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THE STRUCTURE OF MODERN AUTOMOTIVE LEXICAL TERMS

Yuldasheva Mastona

Teacher at Namangan State Institute of Foreign Languages

Abstract. The rapid evolution of automotive technology has not only transformed vehicle design and functionality but has also driven significant changes in the lexical landscape of the industry. This thesis examines the structure of modern automotive lexical terms by analyzing their morphological, semantic, and syntactic characteristics. By exploring processes such as compounding, affixation, and borrowing, we reveal how linguistic innovation meets technological advancement. Two tables are provided to illustrate the morphological classification and the functional distribution of these terms.

Keywords: automotive, lexical terms, morphology, semantics, syntax, compounding, affixation, blending, neologism, innovation

INTRODUCTION

The automotive industry is at the forefront of technological innovation. With advancements ranging from electric drivetrains to autonomous driving systems, the language used to describe these phenomena has evolved dramatically. Modern automotive lexical terms—whether coined from existing words, borrowed from other languages, or created through blending and compounding—reflect this dynamism. Analyzing these terms provides insight into both linguistic creativity and the influence of technological progress on language.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Modern automotive vocabulary is characterized by several morphological processes:

Compounding: Many terms are formed by combining two or more roots (e.g., electro + vehicle = electrovehicle) [1].

Affixation: Prefixes and suffixes are attached to base forms to denote technological functions or attributes (e.g., auto + nomous = autonomous).

Blending and Clipping: New words emerge by merging parts of existing words or shortening them (e.g., infotainment from "information" and "entertainment").

These processes illustrate how language adapts to meet the need for precision in describing novel technologies.

Table 1: Morphological Classification of Modern Automotive Lexical Terms

Lexical	Morphological	Description			
Term	Structure				
Electric	Compound (electric +	Denotes vehicles powered by electricity			
Vehicle	vehicle)	rather than fossil fuels.			







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Autonomo	Affixation (auto +	Describes vehicles capable of self-driving			
us	nomous)	without human intervention.			
Infotainme	Blend (information +	Refers to integrated systems that provide			
nt	entertainment)	both data and entertainment.			
Telematics	Neologism via	Combines telecommunications and			
	borrowing	informatics, applied in vehicle tracking and			
		communication systems.			
Hybrid	Clipping/Compound	Describes vehicles utilizing multiple power			
		sources (typically gasoline and electric).			

Table 1 illustrates common morphological processes involved in forming modern automotive lexical terms.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Semantic and Syntactic Features

Semantic Analysis

The semantic fields of modern automotive terms can be broadly grouped into several categories:

Technological Innovation: Terms like autonomous and infotainment highlight the integration of cutting-edge technologies.

Environmental Considerations: Lexical items such as electric and hybrid emphasize the shift toward sustainable mobility.

Performance and Efficiency: Words reflecting improvements in vehicle dynamics and energy use are common in marketing and technical literature.

Syntactic Characteristics

Syntactically, these terms often function as adjectives or compound nouns within technical and promotional texts. Their placement in sentences tends to modify or specify key elements of vehicle design or functionality. For example, in phrases like "autonomous driving system" or "electric vehicle market," the lexical term plays a crucial role in conveying precise meaning and technological context.

Modern automotive terms can also be classified according to their role in the industry. This categorization highlights the practical applications of these terms in marketing, technical documentation, and consumer discourse [2].

Table 2: Functional Categories of Modern Automotive Lexical Terms

Category	Example Terms		Function/U				
Technologi	Autonomous, Telematics,		Describe	technological	features	and	
cal	Infotainment		innovations in vehicles.				
Environme	Electric, Hybrid,	Eco-	Emphasize	sustainability	and	green	
ntal	friendly		technology in automotive design.				
Performanc	Turbocharged, High-		Highlight	improvements	in	speed,	







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e	efficiency, Sport-tuned		power, and efficiency.			•		
Design/Styl	Sleek,	Aerodynamic,	Used	to	market	vehicles	based	on
e	Modular		aesthetics and functional design.					

Table 2 categorizes automotive lexical terms by their functional role in the industry, providing a clear overview of how language supports various aspects of automotive technology and marketing.

The analysis presented above demonstrates that modern automotive lexical terms are not created arbitrarily. They evolve in response to technological needs and consumer demands, incorporating both traditional morphological processes and innovative lexical borrowings. As the industry continues to innovate, new terms will likely emerge, further enriching the automotive lexicon. This dynamic process is also a reflection of globalization, as languages borrow and adapt terms to suit local and international markets [3].

The dual tables provided help encapsulate the complex interplay between form and function in automotive terminology. While Table 1 focuses on the structural formation of these words, Table 2 contextualizes their usage in real-world scenarios. Together, they underscore the importance of both linguistic structure and pragmatic function in understanding modern automotive vocabulary.

CONCLUSION

The structure of modern automotive lexical terms is a mirror reflecting the rapid technological evolution within the automotive industry. Through morphological innovation, semantic expansion, and syntactic adaptation, these terms communicate complex ideas about technology, sustainability, and performance. As automotive technology continues to evolve, the corresponding lexical field will expand, demanding ongoing research into how language adapts to technological change. This analysis provides a foundation for further study, inviting linguists and industry experts alike to explore the rich interplay between language and technology.

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