabulary». The “outer periphery” is also singled out - reproduced “automobile” texts, automobile aphorisms, automobile folklore.

English automotive vocabulary in English has been actively developing in recent years. It is one of the most intensively developing thematic areas of the English language along with economic, financial, computer and show business and entertainment vocabulary.

Analysis and results. The frequency of automotive vocabulary is increasing, the number of commonly used automotive units is increasing, which leads to the fact that a significant part of auto vocabulary goes beyond the professional automotive sphere and becomes commonly used.

The most active processes of dynamic changes are characteristic of the beginning of the 21st century. An important semantic feature of the English automotive vocabulary is the combination of a commonly used and a special word in semantics, which is reflected in the semantic structure of most field units and makes it difficult to provide a consistent semantic description of automotive vocabulary[2].

The combination of commonly used and special units in the semantics of the automotive vocabulary is found in the semantic structure of most units of the field.

In the semantics of automotive vocabulary, group meanings are distinguished, that is, meanings isolated from a word in the minds of separate groups of native speakers, united according to some extralinguistic feature - manufacturers of automotive equipment, automotive workers service, professional drivers, amateur drivers, passengers, etc. You can quite clearly distinguish:

- special, terminological meaning of developers, creators and «exploiters»

of automotive equipment - people who are professionally engaged in the creation and operation of equipment (automobile builders, service). They have a large amount of knowledge that is verbalized by auto-units and fills the semantic content of auto-units. These are actually quite deep and voluminous terminological meanings;

- professional value of users (drivers) – they know part of the special semantics of the word, usually quite significant. Professional drivers know the semantics of the word to a greater extent, amateur drivers - to a lesser extent, novice drivers - to a minimum;

- pragmatic meaning - in the linguistic consciousness of non-drivers («passengers»). Such people usually know an insignificant part of the semantics of a word, but they have many connotations and associations - cf. components of the meaning of the word jeep: foreign car, beautiful, large, expensive, passable, prestigious, etc.

- commonly used meaning - semantics that is common to all native speakers, all groups of native speakers know and use autolexicon in these meanings. Common semantics is formed by a small number of semantic components, mostly nuclear ones, which make it possible to differentiate the main automotive units in terms of semantics, to distinguish one automotive word from others[6].

Common vocabulary belongs to ordinary linguistic consciousness. At the same time, these lexemes in certain people contain highly specialized and professional semantic components. For example, a car is expensive, prestigious, fashionable to have, troublesome, etc. - these are the semantic components of the ordinary aspect of the semantics of the word, and the design features, unlike other vehicles, are special semes, technical or scientific and technical, professional.

Of course, different group meanings and commonly used meanings in the linguistic consciousness of a particular native speaker can contaminate in a bizarre way, their clear separation is impossible, since the individual experience of each native speaker is unique, his knowledge in a separate subject area (in our case, in the automotive area) is unique, which reflected in the meaning of a particular word in his mind. But typologically, these types of meanings in automotive vocabulary can, of course, be distinguished.

Automotive vocabulary in modern English is one of the most dynamically developing categories of English vocabulary in recent decades, which is explained by the rapid growth of the automotive industry, the rapid “motorization” of the population, the intensification of automotive advertising, the social fashion for cars as a factor in the convenience and comfort of existence, as well as the attitude to cars in terms of prestige.

The main, most notable changes in the English automotive vocabulary of

the last thirty years are the following:

- intensive and rapid quantitative increase in the composition autolexics;
- increasing the diversity and number of thematic subgroups;
- increase in the quantitative content of thematic subgroups of automotive vocabulary;
- increasing the frequency of nuclear units of automotive topics;
- the transition of a part of an actively used professional automotive vocabulary in the category of common use;
- a significant increase in the number of stylistically reduced and emotionally expressive automotive vocabulary;
- the emergence of new lexical units associated with new phenomena in the production and operation of cars;
- de-actualization of individual thematic subgroups in connection with changes in society;
- renaming of a number of automotive concepts and phenomena;
- development of automotive phraseology and automotive metaphor;
- significant changes in the semantics of lexical units of individual thematic subgroups in terms of semantic parameters prestige, low prestige, reliability, high cost, fashion and some. others;
- the formation of a vast outer periphery of the thematic field of automotive vocabulary, formed by reproducible automotive texts, automotive aphorisms.

The most actively semantically developing thematic a subgroup of automotive vocabulary are the names of car brands.

The semantic volume of car brand names depends on the degree of brand awareness for a native speaker: the more familiar a car brand is, the more seven different types it is represented in the mind of a native speaker[8].

Units of the thematic field of automotive vocabulary are actively are used in modern english communication, both oral and written, this vocabulary is communicatively in demand. The category of emotionally expressive automotive vocabulary is increasing. The composition of the english language of automotive vocabulary is actively replenished foreign words and colloquial and jargon nominations formed on their basis.

Automotive advertisement texts are widely used. In advertising texts, english car advertising relies on the emotional-figurative factor and not on the real qualities of the car, the characteristics of the advertised car in television and print advertisements are predominantly emotional and figurative in nature, there is practically no automotive vocabulary in automotive advertising, except for the name of the car brand.

An important role in the thematic field of english automotive vocabulary is played by the external periphery.

The outer periphery of the thematic field is a collection of ready-made

texts of small genres, which are the result of an informal near-automobile discourse that arises on the basis of automotive topics. The outer periphery actualizes the main automotive vocabulary and in the minds of native speakers are firmly associated with automotive topics.

The most common of these types of texts are: driver texts addressed to drivers; texts of drivers (minibuses, taxis) addressed to passengers; texts of drivers for traffic police officers; texts of drivers addressed to pedestrians. In informal automotive texts, automotive vocabulary is widely used in its basic meanings and performs direct nominative functions. Most of these texts are widely known and reproduced on sold stickers. A noticeable category of automotive vocabulary can be attributed to obsolete or obsolete units. These units have become historicisms or are gradually falling out of use, cease to be used at the present stage of language development. Among them stand out:

- complex lexemes of an official nature with the root *auto-*, which in the speech practice of a modern person are replaced by simpler and shorter units: concrete carrier, car transporter (car transporter), auto-aggregate plant, timber truck, motorism, motorization, car repair shop, car factory, motorcade, amateur motorist, motorist, motorist, autotourist, automototourist, motorsportsman, autopassenger, gas station, auto noise;

- names of cars discontinued from production: rafik, Zaporozhets, Volzhanka, Zhiguli, Muscovite (Prince Vladimir, Yuri Dolgoruky), Bogdan, invalid, Chaika, funnel, Luaz, Oka, Pobeda, Volga;

- the names of some automotive professions that have received other names in the modern english language: gas station operator, car mechanic, tinsmith, tinsmith, tire worker, tire worker, driver, amateur driver, professional driver; the word car enthusiast is falling out of use.

Gender-differentiated nominations cease to be used: violator, race car driver, motorist, motorist, autosportswoman, autotourist, fellow traveler; the names of «socialist» documents - a ticket, a route sheet.

The words reckless, reckless, motorcycle plant have gone out of use. The lexeme *machina* has become central in the thematic field, pushing aside the lexeme *car*, the lexeme *car* has become less common. Under the influence of the law of economy, increase in frequency from stable combinations of terms, numerous abbreviated nominations, abbreviations or colloquial synonyms are formed:

- car tire - tire, rubber;
- marker lights - dimensions;
- windshield wiper - janitor;
- glove box - glove compartment;
- safety belts - belts, seat belts;
- handbrake - anchor;

direction indicator - turn signal;  
fuel (term) - fuel (interstitial), fuel (slang);  
fuel tank – tank;  
horsepower - horses;  
electrical equipment - electricians, electronics;  
airbag - pillow;  
the front of the car - the front;  
gas station, - refueling (colloquial), petrol station;  
clearance lights – dimensions;

The number of reduced automobile units has increased, a significant layer of professionalism, colloquial and slang automotive vocabulary is being formed[7]. A car metaphor has emerged:

«road map» - an instruction, an action plan in any area (changes adopted by the government in the «road map» of the document);

start up - start swearing (Well, mine started up! ..);

to slow down - it is difficult to understand, not immediately understand (You are slowing down something ...);

brake, - a person who thinks slowly and poorly (He is just a brake; He has become some kind of brake ...);

park - 1) come up and sit down (Can I park here?); 2) leave behind a “clean” desktop, closing all open windows (with IT technology specialists);

foreign car - about foreign wine (Maybe buy you some foreign car, put it on the bedside table - will you get better soon?);

moldings - decorative overlays on furniture;

slow down - do not rush, do not rush (Slow down, I do not understand anything from what you are telling me);

tuning - to correct, correct something (she did face tuning);

restyling - updating, changing, adjusting or replacing a style, something (put restyling in your closet);

crash into a bumper - hit a person while walking we got used - bumped, hit each other while walking close the hood - shut up change / change your tuning - about the appearance of a person, change your appearance, etc.

At the same time, there is no mass metaphorical expansion of automotive vocabulary in the modern english language.

The metaphorical expansion of automotive vocabulary at the present stage of development of the english language turns out to be relatively insignificant - especially in comparison with the expansion of military vocabulary, the expansion of sports and partly space vocabulary in the 60s. last century.

This, obviously, indicates that the automotive vocabulary in the modern english language has not yet become a “national treasure”, has not yet become a communicative priority area for our society.

Automotive issues in the communicative plan are still relatively limited, relevant, obviously, primarily for specialists and users, and therefore automotive vocabulary has not yet come into public use, which would allow metaphorizing reality “according to the automotive model”[6].

Conclusion. Phraseology in the thematic field of automotive vocabulary is represented by a relatively small number of units. The total number of phraseological units is only 45. This is slightly more than 2% of the composition of the entire thematic field of automotive vocabulary, which indicates a low level of phraseologisation of the automotive sphere in the English language.

Further motorization of society, which will undoubtedly continue, which in principle can lead to a more noticeable metaphorical expansion of automotive vocabulary and the intensive development of automotive vocabulary and phraseology.

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