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A COMPARATIVE-TYPOLOGICAL STUDY OF AUTOMOBILE TRANSPORT  
TERMS IN THE UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES

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**Abstract:** This article presents a comparative-typological analysis of automobile transport terminology in the Uzbek and English languages. The study examines the lexical-semantic and structural peculiarities of car-related terms, classifies them according to thematic subgroups (vehicle parts, driving processes, road infrastructure, traffic regulation), and identifies the word-formation models most typical of each language. Special attention is paid to borrowings, calques, and terminological equivalence problems that arise in translation. The findings reveal that while English automobile terminology tends toward compounding and conversion, Uzbek terminology relies predominantly on word-combinations, affixation, and borrowed international lexemes.

**Keywords:** automobile terminology, comparative typology, terminological system, word-formation, borrowing, calque, semantic equivalence, transport vocabulary.

**Annotatsiya:** Ushbu maqolada o'zbek va ingliz tillaridagi avtomobil transporti terminologiyasi qiyosiy-tipologik jihatdan tahlil qilinadi. Tadqiqotda avtomobilga oid terminlarning leksik-semantik va struktur xususiyatlari o'rganiladi, ular mavzuviy kichik guruhlarga (transport vositasi qismlari, haydash jarayonlari, yo'l infratuzilmasi, harakat qoidalari) tasniflanadi, har bir til uchun xos bo'lgan so'z yasash modellari aniqlanadi. O'zlashmalar, kalkalar hamda tarjimada yuzaga keladigan terminologik ekvivalentlik muammolariga alohida e'tibor qaratiladi. Tadqiqot natijalari shuni ko'rsatadiki, ingliz tilida kompozitsiya va konversiya usuli ustunlik qilsa, o'zbek tilida terminlar asosan so'z birikmalari, affiksatsiya va xalqaro o'zlashma leksemalar orqali shakllanadi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** avtomobil terminologiyasi, qiyosiy tipologiya, terminologik tizim, so'z yasalishi, o'zlashma, kalka, semantik ekvivalentlik, transport leksikasi.

**Аннотация:** В данной статье проводится сравнительно-типологический анализ автотранспортной терминологии узбекского и английского языков. В исследовании рассматриваются лексико-семантические и структурные особенности терминов, связанных с автомобилем, проводится их классификация по тематическим подгруппам (детали транспортного средства, процессы вождения, дорожная инфраструктура, правила движения), выявляются наиболее типичные для каждого языка словообразовательные модели. Особое внимание уделяется заимствованиям, калькам и проблемам терминологической эквивалентности, возникающим при переводе. Результаты показывают, что в английском языке преобладает словосложение и конверсия, тогда как в узбекском языке термины образуются



*преимущественно посредством словосочетаний, аффиксации и интернациональных заимствований.*

**Ключевые слова:** автомобильная терминология, сравнительная типология, терминологическая система, словообразование, заимствование, калька, семантическая эквивалентность, транспортная лексика.



The automobile industry occupies a central place in modern civilization, and the terminology associated with it constitutes one of the most dynamic layers of technical vocabulary in any language. As global car manufacturing, trade, and traffic regulation increasingly rely on internationally recognized standards, English has become the primary source of automobile terms for many languages, including Uzbek. At the same time, Uzbek, as an agglutinative language with a distinct word-formation system, adapts and reshapes these borrowed units according to its own grammatical structure.

The relevance of this study lies in the growing need for accurate bilingual terminological resources in the fields of translation, technical documentation, automotive education, and international trade relations. A systematic comparative-typological description of automobile terms helps to reveal both universal and language-specific tendencies in term formation, and contributes to the standardization of Uzbek automobile terminology.

The aim of the article is to compare the semantic and structural organization of automobile transport terms in Uzbek and English, to classify them thematically, and to determine the dominant word-formation patterns in each language.

Automobile terminology can be divided into several thematic subgroups. The first subgroup includes names of vehicle types and body styles: avtomobil — car, yengil avtomobil — passenger car, yuk mashinasi — truck, avtobus — bus. The second subgroup comprises terms denoting vehicle parts and mechanisms: dvigatel — engine, g'ildirak — wheel, tormoz — brake, rul — steering wheel, akkumulyator — battery. The third subgroup covers driving processes and actions: haydash — driving, tezlashtirish — acceleration, tormozlash — braking, burilish — turning. The fourth subgroup consists of road infrastructure and traffic regulation terms: yo'l — road, chorraha — intersection, svetofor — traffic light, parkovka — parking, haydovchilik guvohnomasi — driving license.

This classification demonstrates that automobile terminology forms a hierarchically organized micro-system within the broader field of transport terminology, in which each subgroup is internally structured through hyponymic relations (for example, avtomobil as a hyperonym includes sedan, yengil avtomobil, krossover, and other hyponyms).

A comparative analysis of word-formation models reveals notable typological differences between the two languages. English automobile terminology relies heavily on compounding (windshield, dashboard, headlight, gearbox) and conversion (to brake, to steer, to park), reflecting the analytic character of the language. Uzbek, being agglutinative, forms the majority of its automobile terms through word-combinations (old oynasi — windshield, ish moduli — gearbox) and affixation (haydovchi from haydamoq, tormozlamoq from tormoz).

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A considerable portion of Uzbek automobile terms are direct borrowings or phonetic adaptations of international, largely English- or Russian-mediated, terms: motor, karbyurator, benzobak, spidometr, akkumulyator. These borrowings coexist with native Uzbek equivalents, sometimes creating terminological doublets (masalan, tezlik o‘lchagich alongside spidometr), which points to an ongoing process of terminological normalization within the Uzbek automobile lexicon.

**Table 1. Comparative structural analysis of selected automobile terms**

| Uzbek term                  | English term    | Word-formation type         | Semantic group |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|----------------|
| old oynasi                  | windshield      | word-combination / compound | vehicle part   |
| tormoz                      | brake           | borrowing / simple          | vehicle part   |
| haydovchilik<br>guvohnomasi | driving license | compound word-combination   | regulation     |
| tezashtirish                | acceleration    | derivation                  | process        |
| svetofoir                   | traffic light   | borrowing / compound        | infrastructure |

Achieving full semantic equivalence between Uzbek and English automobile terms is not always possible due to differences in technical traditions and cultural-linguistic backgrounds. Partial equivalence is frequently observed: for instance, the English term dashboard corresponds to the Uzbek panel or asbob taxtachasi, yet neither Uzbek variant fully captures the compact, single-word economy of the English original. Similarly, polysemous English terms such as clutch (a mechanical part vs. a handbag) require careful disambiguation in technical translation, since Uzbek uses entirely distinct lexemes for each meaning (mufta for the mechanical part).

These findings confirm that translators and terminologists working with automobile texts must rely not merely on dictionary equivalents but on a systemic understanding of both terminological fields, taking into account hyponymic hierarchies, word-formation patterns, and the degree of internationalization of each term.

The comparative-typological analysis of automobile transport terminology in Uzbek and English demonstrates that, despite belonging to typologically unrelated language families, both systems classify automobile-related reality along similar thematic lines. However, they diverge significantly in their word-formation strategies: English favors compounding and conversion, whereas Uzbek favors word-combinations, affixation, and international borrowings. A deeper, corpus-based study of automobile terminology, along with the



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compilation of a standardized bilingual glossary, remains an important task for future research in Uzbek terminology studies.

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