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Bachelor's thesis

AUTOMOTIVE TERMINOLOGY IN ENGLISH

(based on the TV show "Graveyard Carz")

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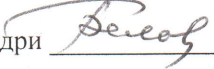
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«Допущено до захисту»

Протокол засідання кафедри англійської філології

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ABSTRACT

This thesis explores the automotive terminology in English based on linguistic material derived from the automotive reality show “Graveyard Carz”. The relevance of the research is explained by the rapid evolution of automotive terminology driven by technological advancements, changes in manufacturing processes, and the increasing need for efficient professional communication.

The first chapter of the study establishes the theoretical foundations for the research, outlining the key concepts of terminology, term, neologism, and productivity, discussing term formation principles in English, and paying particular attention to morphological, semantic, and syntactic methods as the primary mechanisms of creating automotive terms. The second chapter of the thesis represents the corpus-based analysis of automotive terminology selected from the show, focusing on the identification, peculiarities, applicability, and productivity of the aforementioned principles to the formation of terms in the automotive sphere.

The results of the study demonstrate the high productivity of morphological and syntactic methods of term formation in automotive English, while semantic processes significantly contribute to the expansion and adaptation of specialised vocabulary. The scientific novelty of the research lies in its corpus-based approach to analysing automotive terminology derived from a specialised media source, while the methodological framework combining theoretical analysis with qualitative and quantitative methods, applied to the analysis of the data, reflects the practical applicability of the work to linguistic research and the professional communication within the sphere.

Keywords: automotive terminology, term formation, morphological method, semantic method, syntactic method, productivity.

Стецюк Анастасія “Автомобільна термінологія в англійській мові (на матеріалі телешоу “Graveyard Carz”)”

АНОТАЦІЯ

Ця робота присвячена дослідженню автомобільної термінології в англійській мові на основі лінгвістичного матеріалу, зібраного з автомобільного реаліті-шоу "Graveyard Carz". Актуальність дослідження пояснюється стрімким розвитком автомобільної термінології, зумовленим технологічним прогресом, змінами у виробничих процесах та зростаючою потребою в ефективній фаховій комунікації.

Перший розділ роботи встановлює теоретичні засади дослідження, окреслюючи ключові поняття термінології, терміна, неологізму та продуктивності, аналізуючи принципи формування термінів в англійській мові та зосереджуючись на морфологічних, семантичних та синтаксичних методах як основних механізмах утворення автомобільних термінів. У другому розділі цієї роботи представлено корпусний аналіз вибраної з телешоу автомобільної термінології, який зосереджується на виявленні, специфіці, можливості застосування та продуктивності згаданих вище принципів формування термінів в автомобільній сфері.

Результати дослідження демонструють високу продуктивність морфологічних та синтаксичних методів утворення термінів в автомобільній англійській мові, тоді як семантичні процеси суттєво сприяють розширенню та адаптації спеціалізованого лексикону. Наукова новизна дослідження полягає в корпусному підході до аналізу автомобільної термінології, отриманої зі спеціалізованого медіа-джерела, тоді як методологічна основа, що поєднує теоретичний аналіз із якісними та кількісними методами, застосованими до аналізу даних, відображає практичну застосовність роботи до лінгвістичних досліджень та професійної комунікації у зазначеній галузі.

Ключові слова: автомобільна термінологія, утворення термінів, морфологічний метод, семантичний метод, синтаксичний метод, продуктивність.

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INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, terminology is an evolving field that encompasses linguistics, mathematics, computational science and numerous other technical and academic disciplines. It focuses on the study of specialised vocabulary and lexical units within particular professional domains and serves as a means of professional communication. In the automotive sphere, terminology is widely utilised for better interaction and comprehension, yet it is constantly evolving in response to technical improvements, changes in corporate procedures, and cultural factors. The emergence of new automotive terms is attributed to a number of non-linguistic variables including advances in technology, such as modifications in automobile engineering and materials, and the evolution of societal priorities, such as more restrictive emission standards. These elements contribute to the creation of neologisms that characterise new concepts, processes, and technologies in the car industry.

The **topic** of this scientific work is “Automotive terminology in English (based on the automotive reality show “Graveyard Carz”)”.

The **scientific problem** analysed in this research is the dynamic nature of automotive terminology and the mechanisms of its formation in English language.

The **relevance** of the work is determined by the fact that automotive terminology is constantly developing and plays a crucial role in ensuring effective professional communication, reflecting technological progress and changes within the industry.

The **aim** of the research is to identify the main ways in which specialised vocabulary is created and functions in the automotive domain and to analyse the peculiarities of English term formation in this sphere, as well as to determine which methods are the most productive in the selected material.

To achieve this aim, the following **objectives** are addressed:

1. To examine the theoretical foundations of terminology and term formation.
2. To analyse the main methods of term creation, including morphological, semantic, and syntactic ones.

3. To identify and extract automotive terms from the corpus of “Graveyard Carz” episodes and classify them according to their term formation principles.
4. To investigate semantic shifts within the identified terminological units in the corpus.
5. To explore multi-component syntactic terms and their structural patterns within the selected material.
6. To determine the frequency and productivity of different term formation methods based on the analysed corpus of 941 terms.

The **object** of the research is automotive English in the context of the automotive reality show “Graveyard Carz”.

The **subject** of the research is term formation in automotive English.

The **material** of the research consists of a corpus of 941 terms identified in 24 selected episodes of the automotive reality show ‘Graveyard Carz’, drawn from four seasons (seasons 1, 5, 10, and 20). The total duration of the analysed speech discourse is approximately 1,044 minutes (17.5 hours), with an average episode duration of around 43.5 minutes. These specific seasons and episodes were selected as representative points in the show’s development, providing variation in both technical content and discourse complexity, allowing for the observation of the use and evolution of automotive terminology within a stable yet chronologically diverse context.

The **methodology** of the work includes the analysis of theoretical sources on terminology, the study of term formation methods (morphological, semantic, and syntactic), identification and classification of terms, as well as qualitative and quantitative analysis of the corpus in order to determine the productivity of different term formation models.

The **novelty** of the research lies in the corpus-based analysis of automotive terminology extracted from a specialised media source, which allows for identifying actual patterns of term formation in professional communication.

The **practical significance** of the work is that its results can be used in linguistic studies, teaching professional English, and improving communication

within the automotive field, as well as for further research in terminology and lexicology. The results of the research were also presented and discussed at the X All-Ukrainian Scientific Readings for Young Researchers “Philology of the 21st Century: New Studies and Perspectives” (2–3 April 2026, Educational and Research Institute of Philology). The conference abstract entitled “Principles of Term Formation in Contemporary Automotive English (a corpus-based study of “Graveyard Carz”)” was submitted and published in the proceedings of the conference.

CHAPTER 1. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE STUDY OF AUTOMOTIVE TERMINOLOGY IN ENGLISH

1.1. Terminology as a field of lexicology.

Terminology is considered to be the field of lexicology, which from Greek (lexis “word” and logos “learning”) is a branch of linguistics that focuses on the language's lexicon and word peculiarities as its fundamental constituents [Шамаева 2010, p. 5–17]. The core of the terminology consists in studying specialised vocabulary and sets of terms related to specific fields, such as automobile terminology, medical terminology, stylistics, agriculture, etc. It is essential to highlight that there exist various types of terminology systems; examples include legal terminology, which was addressed by Khumovska [Гумовська 2000], and medical terminology explored by Kozoriz [Козориз 2018]. A new scientific discipline, terminology lies at the intersection of linguistics, logic, ontology, computer science, and specialised fields of science and technology, while also being interdisciplinary in scope [Cabr  1999, pp. 25–27, 32–34].

Sager (1990) defines terminology as a set of practical activities surrounding the formation, compilation, and explication of terms, and ultimately their publication in various conventional and electronic media. Regardless of how consolidated these practices become, they alone do not establish a discipline [Cabr  1999, pp. 9–10].

According to Sager, terminology cannot be regarded as a stand-alone field of academic study, due to the fact of its connection to other disciplines such as linguistics, computer science, and various forms of popular media. That being said, it has the capacity to evolve, expand, and advance alongside other areas of study in order to accumulate knowledge and explain phenomena [Cabr  1999, pp. 9–10].

Another reason why Sager does not regard terminology as a separate discipline is that it lacks its own epistemology. Instead, he emphasises the relevance of certain principles and practices that support the aims of terminological management: promoting effective exchange of information between professionals or ensuring the

viability of technologically marginalised languages through appropriate intervention and language planning [Cabr  1999, pp. 9–10].

The etymology of terminology can be traced back to linguistics and cognitive science [Фурт, Дмитрук 2020]. Utilising the external world as an object and language as a means, terminology depicts knowledge fragments with all their intricacies and inherent interrelationships. With regard to knowledge representation, terminology accomplishes this through language, where its core subject matter is terms. Upon closer scrutiny, one can observe differences in the scope of information conveyed by terms. While some terms represent simple notional concepts, others encompass a broader range of information often being referred to as concepts. Concepts are segments of knowledge enabling us to simulate and comprehend the world. In terms of relevance, concepts represent the fundamental constituents of terminology, while systems of concepts comprise the knowledge base. Accordingly, terms may be defined as lexical units that assist in differentiating concepts. It may be concluded that terms are lexical units applied within restricted domains with the purpose of providing an accurate and concise definition of knowledge [Дуцяк 2018, pp. 24–29].

Noted by Sevilla [Sevilla 2012, p. 2], terminology enables the compilation, description and presentation of terms.

- Compilation of terms consists of producing term lists covering a specific subject area on the basis of a predefined methodology.
- Description of terms is divided into semantic focus (definition or definitions of each term) and morphological focus (description of the elements that constitute the term and the process of its formation).
- Presentation of terms is, in essence, the compilation of dictionaries.

As Sager writes, there are three interpretations of the word (or term) ‘terminology’:

- 1) a range of approaches and techniques involved in the collection, description, and presentation of terms;
- 2) a theory, namely the set of axioms, arguments and inferences used to establish the relationships between concepts and terms as the basis for any coordinated practice;
- 3) a vocabulary related to a particular professional sphere [Kockaert, Steurs 2015, p.45].

The most appropriate for this work is the third definition of the term ‘terminology’. When analysing automotive terminology, we think of it as a ‘vocabulary related to a particular professional sphere’. For this paper, we consider terminology to be an instrument for investigating the vocabulary of a specified language field.

A term is a concept that belongs to a different layer than a concept of a word (or, technically, a lexical unit in linguistic terms). To put it differently, the approaches used when defining a concept of “term” and that of “word” come from different standpoints [Bowker 2019, pp. 579–583].

Sager defines “Terms” as a “functional class of lexical units”. This contrast between a term and a word can be interpreted as a parallel to the contrast between a pet (encompassing the functional class of animals) and a dog or cat [Kockaert, Steurs 2015, p. 46].

However, there is no single, universally accepted definition of the concept of “term”, as each scientist has their own view on the following issue.

According to Felber “A term is any conventional symbol representing a concept defined in a subject field”. He argues that every type of human activity and area of knowledge contains numerous concepts that are interconnected both within the same field and with those from other disciplines, along with a set of terms used to denote them. As these fields develop, new concepts emerge that require appropriate naming. These new concepts must be integrated into the already existing system of

concepts. The process of creating or selecting terms for these concepts, as well as defining them, is both a scientific and a terminological activity [Felber 1984].

V. Karaban states that “scientific and technical terms are linguistic signs that represent concepts from a specific, professional field of science or technology” [Карабан 2004].

In this work, we consider the term as a linguistic unit that denotes a specific concept within a terminological system and may have different meanings in different systems, enabling us to understand connections and acquire background knowledge of that field, thereby establishing a foundation for future use.

1.2. Peculiarities of English term formation.

Yankovets O.V. [ЯНКОВЕЦЬ 2020, p.13] identifies the following as the key objectives of theoretical terminology:

- in-depth study of the theory underlying terms and terminology;
- establishment of the status of terms as part of the language's lexical system;
- study of separate systems of terminology;
- formulation of rules for term construction;
- exploring the organisation, lexical-semantic, structural-grammatical features and issues of how certain language units operate in different language styles;
- deciding how to balance specific and cross-linguistic elements in their composition.

The dramatic advancement of science in the late 20th and early 21st centuries resulted in the appearance of new names for various phenomena and concepts, prompting the emergence of entirely new terminology systems or the enlargement of ones that already had been established [ЯНКОВЕЦЬ 2020, p.13].

The accelerated scientific and technological developments in the early decades of this century caused increased attention to the specific uses of language in specialised contexts and the rapid emergence of new terms in these fields of study

[Pearson 1998, pp. 8–9]. This phenomenon is referred to as a terminological explosion, which involves not only the creation of new linguistic units but also the assignment of specialised meanings to existing words and their reinterpretation within new contexts. In the process of terminologisation, a word or phrase that already exists in the language is used to designate a new object or phenomenon for the purposes of specialised communication. As a result, common words and expressions acquire terminological status and come to denote specific concepts within a particular field of science [Ishchuk 2022, p. 121]. In some cases, words were selected from the general lexicon and given an additional or more precise meaning, while others were borrowed from established technical fields, such as physics or mathematics, and adapted to suit the emerging discourses. However, the rapid pace of technical progress made it increasingly difficult to regulate the naming of new concepts, raising the risk of the same concept being referred to by multiple names across different contexts, which in turn would result in misunderstandings and communication difficulties [Pearson 1998, p. 9].

The English language offers a wide range of term building methods, which made it necessary to systematise them within a coherent classification system. However, there is still some debate on how these methods should be classified, as scholars continue to propose various approaches and interpretations. These diverse viewpoints reflect the complexity of the processes involved, as word formation often combines several linguistic mechanisms simultaneously, making it difficult to establish a single, universally accepted classification that would adequately account for the diversity and dynamics of word formation in technical and scientific domains.

T. Kiyak states that terms enter a language by various means. The first method involves assigning the status of terms to commonly used lexical units of the native language. Another common approach is the formation of terms through borrowings from other languages, as at different stages of a society's development, terms have been loaned from different languages, determined by changing historical circumstances. A particular type of borrowing at various stages of the language's

development and across different terminological fields involves the use of words and word formation patterns from the Greek and Latin languages or a combination of them; one root is of Greek origin, the other of Latin (for example, 'hypercorrection' consists of Greek ὑπέρ (hyper) 'over' and Latin correctio, 'automobile' – a wheeled passenger vehicle, is derived from Greek αὐτός (autos) 'self' and Latin mobilis 'moveable') [Hybrid word. Wikipedia]. As a special case of term formation T. Kiyak mentions the adoption of units from other scientific fields with the simultaneous acquisition of a new meaning [Д'яков, Кияк, Куделько 2000, pp. 9–10].

O. Turchak identifies four means of word formation: morphological, morphological-syntactic, lexical-syntactic, and lexical-semantic [ЯНКОВЕЦЬ 2020, p.14].

T. Panko (1994) believes that the majority of words are formed through morphological processes, which have become a unifying factor in the systematic organisation of terminology. One of the most prominent of these is affixation, that is, derivation using affixal morphemes: prefixes, suffixes, or both prefixes and suffixes at the same time. A distinct group is formed by compound terms, which are, however, interpreted in various ways within linguistics. Some scholars interpret them as phrases, others as compound words, and there are also those who consider them a transitional form between a phrase and a compound word. Apart from compound words, the terminology also includes a considerable number of abbreviations formed from the initial sounds (letters) of particular words, by combining the initial parts of words, or by combining the initial parts of words with a full word. There is also a separate category of terms comprising borrowings and words containing foreign roots. The combination of domestic and international elements in specialised terminology is determined by the term's social and communicative functions. It primarily aims to serve specialised literature and various spheres of scientific, educational, and professional activity in the language in which it is used; at the same time, its communicative functions also extend to external, international contexts [Стаховська 2010, pp. 59–64]. Moreover, semantic methods are implemented in term

formation by means of creating special connotations in vocabulary of common language. Consequently, after considering the above-mentioned principles of term formation, we identified the following principal methods, as they provide a comprehensive analysis of automotive terminology and encompass the main means of term formation [ЯНКОВЕЦЬ 2020, p.14]:

- Morphological (e.g. compounding, affixation, borrowing);
- Semantic (e.g. metaphor, metonymy);
- Syntactic (e.g. two-, three- and polycomponent phrases).

1.2.1. Morphological method of term formation.

The **morphological method** of word formation consists in constructing new terms with the help of internal resources, i.e. generating derivatives from established terms or lexical units in general use. It involves the formation of terms by altering word parts and has several subtypes [ЯНКОВЕЦЬ 2020, p. 14].

According to Kovalenko [Коваленко 2011, p. 92], there are two main classes of derivational paradigms: linear and non-linear. Linear word formation features the alteration of form, while non-linear word formation is characterised by its absence. Below we discuss the most common linear types of word formation.

Affixation, or the addition of a prefix or suffix to the base morpheme (e.g. *illogical, freedom, continuity*) that results in a new lexeme with one or more of the following types of change [Коваленко 2011, p. 92; Scribd]:

- **phonological change** (change in sound) (e.g. *produce* > *production*, *clear* > *clarity*, *decide* > *decision*);
- **orthographic change** (change in the spelling) (e.g. *beauty* > *beautiful*, *mystery* > *mysterious*, *strong* > *strength*);
- **semantic change** (change of meaning)(e.g. *press* > *pressure*, *child* > *childhood*, *author* > *authorship*);
- **conversion of a part of speech:**

- Verb > Noun (e.g. *employ* > *employment*, *react* > *reaction*);
- Adjective > Noun (e.g. *aware* > *awareness*, *poor* > *poverty*);
- Noun > Adjective (e.g. *child* > *childish*, *industry* > *industrial*);
- Verb > Adjective (e.g. *bore* > *boring*, *create* > *creative*);
- Adjective/Noun > Adverb (e.g. *slow* > *slowly*, *day* > *daily*).

It is common for derivational suffixes to modify the meaning as well as the part of speech of the original word. Meanwhile, derivational prefixes typically do not affect the original word's class, with the exception of three prefixes that are no longer in active use in English, and which systematically alter the root's part of speech [Scribd]:

- prefix a- :
 - Noun > Adjective (e.g. *shore* > *ashore*);
 - Verb > Adjective (e.g. *sleep* > *asleep*);
- prefix be- :
 - Noun > Verb (e.g. *head* > *behead*, *fool* > *befool*);
- prefix en- :
 - Adjective > Verb (e.g. *able* > *enable*);
 - Noun > Verb (e.g. *danger* > *endanger*).

Derived words can also produce new words within the same class:

- Verb > Verb (e.g. *write* > *rewrite*, *do* > *undo*);
- Noun > Noun (e.g. *hero* > *heroism*, *art* > *artist*);
- Adjective > Adjective (e.g. *yellow* > *yellowish*, *modern* > *postmodern*).

Words with both prefix and suffix: *misunderstanding*, *irresponsibility*, *overconfidence*.

Back-formation is the process contrary to affixation. It is the act of removal of implied affixes from established words (e.g., *burglar* > *burgle*, *surveillance* > *surveil*, *diagnosis* > *diagnose*, *liaison* > *liaise*, *enthusiasm* > *enthuse*, *self-destruction* >

self-destruct). However, when the history of a certain word is unknown, one cannot normally determine whether the given units result from affixation or back-formation [Scribd; Коваленко 2011, p. 93].

Compounding, or linking together at least two basic morphemes or words in order to produce a new word (e.g., *full-length*, *old-fashioned*, *wallpaper*, *deadline*) [Коваленко 2011, p. 93]. There are three possible ways that compound words may be written, namely open compounds, closed compounds, or hyphenated compounds.

- **Open compounds** consist of words separated by a space, but when read together, they acquire a new meaning (e.g. *post office*, *weather forecast*, *credit card*) [Scribd].

However, the status of open compounds may seem ambiguous, as they interact not only with lexical but also with compositional semantics, thus merging features at the levels of words and phrases. Noted by Lieber & Štekauer [Lieber, Štekauer 2009] and Bauer [Bauer 2017], although the compounding process could seem trivial in its nature, searching for the right criteria to define compounds in different languages has actually turned into a really challenging task. In the case of the English language alone, there is a problem at the intersection of derivation and syntactic phrases. To delve deeper, phrases often develop a certain stability, evolving into multi-word expressions, as referred to by computational linguists, leading to the dilemma of whether they should be considered syntactic phrases or compound words, raising the question of the necessity of establishing an intermediate status for them. Furthermore, following Chomsky, generative linguistics features an ongoing debate between lexicologists and syntacticians concerning the place of word formation within the framework of lexicon/morphology or within that of syntax. For one thing, regardless of her syntactic approach, Borer [Borer 2013] believes that the formation and interpretation of every compound term is grounded in individual encyclopaedic expertise and that even synthetic compound terms may not be governed by grammar. Conversely, lexical approaches, as exemplified by Grimshaw [Grimshaw 1990] and Lieber [Lieber 2016], attempt to establish structural connections within compounds

and interpret them by means of formalised rules at the level of grammar. In our work there is no intention to argue for one approach or another, but instead we aim to broaden the scope of knowledge regarding compounds at the borderline of morphology and syntax [Ibragimova, Atkamova 2025, pp. 63–71].

- **Closed compounds** typically consist of only two words combined into one (e.g. *newspaper, toothpaste, raincoat, keyboard*).
- **Hyphenated compounds** use a hyphen to link the words (e.g. *six-year-old, self-control, long-term*) [Scribd].

Bauer L. suggests that it is also possible to apply various compounding patterns to the formation of:

- **Compound nouns:**
 - Noun + Noun (e.g. *toothbrush*);
 - Verb + Noun (e.g. *swear word*);
 - Noun + Verb (e.g. *sunrise*);
 - Verb + Verb (e.g. *stir-fry*);
 - Adjective + Noun (e.g. *blackboard*);
 - Particle + Noun (e.g. *overcoat*);
 - Adverb + Noun (e.g. *downtown*);
 - Verb + Particle (e.g. *breakdown*);
 - Phrase compounds (e.g. *mother-in-law*).
- **Compound verbs:**
 - Noun + Verb (e.g. *babysit*);
 - Verb + Verb (e.g. *sleepwalk*);
 - Adjective + Verb (e.g. *dry-clean*);
 - Particle + Verb (e.g. *overheat*);
 - Adjective + Noun (e.g. *blackmail*);
 - Noun + Noun (e.g. *brainstorm*).
- **Compound adjectives:**

- Noun + Adjective (e.g. *world-famous*);
- Adjective + Adjective (e.g. *bittersweet*);
- Adverb + Adjective (e.g. *well-known*);
- Adjective + Noun (e.g. *full-time*);
- Particle + Noun (e.g. *off-white*);
- Noun + Verb (e.g. *hand-made*);
- Adjective/Adverb + Verb (e.g. *fast-moving*);
- Verb + Particle (e.g. *run-down*).

- **Compound adverbs:** (e.g. *however, somehow*) [Bauer 1983].

Incorporation, or the merging of a verb with its object or a particle (e.g. *upload, takeover, handwash*) [Коваленко 2011, p.93].

Reduplication, or the repetition of the basic form for the purpose of creating new words (e.g. *flip-flop, zig-zag, criss-cross, bye-bye*) [Коваленко 2011, p.93]. This process is akin to affixation, and involves duplicating the initial syllable or the complete word, either entirely or by introducing a minor sound change. Reduplication is widely applied in the English language, either in the context of children's speech or as a means of creating the impression of humour or irony. It is possible to categorise reduplication into three distinct types [Scribd]:

- **exact reduplication** (e.g. *bye-bye, so-so, night-night*);
- **ablaut reduplication**, with the vowel undergoing a shift while the consonants remain unchanged (e.g. *sing-song, hip-hop, clip-clop*);
- **rhyme reduplication**, with only consonants shifting while vowels retain their form (e.g. *super-duper, boogie-woogie, walkie-talkie*).

Clipping, or rather the use of the beginning or end (occasionally the middle) of a word (e.g. *refrigerator* > *fridge*, *professor* > *prof*, *veterinarian* > *vet*) [Коваленко 2011, p.93]. In this process, the word is reduced or shortened with no change regarding its connotation. This is unlike back-formation, where the new word does not retain the same significance as the original one [Scribd].

Blending, or merging two words to produce a new one (e.g. *education* + *entertainment* > *edutainment*, *information* + *commercial* > *infomercial*). In this process, parts of two or more words are put together in a way that makes a new one, and its sense is often a mix of the meanings of the original words. These new words are also referred to as **portmanteau words**, and include two processes responsible for their creation — compounding and contraction (e.g. *international* + *network* > compounding: *internetwork* > contraction: *internet*, *web* + *log* > compounding: *weblog* > contraction: *blog*) [Коваленко 2011, p.93; Scribd].

Abbreviation, or using parts of words (usually the first letters) to form a new word from a phrase: (e.g. *radar* < *radio detecting and ranging*, *NASA* < *National Aeronautics and Space Administration*, *BBC* < *British Broadcasting Corporation*) [Коваленко 2011, p.93].

Iconic derivation, or the representation of specific forms in a word by means of letters (e.g. *U-turn*, *S-bend*, *Y-shaped pipe*) [Коваленко 2011, p.93].

Borrowing, or the transfer of individual morphemes, words, or phrases from one language into another (e.g. *whisky* from Scottish Gaelic, *ukulele* from Hawaiian, *yoghurt* from Turkish, *mayonnaise* from French, *algebra* from Arabic) [Borkovska 2016, pp. 46–48; ThoughtCo 2025].

Conversion, or a process of derivation whereby a word is transferred from one part of speech to another while its external form remains unchanged (e.g. *water* > to water, a *cook* > to cook, a *model* > model, to *dive* > a dive) [Bondarenko, Miroshnychenko 2019, p. 11].

1.2.2. Semantic method of term formation.

The **semantic method** of creating terms is also often referred to as ‘secondary nomination’, meaning using already existing linguistic resources and giving them a new name-giving function. As a result, general vocabulary acts as a system for acquiring, preserving, and generating specialised terminology. Once a word becomes

specialised, it may undergo a shift in its initial meaning (e.g. *root* — part of a plant > basic morpheme (linguistics); *cloud* — mass of vapor > remote data storage (technology)) [ЯНКОВЕЦЬ 2020, p.14]. The main tools of the semantic method of creation of terms are metaphor and metonymy [Мизин 2022, p. 160].

Within the system of lexical-semantic stylistic devices, **metaphor** distinguishes itself as the most productive means of enriching language, a form of linguistic economy, and a semiotic tendency, a well-established tool for semantic derivation and creating new language units through associative transfer of names of some objects and phenomena to others based on their common features. New metaphors arise through the interaction of old and new meanings and lexical-phraseological forms of concept expression, recreating socio-cultural experience and contributing to the development of the language system [Ясинецька 2013].

Murray Knowles and Rosamund Moon in their investigation of metaphor provide the idea that metaphor is commonly associated with literature because it may be characterised by a variety of forms of expressive and figurative language. However, this figure of speech is not merely a form of literary device that belongs to the highly artistic realm of language use, detached and isolated from casual communication. On the contrary, it is a fundamental concept that is applied to the entire linguistic domain. The scholars tried to provide the practical definition of a metaphor, consisting of applying the resources of language to represent an object or idea other than the originally intended, or the obvious connotation, as a means of emphasising a particular similarity or a connection between these two concepts [Kövecses 2010].

O.Yankovets [ЯНКОВЕЦЬ 2020, p. 62] mentions several grounds for the metaphorical transfer, such as a resemblance to the referred object's appearance, similarity in functional properties, whereby the terminological metaphorization occurs due to the shared functions of entirely different objects, their characteristics, or qualities, as well as the combination of both grounds.

Metaphor is recognised as a widely applicable form of human mental development and perception of the outer world [ЯНКОВЕЦЬ 2020, p. 62]. It is a fundamental mechanism through which people interpret reality. Therefore, the analysis of metaphorical meaning holds particular significance, as metaphor influences the overall semantic structure of an utterance by combining elements from the source and target contexts to form a new meaning. According to the definition, metaphor involves a deviation from the literal use of language; consequently, to interpret it, one must go beyond the denotative meaning of lexical units and consider their implied or connotative meanings. In communicative situations, speakers and writers intentionally choose linguistic units not only for their primary meaning, but also for the secondary semantic connotations they may evoke. This strategic choice allows features to be transferred from the source domain to the target domain, thereby contributing to the construction of meaning. As a result, metaphorical meaning cannot be accurately explained by dictionary definitions, which typically reflect standardised and relatively stable aspects of language. Instead, metaphor operates at a cognitive level, where each concept correlates with a mental representation. This is why metaphor, by establishing a connection between two conceptual domains, simultaneously implies the interaction of two underlying ideas. Therefore, it is impossible to fully comprehend a metaphor by relying solely on a literal interpretation of its constituent elements. Although the literal meaning is clear and easily recognisable, the metaphorical meaning is more abstract, depends on context, and can only be fully understood when one is aware of the communicative purpose and conceptual motivation behind its use [Ayad Enad Khalaf Al-Luhaibi 2017, pp. 45–46].

Myzyn T.O. [Мизин 2022, p. 160] states that it is quite reasonable to classify metaphors according to the degree of their similarity:

- **Anthropomorphic metaphors**, which is often the most common type of metaphor, grant non-human entities, such as animals, objects, or natural phenomena, with human traits, emotions, or behaviors. Lakoff & Johnson

(1980) believe that they are not simply ornaments in language, but rather reflect cultural experiences, values, and worldviews (e.g. *mouth of the river, the heart of the city, roar of the engine*) [Мизин 2022, p. 160; Ibragimova, Atkamova 2025, pp. 63–71].

- **Metaphors based on external resemblance** (e.g. *river bend, spinal column*).
- **Metaphors based on the correlation of content and form** (e.g. *hanging valley, breakwater, bloodstream, waterfall*).
- **Metaphors based on similarity of characteristics** (e.g. *shock wave, heat wave*).
- **Terminological metaphors based on conditional analogy** (e.g. *wandering dune, standing wave*) [Мизин 2022, p. 160].

However, semantic changes in terminology are not restricted to metaphor alone. Another equally important figure of speech is **metonymy**. It involves using one concept or object to represent another, or to enable indirect reference to the latter. In other words, rather than explicitly naming the second object, we implicitly refer to it through the first [Мизин 2022, p. 160; Kövecses 2010, p. 172].

Similarly to metaphors, the majority of metonymic expressions cannot be viewed independently, but rather are grouped into categories defined by a specific connection existing between the two objects [Kövecses 2010, p. 172]. Therefore, it is possible to distinguish between several types of metonymic transfers that are at times contrasted with metaphorical ones due to their higher degree of organisation and productivity of corresponding models, given that metonymy is based on real, evident, rather than subjectively associative connections between concepts [Ясинецька 2013].

- **Proper names formed from general vocabulary** (e.g. *the City, the Highlands*).
- **Proper names incorporated into terms** (e.g. *volcano*, derived from the Latin name Vulcanus, the Roman god of fire).

- **Terminological compounds** containing an eponym, a specifying element denoting a person involved in the description or study of a concept, so-called ‘eponymous terms’ (e.g. *Alonso model* — a spatial model of a city developed by American economist William Alonso, in which the city is viewed as a central business district where there is competition for land between different types of use: offices, shops, housing) [Ясинецька 2013; Мизин 2022, p. 160].

It should be noted that metaphor and metonymy do not encompass all the semantic methods used in the formation of terms. In cases of **semantic narrowing**, specialisation or restriction of meaning occurs, as words’ meaning becomes less general or comprehensive than it was previously, shifting from general to technical and more specific usage or acquiring some additional meanings (e.g. *hound* (this word was used to refer to any type of dog, however, in English its meaning specialised to name only those breeds used for hunting, while chasing the prey) [Ясинецька 2013; ThoughtCo 2018].

The opposite process, **semantic broadening**, reflects the growth of the logical and semantic content of a word and its application to a wider range of concepts, including both shifts from concrete to abstract and from specific to general (e.g. *zone* was borrowed from Greek, where it meant a woman's belt; *journey* was borrowed from French with the meaning of one day trip, now its meaning broadened to a trip of any duration) [Ясинецька 2013; ThoughtCo 2018].

1.2.3. Syntactic method of term formation.

When we build terminological phrases following the **syntactic method**, we mainly focus on making the basic concept more accurate. With each new element we include in the terminological unit, the basic concept gains more detail and depth, which makes it stand out from related ones due to its unique characteristics. This level of specification does not interfere with accuracy and conciseness which are the principal requirements regarding the term formation as the objective of the term is to

provide the most exact description of the meaning of the concept [Янковець 2020, pp. 14–15].

The creation of terms in linguistics employing the syntactic method implies generating new units of vocabulary, such as terms, through the combination of linguistic elements (words and phrases) conforming to syntactic (grammatical) rules. Contrary to the morphological method, these techniques are applied at the level of word combinations and not morphemes. To be more specific, it differs from affixation, i.e. suffixation or prefixation, due to the fact that in the syntactic method new words are not formed by means of affixes; instead, it is the position of the word in the sentence that changes, possibly affecting its grammatical category. As a result, syntactic word formation is another key mechanism for expanding the English vocabulary, increasing language utility by adapting established words to new syntactic contexts [Koshanova 2025, p. 1024].

In specialised language, complex terms, i.e. those consisting of more than one word, are predominant. Since such terms are capable of conveying more accurate ideas in any field, the syntactic method is one of the most widely used and productive methods of term formation [Біян 2009, pp. 142–149]. Complex terms in terminology differ in structure, with the most common being two- and three-component terms, still, following O.Yankovets, it is possible to find units comprising four, five, or more words, derived from terms created by means of other word-formation principles, such as compounding or affixation [Янковець 2020, p. 52]. However, such terms interact with both lexical but also with compositional semantics, as it was noted before, for this reason they might be merging some features at the levels of words and phrases, making it difficult to provide unambiguous answer on whether they are generated by means of compounding or the semantic methods [Ibragimova, Atkamova 2025, pp. 63–71]. In comparison to terms consisting of a single word, polycomponent terms are more effective in providing precise description of a notion as a result of the incorporation of additional words, which allows for a more sophisticated categorisation and structure within specific frames. Traditional word combinations

retain the full meaning of their individual words, despite their limited ways for arrangement of the units, following the particular language's grammar rules. Polycomponent terms mostly belong to new, fast-growing disciplines, being the most appropriate linguistic devices in contemporary science and, as a result of their rich meanings, forming an essential part of academic texts, where they complete their main task of polynomination i.e. providing the name to objects, phenomena, or actions considering all their special characteristics [ЯНКОВЕЦЬ 2020, p. 52]. Multi-component terms are constructed adhering to the rules that apply to standard language items, and may be classified according to:

- **The number of the components** in a phrase:
 - Two-component terms (e.g. *engine performance, fuel efficiency*);
 - Three-component terms (e.g. *electronic stability control, vehicle identification number*);
 - Poly-component terms (e.g. *advanced driver assistance systems, internal combustion engine management system*).
- **The use of prepositions:**
 - Prepositional word-combinations (e.g. *control of exhaust emissions, failure in braking system*);
 - Non-prepositional word-combinations (e.g. *engine oil pressure, fuel injection system*).
- **Part of speech of the headword:**
 - Nominal phrases (the most numerous category) (e.g. *vehicle emission control, engine fault detection*);
 - Verbal phrases (e.g. *reduce exhaust emissions, replace brake pads*).
- **Terminological phrase structure:**
 - Adjective + Noun (e.g. *hybrid engine, automatic transmission*);
 - Noun + Noun (e.g. *engine control, battery capacity*);
 - Noun + Preposition + Noun (e.g. *control of emissions, maintenance of engines*);

- Verb (Past Participle) + Noun (e.g. *installed software, manufactured components*);
- Noun + Verb (Present Participle) (e.g. *engine cooling, vehicle tracking*);
- Adjective + Verb (Present Participle) (e.g. *automatic shifting, digital monitoring*);
- Verb (Present Participle) + Noun (e.g. *rotating components, charging system*);
- Verb + Noun (e.g. *start engine, detect malfunction*);
- Verb + Preposition + Noun (e.g. *comply with regulations, connect to diagnostics*);
- Noun + Noun + Noun (e.g. *engine control module, fuel supply system*);
- Noun + Preposition + Noun + Noun (e.g. *inspection of vehicle condition, control of exhaust gas emissions*);
- Noun + Conjunction + Noun + Noun (e.g. *engine and transmission control, safety and reliability requirements*);
- Adjective + Noun + Noun (e.g. *advanced driver assistance, electronic control unit*);
- Noun + Preposition + Adjective + Noun (e.g. *inspection of technical vehicle condition, control of excessive exhaust emissions*);
- Adjective + Adjective + Noun (e.g. *internal combustion engine, advanced automotive electronics*).
- **Term-combinations with abbreviations** (e.g. *VIN number* (Vehicle Identification Number), *ABS system* (Anti-lock Braking System)).

1.3. Neologisms and the productivity of term formation principles in English.

1.3.1. The notion of neologism.

In linguistics, exists the term “**neologism**” (from the Greek *neos*, meaning “new”, and *logos*, meaning “word”) with a connotation of a recently coined word or phrase, or the process of its creation. However, the distinction should be drawn between the notions of neologism and neoterm. A neologism is understood as a newly

created lexical unit or a newly acquired meaning that emerges in the language as a whole and may function in both general and specialised usage. A neoterm, in turn, is a domain-specific type of neologism that arises within a particular field of knowledge and serves to designate specialised concepts in technical or scientific discourse. Thus, while neologisms refer broadly to lexical innovation in the language system, neoterms are restricted to terminological systems and are primarily motivated by the need for precise naming within specialised communication. The distinction, however, is not absolute, as neoterms may undergo a process of determinologisation and enter general usage, thereby acquiring the status of neologisms in a broader linguistic sense [Ясинецька 2013; Costa, Silva, Ramos, Salgado, Carvalho & Almeida 2022, pp. 237–259]. Buckingham and Ming-Chang L. claim that the definitions of neologisms as ‘new concepts’ or ‘new meanings’ are often mentioned in discussions of their lexical content. This may also refer to the adaptation of pre-existing words by applying a new interpretation to their original meaning [Buckingham 1981, pp. 39–62; Ming-Chang 2013, pp. 47–59]. Neologisms, which include new words, lexical-semantic variants of words, various means of word formation, phraseological units and semantic variants of fixed expressions, are highly relevant for linguistic research, as they reflect the development of language systems and contribute to the reform of speech [Ясинецька 2013]. As stated by Bezpalova K.V. and Kovalenko O.V. [Безпалова, Коваленко 2024, pp. 15–30], one should consider a neologism, a new word or phrase, either in form or in meaning, that possesses the semantic novelty for a certain period of time. These are units that have entered the lexical-semantic system of a language and did not exist in the preceding period in a given linguistic sphere, formed based on the word-formation principles of the language, borrowed from another language to meet certain communication needs, or emerged from the passive layer of the vocabulary. According to Lehrer [Lehrer 2003, pp. 371–384] and Medvedeva [Медведева 2020], they serve as a highly effective means of identifying innovations and emerging concepts, as well as older ideas in a new contextual setting.

At the present stage of globalisation of international relations and the fast-growing field of information and communication, English-language neologisms

are spreading through the mass media, but are perceived as relevant or popular newly coined terms in English, the borrowing of which leads to the expansion of the vocabulary of other languages. The field of neology focusing on the causes and ways of the emergence and spread of new vocabulary and phraseology, has been one of the key areas of attention for linguists over the past decade, as it seems to undergo the same process of development as the subject of its research – new vocabulary, motivated by the need to identify patterns underlying the interaction of language innovation and borrowing processes [Ясинецька 2013]. According to some academic reports, at the end of the 20th century around 12,000 terms were added to the English language each year, by 2002 this number had reached 10,000 neologisms daily, and now there is no way to count them all because this number is no longer calculable. Not all of these terms, of course, become popular and appear in dictionaries, but lexicographers aim to record any new units of vocabulary that may appear, enabling them to gain a comprehensive understanding of contemporary trends in the evolution of language use and culture [Behera, Priyadarshani 2013, pp. 25–35].

The constant development of the vocabulary is conditioned by its inability to fully reflect the boundlessness of human experience and the surrounding world in its current state [Ясинецька 2013]. For this reason, there is a need to study the origins of the neologisms, as they stem from the need to define new concepts, experiences, and processes, thereby enriching the existing lexicon [Ming-Chang 2013, pp. 47–59]. There are numerous papers and studies on neologisms research, which consider new words from multiple perspectives, and since this subject is rather specialised, its scope is not limited, allowing for ongoing analysis and further investigation of the phenomena [Ясинецька 2013].

Relevant to our scientific research, we may consider the following classification of neologisms, suggested by Bezpalova K.V. and Kovalenko O.V. [Безпалова, Коваленко 2024, pp. 15–30]:

- **Lexical neologisms** — new vocabulary appearing in a language to denote emerging concepts as a result of developments in science, technology, culture etc.
- **Semantic neologisms** — new applications of pre-existing vocabulary or familiar words with altered meanings.
- **Synthetic neologisms** — these are new and unusual word combinations that are formed based on terminologisation, the reconsideration of word meanings, and the rearrangement of the words in a phrase.

There exist numerous factors behind the introduction of neologisms in any language. Neologisms specific to a particular historical period are closely linked to global events and technological change; they provide a compact summary of the economic, political, and social characteristics prevalent at the time, while also revealing evolving linguistic trends. Furthermore, when a period is rich in major events, it is more likely to be reflected in the language through the creation of new words which satisfy both the societal and linguistic expectations; this may be exemplified by a variety of health-related vocabulary emerging as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. Innovations ensuring the communication needs are met following changes in the extra-linguistic environment frequently originate as a result of the work of writers, media professionals, government and political figures, and academic researchers. Moreover, the rise of artificial intelligence led to the creation of a newly coined field of terminology, encompassing terms such as ‘*prompt engineering*’ and ‘*jailbreak*’, demonstrating the immediate response of language to new realities. One more factor behind the emergence of neologisms is considered to be the need for new emotionally expressive terms. Motivated by the speakers’ desire to give new meanings to familiar words by using them in a figurative sense, it results in a more vivid and dynamic use of language, which is further spread via social media. They enable the rapid distribution of neologisms through repetition, memes, and viral discourse, allowing the word to shift from being used within a specific online audience to entering mainstream usage in a matter of weeks, particularly if it

relates to an issue that many people can relate to [Ясинецька 2013; Kockaert, Steurs 2015, pp. 45–46].

Consequently, it is external factors that determine the need for changes in the vocabulary of a language, while internal factors enable such changes through lexical-semantic, stylistic and morphological means and through their internal connections. Given that a significant number of linguistic units are created for naming new realities, expressing emotions, and constructing social identity, it may be claimed that the introduction of neologisms often mirrors shared experiences and cultural discourse, thus serving as a rich source of linguistic material for the ongoing analysis [Ясинецька 2013; Kockaert, Steurs 2015, pp. 45–46].

1.3.2. Productivity of term formation principles in English.

Based on the idea, discussed by Bauer L., Beliaeva N. and Tarasova E. [Bauer, Beliaeva, Tarasova 2019, pp. 44–80], **productivity** usually refers to the frequency with which speakers tend to use a certain linguistic process. Most processes, whether morphological or not, may be regarded as productive if it is possible to use them at the same time to derive new forms, and unproductive if they cannot be used in this way. One theory suggests that productivity is the result of restrictions applied to the morphological processes, whereby the more restrictions imposed on the process, the less productive it becomes, until eventually it is rendered completely inefficient. These concepts may be illustrated by referring to the syntactic principles governing the order of words in Middle English, where it was acceptable to use both the subject after the verb in statements and the object before the verb [Ясинецька 2013].

Linguistically, productivity refers to the frequency with which language users employ a certain grammatical process, such as word formation. It contrasts frequently used grammatical processes with those that are less common, which allows one to determine which of them are used to create new words. As a rule, the latter are formed exclusively through productive processes [Wikipedia 2004].

Productivity may be exemplified within the context of word formation processes, such as affixation. Suffixes *-er*, *-ing*, *-ness*, *-ation*, *-ee*, *-ism*, *-ist*, *-ance*, *-ry*, *-or*, *-ics* are generally considered to be productive, while suffixes *-some*, *-th*, *-hood*, *-ship*, *-ful*, *-ly*, *-en*, *-ous* — non-productive. For instance, the suffix *-er* may be added to any existing verb root to form a noun indicating the person accomplishing the action of the verb (e.g. *player*, *builder*, *teacher*); the suffix *-ful* may also be attached to words denoting containers to build new nouns (e.g. *canful*, *pocketful*, *mouthful*). The examples of productive prefixes include *re-* and *anti-* (e.g. *regenerate*, *rewrite*, *antisocial*, *antifreeze*) [Ільєнко, Камєнєва, Моштаг 2020; Ясинецька 2013].

Throughout the history of the English language, productivity has been the factor that has resulted in the expansion of the vocabulary, and by consulting a dictionary of neologisms, such as *The Barnhart dictionary of new English since 1963* [Barnhart, Clarence, Steinmetz, Sol & Barnhart, Robert 1973], which is a collection of the latest terms that have emerged and become essential over the past decade as a result of academic studies, technological and cultural developments, along with social and personal experiences, it becomes clear that the process of creating lexical items will not simply come to an end. It is quite common to encounter neologisms in newspapers and magazines, particularly in headlines and advertisements, while letters to the editor of prominent periodicals such as *The Times* frequently reveal the extent to which the audience is familiar with both new forms and alternative meanings of existing words [Ясинецька 2013].

The issue of productivity has mainly been considered in the context of derivational morphology. However, in this paper, we intend to consider productivity as a feature that affects not only morphological processes, but also semantic and syntactic ones, based on the assumption that the productivity of word-formation processes can be regarded as a phenomenon that must be taken into account in any word-formation theory [Bauer, Beliaeva, Tarasova 2019, pp. 44–80; Ясинецька 2013].

Conclusion to Chapter 1

In the theoretical part of this work, we have laid the foundations for the practical analysis of automotive terminology. In the following chapter, we consider terminology as a branch of lexicology that is constantly evolving and explores the vocabulary of various specialised fields of knowledge, whereby a term is a linguistic unit that may be assigned more than one meaning in different terminological systems and which denotes a specific concept within that system.

As in any field of knowledge, the terms in the automotive terminology are constructed using various methods. In our study, we have focused on morphological, semantic and syntactic methods of term formation; each of them with their own specific methods and subcategories, allowing for the creation of a wide range of terminology that will be understood by both specialists and consumers in this field. We have also discussed the ambiguities surrounding compounding as a morphological method and syntactic methods of term formation, as multicomponent terms are often considered to exist at the intersection of these two methods.

The concept of productivity, which refers to the frequency of use of a particular principle, has also been defined. We treat productivity as a characteristic that influences not only morphological processes, but also semantic and syntactic ones, since the productivity of word-formation processes is considered an essential aspect of any word-formation theory. Based on the opinions of several scholars cited in this chapter, we assume that the morphological and syntactic methods are the most productive, and in the following practical part, we will attempt to analyse and substantiate this hypothesis.

CHAPTER 2. THE STUDY OF AUTOMOTIVE TERMINOLOGY IN ENGLISH (based on the TV show “Graveyard Carz”)

2.1. Terminology corpus establishment.

In this work we define an automotive term as a specific linguistic unit that is utilised and conveys a specific meaning within the field of automotive terminology. Terms in this field may be regarded as neologisms of the 20th and 21st centuries, as they describe new concepts associated with the technologies and innovations of these centuries.

With the aim of investigating automotive terminology in English, the American automotive reality TV show “Graveyard Carz” was selected as the primary source material. The show, which launched in 2012 and is still ongoing, is filmed on location in Springfield, Oregon, and focuses on the restoration of late 1960s and early 1970s Mopar muscle cars. Due to its specialised subject matter and consistent use of technical automotive discourse, it serves as an unlimited repository of automotive terms from both 20th and 21st centuries, making it a suitable corpus for the present research.

The study is based on a corpus of 941 terms spanning across 24 episodes from 4 seasons. In order to analyse how automotive terminology is used in the show and identify the main ways in which specialised vocabulary is created and functions in this domain, we focused on season 1 (June 14, 2012 — July 19, 2012), season 5 (October 7, 2015 — January 13, 2016), season 10 (November 30, 2018 — June 11, 2019), and season 20 (July 22, 2025 — October 14, 2025) with the timespan of 13 years between the first and the latest ones. The corpus used in this study consists of 24 selected episodes of the automotive reality show “Graveyard Carz” (seasons 1, 5, 10 and 20), with a total duration of approximately 1,044 minutes (17.5 hours) of spoken discourse, with an average duration of around 43.5 minutes per episode. The material was selected to ensure a representative overview of automotive contexts and professional technical communication across different stages of the series. The

selection criteria were based on the presence of rich automotive terminology and the use of specialised technical discourse, corresponding to the objectives of this research. Episodes containing predominantly promotional or non-technical content were excluded. All materials were obtained from publicly available episodes on the official "Graveyard Carz" YouTube channel. Terminological units were identified through manual extraction, limited to lexical items denoting automotive components, systems, and procedures. Non-terminological vocabulary, fillers, and contextually irrelevant units were excluded, while ambiguous cases were double-checked using contextual analysis and automotive glossaries and manuals available online.

This study examines both established terms from the automotive industry and new lexical items. Neologisms are defined as contextually new or recently recorded items, which may not yet be included in reference sources, but function as terms within professional discourse. Correspondingly, absence from dictionaries is not the main criterion; classification is based on contextual usage in the corpus and the unit's ability to denote a specific concept in the automotive industry.

The general number of 941 terms was subjected to analysis on the basis of the classifications proposed in the theoretical part of this paper. We focused on the morphological, semantic and syntactic methods of term formation, since, although researched in detail before, they have not yet been applied to automotive terminology, and our task was to create a work that will be the basis for the future studies in this sphere of knowledge. Such technical terms as e.g. *Aftermarket steering column*, *Cool air induction hood*, *Engine transmission belt housing*, *HVAC (Heating, Ventilation, & Air Conditioning)*, and *Power rack and pinion front suspension* exemplify a variety of the aforementioned categories, and in this part we will show the difference in and the productivity of these methods when applied to automotive terminology.

2.2. The formation of automotive terminology in English.

In the theoretical part of this work we discussed various methods of term formation suggested by different scholars who specialise in this domain. However,

the problem is that no research has been conducted specifically on the development of terminology in the automotive industry; we have therefore decided to apply the methods discussed in the previous section to the classification of terminology in this field, namely morphological, semantic and syntactic methods, to determine how they interact with one another, with the aim of creating terminology for such a large industry (for the detailed analysis of the corpus see *Appendix*).

2.2.1. Morphological method: Modification of existing resources in the language.

First, our attention has been paid to the **morphological method** of term creation. In the theoretical part of the work we established the background for this analysis i.e. which ways of creating neologisms are generally utilised, and here applied this approach to automotive terms.

We focused on the following means of term formation processes: affixation, borrowing, compounding, clipping, conversion, blending, abbreviation, and iconic derivation. From our research we can conclude that the most common ways to form the terms are:

- **Compounding**, where the following types of terms may be distinguished:
 - **Open compounds**: *Air fuel ratio* (noun + noun + noun), *Brass plate* (adjective + noun), *Flex plate* (verb + noun), *Forward light harness* (adverb + noun + noun), *Rack and pinion* (noun + conjunction + noun), *Tow truck* (verb + noun), *Zero to sixty (0 to 60) time* (numeral + preposition + numeral + noun);
 - **Closed compounds**: *Airbag* (noun + noun), *Drivetrain* (verb + noun), *Forklift* (noun + verb), *Headroom* (noun + noun), *Sunroof* (noun + noun), *Tailpipe* (noun + noun), *Touchscreen* (verb + noun), *Windshield* (noun + noun);
 - **Hyphenated compounds**: *A-body*, *C-body*, *E-body* (letter + noun), *Plug-in* (verb + particle), *Six-pack* (numeral + noun), *Tune-up* (verb + adverb);
 - **Combinations of different types**: *5-speed manual transmission* (open compound noun (hyphenated compound (adjective (numeral + noun)) +

adjective + noun)), *Air intake duct* (open compound (noun + closed compound noun (preposition + verb) + noun)), *Center console three-piece bracket* (open compound (noun + noun + hyphenated compound (numeral + noun) + noun)), *Flatbed tow truck* (open compound noun (closed compound noun (adjective + noun) + noun + noun)), *Hideaway headlight* (open compound noun (closed compound noun (verb + adverb) + closed compound noun (noun + noun)), *Torsion bar crossmember* (open compound (noun + noun + closed compound noun (noun + noun))).

- **Affixation**, which may be divided into:
 - **Prefixation**: *Counterbalance* (noun (prefix counter-)), *Multimeter* (noun (prefix multi-)), *Subframe* (noun (prefix sub-)), *Antifreeze* (noun (prefix anti-));
 - **Suffixation**: *Acceleration* (verb > noun (suffix -ion)), *Bumper* (verb > noun (suffix -er)), *Cornering* (noun (suffix -ing)), *Linkage* (verb > noun (suffix -age));
 - **Combination of both**: *Undercarriage* (verb > noun (prefix under-, suffix -age)), *Upholstery* (noun > verb (prefix up-) > noun (suffix -y)).

However, although in smaller proportion, other processes also appeared to have been applied to the formation of automotive terms, and these are:

- **Abbreviation**: *ABS* (Anti-lock braking system), *AM* (Amplitude modulation), *ECU* (Electronic control unit), *MPG* (Miles per gallon), *RPM* (revolutions per minute), *RT* (Road/Track), *VIN* (Vehicle identification number).
- **Borrowing**: *Chassis* (from French 'châssis' frame), *Emblem* (from Latin 'emblema' inlaid work, raised ornament), *Odometer* (from Greek 'hodos' way + -meter), *Piston* (from Italian 'pistone'), *Rally* (from French 'rallier' reassemble, unite again), *Tonneau* (from French 'tonneau' cask, tun) [Online Etymology Dictionary].

- **Clipping:** *Cam* (noun (Cam < Camshaft)), *Crank* (noun (crank < crankshaft)), *Dash* (noun (dash < dashboard)), *Shocks* (noun (shocks < shock absorbers)).
- **Conversion:** *Bore* (verb > noun), *Choke* (verb > noun), *Clip* (verb > noun), *Clutch* (verb > noun), *Dip* (verb > noun), *Idle* (adjective > verb), *Weld* (verb > noun).
- **Iconic derivation:** *C-stripe*, *K-member*, *Q-clamp*, *U-joint*.

Furthermore, we have observed that the majority of terms are formed by means of more than one morphological process, and are the combination of two, three or even four methods that work together in order to produce the term, which gives the most accurate description of the automotive detail or process.

- **Abbreviation + Compounding:** *ABS system* (open compound (abbreviation + noun)), *NOS* (New old stock) *part* (open compound (abbreviation + noun)), *OEM* (Original equipment manufacturer) *part* (open compound (abbreviation + noun)).
- **Affixation + Abbreviation + Compounding:** *Idling RPM* (Revolutions per minute) (open compound (verb (gerund) > noun + abbreviation)).
- **Affixation + Clipping:** *Fender* (verb > noun (fender < defender (prefix de-, suffix -er))).
- **Affixation + Compounding:** *Accelerator pedal* (open compound (verb > noun (suffix -or) + noun)), *Adaptive cruise control* (open compound (adjective (verb > adjective (suffix -ive)) + noun + noun)), *Aftermarket steering column* (open compound (closed compound noun (adverb + noun) + verb (gerund) > noun + noun)), *Blueprinted engine* (open compound (closed compound (noun (adjective + verb) > verb (past participle) > adjective + noun)), *Carburetor adjustment* (open compound (verb > noun (suffix -or) + verb > noun (suffix -ment))), *Engine transmission belt housing* (open compound (noun + verb > noun (suffix -ion) + noun + noun (suffix -ing))), *Four-speed numbers matching drivetrain* (open compound (hyphenated compound adjective (numeral + noun) + noun + verb (gerund) > adjective + closed compound noun (verb + noun)));

- **Affixation + Compounding + Conversion:** *Carburetor choke* (open compound (verb > noun (suffix -or) + verb > noun)), *Carburetor rebuild* (open compound (verb > noun (suffix -or) + verb (prefix re-) > noun), *Choke housing* (open compound (verb > noun + noun (suffix -ing)), *Spun bearing* (open compound (verb (past participle) > adjective + verb (gerund) > noun), *Steering feel* (open compound (verb (gerund) > noun + verb > noun));
- **Affixation + Conversion:** *Convertible* (verb > adjective (suffix -ible) > noun);
- **Blending + Compounding:** *Alphanumeric code* (open compound (adjective (alphabetic + numeric) + noun)), *Infotainment screen/ Infotainment system* (open compound (noun (information + entertainment) + noun)), *Smog pump* (open compound (noun (smoke + fog) + noun));
- **Borrowing + Affixation:** *Fuselage* (from French 'fuseler' + suffix -age);
- **Borrowing + Affixation + Clipping + Compounding:** *Emission decal* (open compound (verb > noun (from French) (suffix -ion) + noun (decal < decalcomania (from French)));
- **Borrowing + Affixation + Compounding:** *Console top plate assembly* (open compound (noun (from French 'console') + noun + noun + verb > noun (suffix -y)), *Windshield washer reservoir* (open compound (closed compound noun (noun + noun) + verb > noun (suffix -er) + noun (from French 'réservoir' storehouse)));
- **Borrowing + Clipping:** *Decal* (noun (decal < decalcomania (from French)));
- **Borrowing + Compounding:** *Engine department* (open compound (noun + noun (from French 'département'))), *Rally package* (open compound (noun (from French 'rallier' reassemble, unite again) + verb > noun (suffix -age)), *Rear fascia* (open compound (adjective + noun (from Latin 'fascia' a band, bandage, swathe, ribbon)), *Replicas part* (open compound (noun (from Italian, noun derivative of 'replicare' to repeat, reply) + noun)), *Rosette rivet* (open compound (noun (from French 'rosette' small rose, object shaped like a rose) + noun));

- **Borrowing + Conversion:** *Relay* (verb (from Old French 'relaier' to leave behind) > noun);
- **Clipping + Abbreviation + Compounding:** *Dash VIN* (open compound (noun (dash < dashboard) + abbreviation);
- **Clipping + Affixation + Compounding:** *Dash assembly* (open compound (noun (dash < dashboard) + verb > noun (suffix -y)), *Fender installation* (open compound (noun (fender < defender) + verb > noun (suffix -ation)), *Flush-mounted fender* (open compound (hyphenated compound adjective (noun + verb (past participle) > adjective + noun (fender < defender)), *Thermal quad carburetor* (open compound (adjective (suffix -al) + noun (quad < quadrangle) + verb > noun (suffix -or));
- **Clipping + Compounding:** *Auto part* (open compound (noun (auto < automobile) + noun), *Bump stick cam* (open compound (noun + noun + noun (cam < camshaft)), *Dash control panel* (open compound (noun (dash < dashboard) + noun + noun)), *Fender tag* (open compound (noun (fender < defender) + noun));
- **Clipping + Compounding + Conversion:** *Cam drive* (open compound (noun (cam < camshaft) + verb > noun));
- **Conversion + Compounding:** *Balance panel* (open compound (verb > noun + noun)), *Choke cable* (open compound (verb > noun + noun)), *Choke pull-off* (open compound (verb > noun + hyphenated compound noun (verb + particle)), *Drive belt* (open compound (verb > noun + noun)), *Engine run stand* (open compound (noun + verb > noun + verb > Noun)), *Intake manifold* (open compound (phrasal verb (take in) (verb + preposition) > closed compound noun (intake) + noun)), *Master cylinder* (open compound (noun > adjective + noun)), *Polyglass spare* (open compound (noun (prefix poly-) + adjective > noun));
- **Iconic derivation + Affixation:** *H-molding/ C-molding* (letter + verb (gerund) > noun);

- **Iconic derivation + Affixation + Compounding:** *K-member suspension* (open compound (letter + noun + noun (suffix -ion)));
- **Iconic derivation + Compounding:** *K-member bolt* (open compound (letter + noun + noun)).

The analysis of morphological methods involved in the formation of terms in the automotive sphere has shown that the establishment of a specialised vocabulary is significantly based on the adjustment of existing linguistic devices to the professional needs. The obtained results confirm that compounding and affixation are the most widespread and productive processes, which provide both semantic accuracy and linguistic flexibility, while other methods, such as borrowing, clipping, conversion, blending, abbreviation, and iconic derivation also contribute to the enrichment of the terminological system (see *Table 2.1*). Another important observation is that most automotive terms are formed through the interaction of several morphological processes, instead of merely one, which enables the creation of terms that are highly specific and accurately describe complex automotive parts and concepts.

2.2.2. Semantic method: Expanding the meaning of words.

The next way of term-generation discussed in our scientific work is the **semantic method**, which deals with the development of terms by means of metaphor, metonymy, semantic narrowing and semantic broadening. The results of the research have shown that the most productive semantic methods of term formation are (see *Table 2.2, Figure 2.4*):

- **Metaphor.** In this study, the formation of terms through metaphor was determined on the basis of contextual and conceptual criteria derived from corpus analysis. A term was classified as metaphorically formed if it demonstrated similarity of appearance, functional analogy, or a combination of both in the relationship between the source and target domains, as observed in its use within the “Graveyard Carz” discourse and evidenced by the way speakers used and explained the term in context. In cases where classification

was ambiguous, such units were treated as borderline cases. They were subjected to additional contextual verification, and their classification was determined on the basis of the dominant semantic mechanism. If no clear dominant mechanism could be established, the unit was excluded from the metaphor category and recorded separately to ensure analytical consistency. In this part of work we also provide definitions of the automotive terms that ensure the most suitable description of the notions based on the context and different explanations offered by online sources.

- **Anthropomorphic metaphors:** *Body style/ Car body* (a general term used to refer to the size, shape and other characteristics of a vehicle), *Carburetor choke* (a plate or flap that blocks the main air chambers, reducing the amount of air flowing through the carburetor), *Dead car* (refers to broken or non-functional vehicle), *Fuel filler neck* (the main fuel supply line in a car used to transport fuel from the fuel gun to the tank), *Muscle car* (a powerful car characterised by highly efficient engines, a lightweight body, and an aerodynamic design), *Nose piece* (the front end of a car, consisting of the front bumper, the radiator grille, the headlights, and sometimes even part of the hood), *Paint bleed* (a shadow or a stain, which appears when the paint begins to dry, resembling bleeding through the painted surface), *Rear fascia* (a cover panel designed to conceal the bumper);
- **Metaphors based on external resemblance:** *Brake shoe* (brake system component on which the brake lining is installed in drum brakes), *Carburetor bowl* (a smaller fuel tank supplied from the main fuel tank), *Cross member* (a structural element placed across the frame of the vehicle), *Fan belt* (a flexible rubber strap connecting some parts of the engine), *Leaf spring* (a spring suspension system between the wheelbase and the vehicle body, designed to reduce vibrations while driving), *Name plate* (a distinct mark that serves as a visual indicator, allowing for the recognition of various car models), *Panhead screw* (a short screw with a rounded head and a flat base), *Rosette rivet* (stainless steel rivets with a head in the shape of a flower petal), *Six-pack* ('a

set of six bottles or cans packaged as a unit' > 'six carburetors or intake manifolds on a powerful engine, often found in classic muscle cars");

- **Metaphors based on the correlation of content and form:** *Air grabber hood* (a type of car hood that has a scoop or opening designed to “grab” outside air and direct it into the engine), *Armrest* (a detail attached to the car door or centre console providing space for the arm while driving), *Head restraint* (a detail attached to a car seat that supports the head and prevents it from moving too far back), *Inspection cover* (a component mounted on the gearbox allowing the driver to inspect the clutch without removing the engine), *Key release mechanism* (a built-in safety feature designed to control when the key can be removed from the ignition), *Legroom* (the amount of space available for your legs when you are sitting in a vehicle), *Mounting area* (a specially designed surface for attaching a part to a vehicle), *Touchscreen* (a screen that can be operated by touching it with a finger, rather than using physical buttons);
- **Metaphors based on similarity of characteristics:** *Apron* (a structural metal panel that ‘covers’ and frames the sides of the engine compartment), *Clutch* (a mechanism that connects two shafts, allowing them to be either locked together to rotate at the same speed, or separated to rotate at different speeds), *Fuel injector* (a device for spraying and 'injecting' fuel into an internal combustion engine), *Graveyard car* (vehicle left in locations where old cars awaiting utilization or recycling are stored), *Mild bomb* (an informal way to describe an engine that has noticeably strong performance, but is not extreme or heavily modified);
- **Terminological metaphors based on conditional analogy:** *Horsepower* (a unit of measurement for power, introduced in the late 18th century by the Scottish engineer James Watt to compare the output of steam engines with the power of pulling horses), *Master cylinder* (a control unit that converts force into hydraulic pressure, activating the working cylinders located at the other end of the hydraulic braking or clutch system), *Puzzle pieces* (small car parts

of a specific shape that fit together perfectly with other parts — like pieces of a jigsaw puzzle), *Windshield* (the front glass of a car, which protects the driver and passengers from wind, debris, and bad weather whilst driving).

- **Semantic narrowing:** *Cargo space* (the meaning has changed from ‘any available space that can function as a container’ to ‘place for storing items in the car’s trunk’), *Convertible* (‘any transformable object’ > ‘a type of car with a retractable roof’), *Core support* (‘general support structure’ > ‘the structural frame at the front of the vehicle that supports the radiator and other component parts’), *Front trim* (‘decorative or finishing detail’ > ‘certain details of the exterior of the car's front end’), *Grille* (‘metal frame or grid’ > ‘the front of the car consisting of a number of bars, which allows air to flow to the radiator’), *Ignition* (‘the act of starting a fire’ > ‘the system in a vehicle that starts the engine’).

However, there are two more semantic methods that may be applied to the creation of automotive terminology, although less widespread and productive than metaphor and semantic narrowing (see *Table 2.2*, *Figure 2.4.*), they still may be observed in generating terms, and these are:

- **Metonymy.** Among the types of metonymy are those in which proper names are derived from the general vocabulary or are incorporated into terms, as well as terminological compounds containing a specific element that denotes a person involved in the description or study of a particular concept. We managed to find some examples of proper names incorporated into terms: *Bondo removal* (the name ‘Bondo’ is used to refer in general to all body filler removal, rather than a specific product brand, and relates to the process of removing any type of body filler during repair work), *Polyglass spare* (‘Polyglass’ is utilised as a collective name for the type of material used in car restoration, rather than as the name of a specific commercial brand, which indicates that it has become part of the professional technical vocabulary).

- **Semantic broadening:** *Fan* (originally ‘a wide, flat surface that is moved back and forth to create a flow of air’ broadened to ‘any device that circulates air’), *Rally* (from French ‘rallier’ reassemble, unite again > Motorsport competitions held on public roads or off-road tracks), *Tonneau* (from French ‘tonneau’ cask, tun > ‘the open part of a car or lorry designed for carrying passengers or goods’).

2.2.3. Syntactic method: Formation of new lexical categories.

Finally, we have focused on the **syntactic method** of term formation, the main idea of which is to make the basic concept more specific. As already noted in the theoretical part, multi-component terms are formed in accordance with the rules applicable to standard linguistic units and can be classified as follows:

- **The number of the components** in a phrase:
 - **Two-component terms:** *Accelerator pedal, Alphanumeric code, Balanced tire, Brake system, Chrome molding, Dash assembly, Emission decal, Factory undercoating, Inner apron, Mechanical standpoint, Original transmission, Performance mode, Rear differential, Seat frame, Trunk lid, Windshield wiper*;
 - **Three-component terms:** *Adaptive cruise control, Air conditioning system, Back window molding, Cut and buff (color sanding and buffing), Dual sport mirror, Evaporative emission control, Four headlight system, Hood latch assembly, Louvered quarter window, Numbers matching engine, On the rack (vehicle on a lift or stand), Power steering setup, Radiator overflow hose, Spark plug wire, Upper tie bar, Windshield washer reservoir*;
 - **Polycomponent terms:** *Air cleaner service decal, AM stereo with tape, Arc of the quarter panel, Center console three-piece bracket, Eight and three-quarter rear axle, Fiberglass cold air induction hood, Four-speed numbers matching drivetrain, Left turn signal indicator, Original exhaust system hardware, Power rack and pinion front suspension, Right-hand outside non-remote chrome mirror, Triple burning 440 six-pack.*

- **The use of prepositions:**

- **Prepositional word-combinations:** *AM stereo with tape, Arc of the quarter panel, Dent in the fender, Drip on tail panel, On the rack, Rear seat under seat pans, Wiring under the hood, Zero to sixty (0 to 60) time;*
- **Non-prepositional word-combinations:** *Accelerator pedal, Adaptive cruise control, Automatic transmission, Carburetor choke, Core support number, Drip trough moldings, Engine research and development, Factory rear window louver, Ignition lock mechanism, Leaf spring perch mounting area, Rear end housing, Seatbelt warning, Starter bypass circuit, Suspension components, Torsion bar crossmember, Universal joints, Wheel alignment.*

- **Part of speech of the headword:**

- **Nominal phrases** (the most numerous category): *5-speed manual transmission, Air/fuel mixture screw, Black pipe fitting, Carburetor adjustment, Dual intake, External molding package, Heating system, Key release mechanism, Locking ignition instruction sleeve, Parking brake component, Power steering pump bracket, Test drive;*
- **Verbal phrases:** *Cut and buff, Mount and balance tires, Step well* (although these terms may sound like slang or jargon, they are utilised in various automotive guides and manuals).

- **Terminological phrase structure:**

- **Adjective + Adjective:** *Heavy four-speed;*
- **Verb + Adverb:** *Step well;*
- **Verb + Conjunction + Verb:** *Cut and buff;*
- **Various combinations of adjectives and nouns in a phrase (occasionally with prepositions or conjunctions):** *Adaptive cruise control, Automatic transmission, Catalytic converter, Collapsible spare tire, Double front loop bumper, Dual sport mirror, Evaporative emission control, Formal roof package, Front apron, Hydraulic lifter, Inner rocker, Left-hand outside*

- chrome remote mirror, Manual outside mirror, Original engine, Positive battery cable, Remote starter, Thermal quad carburetor;*
- **Combinations with past participle form of the verb:** *Acid based solution, Balanced engine, Battery-powered, Bent push rod, Blueprinted engine, Carburetor redone, Concealed headlamps, Floor shifted car, Flush-mounted fender, Molded rod, Paint laid out, Restored carburetor, Spun bearing;*
 - **Combinations with gerund:** *Paint sanding, Parking brake cable, Power steering pump, Rack and pinion steering, Rough running, Seatbelt warning, Sliding door, Steering knuckle, Steering wheel lock, Turning radius, Welding slag, Wheel bearing;*
 - **Multiple nouns in a phrase (occasionally with conjunctions and prepositions):** *Accelerator pedal, Aftermarket motor mount, Air fuel ratio, Arc of the quarter panel, Assembly line lug nut, Brake booster, Bucket seat, Camshaft lobe, Center trunk floor, Core support number, Dash control panel, Dent in the fender, Door installation, Dutchman panel, Engine research and development, Fuel filler neck, Heater hose clamps, Ignition lock mechanism, Interior trim panel, Leaf spring hanger area, Multi-carburetion system, Radiator fan clutch, Torsion bar crossmember, Wiring under the hood;*
 - **Different combinations of nouns and verbs in a phrase (occasionally with conjunctions, particles, or adverbs):** *Flex plate, Flip top gas cap, Flip-up headlight, Key release mechanism, Metal replace, Mount and balance tires, Roll bar, Sway bar end link, Tow truck;*
 - **Combinations with numerals:** *3-speed wiper, 5-speed manual transmission, 8 and 3 quarter rear end, Center console three-piece bracket, Eight and three-quarter rear axle, Four barrel intake manifold, Four headlight system, Triple burning 440 six-pack, Zero to sixty (0 to 60) time.*
 - **Term-combinations with abbreviations:** *ABS sensor, AM stereo with tape, Dash VIN, Idling RPM (Revolutions per minute), NOS (New old stock) part, OEM (Original equipment manufacturer) part, PVC (Polyvinyl Chloride) hose, RT emblem.*

Based on the syntactic classifications outlined above, it can be stated that the variety of combinations of different parts of speech, with the addition of new words to existing terms, allows for the creation of specific terms that provide a complete picture of each concept.

2.3. Productivity of term formation principles applied to the creation of neologisms in automotive sphere

Having analysed all the term formation principles that may be applied to the creation of terminology in the automotive sphere, we are going to focus on the **productivity** of these principles i.e. the frequency with which language users employ them to derive new terms. Productivity was determined through a quantitative analysis of the corpus by calculating the frequency of occurrence of each type of term formation. In cases where there was an overlap of categories (e.g. a combination of morphological and semantic or morphological and syntactic processes within a single term), such units were assigned to all applicable categories and analysed separately within each of the corresponding groups. This approach ensured that multifunctional term formation processes were fully represented in all relevant categories without biasing the overall frequency distribution.

2.3.1. Productivity of the morphological method.

Morphological method is generally considered to be the most productive in term formation, because it is applied to the modification of different sources of language that are in the every-day use.

Discussing the productivity of morphological method in the automotive sphere, it may be applied to the formation of 865 terms that make up 91,9% of the total corpus of 941 terms extracted for the purposes of this research (See *Figure 2.1.*).

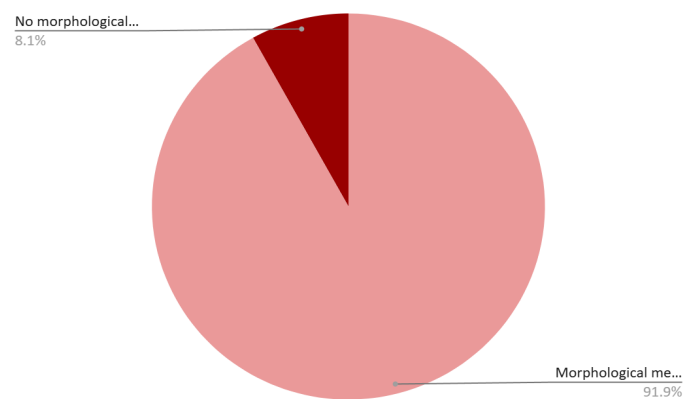


Figure 2.1. Productivity of the morphological method applied to the term formation in the automotive sphere.

Out of these 865 terms (See *Figure 2.2.*):

- 451 term (52,1 %) was made by means of only one morphological principle: abbreviation (10 terms), affixation (48 terms), borrowing (9 terms), clipping (4 terms), compounding (368 terms), conversion (8 terms), iconic derivation (4 terms);
- 392 terms (45,3 %) by the combination of two different morphological principles;
- 21 term (2,4 %) by three morphological principles
- and even four principles were applied to the creation of 1 term (0,1 %). (See *Table 2.1* for more details)

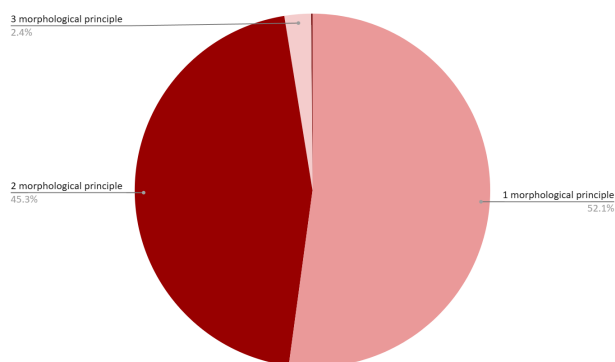


Figure 2.2. Number of morphological principles applied to the term formation in the automotive sphere.

Table 2.1

The terms that were not subject to the morphological method of formation	76
Abbreviation	10
Abbreviation + Compounding	9
Affixation	48
Affixation + Abbreviation + Compounding	1
Affixation + Clipping	1
Affixation + Compounding	325
Affixation + Compounding + Conversion	11
Affixation + Conversion	1
Blending + Compounding	4
Borrowing	9
Borrowing + Affixation	1
Borrowing + Affixation + Clipping + Compounding	1
Borrowing + Affixation + Compounding	2
Borrowing + Clipping	1
Borrowing + Compounding	9
Borrowing + Conversion	1
Clipping	4
Clipping + Abbreviation + Compounding	1
Clipping + Affixation + Compounding	4
Clipping + Compounding	9
Clipping + Compounding + Conversion	1
Compounding	368
Conversion	8
Conversion + Compounding	28
Iconic derivation	4

Table 2.1 (continued)

Iconic derivation + Affixation	2
Iconic derivation + Affixation + Compounding	1
Iconic derivation + Compounding	1
Total	941

MORPHOLOGICAL METHOD

(Number of occurrences of different morphological principles applied to the term formation in the automotive sphere).

From these results, we may conclude that the best productivity may be achieved by applying one or two morphological methods to the formation of neologisms in the automotive sphere, with compounding and affixation being the most productive.

2.3.2. Productivity of the semantic method.

Another method of term formation, in descending order of productivity, is the semantic method. It is less productive than the morphological one and may be applied to 301 terms (32 %) from the given corpus (See *Figure 2.3.*).

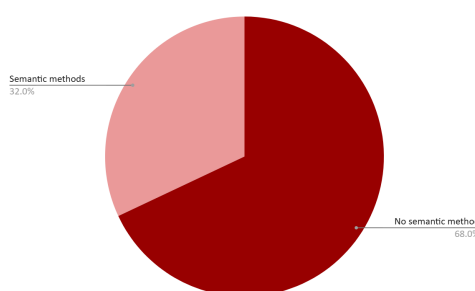


Figure 2.3. The productivity of the semantic method applied to the term formation in the automotive sphere.

Out of this number of terms, specifically:

- Metaphor was used for the creation of 213 terms (70,8 %):
 - anthropomorphic metaphors (34 terms),
 - metaphors based on conditional analogy (20 terms),
 - metaphors based on external resemblance (82 terms),

- metaphors based on similarity of characteristics (53 terms),
- metaphors based on the correlation of content and form (24 terms);
- Metonymy — 2 terms (0,7 %);
- Semantic broadening — 4 terms (1,3 %);
- Semantic narrowing — 82 terms (27,2 %) (See *Figure 2.4.* and *Table 2.2*).

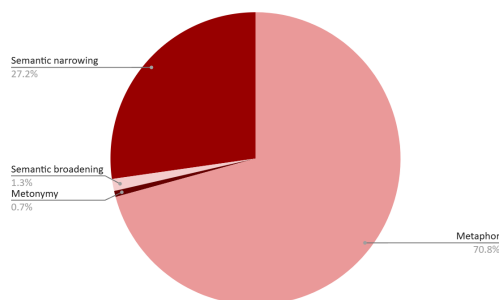


Figure 2.4. Types of semantic methods applied to the term formation in the automotive sphere.

Table 2.2

The terms that were not subject to the semantic method of formation	640
Semantic narrowing	82
Semantic broadening	4
Anthropomorphic metaphors	34
Metaphors based on conditional analogy	20
Metaphors based on external resemblance	82
Metaphors based on similarity of characteristics	53
Metaphors based on the correlation of content and form	24
Metonymy (Proper names incorporated into terms)	2
Total	941

SEMANTIC METHOD

(Number of occurrences of different semantic principles applied to the term formation in the automotive sphere).

We can therefore conclude that metaphors have proved to be an effective method for creating semantic terms, as they account for the largest number of instances of semantic term formation in the corpus (see *Table 2.2, Figure 2.4.*); this suggests that they are a common strategy in the development of automotive terminology within the research material, because, as means of generating ideas, they may remain unnoticed by native speakers of a particular language, since its formation is based on imaginative thinking that combines physical and highly abstract cognitive processes, allowing for the natural naming of things and principles, based on the similarity of their characteristics.

2.3.3. Productivity of the syntactic method.

Finally, the syntactic method of creating terms may be considered one of the most productive, due to the fact that it might be applied to almost all terms, except those that consist only of one word (20,3 %), as it aims at making the basic concept more accurate. Our research shows that in the chosen corpus, according to the number of components , there are:

- 581 two-component term (61,3 %);
- 133 three-component terms (14,1 %);
- 40 polycomponent terms (4,3 %) (See *Figure 2.5.* and *Table 2.3.*).

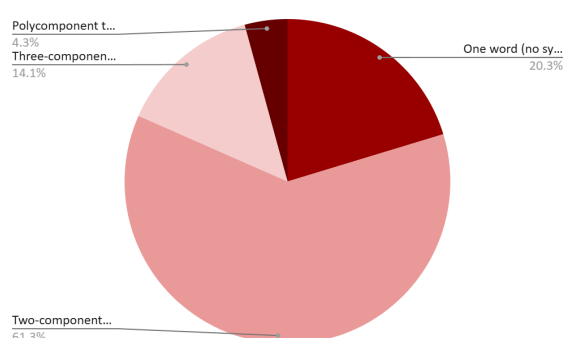


Figure 2.5. Productivity of the syntactic method applied to the term formation in the automotive sphere (according to the number of components in a term).

Table 2.3

1 component	191
2 components	577

Table 2.3 (continued)

3 components	133
4 components	30
5 components	8
6 components	2
Total	941

SYNTACTIC METHOD

(Number of terms according to the number of components in a term).

Another principle of classification is the use of prepositions in a phrase, here:

- non-prepositional phrases constitute 98,9 % (742 terms),
- prepositional phrases account for 1,1 % (8 terms) (See *Figure 2.6.*).

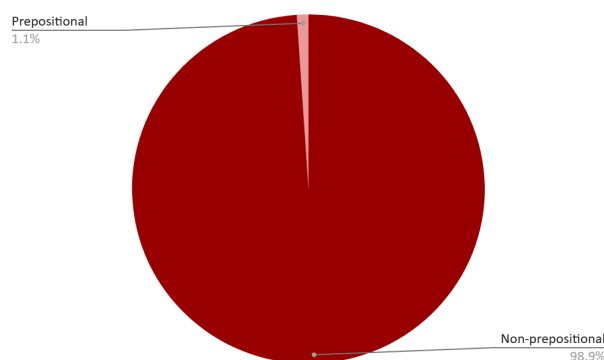


Figure 2.6. Productivity of the syntactic method applied to the term formation in the automotive sphere (according to the use of prepositions).

According to the part of speech of the headword, the terms may be divided into:

- nominal, which constitute 99,2% (744 terms), and
- verbal that are in minority of 0,8% (6 terms) (See *Figure 2.7.*).

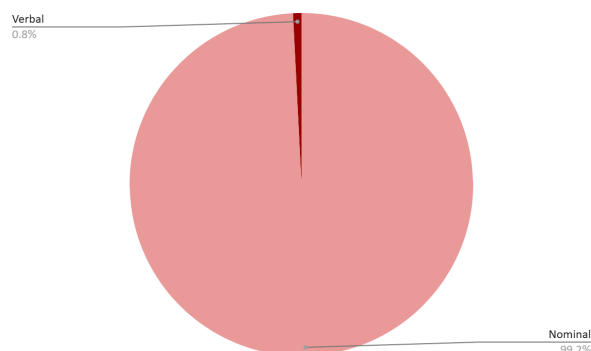


Figure 2.7. Productivity of the syntactic method applied to the term formation in the automotive sphere (according to the part of speech of the headword).

One of the greatest classifications applying the syntactic method of term formation is the one that has to do with the terminological phrase structure. Here we analysed all the terms from the point of view of their formation using different parts of speech, below are the generalised categories (See *Figure 8*) that we have distinguished (See *Table 2.4* for all categories of this classification):

- Adjectives + Nouns (occasionally with prepositions or conjunctions) — 18,1% (136 terms);
- Combinations with past participle — 2,1% (16 terms);
- Combinations with gerund — 10,1% (76 terms);
- Multiple nouns (occasionally with conjunctions and prepositions) — 64,5% (484 terms);
- Nouns + Verbs (occasionally with conjunctions, particles, or adverbs) — 2% (15 terms);
- Combinations with numerals — 1,2% (9 terms);
- Term-combinations with abbreviations — 1,5% (11 terms);
- Adjective + Adjective — 0,1% (1 term);
- Verb + Adverb — 0,1% (1 term);
- Verb + Conjunction + Verb — 0,1% (1 term).

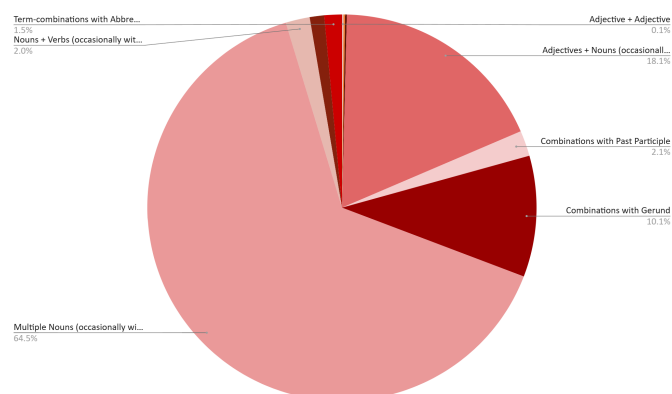


Figure 2.8. Productivity of the syntactic method applied to the term formation in the automotive sphere (according to the terminological phrase structure).

Table 2.4

Abbreviation	10
Abbreviation + Noun	8
Abbreviation + Noun + Preposition + Noun	1
Adjective + Adjective	1
Adjective + Adjective + Adjective + Noun + Noun	1
Adjective + Adjective + Noun	3
Adjective + Adjective + Noun + Adjective + Noun	1
Adjective + Gerund	4
Adjective + Gerund + Noun	1
Adjective + Gerund + Numeral + Noun	1
Adjective + Noun	84
Adjective + Noun + Gerund	4
Adjective + Noun + Gerund + Noun	1
Adjective + Noun + Noun	34
Adjective + Noun + Noun + Noun	6
Adjective + Noun + Preposition + Noun + Noun	1
Adverb + Noun + Gerund	1
Gerund	8

Table 2.4 (continued)

Gerund + Abbreviation	1
Gerund + Noun	23
Gerund + Noun + Noun	3
Gerund + Noun + Noun + Noun	1
Letter + Gerund	2
Letter + Noun	7
Letter + Noun + Noun	3
Noun	162
Noun + Abbreviation	1
Noun + Adjective	1
Noun + Adjective + Noun + Noun	3
Noun + Adjective + Noun + Noun + Noun	1
Noun + Conjunction + Noun	1
Noun + Conjunction + Noun + Gerund	1
Noun + Gerund	21
Noun + Gerund + Noun	8
Noun + Gerund + Noun + Noun	1
Noun + Noun	407
Noun + Noun + Conjunction + Noun	1
Noun + Noun + Conjunction + Noun + Adjective + Noun	1
Noun + Noun + Gerund	3
Noun + Noun + Noun	65
Noun + Noun + Noun + Gerund + Noun	1
Noun + Noun + Noun + Noun	5
Noun + Noun + Numeral + Noun + Noun	1
Noun + Past Participle	2
Noun + Past Participle + Noun	2
Noun + Past Participle + Particle	1

Table 2.4 (continued)

Noun + Preposition + Article + Noun	2
Noun + Preposition + Article + Noun + Noun	1
Noun + Preposition + Noun + Noun	1
Noun + Verb	1
Noun + Verb + Noun	1
Numeral + Conjunction + Numeral + Adjective + Noun	1
Numeral + Conjunction + Numeral + Noun + Adjective + Noun	1
Numeral + Noun + Adjective + Noun	1
Numeral + Noun + Noun	2
Numeral + Noun + Noun + Noun	1
Numeral + Preposition + Numeral + Noun	1
Past Participle + Gerund	1
Past Participle + Noun	9
Past Participle + Verb + Noun	1
Preposition + Article + Noun	1
Verb	2
Verb + Adverb	1
Verb + Adverb + Noun	1
Verb + Conjunction + Verb	1
Verb + Conjunction + Verb + Noun	1
Verb + Noun	6
Verb + Noun + Noun	2
Verb + Noun + Noun + Noun	2
Verb + Particle + Noun	1
Total	941

SYNTACTIC METHOD

(The productivity of terminological phrase structures).

The analysis of syntactic methods of term formation allows us to conclude that

the discrepancy between the number of terms created by means of different principles may be explained by the necessity to give clear names (which is why two-component terms are the most widespread) that should be easy to memorise (that is why the majority of terms are non-prepositional) to new automotive details and concepts, rather than actions (for this reason, we may generally talk about nominal terms). For the latter reason, the most productive terminological phrase structures include various combinations of nouns, occasionally with adjectives, when the terms are more specific and require to be explained in more detail.

Conclusion to Chapter 2

In this scientific work we focused on automotive terminology, discussed the principles of term formation and applied them to the corpus of terms from the automotive sphere, previously compiled from the automotive reality show “Graveyard Carz”, therefore, comparing their productivity. This corpus of terminology was analysed on the applicability of the morphological, semantic and syntactic methods of term formation, with the following results obtained in consequence of this research.

Firstly, we have learnt that the morphological method was applied to form 865 terms in the chosen corpus, with 451 term being made by means of only one morphological principle: abbreviation (10 terms), affixation (48 terms), borrowing (9 terms), clipping (4 terms), compounding (368 terms), conversion (8 terms), iconic derivation (4 terms); 392 terms — by the combination of two morphological principles; 21 term — by three morphological principles, and 1 term — by the combination of four principles. Based on the received results, we conclude that the best productivity may be achieved by applying one or two morphological methods, with compounding being the most productive and ambiguous one, because the scientists have not already decided on the exact classification of the multi-component terms, leaving them at the intersection of the morphology and syntax; moreover, when considering two principles implemented in the creation of one term,

compounding and affixation are the most widely utilised methods, often working in combination to create specialised terminology.

Secondly, it was established that the semantic method was employed in the formation of 301 terms from the given corpus. Specifically, metaphor was used for the creation of 213 terms, out of which there are 34 anthropomorphic metaphors, 20 metaphors based on conditional analogy, 82 metaphors based on external resemblance, 53 metaphors based on similarity of characteristics, and 24 metaphors based on the correlation of content and form; metonymy was applied to the creation of 2 terms; semantic broadening — to 4 terms; and semantic narrowing to 82 terms. For this reason, we believe that metaphor is the most productive of semantic methods of term formation, proving the suggestions discussed in the theoretical part of this work.

Finally, we conducted the analysis of the applicability of syntactic method to generating automotive terms. It was applied to 750 terms in the corpus, except for those that consist of one word only (191 terms). Here according to the number of components we distinguished 577 two-component terms, 133 three-component terms, 40 polycomponent terms; according to the use of prepositions in a phrase there are 742 non-prepositional and 8 prepositional phrases; as to the part of speech of the headword: 744 nominal and only 6 verbal phrases. Furthermore, we proceeded with the analysis of the terminological phrase structure used for generating the automotive terms, among them 136 terms are the combinations of adjectives and nouns, 16 term combinations with past participle, 76 term combinations with gerund, 484 terms that contain combinations of multiple nouns, 15 terms constructed from nouns and verbs, 9 term combinations with numerals, and 11 term combinations with abbreviations, as well as several unproductive patterns, such as the combination of two adjectives, verb and adverb, or multiple verbs with conjunctions, which generated 1 term per pattern from our corpus. According to the results of the investigation two-component terms are the most widespread, with the majority of them being nominal and

non-prepositional, where the most productive word-building patterns are the combinations of multiple nouns in a phrase, occasionally with adjectives.

Overall, this research demonstrates the constantly evolving automotive sphere, where various means of generating terminology are applied to answer the need to provide names to newly established specific technical concepts, reflecting the technological progress and changing societal priorities

CONCLUSION

This research deals with the automotive terminology in English. The nature of the automotive terms and the productivity of the principles of their formation was subjected to analysis in this scientific work.

First, we compiled the corpus of 941 terms, previously extracted from 24 episodes from seasons 1, 5, 10 and 20 of the automotive reality show “Graveyard Carz”. Our next stage was to create a table and analyse how they were generated according to morphological, semantic and syntactic principles of term formation. It is important to mention that in this work productivity is treated as a feature influencing not only morphological but also semantic and syntactic processes, based on the assumption that the productivity of word-formation processes should be considered in any theory of word formation.

This research provided us with the understanding that the morphological methods are the most productive, as it was implied in the theoretical part of this work, inferred from the fact that they were applied to the formation of 91,9% of terms in the corpus. More specifically, 52,1% was made by means of only one morphological principle, such as abbreviation, affixation, borrowing, clipping, compounding, conversion, and iconic derivation, with compounding and affixation being the most widely applied; 45,3 % of terms were generated by the combination of two of the aforementioned principles; 2,4 % by three morphological principles, and only 0,1 % by the combination of four principles.

Moving on to the semantic methods of term formation, we could state that they are less productive than morphological ones, being applied to the generation of 32% of terms in the corpus constituting the one third of terms utilising morphological methods. Out of these terms, 70,8% employed various subcategories of metaphors, 27,2% — semantic narrowing, 1,3% — semantic broadening, and only 0,7% — metonymy.

One more principle which was analysed is the syntactic one which, as we concluded in our research, is the second most productive method of generating terms, being applied to 79,7 % of terms in the corpus, out of which, there are 61,3% of two-component terms, 14,1% of three-component terms and 4,3% of polycomponent terms; 98,9% of non-prepositional phrases and 1,1% of prepositional phrases; 99,2% of nominal phrases and only 0,8% of verbal phrases. Moreover, there exists a variety of terminological phrase structures that may be found in the automotive terms, however, the most productive in our corpus are the combinations of multiple nouns in a phrase that make up 64,5%, occasionally with adjectives where more sophisticated nomination is required, these terms comprise 18,1% of all terms to the formation of which the syntactic principle may be applied.

Based on the results of this scientific research, it may be concluded that the dominant role of morphological and syntactic methods in the formation of automotive terminology is determined by the communicative needs of the automotive industry itself. Since automotive terminology is aimed not only at specialists but also at consumers, clarity, precision, and transparency of meaning are particularly important. Analysis of the corpus showed that multi-component terms and phrases constitute the majority of the collected material, while one-word terms account for only 19.9% of the units analysed. This suggests that developments in automotive terminology tend to focus primarily not on the creation of entirely new concepts requiring completely new lexical units, but rather on the specification, modification, and improvement of existing concepts and technologies. Consequently, existing terms are often expanded with additional lexical components to clarify or specify their meaning.

Furthermore, the high productivity of morphological and syntactic methods may also reflect a tendency toward more systematic and structurally coherent terminology in automotive English, given that such methods facilitate the understanding and use of terms in professional communication. In contrast, the comparatively small proportion of terms formed by means of the semantic method suggests that it is used more selectively and predominantly in cases that require an

illustrative or associative description. Nevertheless, semantic processes, especially metaphors, show that automotive terminology still maintains a connection with the general vocabulary and often relies on resemblance, analogy, or similarity of characteristics to describe new automotive concepts. This may suggest an attempt to facilitate the understanding of specialised concepts by linking them to the familiar objects or concepts drawn from everyday experience.

On the whole, this scientific research, based on the corpus of terms from the automotive reality show “Graveyard Carz”, provides a comprehensive analysis of the automotive terminology, which may be useful for the industry professionals, vehicle manufacturers, as well as potential buyers and other customers. This work is relevant, scientifically novel, and practically significant. The discussed classification has not previously been applied to automotive terminology, therefore, we hope that our findings will be useful in distinguishing between various principles of term formation, and believe that further linguistic research and application in the automotive industry may also benefit from this information.

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APPENDIX

THE CORPUS FOR THE STUDY (BASED ON THE TV SHOW “GRAVEYARD CARZ”)

Term	Morphological method		Semantic method		Syntactic method				
					Number of components	Use of prepositions	Part of speech of the headword	Terminological phrase structure	Term-combinations with abbreviations
3-speed wipers	Compounding	Hyphenated compound (Adjective (Numeral +Noun)) + Noun, plural	-	-	3	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Numeral + Noun + Noun	No
5-speed manual transmission	Compounding	Hyphenated compound (Adjective (Numeral +Noun)) + Adjective + Noun	-	-	4	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Numeral + Noun + Adjective + Noun	No
8 and 3 quarter rear end/ Eight and three quarter (rear end specification)	Compounding	Open compound (Numeral + Conjunction + Numeral + Adjective + Noun)	-	-	6	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Numeral + Conjunction + Numeral + Adjective + Noun	No
A-body	Compounding	Hyphenated compound Noun (Letter + Noun)	Metaphor	Anthropomorphic metaphor	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Letter + Noun	No
ABS (Anti-lock braking system)	Abbreviation		-	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Abbreviation	Yes
ABS sensors	Abbreviation + Compounding	Open compound (Abbreviation (initialism) + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Abbreviation + Noun	Yes
ABS system	Abbreviation + Compounding	Open compound (Abbreviation (initialism) + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Abbreviation + Noun	Yes
Acceleration	Affixation	Verb → Noun (suffix -ion)	-	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Accelerator pedal	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Verb → Noun (suffix -or) + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Acid based solution	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Verb (Past Participle) → Adjective + Noun)	-	-	3	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Past Participle + Noun	No
Acid bath	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	Metaphor	Based on similarity of characteristics	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Acid tank (dip tank)	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Actuators	Affixation	Verb → Noun (suffix -or, plural)	-	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Adaptive cruise control	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Adjective (Verb → Adjective, suffix -ive) + Noun + Noun)	-	-	3	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Noun + Noun	No
Advance timing	Affixation + Compounding + Conversion	Open compound (Verb → Adjective + Noun (suffix -ing))	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Noun	No
Aftermarket accessories	Compounding	Closed compound (Adverb + Noun) + Noun, plural	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Aftermarket motor mounts	Compounding	Closed compound (Adverb + Noun) + Noun + Noun, plural	-	-	3	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun + Noun	No
Aftermarket parts	Compounding	Closed compound (Adverb + Noun) + Noun, plural	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No

Term	Morphological method		Semantic method		Syntactic method				
					Number of components	Use of prepositions	Part of speech of the headword	Terminological phrase structure	Term-combinations with abbreviations
Aftermarket replica	Compounding	Closed compound (Adverb + Noun) + Noun	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Aftermarket replica radiator	Compounding	Closed compound (Adverb + Noun) + Noun + Noun	-	-	3	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun + Noun	No
Aftermarket shifter	Compounding	Closed compound (Adverb + Noun) + Noun	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Aftermarket steering column	Affixation + Compounding	Closed compound (Adverb + Noun) + Noun + Noun	-	-	3	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun + Noun	No
Aftermarket version	Compounding	Closed compound (Adverb + Noun) + Noun	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Air cleaner	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Verb → Noun (suffix -er))	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Air cleaner service decal	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Verb → Noun (suffix -er) + Noun + Noun)	-	-	4	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun + Noun + Noun	No
Air conditioning	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Verb (Gerund) → Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Gerund	No
Air conditioning system	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Verb (Gerund) → Noun + Noun)	-	-	3	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Gerund + Noun	No
Air door	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	Metaphor	Based on external resemblance	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Air filter	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Air fuel (mixture)	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Air fuel ratio	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun + Noun)	-	-	3	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun + Noun	No
Air grabber (hood feature)	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Verb → Noun (suffix -er) + Noun)	Metaphor	Based on similarity of characteristics	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Air grabber hood	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Verb → Noun (suffix -er) + Noun + Noun)	Metaphor	Based on the correlation of content and form	3	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun + Noun	No
Air intake duct	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Closed compound Noun (Preposition + Verb) + Noun)	-	-	3	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun + Noun	No
Air/fuel mixture screw	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Verb → Noun (suffix -ure) + Noun)	-	-	3	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun + Noun	No
Airbags	Compounding	Closed compound (Noun + Noun, plural)	-	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Alphanumeric codes	Blending + Compounding	Open compound (Adjective (alphabetic + numeric) + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Noun	No
Alternator	Affixation	Verb → Noun (suffix -or)	-	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Alternator bracket	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Verb → Noun (suffix -or) + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
AM stereo with tape	Abbreviation + Compounding	Open compound (Abbreviation (initialism) + Noun + prepositional phrase)	-	-	4	Prepositional	Nominal	Abbreviation + Noun + Preposition + Noun	Yes

Term	Morphological method		Semantic method		Syntactic method				
					Number of components	Use of prepositions	Part of speech of the headword	Terminological phrase structure	Term-combinations with abbreviations
AM (Amplitude modulation)	Abbreviation	-	-	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Abbreviation	Yes
Anodize	-	-	-	-	1	Non-prepositional	Verbal	Verb	No
Antenna	-	-	-	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Antifreeze	Affixation	Noun (prefix anti-)	-	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Apron	-	-	Metaphor	Based on similarity of characteristics	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Arc of the quarter panel	Compounding		-	-	5	Prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Preposition + Article + Noun + Noun	No
Armrest	Compounding	Closed compound (Noun + Noun)	Metaphor	Based on the correlation of content and form	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Assembly line	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Verb → Noun (suffix -y) + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Assembly line lug nuts	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Verb → Noun (suffix -y) + Noun + Noun + Noun)	-	-	4	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun + Noun + Noun	No
Assembly line marking	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Verb → Noun (suffix -y) + Noun + Verb (Gerund) → Noun)	-	-	3	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun + Gerund	No
Assembly loop	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Verb → Noun (suffix -y) + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Assembly number	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Verb → Noun (suffix -y) + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Auto parts	Clipping + Compounding	Open compound (Noun (auto ← automobile) + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Automatic air conditioning	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Adjective (suffix -ic) + Noun + Gerund → Noun)	-	-	3	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Noun + Gerund	No
Automatic transmission	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Adjective (suffix -ic) + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Noun	No
Automatics (automatic transmission)	Affixation	Adjective (suffix -ic) → Noun (plural form)	-	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Axle	-	-	-	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Axle package	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Verb → Noun (suffix -age))	Metaphor	Based on conditional analogy	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Axle shafts	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun, plural)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Back glass	Compounding	Open compound (Adjective + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Noun	No
Back quarter	Compounding	Open compound (Adjective + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Noun	No
Back window	Compounding	Open compound (Adjective + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Noun	No
Back window moldings	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Adverb + Noun + Verb (Gerund) → Noun, plural)	-	-	3	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adverb + Noun + Gerund	No

Term	Morphological method		Semantic method		Syntactic method				
					Number of components	Use of prepositions	Part of speech of the headword	Terminological phrase structure	Term-combinations with abbreviations
Backup light	Compounding	Closed compound (Adjective (Noun + Adverb)) + Noun	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Noun	No
Balance panel	Conversion + Compounding	Open compound (Verb → Noun + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Balanced engine	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Verb (Past Participle) → Adjective + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Past Participle + Noun	No
Balanced tires	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Verb (Past Participle) → Adjective + Noun, plural)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Past Participle + Noun	No
Balancing	Affixation	Verb (Gerund) → Noun	-	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Gerund	No
Ball joint	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	Metaphor	Based on similarity of characteristics	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Ballast resistor	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Verb → Noun (suffix -or))	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Barrel clip	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	Metaphor	Based on external resemblance	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Base idle	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Battery	-	-	-	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Battery cables	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun, plural)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Battery-powered	Affixation + Compounding	Hyphenated compound adjective (Noun + Verb (Past Participle) → Adjective)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Past Participle	No
Beauty ring	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	Metaphor	Based on similarity of characteristics	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Belt molding	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Verb (Gerund) → Noun)	Metaphor	Based on external resemblance	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Gerund	No
Bent push rod	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Verb (Past Participle) → Adjective + Verb + Noun)	-	-	3	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Past Participle + Verb + Noun	No
Bezels	-	-	-	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Black pipe fitting	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Adjective + Noun + Verb (Gerund) → Noun)	-	-	3	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Noun + Gerund	No
Blind spot monitoring	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Adjective + Noun + Verb (Gerund) → Noun)	-	-	3	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Noun + Gerund	No
Block sanding	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Verb (Gerund) → Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Gerund	No
Blower motor	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Verb → Noun (suffix -er) + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Blueprinted engine	Affixation + Compounding	Closed compound (Noun (Adjective + Verb) → Verb (Past Participle) → Adjective + Noun)	Metaphor	Based on conditional analogy	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Past Participle + Noun	No
Body	-	-	Metaphor	Anthropomorphic metaphor	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No

Term	Morphological method		Semantic method		Syntactic method				
					Number of components	Use of prepositions	Part of speech of the headword	Terminological phrase structure	Term-combinations with abbreviations
Body panel	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Body style	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	Metaphor	Anthropomorphic metaphor	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Body work	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	Metaphor	Anthropomorphic metaphor	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Bolt	-	-	-	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Bolt holes	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun, plural)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Bondo removal (filler removal)	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Noun (Proper name) + Verb → Noun (suffix -al))	Metonymy	Proper names incorporated into terms	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Boot	-	-	-	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Bore	Conversion	Verb → Noun	-	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Bottom end (of engine)	Compounding	Open compound (Adjective + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Noun	No
Bracket	-	-	-	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Brake booster	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Noun (Proper name) + Verb → Noun (suffix -er))	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Brake calipers	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun, plural)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Brake discs	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun, plural)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Brake drums	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun, plural)	Metaphor	Based on external resemblance	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Brake fluid	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Brake job	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Brake lines	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun, plural)	Metaphor	Based on external resemblance	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Brake pads	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun, plural)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Brake parts	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun, plural)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Brake pedal	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Brake rotors	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun, plural)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Brake shoes	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun, plural)	Metaphor	Based on external resemblance	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Brake system	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Brakes	Conversion	Verb → Noun, plural	-	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Brass plate	Compounding	Open compound (Adjective + Noun)	Metaphor	Based on external resemblance	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Noun	No
Broadcast sheet	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Bucket seat	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	Metaphor	Based on external resemblance	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Buffing	Affixation	Verb (Gerund) → Noun	-	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Gerund	No

Term	Morphological method		Semantic method		Syntactic method				
					Number of components	Use of prepositions	Part of speech of the headword	Terminological phrase structure	Term-combinations with abbreviations
Bumper	Affixation	Verb → Noun (suffix -er)	-	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Bumper guard	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Verb → Noun (suffix -er) + Noun)	Metaphor	Anthropomorphic metaphor	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Bumper jack	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Noun (suffix -er) + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Bumperettes	Affixation	Noun (suffix -ette), plural	-	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Bump stick cam	Clipping + Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun + Noun (Cam ← Camshaft))	-	-	3	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun + Noun	No
Bushings	Affixation	Noun (suffix -ing)	-	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Bypass line	Compounding	Closed compound (Noun (Adverb + Verb)) + Noun	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
C-molding	Iconic derivation + Affixation	Letter + Verb (Gerund) → Noun	Metaphor	Based on external resemblance	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Letter + Gerund	No
Cab rear word design	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Adjective + Noun + Noun)	-	-	4	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Adjective + Noun + Noun	No
Cabin	-	-	-	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Cables	-	-	-	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Cam	Clipping	Noun (Cam ← Camshaft)	-	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Cam drive	Clipping + Compounding + Conversion	Open compound (Noun (Cam ← Camshaft) + Verb → Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Camshaft	Compounding	Closed compound (Noun + Noun)	-	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Cam sprocket	Clipping + Compounding	Open compound (Noun (Cam ← Camshaft) + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Camshaft lobes	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun, plural)	Metaphor	Based on similarity of characteristics	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Car assembly	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Verb → Noun (suffix -y))	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Car body	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	Metaphor	Anthropomorphic metaphor	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Car dip	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	Metaphor	Based on similarity of characteristics	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Car frame	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	Metaphor	Based on similarity of characteristics	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Car paint	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Car show	Conversion + Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Verb → Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Carburetor	Affixation	Verb → Noun (suffix -or)	-	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Carburetor adjustment	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Verb → Noun (suffix -or) + Verb → Noun (suffix -ment))	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Carburetor bowl	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Verb → Noun (suffix -or) + Noun)	Metaphor	Based on external resemblance	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No

Term	Morphological method		Semantic method		Syntactic method				
					Number of components	Use of prepositions	Part of speech of the headword	Terminological phrase structure	Term-combinations with abbreviations
Carburetor choke	Affixation + Compounding + Conversion	Open compound (Verb → Noun (suffix -or) + Verb → Noun)	Metaphor	Anthropomorphic metaphor	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Carburetor float	Affixation + Compounding + Conversion	Open compound (Verb → Noun (suffix -or) + Verb → Noun)	Metaphor	Based on similarity of characteristics	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Carburetor jets	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Verb → Noun (suffix -or) + Noun, plural)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Carburetor linkage	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Verb → Noun (suffix -or) + Noun (suffix -age))	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Carburetor rebuild	Affixation + Compounding + Conversion	Open compound (Verb → Noun (suffix -or) + Verb (prefix re-) → Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Carburetor redone	Affixation + Compounding + Conversion	Open compound (Verb → Noun (suffix -or) + Verb (prefix re-) (Past Participle) → Adjective)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Past Participle	No
Cargo space	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	Semantic narrowing	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Cassette deck	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	Metaphor	Based on external resemblance	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Casting number	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Noun (suffix -ing) + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Catalytic converter	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Adjective (suffix -ic) + Verb → Noun (suffix -er))	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Noun	No
C-body	Compounding	Hyphenated compound Noun (Letter + Noun)	Metaphor	Anthropomorphic metaphor	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Letter + Noun	No
Center bracket	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Center caps	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun, plural)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Center console	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Center console three-piece brackets	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun + Hyphenated compound (Numeral + Noun) + Noun, plural)	-	-	5	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun + Numeral + Noun + Noun	No
Center trunk floor	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun + Noun)	-	-	3	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun + Noun	No
Chassis	Borrowing	From French 'châssis' frame	-	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Check engine light	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun + Noun)	-	-	3	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun + Noun	No
Choke	Conversion	Verb → Noun	Metaphor	Anthropomorphic metaphor	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Choke cable	Conversion + Compounding	Open compound (Verb → Noun + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Choke housing	Affixation + Compounding + Conversion	Open compound (Verb → Noun + Noun (suffix -ing))	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No

Term	Morphological method		Semantic method		Syntactic method				
					Number of components	Use of prepositions	Part of speech of the headword	Terminological phrase structure	Term-combinations with abbreviations
Choke linkage	Affixation + Compounding + Conversion	Open compound (Verb → Noun + Verb → Noun (suffix -age))	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Choke plate	Conversion + Compounding	Open compound (Verb → Noun + Noun)	Metaphor	Based on external resemblance	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Choke pull-off	Conversion + Compounding	Open compound (Verb → Noun + Hyphenated compound Noun (Verb + Particle))	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Choke thermostat	Conversion + Compounding	Open compound (Verb → Noun + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Chrome moldings	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Verb (Gerund) → Noun, plural)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Gerund	No
Chrome trim	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	Semantic narrowing	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Clamp	-	-	-	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Climate control	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Clip	Conversion	Verb → Noun	Metaphor	Based on similarity of characteristics	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Clutch	Conversion	Verb → Noun	Metaphor	Based on similarity of characteristics	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Clutch pedal	Conversion + Compounding	Open compound (Verb → Noun + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Coilover suspension	Affixation + Compounding	Closed compound Noun (Verb + Preposition) + Noun (suffix -ion)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Collapsible spare tire	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Verb → Adjective (suffix -ible) + Adjective + Noun)	-	-	3	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Adjective + Noun	No
Collector vehicles	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Verb → Noun (suffix -or) + Noun, plural)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Collision warning	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Verb → Noun (suffix -ion) + Verb → Noun (suffix -ing))	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Column lock	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Concealed headlamps	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Verb (Past Participle) → Adjective + Closed compound (Noun + Noun, plural))	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Past Participle + Noun	No
Console	Borrowing	From French 'console'	Semantic narrowing	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Console lights	Borrowing + Compounding	Open compound (Noun (from French 'console') + Noun, plural)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Console shift	Borrowing + Compounding	Open compound (Noun (from French 'console') + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No

Term	Morphological method		Semantic method		Syntactic method				
					Number of components	Use of prepositions	Part of speech of the headword	Terminological phrase structure	Term-combinations with abbreviations
Console top plate assembly	Borrowing + Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Noun (from French 'console') + Noun + Noun + Verb → Noun (suffix -y))	Metaphor	Based on external resemblance	4	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun + Noun + Noun	No
Conversion kit	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Verb → Noun (suffix -ion) + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Convertible	Affixation + Conversion	Verb → Adjective (suffix -ible) → Noun	Semantic narrowing	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Convertible top	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Verb → Adjective (suffix -ible) + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Noun	No
Cool air induction hood	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Adjective + Noun + Verb → Noun (suffix -ion) + Noun)	-	-	4	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Noun + Noun + Noun	No
Cooling system	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Verb (Gerund) → Adjective + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Gerund + Noun	No
Core support	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	Semantic narrowing	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Core support number	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun + Noun)	-	-	3	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun + Noun	No
Corner window	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Cornering	Affixation	Noun (suffix -ing)	-	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Cotter pin	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Counterbalance	Affixation	Noun (prefix counter-)	-	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Cowl	-	-	Semantic narrowing	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Crank	Clipping	Noun (crank ← crankshaft)	-	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Crankshaft	Compounding	Closed compound (Noun + Noun)	-	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Crankshaft rods	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun, plural)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Crash test scores	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun + Noun, plural)	-	-	3	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun + Noun	No
Creeper	Affixation	Verb → Noun (suffix -er)	Metaphor	Based on similarity of characteristics	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Cross member	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	Metaphor	Based on external resemblance	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Cross sanding	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Verb (Gerund) → Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Gerund	No
C-stripe	Iconic derivation	-	Metaphor	Based on external resemblance	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Letter + Noun	No
Cup holder	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Verb → Noun (suffix -er))	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Cut and buff	-	-	-	-	3	Non-prepositional	Verbal	Verb + Conjunction + Verb	No
Dash	Clipping	Noun (dash ← dashboard)	-	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No

Term	Morphological method		Semantic method		Syntactic method				
					Number of components	Use of prepositions	Part of speech of the headword	Terminological phrase structure	Term-combinations with abbreviations
Dash assembly	Clipping + Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Noun (dash ← dashboard) + Verb → Noun (suffix -y))	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Dash control panel	Clipping + Compounding	Open compound (Noun (dash ← dashboard) + Noun + Noun)	-	-	3	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun + Noun	No
Dash pad	Clipping + Compounding	Open compound (Noun (dash ← dashboard) + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Dash pad cover	Clipping + Compounding	Open compound (Noun (dash ← dashboard) + Noun + Noun)	-	-	3	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun + Noun	No
Dash vent plate	Clipping + Compounding	Open compound (Noun (dash ← dashboard) + Noun + Noun)	Metaphor	Based on external resemblance	3	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun + Noun	No
Dash VIN	Clipping + Abbreviation + Compounding	Open compound (Noun (dash ← dashboard) + Abbreviation (initialism))	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Abbreviation	Yes
Dashboard	Compounding	Closed compound (Noun + Noun)	Semantic broadening	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Dashboard instruments	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun, plural)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Date code	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Dead cars (refers to broken or non-functional vehicles)	Compounding	Open compound (Adjective + Noun, plural)	Metaphor	Anthropomorphic metaphor	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Noun	No
Decal	Borrowing + Clipping	Noun (decal ← decalcomania (from French))	-	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Deck lid	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Dent in the fender	-	-	-	-	4	Prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Preposition + Article + Noun	No
Destruction derby	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Detailing	Affixation	Verb (Gerund) → Noun	-	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Gerund	No
Detailing powder (blocking powder)	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Verb (Gerund) → Noun + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Gerund + Noun	No
Differential	Affixation	Noun (suffix -ial)	-	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Differential fluid	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Noun (suffix -ial) + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Differential housing	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Noun (suffix -ial) + Noun (suffix -ing))	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Dimmer switch	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Verb → Noun (suffix -er) + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Dip (chemical dipping to strip rust, paint, filler)	Conversion	Verb → Noun	Semantic narrowing	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No

Term	Morphological method		Semantic method		Syntactic method				
					Number of components	Use of prepositions	Part of speech of the headword	Terminological phrase structure	Term-combinations with abbreviations
Disassembly	Affixation	Verb → Noun (prefix dis-) + (suffix -y)	-	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Disc brakes	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun, plural)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Distributor	Affixation	Verb → Noun (suffix -or)	-	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Distributor advance	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Verb → Noun (suffix -or) + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Distributor cap	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Verb → Noun (suffix -or) + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Distributor rotor	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Verb → Noun (suffix -or) + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Door	-	-	-	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Door alignment	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Verb → Noun (suffix -ment))	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Door assembly	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Verb → Noun (suffix -y))	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Door gap	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Door handle	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Door hinge	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Door installation	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Verb → Noun (suffix -ation))	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Door jamb	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Door latch	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Door lock	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Door panels	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun, plural)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Door trim panels	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun + Noun, plural)	Semantic narrowing	-	3	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun + Noun	No
Double front loop bumper	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Adjective + Noun + Noun + Verb → Noun (suffix -er))	-	-	4	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Noun + Noun + Noun	No
Drip on tail panel	-	-	-	-	4	Prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Preposition + Noun + Noun	No
Drip rails	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun, plural)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Drip trough moldings	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun + Verb (Gerund) → Noun, plural)	-	-	3	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun + Gerund	No
Drive belt	Conversion + Compounding	Open compound (Verb → Noun + Noun)	Metaphor	Based on external resemblance	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Drive shaft	Conversion + Compounding	Open compound (Verb → Noun + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No

Term	Morphological method		Semantic method		Syntactic method				
					Number of components	Use of prepositions	Part of speech of the headword	Terminological phrase structure	Term-combinations with abbreviations
Driver's seat	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Verb → Noun (suffix -er) + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Driver's side	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Verb → Noun (suffix -er) + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Drivetrain	Compounding	Closed compound Noun (Verb + Noun)	-	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Drivetrain installation	Affixation + Compounding	Closed compound Noun (Verb + Noun) + Verb → Noun (suffix -ation))	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Driving conditions	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Verb (Gerund) → Noun + Noun, plural)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Gerund + Noun	No
Drop rails	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun, plural)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Drum brakes	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun, plural)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Dual exhaust	Compounding	Open compound (Adjective + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Noun	No
Dual intake	Compounding	Open compound (Adjective + Closed compound Noun (Preposition + Verb))	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Noun	No
Dual sport mirrors	Compounding	Open compound (Adjective + Noun + Noun, plural)	-	-	3	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Noun + Noun	No
Dutchman panel	Compounding	Closed compound Noun (Adjective + Noun) + Noun	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
E-body	Compounding	Hyphenated compound (Letter + Noun)	Metaphor	Anthropomorphic metaphor	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Letter + Noun	No
E-body car	Compounding	Hyphenated compound (Letter + Noun) + Noun	Metaphor	Anthropomorphic metaphor	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Letter + Noun + Noun	No
Eight and three-quarter rear axle	Compounding	Open compound (Numeral + Conjunction + Hyphenated compound (Numeral + Noun) + Adjective + Noun)	-	-	5	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Numeral + Conjunction + Numeral + Noun + Adjective + Noun	No
Electric car	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Adjective (suffix -ic) + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Noun	No
Electric motor	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Adjective (suffix -ic) + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Noun	No
Electric vehicle	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Adjective (suffix -ic) + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Noun	No
ECU (Electronic control unit)	Abbreviation	-	-	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Abbreviation	Yes
Emblem	Borrowing	from Latin 'emblema' inlaid work, raised ornament	-	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No

Term	Morphological method		Semantic method		Syntactic method				
					Number of components	Use of prepositions	Part of speech of the headword	Terminological phrase structure	Term-combinations with abbreviations
Emission decal	Borrowing + Affixation + Clipping + Compounding	Open compound (Verb → Noun (from French) (suffix -ion) + Noun (decal ← decalcomania (from French))	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Engine	-	-	-	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Engine apart	-	-	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Adjective	No
Engine assembly	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Verb → Noun (suffix -ly))	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Engine backfire	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Closed compound Noun (Adjective + Noun))	Metaphor	Based on similarity of characteristics	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Engine bay	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	Metaphor	Based on external resemblance	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Engine block	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Engine builder	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Verb → Noun (suffix -er))	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Engine compartment	Borrowing + Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun (from French 'compartment'))	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Engine department	Borrowing + Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun (from French 'département'))	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Engine failure	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Verb → Noun (suffix -ure))	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Engine heads	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun, plural)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Engine installation	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Verb → Noun (suffix -ation))	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Engine noise	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Engine oil	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Engine overheating	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun (prefix over-, suffix -ing))	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Engine pack (446 pack, six-pack)	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Engine paint	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Engine puller	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Verb → Noun (suffix -er))	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Engine rebuild	Affixation + Compounding + Conversion	Open compound (Noun + Verb (prefix re-) → Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Engine research and development	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Verb → Noun (prefix re-) + Conjunction + Verb → Noun (suffix -ment))	-	-	4	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun + Conjunction + Noun	No

Term	Morphological method		Semantic method		Syntactic method				
					Number of components	Use of prepositions	Part of speech of the headword	Terminological phrase structure	Term-combinations with abbreviations
Engine room stand	Conversion + Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun + Verb → Noun)	Metaphor	Based on conditional analogy	3	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun + Noun	No
Engine run stand	Conversion + Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Verb → Noun + Verb → Noun)	Metaphor	Anthropomorphic metaphor	3	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun + Noun	No
Engine stand	Conversion + Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Verb → Noun)	Metaphor	Based on conditional analogy	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Engine transmission	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Verb → Noun (suffix -ion))	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Engine transmission belt housing	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Verb → Noun (suffix -ion) + Noun + Noun (suffix -ing))	-	Based on external resemblance	4	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun + Noun + Noun	No
Engine work	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Evaporative emission control	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Verb → Adjective (suffix -ive) + Verb → Noun (suffix -ion) + Noun)	-	-	3	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Noun + Noun	No
Exhaust	-	-	-	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Exhaust fumes	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun, plural)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Exhaust headers	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun (suffix -er))	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Exhaust kit	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Exhaust manifold	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Exhaust pipes	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun, plural)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Exhaust system	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Extension housing	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Verb → Noun (suffix -ion) + Noun (suffix -ing))	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
External molding package	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Adjective (suffix -al) + Verb (Gerund) → Noun + Verb → Noun (suffix -age))	Semantic narrowing	-	3	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Gerund + Noun	No
Factory car	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Factory floor	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Factory manual	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Factory rear window louver	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Adjective + Noun + Noun)	-	-	4	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Adjective + Noun + Noun	No
Factory undercoating	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Verb (Gerund) (prefix under-) → Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Gerund	No
Fan	-	-	Semantic broadening	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Fan belt	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	Metaphor	Based on external resemblance	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No

Term	Morphological method		Semantic method		Syntactic method				
					Number of components	Use of prepositions	Part of speech of the headword	Terminological phrase structure	Term-combinations with abbreviations
Fan shroud	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Fastener	Affixation	Verb → Noun (suffix -er)	-	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Fender	Affixation + Clipping	Verb → Noun (fender ← defender)	-	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Fender installation	Clipping + Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Noun (fender ← defender) + Verb → Noun (suffix -ation))	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Fender tag	Clipping + Compounding	Open compound (Noun (fender ← defender) + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Fender wells	Clipping + Compounding	Open compound (Noun (fender ← defender) + Noun, plural)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Fiberglass cold air induction hood	Affixation + Compounding	Closed compound Noun (Noun + Noun) + Adjective + Noun + Verb → Noun (suffix -ion) + Noun	-	-	5	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Adjective + Noun + Noun + Noun	No
Fiberglass hood	Compounding	Closed compound Noun (Noun + Noun) + Noun	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Fiberglass plug	Compounding	Closed compound Noun (Noun + Noun) + Noun	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Fiberglass work	Compounding	Closed compound Noun (Noun + Noun) + Noun	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Finish panel	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	Semantic narrowing	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Firewall	Compounding	Closed compound (Noun + Noun)	Semantic narrowing	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Firing order	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Verb (Gerund) → Noun + Noun)	Semantic narrowing	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Gerund + Noun	No
First gear	Compounding	Open compound (Adjective + Noun)	Semantic narrowing	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Noun	No
FM (Frequency modulation)	Abbreviation	-	-	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Abbreviation	Yes
Flash time	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Flat screw	Compounding	Open compound (Adjective + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Noun	No
Flatbed tow truck (rollback)	Compounding	Closed compound Noun (Adjective + Noun) + Noun + Noun	Metaphor	Based on external resemblance	3	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun + Noun	No
Flex plate	Compounding	Open compound (Verb + Noun)	Metaphor	Based on external resemblance	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Verb + Noun	No
Flip top gas cap	Compounding	Open compound (Verb + Noun + Noun + Noun)	-	-	4	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Verb + Noun + Noun + Noun	No
Flip-up headlights	Compounding	Hyphenated compound Adjective (Verb + Particle) + Noun, plural	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Verb + Particle + Noun	No
Floor	-	-	-	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Floor pan	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	Metaphor	Based on external resemblance	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Floor panel	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	Semantic narrowing	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No

Term	Morphological method		Semantic method		Syntactic method				
					Number of components	Use of prepositions	Part of speech of the headword	Terminological phrase structure	Term-combinations with abbreviations
Floor shifted car	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Verb (Past Participle) → Adjective + Noun)	-	-	3	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Past Participle + Noun	No
Fluid flush	Conversion + Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Verb → Noun)	Semantic narrowing	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Flush-mounted fender	Clipping + Affixation + Compounding	Hyphenated compound Adjective (Noun + Verb (Past Participle) → Adjective + Noun (fender ← defender)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Past Participle + Noun	No
Fog lights	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun, plural)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Forklift	Compounding	Closed compound Noun (Noun + Verb)	Metaphor	Based on the correlation of content and form	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Formal roof package	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Adjective (suffix -al) + Noun + Verb → Noun (suffix -age))	Semantic narrowing	-	3	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Noun + Noun	No
Forward light harness	Compounding	Open compound (Adjective + Noun + Noun)	Metaphor	Based on external resemblance	3	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Noun + Noun	No
Forward motor	Compounding	Open compound (Adjective + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Noun	No
Four barrel intake manifold	Compounding	Open compound (Numeral + Noun + Closed compound Noun (Preposition + Verb) + Noun)	Metaphor	Based on external resemblance	4	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Numeral + Noun + Noun + Noun	No
Four headlight system	Compounding	Open compound (Numeral + Closed compound Noun (Noun + Noun) + Noun)	-	-	3	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Numeral + Noun + Noun	No
Four-barrel carburetor	Affixation + Compounding	Hyphenated compound Adjective (Numeral + Noun) + Verb → Noun (suffix -or)	Metaphor	Based on external resemblance	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Noun	No
Four-speed bell housing	Affixation + Compounding	Hyphenated compound Adjective (Numeral + Noun) + Noun + Noun (suffix -ing))	-	-	3	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Noun + Noun	No
Four-speed console	Compounding	Hyphenated compound Adjective (Numeral + Noun) + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Noun	No
Four-speed numbers matching drivetrain	Affixation + Compounding	Hyphenated compound Adjective (Numeral + Noun) + Noun, plural + Verb (Gerund) → Adjective + Closed compound Noun (Verb + Noun))	-	-	4	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Noun + Gerund + Noun	No
Four-speed transmission	Affixation + Compounding	Hyphenated compound Adjective (Numeral + Noun) + Verb → Noun (suffix -ion))	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Noun	No

Term	Morphological method		Semantic method		Syntactic method				
					Number of components	Use of prepositions	Part of speech of the headword	Terminological phrase structure	Term-combinations with abbreviations
Four-way flasher	Affixation + Compounding	Hyphenated compound Adjective (Numeral + Noun) + Verb → Noun (suffix -er))	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Noun	No
Four-way switch	Compounding	Hyphenated compound Adjective (Numeral + Noun) + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Noun	No
Frame	-	-	Semantic narrowing	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Frame rack	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	Semantic narrowing	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Frame rail	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Frame wrap	Conversion + Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Verb → Noun)	Semantic narrowing	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Front aprons	Compounding	Open compound (Adjective + Noun, plural)	Metaphor	Based on similarity of characteristics	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Noun	No
Front bumper	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Adjective + Verb → Noun (suffix -er))	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Noun	No
Front bumper assembly	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Adjective + Verb → Noun (suffix -er) + Verb → Noun (suffix -ly))	-	-	3	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Noun + Noun	No
Front corner	Compounding	Open compound (Adjective + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Noun	No
Front end	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	Semantic narrowing	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Front floor pan	Compounding	Open compound (Adjective + Noun + Noun)	Metaphor	Based on external resemblance	3	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Noun + Noun	No
Front leaf spring hangers	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Adjective + Noun + Noun + Verb → Noun (suffix -er), plural)	-	-	4	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Noun + Noun + Noun	No
Front side markers	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Adjective + Noun + Verb → Noun (suffix -er), plural)	-	-	3	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Noun + Noun	No
Front suspension	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Adjective + Noun (suffix -ion))	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Noun	No
Front trim	Conversion + Compounding	Open compound (Adjective + Verb → Noun)	Semantic narrowing	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Noun	No
Front valance	Compounding	Open compound (Adjective + Noun)	Metaphor	Based on similarity of characteristics	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Noun	No
Fuel	-	-	-	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Fuel cell	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	Metaphor	Based on similarity of characteristics	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Fuel delivery	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Verb → Noun (suffix -y))	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Fuel efficiency	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Adjective → Noun (suffix -y))	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Fuel filler neck	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Verb → Noun (suffix -er) + Noun)	Metaphor	Anthropomorphic metaphor	3	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun + Noun	No

Term	Morphological method		Semantic method		Syntactic method				
					Number of components	Use of prepositions	Part of speech of the headword	Terminological phrase structure	Term-combinations with abbreviations
Fuel filter	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Fuel gauge	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Fuel injector	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Verb → Noun (suffix -or))	Metaphor	Based on similarity of characteristics	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Fuel line	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Fuel pickup unit	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Closed compound Noun (Verb + Adverb) + Noun)	-	-	3	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun + Noun	No
Fuel pump	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Fuel pump arm	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun + Noun)	Metaphor	Anthropomorphic metaphor	3	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun + Noun	No
Fuel pump relay	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun + Noun)	-	-	3	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun + Noun	No
Fuel rail	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Fuel sending unit	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Verb (Gerund) → Noun + Noun)	-	-	3	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Gerund + Noun	No
Fuel system	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Fuel tank	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Fuel tank cap	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun + Noun)	-	-	3	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun + Noun	No
Fuel vapor separator	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun + Verb → Noun (suffix -or))	-	-	3	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun + Noun	No
Full wheel covers	Compounding	Open compound (Adjective + Noun + Noun, plural)	-	-	3	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Noun + Noun	No
Fuselage	Borrowing + Affixation	From French 'fuseler' + suffix -age	Metaphor	Based on similarity of characteristics	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Fuses	-	-	-	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Garnish molding	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Noun (suffix -ish) + Verb (Gerund) → Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Gerund	No
Gas cap	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Gas mileage	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun (suffix -age))	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Gas pedal	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Gas pipe	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Gas tank	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Gasket	-	-	-	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Gasket rib	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	Metaphor	Anthropomorphic metaphor	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Gauges	-	-	-	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Gear	-	-	Semantic narrowing	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No

Term	Morphological method		Semantic method		Syntactic method				
					Number of components	Use of prepositions	Part of speech of the headword	Terminological phrase structure	Term-combinations with abbreviations
Gear linkage	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Verb → Noun (suffix -age))	Semantic narrowing	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Gear oil	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Gear ratio	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Gear selector	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Verb → Noun (suffix -or))	Semantic narrowing	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Gear shifter	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Verb → Noun (suffix -er))	Semantic narrowing	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Gear stick	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	Semantic narrowing	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Gearbox	Compounding	Closed compound Noun (Noun + Noun)	Semantic narrowing	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Glass channel	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	Semantic narrowing	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Gold cadmium plate	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun + Noun)	Semantic narrowing	-	3	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun + Noun	No
Graveyard cars	Compounding	Closed compound Noun (Noun + Noun) + Noun, plural	Metaphor	Based on similarity of characteristics	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Grille	-	-	Semantic narrowing	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Grille assembly	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Verb → Noun (suffix -ly))	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Grit	-	-	Semantic narrowing	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Guide coat	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	Metaphor	Based on conditional analogy	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
H-molding	Iconic derivation + Affixation	Letter + Verb (Gerund) → Noun	Metaphor	Based on external resemblance	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Letter + Gerund	No
Harmonic balancer	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Noun → Adjective (suffix -ic) + Verb → Noun (suffix -er))	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Noun	No
Head gasket	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Head restraints	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Verb → Noun (suffix -t), plural)	Metaphor	Based on the correlation of content and form	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Header bow	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Verb → Noun (suffix -er) + Noun)	Metaphor	Based on similarity of characteristics	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Headlight doors	Compounding	Closed compound Noun (Noun + Noun) + Noun, plural	Semantic narrowing	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Headlight motor	Compounding	Closed compound Noun (Noun + Noun) + Noun	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Headlight ring	Compounding	Closed compound Noun (Noun + Noun) + Noun	Semantic narrowing	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Headlight system	Compounding	Closed compound Noun (Noun + Noun) + Noun	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Headlights	Compounding	Closed compound Noun (Noun + Noun), plural	-	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No

Term	Morphological method		Semantic method		Syntactic method				
					Number of components	Use of prepositions	Part of speech of the headword	Terminological phrase structure	Term-combinations with abbreviations
Headliner	Affixation + Compounding	Closed compound Noun (Noun + Noun (suffix -er))	-	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Headrest	Compounding	Closed compound Noun (Noun + Noun)	Metaphor	Based on the correlation of content and form	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Headroom	Compounding	Closed compound Noun (Noun + Noun)	-	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Heater	Affixation	Noun (suffix -er)	-	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Heater box	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Noun (suffix -er) + Noun)	Semantic narrowing	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Heater core	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Noun (suffix -er) + Noun)	Semantic narrowing	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Heater hose	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Noun (suffix -er) + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Heater hose clamps	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Noun (suffix -er) + Noun + Noun, plural)	-	-	3	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun + Noun	No
Heating system	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Verb (Gerund) → Noun + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Gerund + Noun	No
Heavy four-speed	Compounding	Open compound (Adjective + Hyphenated compound Adjective (Numeral + Noun))	Semantic narrowing	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Adjective	No
Hex head	Compounding	Open compound (Adjective + Noun)	Semantic narrowing	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Noun	No
Hex-style screws	Compounding	Open compound (Hyphenated compound Adjective (Adjective + Noun) + Noun, plural)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Noun	No
Hideaway headlights	Compounding	Closed compound Noun (Verb + Adverb) + Closed compound Noun (Noun + Noun), plural	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Hinge assembly	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Verb → Noun (suffix -ly))	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Hinges	-	-	-	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Hog rings	Compounding	Open compound (Adjective + Noun, plural)	Metaphor	Based on similarity of characteristics	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Noun	No
Hood	-	-	Semantic narrowing	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Hood installation	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Verb → Noun (suffix -ation))	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Hood latch	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Hood latch assembly	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun + Verb → Noun (suffix -ly))	-	-	3	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun + Noun	No
Hood latch mechanism	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun + Noun)	-	-	3	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun + Noun	No

Term	Morphological method		Semantic method		Syntactic method				
					Number of components	Use of prepositions	Part of speech of the headword	Terminological phrase structure	Term-combinations with abbreviations
Hood pins	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun, plural)	Semantic narrowing	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Hood scoops	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun, plural)	Metaphor	Based on similarity of characteristics	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Hood trim	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	Semantic narrowing	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Horsepower	Compounding	Closed compound Noun (Noun + Noun)	Metaphor	Based on conditional analogy	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Horsepower rating	Affixation + Compounding	Closed compound Noun (Noun + Noun) + Verb (Gerund) → Noun	Metaphor	Based on conditional analogy	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Gerund	No
Hot wiring	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Adjective + Noun (suffix -ing))	Semantic narrowing	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Hub assembly	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Verb → Noun (suffix -ly))	Semantic narrowing	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Hubcaps	Compounding	Closed compound Noun (Noun + Noun, plural)	Semantic narrowing	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
HVAC (Heating, Ventilation, & Air Conditioning)	Abbreviation	-	-	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Abbreviation	Yes
Hydraulic lifters	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Adjective (suffix -ic) + Verb → Noun (suffix -er), plural)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Noun	No
Hydraulic lines	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Adjective (suffix -ic) + Noun, plural)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Noun	No
Hydraulic pump	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Adjective (suffix -ic) + Verb → Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Noun	No
Idle	Conversion	Adjective → Verb	Metaphor	Based on similarity of characteristics	1	Non-prepositional	Verbal	Verb	No
Idle adjustment	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Adjective + Verb → Noun (suffix -ment))	Metaphor	Based on similarity of characteristics	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Noun	No
Idle speed	Compounding	Open compound (Adjective + Noun)	Metaphor	Based on similarity of characteristics	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Noun	No
Idling	Affixation	Verb (Gerund) → Noun	Metaphor	Based on similarity of characteristics	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Gerund	No
Idling RPM (Revolutions per minute)	Affixation + Abbreviation + Compounding	Open compound (Verb (Gerund) → Noun + Abbreviation (initialism))	Metaphor	Based on similarity of characteristics	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Gerund + Abbreviation	Yes
Ignition	Affixation	Verb → Noun (suffix -ion)	Semantic narrowing	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Ignition coil	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Verb → Noun (suffix -ion) + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Ignition key	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Verb → Noun (suffix -ion) + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No

Term	Morphological method		Semantic method		Syntactic method				
					Number of components	Use of prepositions	Part of speech of the headword	Terminological phrase structure	Term-combinations with abbreviations
Ignition lock mechanism	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Verb → Noun (suffix -ion) + Noun + Noun)	-	-	3	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun + Noun	No
Ignition points	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Verb → Noun (suffix -ion) + Noun, plural)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Ignition switch	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Verb → Noun (suffix -ion) + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Ignition system	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Verb → Noun (suffix -ion) + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Ignition timing	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Verb → Noun (suffix -ion) + Noun (suffix -ing))	Semantic narrowing	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Ignition wires	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Verb → Noun (suffix -ion) + Noun, plural)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Infotainment screen	Blending + Compounding	Open compound (Noun (information + entertainment) + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Infotainment system	Blending + Compounding	Open compound (Noun (information + entertainment) + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Inner aprons	Compounding	Open compound (Adjective + Noun, plural)	Metaphor	Based on similarity of characteristics	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Noun	No
Inner rocker	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Adjective + Verb → Noun (suffix -er))	Metaphor	Based on external resemblance	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Noun	No
Inspection	Affixation	Verb → Noun (suffix -ion)	Semantic narrowing	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Inspection cover	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Verb → Noun (suffix -ion) + Noun)	Metaphor	Based on the correlation of content and form	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Inspection marking	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Verb → Noun (suffix -ion) + Verb (Gerund) → Noun)	Semantic narrowing	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Gerund	No
Inspector tag	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Verb → Noun (suffix -or) + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Instrument panel	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Instrument panel assembly	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun + Verb → Noun (suffix -y))	-	-	3	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun + Noun	No
Instrument specialties	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Adjective → Noun (suffix -ty), plural)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Intake	Conversion + Compounding	Phrasal Verb (take in) (Verb + Preposition) → Closed compound Noun (intake)	Metaphor	Based on the correlation of content and form	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No

Term	Morphological method		Semantic method		Syntactic method				
					Number of components	Use of prepositions	Part of speech of the headword	Terminological phrase structure	Term-combinations with abbreviations
Intake leak	Conversion + Compounding	Open compound (Phrasal Verb (take in) (Verb + Preposition) → Closed compound Noun (intake) + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Intake manifold	Conversion + Compounding	Open compound (Phrasal Verb (take in) (Verb + Preposition) → Closed compound Noun (intake) + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Intake runners	Conversion + Compounding	Open compound (Phrasal Verb (take in) (Verb + Preposition) → Closed compound Noun (intake) + Verb → Noun (suffix -er), plural)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Intake system	Conversion + Compounding	Open compound (Phrasal Verb (take in) (Verb + Preposition) → Closed compound Noun (intake) + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Integral steering	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Adjective (suffix -al) + Verb (Gerund) → Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Gerund	No
Interior	-	-	Semantic narrowing	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Interior trim	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	Semantic narrowing	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Interior trim panel	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun + Noun)	-	-	3	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun + Noun	No
Iron housing	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun (suffix -ing))	-	Based on the correlation of content and form	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Jack base	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Jacking instructions	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Noun (suffix -ing) + Noun, plural)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Jambs	-	-	-	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Jump box	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	Metaphor	Based on conditional analogy	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Key release mechanism	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Verb + Noun)	Metaphor	Based on the correlation of content and form	3	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Verb + Noun	No
Keyhole	Compounding	Closed compound (Noun + Noun)	-	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Kick down linkage	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Phrasal Verb (Verb + Adverb) + Verb → Noun (suffix -age))	-	-	3	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Verb + Adverb + Noun	No
K-member	Iconic derivation	-	Metaphor	Based on external resemblance	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Letter + Noun	No
K-member bolt	Iconic derivation + Compounding	Open compound (Letter + Noun + Noun)	Metaphor	Based on external resemblance	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Letter + Noun + Noun	No

Term	Morphological method		Semantic method		Syntactic method				
					Number of components	Use of prepositions	Part of speech of the headword	Terminological phrase structure	Term-combinations with abbreviations
K-member suspension	Iconic derivation + Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Letter + Noun + Noun (suffix -ion))	Metaphor	Based on external resemblance	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Letter + Noun + Noun	No
Knobs	-	-	Semantic narrowing	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Lane assist	Conversion + Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Verb → Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Latch	-	-	-	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Latch mechanism	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Latch receivers	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Verb → Noun (suffix -er), plural)	Metaphor	Based on the correlation of content and form	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Latch tray	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	Metaphor	Based on external resemblance	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Launch control	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	Semantic narrowing	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Leaf spring	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	Metaphor	Based on external resemblance	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Leaf spring hanger area	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun + Verb → Noun (suffix -er) + Noun)	Metaphor	Based on external resemblance	4	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun + Noun + Noun	No
Leaf spring perch mounting area	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun + Noun + Verb (Gerund) → Noun + Noun)	Metaphor	Based on external resemblance	5	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun + Noun + Gerund + Noun	No
Left quarter	Compounding	Open compound (Adjective + Noun)	Semantic narrowing	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Noun	No
Left quarter panel	Compounding	Open compound (Adjective + Noun + Noun)	Semantic narrowing	-	3	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Noun + Noun	No
Left rear axle	Compounding	Open compound (Adjective + Adjective + Noun)	-	-	3	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Adjective + Noun	No
Left side rocker	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Adjective + Noun + Verb → Noun (suffix -er))	Metaphor	Based on external resemblance	3	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Noun + Noun	No
Left turn signal indicator	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Adjective + Noun + Noun (suffix -al) + Verb → Noun (suffix -or))	-	-	4	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Noun + Noun + Noun	No
Left-hand outside chrome remote mirror	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Hyphenated compound Adjective (Adjective + Noun) + Closed compound Adjective (Preposition + Noun) + Noun + Adjective + Noun)	-	-	5	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Adjective + Noun + Adjective + Noun	No
Legroom	Compounding	Closed compound (Noun + Noun)	Metaphor	Based on the correlation of content and form	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
License plate	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	Metaphor	Based on external resemblance	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Lifters	Affixation	Verb → Noun (suffix -er), plural	Metaphor	Based on the correlation of content and form	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Liners	Affixation	Verb → Noun (suffix -er), plural	Metaphor	Based on the correlation of content and form	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No

Term	Morphological method		Semantic method		Syntactic method				
					Number of components	Use of prepositions	Part of speech of the headword	Terminological phrase structure	Term-combinations with abbreviations
Linkage	Affixation	Verb → Noun (suffix -age)	-	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Linkage rods	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Verb → Noun (suffix -age) + Noun, plural)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Lock cylinder	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	Metaphor	Based on external resemblance	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Lock mechanism	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Locking ignition instruction sleeve	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Verb (Gerund) → Noun + Verb → Noun (suffix -ion) + Verb → Noun (suffix -ion) + Noun)	Metaphor	Based on external resemblance	4	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Gerund + Noun + Noun + Noun	No
Louvered quarter window	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Noun → Adjective (suffix -ed) + Noun + Noun)	-	-	3	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Noun + Noun	No
Louvers	-	-	-	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Low mile windage tray	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Adjective + Noun + Noun (suffix -age) + Noun)	Metaphor	Based on the correlation of content and form	4	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Noun + Noun + Noun	No
Lower corner molding	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Adjective (suffix -er) + Noun + Verb (Gerund) → Noun)	-	-	3	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Noun + Gerund	No
Lower radiator hose	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Adjective (suffix -er) + Verb → Noun (suffix -or) + Noun)	-	-	3	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Noun + Noun	No
Lower valance	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Adjective (suffix -er) + Noun)	Metaphor	Based on similarity of characteristics	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Noun	No
Lug nuts	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun, plural)	Semantic narrowing	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Luggage rack	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Verb → Noun (suffix -age) + Noun)	Semantic narrowing	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Machine assembly area	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Verb → Noun (suffix -ly) + Noun)	-	-	3	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun + Noun	No
Main bearings	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Adjective + Verb (Gerund) → Noun, plural)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Gerund	No
Main engine harness	Compounding	Open compound (Adjective + Noun + Noun)	Metaphor	Based on external resemblance	3	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Noun + Noun	No
Manifold vacuum	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Manual brakes	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Adjective (suffix -al) + Noun, plural)	Metaphor	Anthropomorphic metaphor	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Noun	No
Manual outside mirror	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Adjective (suffix -al) + Closed compound Adjective (Preposition + Noun) + Noun)	Metaphor	Anthropomorphic metaphor	3	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Adjective + Noun	No

Term	Morphological method		Semantic method		Syntactic method				
					Number of components	Use of prepositions	Part of speech of the headword	Terminological phrase structure	Term-combinations with abbreviations
Manual steering	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Adjective (suffix -al) + Verb (Gerund) → Noun)	Metaphor	Anthropomorphic metaphor	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Gerund	No
Manual sunroof	Compounding	Open compound (Adjective (suffix -al) + Closed compound Noun (Noun + Noun))	Metaphor	Anthropomorphic metaphor	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Noun	No
Master cylinder	Conversion + Compounding	Open compound (Noun → Adjective + Noun)	Metaphor	Based on conditional analogy	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Noun	No
Mating surfaces	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Verb (Gerund) → Adjective + Noun, plural)	Metaphor	Based on conditional analogy	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Gerund + Noun	No
Mechanical part	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Noun → Adjective (suffix -al) + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Noun	No
Mechanical standpoint	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Noun → Adjective (suffix -al) + Closed compound Noun (Verb + Noun))	Metaphor	Based on the correlation of content and form	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Noun	No
Metal dipping	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Verb (Gerund) → Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Gerund	No
Metal removal	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Verb → Noun (prefix re-, suffix -al))	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Metal replace	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Verb (prefix re-))	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Verbal	Noun + Verb	No
Metallic gasket	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Noun → Adjective (suffix -ic) + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Noun	No
Mild bomb (engine power description)	Compounding	Open compound (Adjective + Noun)	Metaphor	Based on similarity of characteristics	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Noun	No
Mileage	Affixation	Noun (suffix -age)	-	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
MP3 (MPEG Audio Layer 3)	Abbreviation	-	-	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Abbreviation	Yes
MPG (Miles per gallon)	Abbreviation	-	-	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Abbreviation	Yes
Mirror	-	-	Semantic narrowing	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Molded rods	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Verb (Past Participle) → Adjective + Noun, plural)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Past Participle + Noun	No
Moldings	Affixation	Verb (Gerund) → Noun, plural	-	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Gerund	No
Motor	-	-	-	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Motor mount	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	Metaphor	Based on the correlation of content and form	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Motor problem	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Mount and balance tires	-	-	Metaphor	Based on the correlation of content and form	4	Non-prepositional	Verbal	Verb + Conjunction + Verb + Noun	No

Term	Morphological method		Semantic method		Syntactic method				
					Number of components	Use of prepositions	Part of speech of the headword	Terminological phrase structure	Term-combinations with abbreviations
Mounted tires	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Verb (Past Participle) → Adjective + Noun, plural)	Metaphor	Based on the correlation of content and form	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Past Participle + Noun	No
Mounting area	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Verb (Gerund) → Adjective + Noun, plural)	Metaphor	Based on the correlation of content and form	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Gerund + Noun	No
Mounting hardware	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Verb (Gerund) → Adjective + Closed compound Noun (Adjective + Noun))	Metaphor	Based on the correlation of content and form	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Gerund + Noun	No
Muffler	Affixation	Verb → Noun (suffix -er)	Metaphor	Based on similarity of characteristics	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Multi-carburetion system	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Verb → Noun (prefix multi-, suffix -ion) + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Multimeter	Affixation	Noun (prefix multi-)	-	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Muscle car	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	Metaphor	Anthropomorphic metaphor	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Name plate	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	Metaphor	Based on external resemblance	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Negative battery cable	Compounding	Open compound (Adjective + Noun + Noun)	-	-	3	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Noun + Noun	No
NOS (New old stock) parts	Abbreviation + Compounding	Open compound (Abbreviation + Noun, plural)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Abbreviation + Noun	Yes
NOS (New old stock) radiator	Abbreviation + Compounding	Open compound (Abbreviation + Verb → Noun (suffix -or))	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Abbreviation + Noun	Yes
Nose piece	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	Metaphor	Anthropomorphic metaphor	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Numbers matching	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Noun, plural + Verb (Gerund) → Noun)	Semantic narrowing	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Gerund	No
Numbers matching engine	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Noun, plural + Verb (Gerund) → Noun + Noun)	Semantic narrowing	-	3	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Gerund + Noun	No
Nut	-	-	Semantic narrowing	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Nylon guide	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Odometer	Borrowing	From Greek 'hodos' way + -meter	-	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
OEM (Original equipment manufacturer) parts	Abbreviation + Compounding	Open compound (Abbreviation + Noun, plural)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Abbreviation + Noun	Yes
OEM restoration	Abbreviation + Compounding	Open compound (Abbreviation + Verb → Noun (prefix re-, suffix -tion))	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Abbreviation + Noun	Yes
Oil	-	-	-	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Oil change	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Oil filter	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Oil galley	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	Metaphor	Based on similarity of characteristics	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No

Term	Morphological method		Semantic method		Syntactic method				
					Number of components	Use of prepositions	Part of speech of the headword	Terminological phrase structure	Term-combinations with abbreviations
Oil galley plug	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun + Noun)	Metaphor	Based on similarity of characteristics	3	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun + Noun	No
Oil pan	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	Metaphor	Based on external resemblance	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Oil passages	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Verb → Noun (suffix -age))	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Oil pressure	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Verb → Noun (suffix -ure))	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Oil pump	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Oiling engines	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Noun → Adjective (suffix -ing) + Noun, plural)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Noun	No
Oiling system	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Noun → Adjective (suffix -ing) + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Noun	No
On the rack (vehicle on a lift or stand)	-	-	Metaphor	Based on external resemblance	3	Prepositional	Nominal	Preposition + Article + Noun	No
Operating temperature	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Verb (Gerund) → Adjective + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Gerund + Noun	No
Original engine	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Noun → Adjective (suffix -al) + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Noun	No
Original exhaust system hardware	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Noun → Adjective (suffix -al) + Noun + Noun + Closed compound Noun (Adjective + Noun))	-	-	4	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Noun + Noun + Noun	No
Original paint	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Noun → Adjective (suffix -al) + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Noun	No
Original parts	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Noun → Adjective (suffix -al) + Noun, plural)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Noun	No
Original transmission	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Noun → Adjective (suffix -al) + Verb → Noun (suffix -ion))	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Noun	No
Outboard carburetors	Affixation + Compounding	Closed compound Noun (Preposition + Noun) + Verb → Noun (suffix -or), plural	Metaphor	Based on the correlation of content and form	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Outboards	Compounding	Closed compound Noun (Preposition + Noun), plural	Metaphor	Based on the correlation of content and form	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Outer rocker	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Adjective (suffix -er) + Verb → Noun (suffix -er))	Metaphor	Based on external resemblance	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Noun	No
Outer structure	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Adverb (suffix -er) + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Noun	No
Outside mirror	Compounding	Closed compound Adjective (Preposition + Noun) + Noun	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Noun	No
Overhead console	Compounding	Closed compound Adjective (Preposition + Noun) + Noun	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Noun	No

Term	Morphological method		Semantic method		Syntactic method				
					Number of components	Use of prepositions	Part of speech of the headword	Terminological phrase structure	Term-combinations with abbreviations
Oxygen sensor	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun (suffix -or))	Metaphor	Anthropomorphic metaphor	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Package tray	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Verb → Noun (suffix -age) + Noun)	Metaphor	Based on external resemblance	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Pads	-	-	-	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Paint bleed	Conversion + Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Verb → Noun)	Metaphor	Anthropomorphic metaphor	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Paint buffing	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Verb (Gerund) → Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Gerund	No
Paint code	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Paint curing	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Verb (Gerund) → Noun)	Metaphor	Based on similarity of characteristics	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Gerund	No
Paint job	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Paint laid out	Conversion + Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Phrasal Verb (Past Participle + Particle) → Adjective + Particle)	-	-	3	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Past Participle + Particle	No
Paint sanding	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Verb (Gerund) → Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Gerund	No
Paint stripping	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Verb (Gerund) → Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Gerund	No
Paint work	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Painted grille	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Verb (Past Participle) → Adjective + Noun)	Semantic narrowing	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Past Participle + Noun	No
Panel	-	-	Semantic narrowing	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Panhead screws	Compounding	Closed compound Noun (Noun + Noun) + Noun	Metaphor	Based on external resemblance	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Park brake	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Park lamp	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	Semantic narrowing	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Parking brake cable	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Verb (Gerund) → Noun + Noun + Noun)	-	-	3	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Gerund + Noun + Noun	No
Parking brake components	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Verb (Gerund) → Noun + Noun + Noun, plural)	-	-	3	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Gerund + Noun + Noun	No
Parking rod	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Verb (Gerund) → Noun + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Gerund + Noun	No
Parking sensors	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Verb (Gerund) → Noun + Verb → Noun (suffix -or), plural)	Metaphor	Anthropomorphic metaphor	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Gerund + Noun	No
Passenger side	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Passenger vehicle	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No

Term	Morphological method		Semantic method		Syntactic method				
					Number of components	Use of prepositions	Part of speech of the headword	Terminological phrase structure	Term-combinations with abbreviations
Performance mode	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Verb → Noun (suffix -ance) + Noun)	Metaphor	Based on similarity of characteristics	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Performance model	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Verb → Noun (suffix -ance) + Noun)	Metaphor	Based on similarity of characteristics	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Performance package	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Verb → Noun (suffix -ance) + Verb → Noun (suffix -age))	Semantic narrowing	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Performance parts	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Verb → Noun (suffix -ance) + Noun, plural)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Pinch weld	Conversion + Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Verb → Noun)	Metaphor	Based on similarity of characteristics	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Pistol grip shifter	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun + Verb → Noun (suffix -er))	Metaphor	Based on external resemblance	3	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun + Noun	No
Piston	Borrowing	From Italian 'pistone'	Metaphor	Based on external resemblance	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Piston rings	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun, plural)	Metaphor	Based on external resemblance	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Plastic housing (carburetor)	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun (suffix -ing))	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Plastic trim	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	Semantic narrowing	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Plating (carburetor)	Affixation	Verb (Gerund) → Noun	-	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Gerund	No
Pleats (seat pattern)	-	-	Semantic narrowing	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Plenum	Borrowing	From Latin 'plēnus' full	Metaphor	Based on the correlation of content and form	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Plug wires	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun, plural)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Plug-in	Compounding	Hyphenated compound Noun (Verb + Particle)	Metaphor	Based on similarity of characteristics	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Polyglass spare (tire)	Conversion + Compounding	Open compound (Noun (prefix poly-) + Adjective → Noun)	Metonymy	Proper names incorporated into terms	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Positive battery cable	Compounding	Open compound (Adjective + Noun + Noun)	-	-	3	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Noun + Noun	No
Power brake	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Power brake boost	Conversion + Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun + Verb → Noun)	-	-	3	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun + Noun	No
Power brake booster	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun + Verb → Noun (suffix -er))	-	-	3	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun + Noun	No
Power brake system	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun + Noun)	-	-	3	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun + Noun	No

Term	Morphological method		Semantic method		Syntactic method				
					Number of components	Use of prepositions	Part of speech of the headword	Terminological phrase structure	Term-combinations with abbreviations
Power rack and pinion front suspension	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun + Conjunction + Noun + Adjective + Noun (suffix -ion))	-	-	6	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun + Conjunction + Noun + Adjective + Noun	No
Power steering	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Verb (Gerund) → Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Gerund	No
Power steering fluid	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Verb (Gerund) → Noun + Noun)	-	-	3	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Gerund + Noun	No
Power steering lines	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Verb (Gerund) → Noun + Noun, plural)	-	-	3	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Gerund + Noun	No
Power steering pump	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Verb (Gerund) → Noun + Noun)	-	-	3	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Gerund + Noun	No
Power steering pump bracket	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Verb (Gerund) → Noun + Noun + Noun)	-	-	4	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Gerund + Noun + Noun	No
Power steering setup	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Verb (Gerund) → Noun + Closed compound Noun (Verb + Particle))	-	-	3	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Gerund + Noun	No
Power sunroof	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Closed compound Noun (Noun + Noun))	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Power windows	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun, plural)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Pulley	-	-	Metaphor	Based on external resemblance	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Pulley system	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Push button knob	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun + Noun)	-	-	3	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun + Noun	No
Push rod holes	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun + Noun, plural)	-	-	3	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun + Noun	No
Push rods	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun, plural)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Puzzle pieces (car parts)	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun, plural)	Metaphor	Based on conditional analogy	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
PVC (polyvinyl chloride) hose	Abbreviation + Compounding	Open compound (Abbreviation + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Abbreviation + Noun	Yes
Q-clamp	Iconic derivation	-	Metaphor	Based on external resemblance	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Letter + Noun	No
Quarter panel	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Quarter panel arc	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun + Noun)	-	-	3	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun + Noun	No
Quarter panel seam	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun + Noun)	-	-	3	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun + Noun	No
Quarter patch	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No

Term	Morphological method		Semantic method		Syntactic method				
					Number of components	Use of prepositions	Part of speech of the headword	Terminological phrase structure	Term-combinations with abbreviations
Quarter scoops	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun, plural)	Metaphor	Based on external resemblance	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Quarters	-	-	Semantic narrowing	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Quarters outer wheel houses	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Adjective (suffix -er) + Noun + Noun, plural)	-	-	4	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Adjective + Noun + Noun	No
Rack and pinion	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Conjunction + Noun)	-	-	3	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Conjunction + Noun	No
Rack and pinion steering	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Conjunction + Noun + Verb (Gerund) → Noun)	-	-	4	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Conjunction + Noun + Gerund	No
Radiator	Affixation	Verb → Noun (suffix -or)	-	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Radiator cap	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Verb → Noun (suffix -or) + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Radiator clamps	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Verb → Noun (suffix -or) + Noun, plural)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Radiator fan	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Verb → Noun (suffix -or) + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Radiator fan clutch	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Verb → Noun (suffix -or) + Noun + Noun)	-	-	3	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun + Noun	No
Radiator hose	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Verb → Noun (suffix -or) + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Radiator overflow hose	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Verb → Noun (suffix -or) + Closed compound Noun (Preposition + Verb) + Noun)	-	-	3	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun + Noun	No
Radiator support	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Verb → Noun (suffix -or) + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Rally	Borrowing	From French 'rallier' reassemble, unite again	Semantic broadening	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Rally dash	Borrowing + Compounding	Open compound (Noun (from French 'rallier' reassemble, unite again) + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Rally package	Borrowing + Compounding	Open compound (Noun (from French 'rallier' reassemble, unite again) + Verb → Noun (suffix -age))	Semantic narrowing	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Rally stripe	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Range (for evs)	-	-	Semantic narrowing	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Rear axle	Compounding	Open compound (Adjective + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Noun	No
Rear axle assembly	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Adjective + Noun + Verb → Noun (suffix -ly))	-	-	3	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Noun + Noun	No

Term	Morphological method		Semantic method		Syntactic method				
					Number of components	Use of prepositions	Part of speech of the headword	Terminological phrase structure	Term-combinations with abbreviations
Rear body panel	Compounding	Open compound (Adjective + Noun + Noun)	-	-	3	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Noun + Noun	No
Rear bumper	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Adjective + Verb → Noun (suffix -er))	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Noun	No
Rear differential	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Adjective + Adjective → Noun (suffix -ial))	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Noun	No
Rear end	Compounding	Open compound (Adjective + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Noun	No
Rear end housing	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Adjective + Noun + Noun (suffix -ing))	-	-	3	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Noun + Noun	No
Rear end painting	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Adjective + Noun + Noun (suffix -ing))	-	-	3	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Noun + Noun	No
Rear fascia	Borrowing + Compounding	Open compound (Adjective + Noun (from Latin 'fascia' a band, bandage, swathe, ribbon))	Metaphor	Anthropomorphic metaphor	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Noun	No
Rear seat	Compounding	Open compound (Adjective + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Noun	No
Rear seat pans	Compounding	Open compound (Adjective + Noun + Noun, plural)	Metaphor	Based on external resemblance	3	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Noun + Noun	No
Rear seat space	Compounding	Open compound (Adjective + Noun + Noun)	-	-	3	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Noun + Noun	No
Rear seat under seat pans	Compounding	Open compound (Adjective + Noun + Preposition + Noun + Noun, plural)	-	-	5	Prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Noun + Preposition + Noun + Noun	No
Rear shackle mounts	Compounding	Open compound (Adjective + Noun + Noun, plural)	-	-	3	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Noun + Noun	No
Rear spoiler	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Adjective + Verb → Noun (suffix -er))	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Noun	No
Rear suspension	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Adjective + Noun (suffix -ion))	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Noun	No
Rear valance	Compounding	Open compound (Adjective + Noun)	Metaphor	Based on similarity of characteristics	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Noun	No
Rear window	Compounding	Open compound (Adjective + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Noun	No
Rear window louver	Compounding	Open compound (Adjective + Noun + Noun)	-	-	3	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Noun + Noun	No
Rear-view camera	Compounding	Hyphenated compound Adjective (Adjective + Noun) + Noun	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Noun	No
Rearview mirror / Rear-view mirror	Compounding	Closed/Hyphenated compound Adjective (Adjective + Noun) + Noun	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Noun	No
Recessed area	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Noun → Adjective (suffix -ed) + Noun)	Semantic narrowing	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Noun	No

Term	Morphological method		Semantic method		Syntactic method				
					Number of components	Use of prepositions	Part of speech of the headword	Terminological phrase structure	Term-combinations with abbreviations
Recessed headlights	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Noun → Adjective (suffix -ed) + Closed compound Noun (Noun + Noun, plural))	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Noun	No
Reducer	Affixation	Verb → Noun (suffix -er)	Metaphor	Based on similarity of characteristics	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Relays	Borrowing + Conversion	Verb (From Old French 'relaier' to leave behind) → Noun, plural	-	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Remote starter	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Adjective + Verb → Noun (suffix -er))	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Noun	No
Replicas parts	Borrowing + Compounding	Open compound (Noun (From Italian, noun derivative of 'replicare' to repeat, reply) + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Resale value	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Verb → Noun (prefix re-) + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Restored carburetor	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Verb (prefix re-, Past Participle) → Adjective + Verb → Noun (suffix -or))	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Past Participle + Noun	No
Reveal moldings	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Verb → Noun + Verb → Noun (suffix -ing))	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Reverse corner	Compounding	Open compound (Adjective + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Noun	No
Ride comfort	Compounding	Open compound (Verb → Noun + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Right hand quarter	Compounding	Open compound (Adjective + Noun + Noun)	-	-	3	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Noun + Noun	No
Right quarter panel	Compounding	Open compound (Adjective + Noun + Noun)	-	-	3	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Noun + Noun	No
Right-hand outside non-remote chrome mirror	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Hyphenated compound Adjective (Adjective + Noun) + Closed compound Adjective (Preposition + Noun) + Adjective (prefix non-) + Noun + Noun)	-	-	5	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Adjective + Noun + Noun	No
Ring gear	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	Metaphor	Based on external resemblance	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Road noise	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Road test	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Rocker arm	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Verb → Noun (suffix -er) + Noun)	Metaphor	Anthropomorphic metaphor	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Rocker arm assembly	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Verb → Noun (suffix -er) + Noun + Verb → Noun (suffix -ly))	Metaphor	Anthropomorphic metaphor	3	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun + Noun	No

Term	Morphological method		Semantic method		Syntactic method				
					Number of components	Use of prepositions	Part of speech of the headword	Terminological phrase structure	Term-combinations with abbreviations
Rocker arm studs	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Verb → Noun (suffix -er) + Noun + Noun, plural)	Metaphor	Anthropomorphic metaphor	3	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun + Noun	No
Rocker panel	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Verb → Noun (suffix -er) + Noun)	Metaphor	Based on external resemblance	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Rocker shafts	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Verb → Noun (suffix -er) + Noun, plural)	Metaphor	Based on external resemblance	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Rockers assembly	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Verb → Noun (suffix -er), plural + Verb → Noun (suffix -ly))	Metaphor	Based on external resemblance	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Rod	-	-	-	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Rod bearings	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Verb (Gerund) → Noun, plural)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Gerund	No
Rod bolt	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Roll bar	Compounding	Open compound (Verb + Noun)	Metaphor	Based on conditional analogy	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Verb + Noun	No
Rollback	Compounding	Closed compound Noun (Verb + Noun)	Metaphor	Based on similarity of characteristics	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Roller rockers	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Verb → Noun (suffix -er) + Verb → Noun (suffix -er))	Metaphor	Based on external resemblance	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Roof infrastructure	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun (prefix infra-))	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Roofline	Compounding	Closed compound Noun (Noun + Noun)	-	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Rosette rivets	Borrowing + Compounding	Open compound (Noun (From French 'rosette' small rose, object shaped like a rose) + Noun, plural)	Metaphor	Based on external resemblance	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Rough running	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Adjective + Verb (Gerund) → Noun)	Metaphor	Based on similarity of characteristics	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Gerund	No
RPM (revolutions per minute)	Abbreviation	-	-	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Abbreviation	Yes
RT (Road/Track)	Abbreviation	-	-	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Abbreviation	Yes
RT emblem	Abbreviation + Compounding	Open compound (Abbreviation + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Abbreviation + Noun	Yes
Rubber insulators	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Verb → Noun (suffix -or))	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Rust	-	-	-	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Rust pits	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Rust removal	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Verb (prefix re-) → Noun (suffix -al))	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No

Term	Morphological method		Semantic method		Syntactic method				
					Number of components	Use of prepositions	Part of speech of the headword	Terminological phrase structure	Term-combinations with abbreviations
Rusty car	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Noun → Adjective (suffix -y) + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Noun	No
Safety features	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Adjective → Noun (suffix -ty) + Noun, plural)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Sail panel	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	Metaphor	Based on external resemblance	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Sail panel area	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun + Noun)	Metaphor	Based on external resemblance	3	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun + Noun	No
Sanding	Affixation	Noun (suffix -ing)	-	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Scan tool	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Seam	-	-	-	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Seat	-	-	-	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Seat belt	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	Metaphor	Based on external resemblance	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Seat bottom	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Seat covers	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun, plural)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Seat cushions	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun, plural)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Seat frames	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun, plural)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Seat track	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	Semantic narrowing	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Seat track release	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun + Noun)	-	-	3	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun + Noun	No
Seatbelt warning	Affixation + Compounding	Closed compound Noun (Noun + Noun) + Verb (Gerund) → Noun	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Gerund	No
Sending unit	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Noun (suffix -ing) + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun + Noun	No
Serpentine belt	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Noun (suffix -ine) + Noun)	Metaphor	Based on external resemblance	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun + Noun	No
Shaker hood	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Verb → Noun (suffix -er) + Noun)	Metaphor	Based on external resemblance	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Shell	-	-	Metaphor	Based on similarity of characteristics	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Shift linkage	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Verb → Noun (suffix -age))	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Shift rods	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun, plural)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Shifter	Affixation	Verb → Noun (suffix -er)	Semantic narrowing	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Shifter box	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Verb → Noun (suffix -er) + Noun)	Semantic narrowing	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Shifter hump	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Verb → Noun (suffix -er) + Noun)	Semantic narrowing	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No

Term	Morphological method		Semantic method		Syntactic method				
					Number of components	Use of prepositions	Part of speech of the headword	Terminological phrase structure	Term-combinations with abbreviations
Shifting gears	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Verb (Gerund) → Noun + Noun, plural)	Semantic narrowing	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Gerund + Noun	No
Shims	-	-	-	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Shock towers	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	Metaphor	Based on external resemblance	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Shocks	Clipping	Shock absorbers → Shocks	Metaphor	Based on conditional analogy	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Short block	Compounding	Open compound (Adjective + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Noun	No
Side cover	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Side lights	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun, plural)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Side marker	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Verb → Noun (suffix -er))	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Side marker lamps	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Verb → Noun (suffix -er) + Noun, plural)	-	-	3	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun + Noun	No
Side marker lights	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Verb → Noun (suffix -er) + Noun, plural)	-	-	3	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun + Noun	No
Side mirrors	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun, plural)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Side rockers	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Verb → Noun (suffix -er), plural)	Metaphor	Based on external resemblance	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Signal indicator	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Noun (suffix -al) + Verb → Noun (suffix -or))	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Single nipple breather	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Adjective + Noun + Verb → Noun (suffix -er))	Metaphor	Anthropomorphic metaphor	3	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Noun + Noun	No
Siren	-	-	-	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Six-barrel carburetor	Affixation + Compounding	Hyphenated compound Adjective (Numeral + Noun) + Verb → Noun (suffix -or)	Metaphor	Based on external resemblance	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Noun	No
Six-pack (engine induction system)	Compounding	Hyphenated compound Noun (Numeral + Noun)	Semantic narrowing	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Six-pack carburetor	Affixation + Compounding	Hyphenated compound Noun (Numeral + Noun) + Verb → Noun (suffix -or)	Semantic narrowing	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Skid plates	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun, plural)	Metaphor	Based on external resemblance	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Sliders	Affixation	Verb → Noun (suffix -er), plural	Metaphor	Based on similarity of characteristics	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Sliding doors	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Verb (Gerund) → Adjective + Noun, plural)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Gerund + Noun	No

Term	Morphological method		Semantic method		Syntactic method				
					Number of components	Use of prepositions	Part of speech of the headword	Terminological phrase structure	Term-combinations with abbreviations
Smog pump	Blending + Compounding	Open compound (Noun (smoke + fog) + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Snow tires	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun, plural)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Spare tire	Compounding	Open compound (Adjective + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Noun	No
Spark plug wires	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun + Noun, plural)	-	-	3	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun + Noun	No
Spark plugs	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun, plural)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Speed nut	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	Semantic narrowing	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Speedometer	Compounding	Closed compound Noun (Noun + Noun)	-	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Spindle	-	-	Metaphor	Based on external resemblance	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Splines	-	-	-	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Spoiler	Affixation	Verb → Noun (suffix -er)	-	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Sport roof	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Spring	-	-	-	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Spun bearing	Affixation + Compounding + Conversion	Open compound (Verb (Past Participle) → Adjective + Verb (Gerund) → Noun)	Metaphor	Based on similarity of characteristics	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Past Participle + Gerund	No
Starter	Affixation	Verb → Noun (suffix -er)	-	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Starter bypass circuit	Affixation + Compounding	Closed compound (Verb → Noun (suffix -er) + Noun (Adverb + Verb) + Noun)	-	-	3	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun + Noun	No
Starter motor	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Verb → Noun (suffix -er) + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Steering	Affixation	Verb (Gerund) → Noun	-	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Gerund	No
Steering box	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Verb (Gerund) → Noun + Noun)	Semantic narrowing	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Gerund + Noun	No
Steering column	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Verb (Gerund) → Noun + Noun)	Metaphor	Based on similarity of characteristics	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Gerund + Noun	No
Steering feel	Affixation + Compounding + Conversion	Open compound (Verb (Gerund) → Noun + Verb → Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Gerund + Noun	No
Steering gear	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Verb (Gerund) → Noun + Noun)	Semantic narrowing	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Gerund + Noun	No
Steering knuckle	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Verb (Gerund) → Noun + Noun)	Metaphor	Anthropomorphic metaphor	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Gerund + Noun	No
Steering linkage	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Verb (Gerund) → Noun + Verb → Noun (suffix -age))	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Gerund + Noun	No
Steering pump	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Verb (Gerund) → Noun + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Gerund + Noun	No

Term	Morphological method		Semantic method		Syntactic method				
					Number of components	Use of prepositions	Part of speech of the headword	Terminological phrase structure	Term-combinations with abbreviations
Steering wheel	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Verb (Gerund) → Noun + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Gerund + Noun	No
Steering wheel lock	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Verb (Gerund) → Noun + Noun + Noun)	-	-	3	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Gerund + Noun + Noun	No
Step well	Conversion + Compounding	Verb + Adverb → Open compound Noun	Metaphor	Based on conditional analogy	2	Non-prepositional	Verbal	Verb + Adverb	No
Stick	-	-	Semantic narrowing	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Sticker price	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Verb → Noun (suffix -er) + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Street rods	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun, plural)	Metaphor	Based on conditional analogy	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Striping	Affixation	Noun (suffix -ing)	-	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Struts	-	-	-	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Studs	-	-	Metaphor	Based on external resemblance	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Subframe	Affixation	Noun (prefix sub-)	-	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Sump	-	-	-	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Sump pump	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Sunroof	Compounding	Closed compound Noun (Noun + Noun)	-	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Surround molding	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Verb (Gerund) → Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Gerund	No
Survivor body	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Verb → Noun (suffix -or) + Noun)	Metaphor	Anthropomorphic metaphor	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Suspension	Affixation	Noun (suffix -ion)	-	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Suspension components	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Noun (suffix -ion) + Noun, plural)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Sway bar	Compounding	Open compound (Verb + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Verb + Noun	No
Sway bar brackets	Compounding	Open compound (Verb + Noun + Noun, plural)	-	-	3	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Verb + Noun + Noun	No
Sway bar end links	Compounding	Open compound (Verb + Noun + Noun + Noun, plural)	-	-	4	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Verb + Noun + Noun + Noun	No
Sway bar links	Compounding	Open compound (Verb + Noun + Noun, plural)	-	-	3	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Verb + Noun + Noun	No
Sway bushings	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Verb + Noun (suffix -ing), plural)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Verb + Noun	No
Sway links	Compounding	Open compound (Verb + Noun, plural)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Verb + Noun	No
Swivel seats	Compounding	Open compound (Adjective + Noun, plural)	Metaphor	Based on similarity of characteristics	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Noun	No
Tachometer	Borrowing	From Greek root 'tach-' speed + -meter	-	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No

Term	Morphological method		Semantic method		Syntactic method				
					Number of components	Use of prepositions	Part of speech of the headword	Terminological phrase structure	Term-combinations with abbreviations
Tail light	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	Metaphor	Based on conditional analogy	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Tailpipe	Compounding	Closed compound Noun (Noun + Noun)	Metaphor	Based on conditional analogy	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Tappet	Affixation	Verb → Noun (suffix -et)	Metaphor	Based on similarity of characteristics	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Tappet noise	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Verb → Noun (suffix -et) + Noun)	Metaphor	Based on similarity of characteristics	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Temperature control plate	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun + Noun)	Metaphor	Based on external resemblance	3	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun + Noun	No
Test drive	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Thermal quad carburetor	Clipping + Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Adjective (suffix -al) + Noun (quad ← quadrangle) + Verb → Noun (suffix -or))	-	-	3	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Noun + Noun	No
Thermostat	-	-	-	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Throttle body	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	Metaphor	Anthropomorphic metaphor	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Throttle bracket	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Throttle linkage	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Verb → Noun (suffix -age))	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Tie bar	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	Metaphor	Based on similarity of characteristics	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Tie rods	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun, plural)	Metaphor	Based on similarity of characteristics	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Timing belt	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Noun (suffix -ing) + Noun)	Metaphor	Based on external resemblance	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Timing chain	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Noun (suffix -ing) + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Tire machine	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Tire size	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Tires	-	-	-	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Tonneau	Borrowing	From French 'tonneau' cask, tun	Semantic broadening	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Torque	-	-	-	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Torque converter	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Verb → Noun (suffix -er))	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Torsion bar crossmember	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun + Closed compound Noun (Noun + Noun))	Metaphor	Based on external resemblance	3	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun + Noun	No
Torsion bar suspension	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun + Noun (suffix -ion))	-	-	3	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun + Noun	No
Torsion clamps	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun, plural)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No

Term	Morphological method		Semantic method		Syntactic method				
					Number of components	Use of prepositions	Part of speech of the headword	Terminological phrase structure	Term-combinations with abbreviations
Touchscreen	Compounding	Closed compound Noun (Verb + Noun)	Metaphor	Based on the correlation of content and form	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Tow truck	Compounding	Open compound (Verb + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Verb + Noun	No
Traction	-	-	-	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Traction control	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Traffic	-	-	-	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Trailer plug	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Verb → Noun (suffix -er) + Noun)	Metaphor	Based on external resemblance	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Transmission	Affixation	Verb → Noun (suffix -ion)	Semantic narrowing	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Transmission cooler lines	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Verb → Noun (suffix -ion) + Verb → Noun (suffix -er) + Noun, plural)	-	-	3	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun + Noun	No
Transmission fluid	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Verb → Noun (suffix -ion) + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Transmission linkage	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Verb → Noun (suffix -ion) + Verb → Noun (suffix -age))	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Transmission rebuild	Affixation + Compounding + Conversion	Open compound (Verb → Noun (suffix -ion) + Verb (prefix re-) → Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Transmission splines	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Verb → Noun (suffix -ion) + Noun, plural)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Trim back edge	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun + Noun)	-	-	3	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun + Noun	No
Trim level	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Trim package	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Verb → Noun (suffix -age))	Semantic narrowing	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Triple burning 440 six-pack	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Adjective + Verb (Gerund) → Noun + Numeral + Hyphenated compound Noun (Numeral + Noun))	Semantic narrowing	-	4	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Gerund + Numeral + Noun	No
Truck	-	-	-	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Trunk	-	-	-	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Trunk floor	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Trunk floor extensions	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun + Verb → Noun (suffix -ion), plural)	-	-	3	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun + Noun	No
Trunk lid	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Tune-up	Compounding	Hyphenated compound Noun (Verb + Adverb)	-	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No

Term	Morphological method		Semantic method		Syntactic method				
					Number of components	Use of prepositions	Part of speech of the headword	Terminological phrase structure	Term-combinations with abbreviations
Turn signals	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun (suffix -al), plural)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Turning radius	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Verb (Gerund) → Noun + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Gerund + Noun	No
Two-barrel carburetor	Affixation + Compounding	Hyphenated compound Adjective (Numeral + Noun) + Verb → Noun (suffix -or)	Metaphor	Based on external resemblance	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Noun	No
U-joints	Iconic derivation	-	Metaphor	Based on external resemblance	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Letter + Noun	No
Undercarriage	Affixation	Verb → Noun (prefix under-, suffix -age)	Metaphor	Based on the correlation of content and form	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Universal joints	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Noun → Adjective (suffix -al) + Noun, plural)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Noun	No
Upholstery	Affixation	Noun → Verb (prefix up-) → Noun (suffix -y)	-	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Upper control arms	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Adjective (suffix -er) + Noun + Noun, plural)	Metaphor	Anthropomorphic metaphor	3	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Noun + Noun	No
Upper cowl panel	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Adjective (suffix -er) + Noun + Noun)	-	-	3	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Noun + Noun	No
Upper deck filler	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Adjective (suffix -er) + Noun + Verb → Noun (suffix -er))	-	-	3	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Noun + Noun	No
Upper radiator hose	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Adjective (suffix -er) + Verb → Noun (suffix -or) + Noun)	-	-	3	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Noun + Noun	No
Upper tie bar	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Adjective (suffix -er) + Noun + Noun)	Metaphor	Based on similarity of characteristics	3	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Noun + Noun	No
Vacuum leak	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Vacuum plug	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	Metaphor	Based on external resemblance	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Valance	-	-	Metaphor	Based on similarity of characteristics	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Valley pan	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	Metaphor	Based on external resemblance	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Valve	-	-	-	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Valve cover	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Valve seals	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun, plural)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Valve springs	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Valve train	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Van	-	-	-	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
VIN (Vehicle identification number)	Abbreviation	-	-	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Abbreviation	Yes

Term	Morphological method		Semantic method		Syntactic method				
					Number of components	Use of prepositions	Part of speech of the headword	Terminological phrase structure	Term-combinations with abbreviations
Vinyl roof car	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun + Noun)	-	-	3	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun + Noun	No
Vinyl top	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Vinyl top bust	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun + Noun)	-	-	3	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun + Noun	No
Vinyl top clips	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun + Noun, plural)	-	-	3	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun + Noun	No
Vinyl top moldings	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun + Verb (Gerund) → Noun)	-	-	3	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun + Gerund	No
Welding	Affixation	Verb (Gerund) → Noun	-	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Gerund	No
Welding slag	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Verb (Gerund) → Noun + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Gerund + Noun	No
Welds	Conversion	Verb → Noun, plural	-	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Wet sanding	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Adjective + Verb (Gerund) → Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Adjective + Gerund	No
Wheel	-	-	-	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Wheel alignment	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Verb → Noun (suffix -ment))	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Wheel bearing	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Verb (Gerund) → Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Gerund	No
Wheel cylinders	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun, plural)	Metaphor	Based on external resemblance	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Wheel houses	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun, plural)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Wheel hubs	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun, plural)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Wheel moldings	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Verb (Gerund) → Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Wheel opening moldings	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Verb (Gerund) → Adjective + Verb (Gerund) → Noun)	-	-	3	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Gerund + Noun	No
Wheel studs	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun, plural)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Window	-	-	-	-	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No
Window glass	Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Noun)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Window regulator assembly	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Noun + Verb → Noun (suffix -or) + Verb → Noun (suffix -ly))	-	-	3	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun + Noun	No
Windshield	Compounding	Closed compound Noun (Noun + Noun)	Metaphor	Based on conditional analogy	1	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun	No

Term	Morphological method		Semantic method		Syntactic method				
					Number of components	Use of prepositions	Part of speech of the headword	Terminological phrase structure	Term-combinations with abbreviations
Windshield washer reservoir	Borrowing + Affixation + Compounding	Closed compound Noun (Noun + Noun) + Verb → Noun (suffix -er) + Noun (from French 'réservoir' storehouse)	Metaphor	Based on conditional analogy	3	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun + Noun	No
Windshield wipers	Affixation + Compounding	Closed compound Noun (Noun + Noun) + Verb → Noun (suffix -er)	Metaphor	Based on conditional analogy	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Wiper motors	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Verb → Noun (suffix -er) + Noun, plural)	-	-	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Wiring bus	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Noun (suffix -ing) + Noun)	Metaphor	Based on external resemblance	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Wiring harness	Affixation + Compounding	Open compound (Noun (suffix -ing) + Noun)	Metaphor	Based on external resemblance	2	Non-prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Noun	No
Wiring under the hood	Affixation	Noun (suffix -ing)	-	-	4	Prepositional	Nominal	Noun + Preposition + Article + Noun	No
Zero to sixty (0 to 60) time	Compounding	Open compound (Numeral + Preposition + Numeral + Noun)	-	-	4	Prepositional	Nominal	Numeral + Preposition + Numeral + Noun	No