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The Construction of Electric Vehicle Terminology Based on Morphological Processes of Compound, Derivation and Acronym

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Abstract-The development of technology has driven the emergence of electric vehicles as one of the most important innovations in the transportation world that supports environmental sustainability. This study aims to examine the construction of electric vehicle terminology through morphological processes, including compound, derivation, and acronym. The research data was obtained from the electric vehicle User's Manuals available on the official websites of electric vehicle manufacturers. This study uses a qualitative approach, with data in the form of words, phrases, and sentences. The data collection method used was non-participatory observation method, where the researcher observes the construction of electric vehicle terminology through morphological processes of compound, derivation, and acronym, and then records it. Additionally, interviews were conducted with manufacturers, electric vehicle mechanics, linguists, and cultural experts to deepen the understanding of these terminologies. In data analysis, the researcher refers to the theories of McCarty (2002) and Lieber (2009) to classify the morphological processes of word formation based on the identified terminology. This theory was applied to group words, phrases, and sentences containing compounds, derivations, and acronyms. Additionally, Leech's (1981) theory was used to analyze the lexical and grammatical meanings of these terminologies. After the data was collected, a series of analysis stages are carried out, including data reduction, classification, verification, tabulation, interpretation, and conclusion. The results show that there were three types of morphological processes in the formation of electric vehicle terminology: derivation, abbreviation, and compound. Terminology with the derivation process was found in 9 data with the suffix "-ing." Terminology with the abbreviation process was recorded in 25 data, with forms ranging from two to four letters. Meanwhile, terminology with the compound process was found in 14 data, with the most dominant structure being noun + noun. These findings contribute to a better understanding of electric vehicle terminology, which may assist linguists, technical writers, and industry professionals in standardizing terminology use.

Keywords: Terminology, Morphology, Word Formation, Electric Vehicle, User's Manual.

I. INTRODUCTION

Language is used by humans as a tool for communication to convey information in various fields of knowledge (Muta'allim et al., 2020); (Muta'allim at al., 2021); (Akhmad Sofyan et al., 2022); & (Haryono et al., 2023). The development of science influences language, where several disciplines produce specific terms that continue to evolve along with the advancement of time and are only understood by certain groups (Yudistira et al., 2022); (Sofyan, Badrudin, et al., 2022); (Hairus Salikin et al., 2021); (Kamil et al., 2023); & (Irsyadi, 2023). One field that reflects this phenomenon is electric vehicles. Suwardjono (2004) defines terminology as a word or combination of words that express the meaning, concept, process, or characteristic nature of a specific field. These terms can be in

the form of root words, root words with affixes, word repetition, and word combinations, all of which are studied in morphology, specifically the word formation process according to McCarthy (2002).

This study focuses on technical terminology related to electric vehicles, both electric motors and electric cars. In this research, the researcher analyzes the construction patterns of these terms using a morphological approach in the word formation process. This phenomenon is becoming increasingly relevant as the use of electric vehicles by society grows (Auto, 2000; 2024). Technological development has driven the emergence of electric vehicles as an important innovation in the transportation sector that supports environmental sustainability. Along with this progress, the terms that describe electric vehicles have also continued to evolve. The construction of electric vehicle terminology can be understood through three main morphological processes: composition (compound), derivation, and acronym (Crystal, 2008).

The compound process refers to the combination of two or more words to form a new term that is more specific. In the context of electric vehicles, terms such as *electric vehicle*, *battery electric vehicle*, and *plug-in hybrid electric vehicle* are examples of compound constructions commonly used (Bauer & Trudgill, 2001). In these examples, words like "electric" and "vehicle" are combined to create terms that describe vehicles powered by electricity. Next, the derivation process involves adding prefixes or suffixes to a base word to create a new term that is still related to the original meaning but carries a more technical nuance (O`Grady, 1997). Brinton (Brinton & Brinton, 2010) divides this derivational process into three main parts: prefix, suffix, and infix. Prefix is an affix added at the beginning of a word, such as mis- (miscommunication) or im- (imperfect). Suffix is an affix added to the end of a word, such as -ish (boyish), -ist (pianist), or -hood (childhood).

Meanwhile, infix is an affix inserted into the middle of a word, although its use is relatively rare in English, as seen in the word *hallebloodylujah*. This word is formed from *hallelujah*, meaning 'praise God', and *bloody*, an expletive. In the context of electric vehicles, derivation is used to create more specific terms, such as the word *electrify*, which undergoes derivation to become *electrification*, referring to the process of converting a vehicle's system from fossil fuels to electricity (Schmid, 2000). This derivational process allows for the creation of technical terms related to the transformation of electric vehicle technology.

The third process, acronym, is the simplification of the initial letters of several words to form a term that is more practical and easier to remember. Acronyms are used to represent longer words, phrases, or terms in a more concise form (Qizi, 2022). Plag (2003) states that acronyms are created by taking the initial letter of each syllable. Furthermore, O'Grady and Archibald explain that acronyms differ from initialism; in acronyms, the term is pronounced as a single word, such as *YOLO* for *You Only Live Once*, while in initialism, the letters are spelled out individually, as in *USA* for *United States of America*. In the context of electric vehicles, acronyms such as *EV* (electric vehicle), *BEV* (Battery Electric Vehicle), and *PHEV* (Plug-in Hybrid Electric Vehicle) are widely used to facilitate communication within the automotive and technology industries (Toukabri, 2020). Thus, the morphological processes of compound, derivation, and acronym play a crucial role in forming the terminology that describes various aspects of electric vehicles. Understanding these three processes provides insight into the development of language and technology in the ever-evolving world of electric vehicles.

This research uses morphology studies, a branch of micro-linguistics that examines the relationship between morphemes and lexemes in word formation (O'Grady, 1997). In this context, morphology is known as the word formation process, which explains how new words are created. Different forms of word formation are classified into ten types (Yule, 2010), including: coinage, borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, backformation, conversion, acronym, derivation, and multiple processes. This research focuses on three word formation processes: compounding, derivation, and acronym. According to Katamba and Stonham, compounding is the combination of two distinct words to form a new word. This process is further divided into three types: endocentric compound, exocentric compound, and copulative compound (Katamba & Stonham, 2006).

First, the endocentric compound refers to the combination of two words whose meanings are directly related, with the word on the left providing a description or additional explanation for the word on the right. For example, the word *blackboard*. The word *black* provides a

description that distinguishes this type of board from other types, such as *mainboard* or *whiteboard*. Similarly, the term *windmill* refers to a type of *mill* (a grinding device) that is powered by *wind*. Second, the exocentric compound is a combination of two words whose meanings are not directly related and require additional explanation to be understood. For instance, the term *redneck* does not have a clear lexical meaning like "red neck"; instead, it is a derogatory term used to describe a member of the working-class white population, particularly in the United States. Exocentric compounds heavily rely on context, whether social context or other types of context.

Third, the copulative compound is a combination of two words that have closely related or complementary meanings. For example, *prime minister* combines *minister* and *president*, which are closely related terms in the context of government. Another example is the term *café-resto*, which combines two places that serve food and drinks. The study of terminology in a broader context includes borrowing, blended borrowing, and shifting borrowing (Hermawan, 2018). In line with the studies mentioned, to date, no research has specifically focused on the morphological processes within the automotive industry, particularly in electric vehicle terminology. Therefore, this study aims to focus on the morphological analysis of electric vehicle terminology, using *user's manual* files as the data source.

In linguistic studies, several aspects of electric vehicle terminology have not received adequate attention. For instance, many studies focus more on general terms related to vehicles, without delving deeper into the specific linguistic features of electric vehicle terminology. This includes aspects related to battery technology, charging infrastructure, and energy efficiency. Furthermore, studies on the adaptation of these terms across different languages and cultures are still limited. The deeper meaning of terms such as "regenerative braking" and "range anxiety" has not been fully explored, especially in the context of understanding and translation across various linguistic environments. The research conducted by (Marbun et al., 2023); (Budi Perkasa et al., 2020); (Zola et al., 2023); (Aziz et al., 2020); & (Victor Tulus Pangapoi Sidabutar, 2020) found that electric vehicles in Indonesia have rapidly developed and have had a positive impact on environmental sustainability, one of which is by reducing air pollution. Electric vehicles also support efforts to realize a green economy in Indonesia. A study on language diversity with a sociolinguistic approach by (Yudistira at al., 2024) emphasized the importance of sociolinguistics in understanding the relationship between language and society, as well as its potential in providing solutions to contemporary social issues.

Furthermore, research conducted by (Pratama et al., 2021) found that morphological processes in Indonesian include affixation, reduplication, composition, and abbreviation. This study also discovered one non-standard word that does not follow the norms of the Indonesian language. Research by (Zaim, 2015) & (Zaim, 2018) found changes in word formation in Indonesian, particularly in acronyms, blending, and clipping, which are influenced by borrowing from foreign languages and the emergence of new variations. (Witak et al., 2020) showed that the derivation of verbs in Indonesian involves affixation, including prefixes, infixes, suffixes, and confixes, which form new words with meanings adapted to the base word. Furthermore, Fauziyah's (2019) study found that the use of jargon can only be understood by certain groups, while Putra (2014) found that foreign terminology borrowed intact without changes in phonemes and pronunciation is largely not yet listed in the *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia* (Indonesian Dictionary).

Nevertheless, there are several relevant studies focusing on language, such as those conducted by (Muta'allim et al., 2021); (Irsyadi et al., 2022); & (Yudistira, R., 2023). These studies examine the functions and uses of language in society through various approaches, including sociolinguistics, pragmatics, and literature. Additionally, a number of studies also explore the role of language, including those by (Yudistira et al., 2022); (Sofyan, Badrudin, et al., 2022); (Sofyan, Firmansyah, et al., 2022); (Muta'allim at al, 2022); (Badrudin et al., 2023); (Muta'allim et al., 2023); (Sudi et al., 2025); & (Muhammadiah & Susanty, 2025). These studies highlight the variations, functions, roles, and uses of language in various contexts. Moreover, their contributions also provide insights into the role and use of language influenced by the social contexts in which they occur. As a result, languages that emerge, whether in social media or in everyday life, become easier to understand.

Beyond the study of the functions and uses of language, some research also focuses on the meaning of language. A study by (Ago et al.,

2024) provides insight into the use of language in advertising, particularly the use of metaphor and hyperbole as promotional tools in social media. Meanwhile, research by (Daulay et al., 2024) & (Tiwery et al., 2024) examines literary language in connotative literary works and the language of resistance within the punk community. Finally, studies by (Muta'alim, 2022) & (Sofyan, Firmansyah, et al., 2022) make significant contributions to understanding language variation, as well as the use and function of language within the pesantren context. Although many studies have been conducted, there has yet to be research specifically examining morphology, such as *compound*, *derivation*, and *acronym* in the terminology of electric vehicles. Therefore, this research opens opportunities for further academic development, particularly in the terminology of electric vehicles involving *compound*, *derivation*, and *acronym*. This aspect is the primary reason why the researcher is interested in undertaking this study.

The study of electric vehicle terminology plays a crucial role, not only in the development of linguistic science but also for industry professionals, policymakers, and translators. A deep understanding of technical terms enables more effective communication, the creation of more targeted policies, and the accurate translation of information. Therefore, this research contributes to the advancement of the automotive industry, policies that support the development of electric vehicle infrastructure, and enhances the efficiency of cross-language communication.

This study is highly significant considering the development of electric vehicle terminology, which aligns with technological advancements and the growing popularity of eco-friendly vehicles. Understanding the construction and usage patterns of this terminology will make a significant contribution to the field of linguistics, particularly in the development of terminology theory and technical language. Furthermore, this research can provide valuable insights for professionals in the electric vehicle industry, supporting them in standardization efforts and promoting more effective communication. Thus, this study not only enriches linguistic research but also supports innovation and rapid progress in the electric vehicle industry. Based on this background, the researcher formulates the research problem: what is the morphological process of *compound*, *derivation*, and *acronym* in the construction of electric vehicle terminology? To address this research question, a morphological theory approach will be employed.

Linguistic morphology encompasses various processes that shape words, including *compound*, *derivation*, and *acronym*. The *compound* process refers to the combination of two or more words to form a new word with a meaning different from the original words, such as "toothbrush" (tooth + brush), which means a tool for cleaning teeth. On the other hand, *derivation* involves adding affixes to a base word to create a new word, often changing its word category. For example, the word "teach" becomes "teacher" when the suffix "-er" is added. Meanwhile, *acronym* refers to a shortened form created by taking the initial letters of a phrase, such as "NASA" (National Aeronautics and Space Administration) or "ATM" (Automated Teller Machine), simplifying communication by abbreviating long terms. These three processes play a crucial role in the evolution of language and the formation of new words across various languages (Bauer, 1983; Matthews, 1974; Crystal, 2003).

II. METHODS

This study employs a qualitative approach. The data collected consists of words, phrases, and sentences, with the data sources derived from the *user's manual* of electric vehicles available on the official websites of electric vehicle manufacturers. The user manuals were selected based on several key criteria, including leading electric vehicle manufacturers and the variety of electric vehicle types available in the market. The selection also took into account geographical diversity, focusing on manuals published in major electric vehicle markets such as North America, Europe, and Asia. As a result, the chosen manuals cover a wide range of electric vehicle types from various manufacturers and regions, ensuring a broad representation of the terminology used in the global electric vehicle industry.

The data collection method applied is non-participatory observation method, where the researcher observes the construction of electric vehicle terminology based on the morphological processes of *compound*, *derivation*, and *acronym* using a note-taking technique. In addition, interviews were conducted with electric vehicle mechanics, linguists, and cultural experts to gather more in-depth information.

After the data is collected, the researcher

conducts a series of analysis stages, starting with data reduction, classification, verification, tabulation, interpretation, and conclusion drawing. In the reduction stage, the researcher selects and filters data according to the research objectives. Next, in the data classification stage, the researcher applies the theories of McCarty (2002) and Lieber (2009) to group the data based on its types, which include composite, derivation, and acronyms. Afterward, the data is verified through consultations with manufacturers, electric vehicle mechanics, linguists, and cultural experts. The next stage is data tabulation, which involves assigning codes to each piece of data recorded in tables. Finally, the researcher interprets the data by analyzing its meaning based on Leech's theory (1981). The results of the analysis are then concluded based on the theories used.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

RESULT

The results of this study indicate that there are three types of morphological processes: derivation, abbreviation, and compounding. Terminology formed through the derivation process was found in 9 data entries, with the suffix "-ing" as the most common affix. Terminology formed through abbreviation was found in 25 data entries, consisting of various forms of abbreviations, ranging from two to four letters. Meanwhile, terminology formed through the compounding process was found in 14 data entries, with the *noun + noun* structure being the most dominant. Below are examples of terminology formed through the morphological processes of *compounding*, *derivation*, and *acronym*. For compounding terminology, here are 6 examples from a total of 16 data entries found.

Table 1. Terminology of Electric Vehicles Based on the Morphological Processes of Compounding, Derivation, and Acronyms

Data Code	Morphological Processes	Terminology of Electric Vehicles	Meaning
CP01	**Compound**	**Sun Vsor**	A glare-reducing feature for sunlight, located at the upper front of the driver's area (GMC, 2022)
		Memory Seat	A feature in electric vehicles that stores the user's preferred seat adjustment settings as a default position. With this feature, if changes are made, the saved settings can be instantly restored with a single button press (GMC, 2022).
		Charging Door	The charging port cover on electric vehicles, some of which are equipped with an automatic closing feature and a charging indicator (Hyundai, 2024).
		Solar Roof	A system that uses sunlight to charge the 12-volt battery and high-voltage battery, aimed at extending the vehicle's driving range (Hyundai, 2024).
		Windshiled	The front part of the vehicle designed to deflect wind. In electric vehicles, *windshield* refers to the front glass, while in electric motorcycles, *windshield* refers to the front fairing (Polytron, 2024).
		Cruise Control	A feature that helps the rider maintain the vehicle's speed automatically. This feature is

			available in both electric cars and motorcycles (Polytron, 2024).
DV02	**Deivation**	**Steering**	One of the vehicle components, found in both motorcycles and cars, that serves as a steering mechanism and is operated by hand.
		Shifting	One of the activities in driving is gear shifting, commonly referred to as *persneling* in Indonesian. This feature is used to adjust the vehicle's torque according to the driving needs.
		Parking	One of the driving activities is when a motor vehicle stops for a certain period, based on the circumstances and needs. This process requires a stopping area provided by the government or other entities, including individuals or businesses.
		Immobilizer	An immobilizer is a feature in electric vehicles that serves as an anti-theft system. This system is integrated into the car key and uses radio waves to identify the vehicle. With this feature, the car remains secure from criminal activities, such as unauthorized key usage or key duplication.
AC03	**Acronym**	**Direct Current (DC)**	A term commonly found in electrical engineering terminology, referring to direct current (Hyundai, 2024).
		KiloWatt (Kw)	A unit of power equal to 1000 watts (Hyundai, 2024).
		Adaptive Cruise Control (ACC)	A feature in electric vehicles that allows the car to maintain a set speed without the driver needing to press the accelerator pedal (FORD, 2022).
		Acoustic Vehicle Alerting System adalah (AVAS)	A feature that enables the car to emit a sound warning to pedestrians when the vehicle is moving at low speeds. This is because electric cars do not produce engine noise like gasoline-powered vehicles (BYD, 2023).
		Front Trafic Collision Alert (FTCA)	A collision warning system from the front, where the electric vehicle scans for potential obstacles ahead. If the vehicle is moving at low speed and the driver delays in applying the brakes, the system will automatically initiate braking (BYD, 2023).

DISCUSSION

Electric Vehicles Terminology Based on the Morphological Process of Compounding

In the *compound* terminology data, four out of six *compound* forms are constructed with the *noun + noun = noun* pattern, where a noun is used as the name of a feature in electric vehicles, formed by combining two nouns. The term *Sun visor* consists of the words *"Sun"* meaning sunlight and *"Visor"* meaning a shield. These two nouns are combined and written with a space as *"Sun visor"*, which means *sun protection*. This terminology falls under the category of *endocentric compound*, as the meaning produced is not significantly different from its lexical meaning. The term *Memory seat* consists of the words *"memory"* meaning recollection and *"seat"* meaning a place to sit. *Memory seat* refers to a seat that has memory. This terminology is also an *endocentric compound*, formed by the combination of *noun + noun* written separately,

with the meaning remaining close to its lexical definition.

The term *Charging door* consists of *"charging"* meaning the process of charging and *"door"* meaning an entryway. *Charging door* refers to the door for the charging port. This is a *verb + noun* compound, written separately, and is classified as an *endocentric compound*, as the resulting meaning is still close to the original lexical meaning. The term *Solar roof* consists of *"solar"* meaning solar power and *"roof"* meaning the top covering of a building. *Solar roof* refers to a roof that generates electricity from solar energy. This terminology follows the *noun + noun* construction, written separately, and is an *endocentric compound*, as the meaning remains consistent with the lexical meaning. The term *Windshield* consists of *"wind"* meaning air and *"shield"* meaning a protective cover. The meaning of *windshield* differs in electric vehicles and motorcycles. In electric cars, *windshield* refers to the front glass, while in electric motorcycles, it refers to a wind deflector. This terminology is a *noun + noun* compound, written without a space, and is an *endocentric compound* because its meaning closely aligns with the original lexical meaning. The term *Cruise control* consists of *"cruise"* meaning to glide and *"control"* meaning regulation. *Cruise control* refers to a speed control system. This terminology is a *verb + noun* compound written separately and is classified as an *endocentric compound*, as its meaning remains aligned with the lexical definition of speed control. Thus, all of these terminologies are examples of the morphological process of *compounding* with the *endocentric compound* type, where the meaning produced remains consistent with the base meanings of the constituent words.

Electric Vehicle Terminology Based on the Morphological Process of Derivation

In the *derivation* terminology, there are four terms formed through *affixation* in electric vehicles: *Steering*, *Shifting*, *Parking*, and *Immobilizer*. The term *Steering* is formed through the *affixation* process, where the suffix *-ing* is added to the root word *steer*, meaning the process of directing or controlling. In this context, *steering* refers to the activity of controlling the vehicle, which is a fundamental aspect of driving. The term *Shifting* is formed similarly, with the addition of the *-ing* suffix to the root word *shift*, meaning to move or change. In automotive terminology, *shifting* refers to the action of changing gears to adjust the vehicle's speed and torque according to the road conditions and traffic, which is also a basic activity in driving.

The term *Parking* is also formed through *affixation*, with the suffix *-ing* added to the root word *park*, meaning to place a vehicle in a designated area. In automotive contexts, *parking* refers to the activity of leaving a vehicle in a specific spot with the engine turned off if it is not in use for an extended period. Meanwhile, the term *Immobilizer* is a noun formed from a verb (mobilize) with both a prefix (im-) and a suffix (-er), making it different from the other -ing forms listed. Grammatically, *immobilizer* refers to a device that prevents a vehicle from starting or moving, which is a common feature in advanced vehicles, including electric cars.

Electric Vehicle Terminology Based on the Morphological Process of Acronym

In the *acronym* terminology, there are five terms formed through *acronymization*: *Direct Current (DC)*, *kiloWatt (kW)*, *Adaptive Cruise Control (ACC)*, *Acoustic Vehicle Alerting System (AVAS)*, and *Front Traffic Collision Alert (FTCA)*. The term *DC* is formed through the *abbreviation* process, consisting of the phoneme *{D: Direct}* and *{C: Current}*. *{D}* is the first phoneme of the singular morpheme *Direct*, and *{C}* is the first phoneme of the singular morpheme *Current*. In other words, the *acronym DC* is a combination of the initial phonemes from the single morphemes. The term *kW* is formed similarly through the *abbreviation* process, with the phonemes *{k: kilo}* and *{W: Watt}*. *{k}* is the first phoneme of the singular morpheme *Kilo*, and *{W}* is the first phoneme of the singular morpheme *Watt*. Thus, the *acronym kW* is a combination of the initial phonemes from the single morphemes. This two-letter *abbreviation* in electric vehicle terminology is also commonly found in electrical engineering terminology. The term *ACC* is formed through the *abbreviation* process with the phonemes *{A: Adaptive}*, *{C: Cruise}*, and *{C: Control}*. *{A}* is the first phoneme of the singular morpheme *Adaptive*, *{C}* is the first phoneme of the singular morpheme *Cruise*, and *{C}* is the first phoneme of the singular morpheme *Control*. In other words, the *acronym ACC* is a combination of the initial phonemes from the single morphemes.

The term *AVAS* is formed from the *abbreviation* process with the phonemes *{A: Acoustic}*, *{V: Vehicle}*, *{A: Alerting}*, and *{S:*

System}. *{A}* is the first phoneme of the singular morpheme *Acoustic*, *{V}* is the first phoneme of the singular morpheme *Vehicle*, *{A}* is the first phoneme of the morpheme *Alert* plus the suffix *-ing*, and *{S}* is the first phoneme of the singular morpheme *System*. In other words, the *acronym AVAS* is a combination of the initial phonemes from the single morphemes. The term *FTCA* is formed from the *abbreviation* process with the phonemes *{F: Front}*, *{T: Traffic}*, *{C: Collision}*, and *{A: Alert}*. *{F}* is the first phoneme of the singular morpheme *Front*, *{T}* is the first phoneme of the singular morpheme *Traffic*, *{C}* is the first phoneme of the singular morpheme *Collision*, and *{A}* is the first phoneme of the singular morpheme *Alert*. In other words, the *acronym FTCA* is a combination of the initial phonemes from the single morphemes. The four-letter *acronym* in electric vehicle terminology is part of the specific terminology used in electric vehicles, where the lexical meaning of each component word refers to the specific system of features in the vehicle.

To deepen the discussion on acronyms, several aspects need to be considered, such as pronunciation and the linguistic patterns that follow. Some acronyms are pronounced as whole words, such as *AVAS* (Advanced Vehicle Assistance Systems), while others are pronounced letter by letter, such as *DC* (Direct Current). The pronunciation often depends on whether the acronym is easier to say as a word or if letter-by-letter pronunciation is more commonly accepted in a specific context. Additionally, these acronyms typically follow common linguistic patterns in English, such as using the first letter of the words that form the acronym. However, some acronyms are influenced by other languages or industries, especially in fields like technology or automotive. For example, acronyms in the automotive industry often adopt international technical terminology, while acronyms originating from non-English languages or specific technologies can influence how these acronyms are formed or used. Through a more in-depth analysis of pronunciation and linguistic influences, the discussion of acronyms becomes more comprehensive and thorough.

This research makes significant contributions in several aspects. First, in terms of language development, this study enriches the technical vocabulary in the field of electric vehicles by utilizing morphological processes such as *compound* (word combinations), *derivation* (word formation), and *acronym* (abbreviations). These processes result in terminology that is more systematic and easier to understand by various parties. Moreover, this study plays a role in mapping the use of morphological processes to create new words within the context of electric vehicle technology, which in turn enriches applied linguistic studies. From the perspective of the electric vehicle industry, the results of this research can encourage the standardization of terminology, which is important for more effective communication among stakeholders such as manufacturers, governments, and consumers. It also helps consumers better understand electric vehicle technology, which, in turn, can accelerate the adoption of electric vehicles in society.

This research also has implications in education and training. The findings can serve as a reference for curriculum material in the automotive and renewable energy technology fields, as well as support public awareness programs on electric vehicles. Additionally, this study opens up opportunities for further research on the formation of new words in other technological fields and introduces new methods in creating efficient terminology. Finally, this research has implications for regulation and policy. Terminology standardization can assist policymakers in formulating clearer regulations and improve communication in the implementation of rules related to electric vehicles. Thus, this research has a broad impact on both the development of linguistic science and its application in the industrial and technological world, playing a vital role in accelerating the adoption of electric vehicles in society.

IV. CONCLUSION

Each morphological process, such as derivation, composition, and acronyms, plays a crucial role in the formation of electric vehicle terminology. Derivation allows for the creation of new terms through the addition of affixes, resulting in more specific technical words. Composition, on the other hand, combines two or more words to create terms that represent new concepts in the automotive industry, such as *electric vehicle* or *battery-powered*. Meanwhile, acronyms simplify lengthy terms into more practical and memorable forms, such as *EV* for *electric vehicle*. Understanding these morphological processes is essential for crafting and interpreting accurate terminology in the context of electric vehicles, which is vital for

clear and efficient communication within the industry.

Each morphological process contributes uniquely to the development of electric vehicle terminology. Derivation, for instance, tends to generate more formal or scientific terms, as it often involves adding affixes to form more technical and specific words, such as *"electrification"* or *"recharging"*. This process imparts an academic or technical nuance, commonly used in scientific literature or technical documentation. Meanwhile, composition (compound words) often produces more descriptive and practical terms, such as *"electric vehicle"* or *"battery pack"*, which are easier for the general public to understand and are widely used in everyday contexts. These terms are frequently found in user manuals and industry communications.

Acronyms, on the other hand, are more commonly used in marketing and daily communication because they are shorter and easier to remember. Terms like *"EV"* (Electric Vehicle) or *"BEV"* (Battery Electric Vehicle) are more easily spread through advertisements or everyday conversations, conveying a sense of modernity and practicality. Thus, each morphological process imparts different characteristics that influence how electric vehicle terminology is used and understood across various contexts.

One unexpected finding in the data is the prevalence of technical terms that are heavily influenced by market trends and marketing strategies, often involving the development of new acronyms. This finding reveals how industry influence and the need for more efficient communication can shape technical language, an aspect that has previously been underexplored in existing literature. This study also fills a gap in electric vehicle terminology research by providing a more systematic approach to morphological analysis, which is rarely found in previous studies that tend to focus on a single type of vehicle or more general terminology. For instance, earlier research may have overlooked variations in terminology based on specific types of electric vehicles (e.g., *Battery Electric Vehicle* versus *Plug-in Hybrid Electric Vehicle*). This study successfully identifies these differences as an important factor in the development of industry language. Limitations in previous research, such as the lack of in-depth analysis on the influence of morphology in term formation and a narrow focus on English-language terms, have been addressed in this study by expanding the analysis to various global markets and considering the diverse influences of industry and culture. Through this approach, this research not only enriches linguistic insights but also provides a more holistic view of how electric vehicle terminology evolves worldwide.

Additionally, future research could focus on the development of clear and consistent guidelines for the formation of electric vehicle terminology, as well as how public understanding of these terms affects the adoption of electric vehicle technology. Studies could also explore the role of technical terminology in Indonesian language education and the impact of globalization on the creation of new terms. Finally, it is crucial to study the relationship between electric vehicle terminology and technological innovation in the automotive industry, to understand how industry advancements influence the creation of new terms aligned with the latest technological developments. These studies are expected to contribute significantly to understanding the dynamics of electric vehicle terminology formation and comprehension in society.

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