

Classification of Sport Terms in Lexical Layer of Uzbek and English Terminology

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ABSTRACT

English is now considered as a major lingua-franca throughout the world, and the terms derived from this language are ubiquitous in all spheres, including sports. This research paper discusses the certain similarities and differences of sport terms in Uzbek and English languages, together with relevant examples.

Greek-Latin morphemes, which have become elements of the international terminology, appeared in the sports language according to its output, and they participate in the role of standard term elements. These terms are accepted in most of Europe, and Uzbek as well. Therefore we can note that there are many English words in sports terminology that constitutes the vocabulary, especially in the composition of compound words, they occur frequently in the Uzbek language: "goalkeeper" - "handball". Along with these acquisitions, Uzbek language has their equivalents - syntagmatic term "qo'lto'pi" or one lexeme "darvozabon". The function of terms is not limited to semantic analysis.

The problem of terms - including sports terminology - should be considered from different angles, starting from genetic (part of speech in terminology). Lexical-semantic and linguistic features of special names should be considered.

When it comes to the formation of terms in the process of word formation, the process of forming terms should be separated using ready-made standard elements, as so called morphological method of formation is mostly based on already existing models (affixation). For example, in the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language, there are terms related to the field of sports. In particular, the concepts related to the word struggle are given as follows:

Kurash. *Known as an act of knocking down between two people to win agreement-based acquisition, mutual competition.* This word is internationally accepted as a name of national sport, yet when translating into English, there can be several alternatives, such as wrestling, fight, shot etc. Here are some examples of translations of Uzbek works in English: "He took his opponent to the side in the fight he shot, but his opponent fell to his feet, and he fell into the situation of a person who was taken to the side left." (A. Qahhor, Koshchinor lights). "Elmurad

gathered the youth in the middle of the stage. A fight started here between Davlatyar and Mamurjon. They were getting ready." (P. Tursun, Teacher). "To wrestle, knock down or win". "To compete with each other to get out. There children fight, they play cool." (E. Raimov, Strange village). "Yes, you fight with the Hitlerites did you come down? - laughed Bektemir." (Oybek, The sun does not darken). The general name for the competitions based on this type of sport is wrestling [1].

Analysis of the language of sports terms formed uses the following forms: prefixation, prefix-suffixes, word composition, abbreviation and semantic, derivation methods. Morphological derivation within the formation of the most common method is the suffix. Its productivity significantly decreased at the end of 20th century. Based on this, we have two most effective prefixes which we can define as followings:

- 1) with an abnormal and excessive meaning;
- 2) with the general meaning of opposition and denial.

The most frequent prefixes in the formation of sports terms might be found only once or less. When forming terms that have the meaning of a joint object prefix-suffix formation method is less found than pure suffixation or prefixing [2]. The prefix-suffix method of forming new words is forming a noun from adjectives and this method is more active than adverbs.

In the modern Uzbek language, adjectives are very effective in filling the vocabulary. This also applies to the field of sports terminology. In the affixation method, formation is first important way comparing to all other ways. Various active ones can be distinguished among suffixes: -chi, -bon, -ak, -dosh, -lik (see: futbolo'yinchisi - himoyachi). Nickname suffix to personal names is also very effective in formation (mergan- chavandoz - himoyachi - raqib).

There are many subsystems within the general system of sports-specific vocabulary. Almost every sport is professionally oriented to its own subsystem of lexical units. Many sports are different because they differ significantly from each other. The corresponding lexical subsystems of sports also have very few similarities, and we are not talking only the composition of lexical units, but also their creations, and we will also talk about its principles, sources, development, etc. On the other hand, intersection of lexical subsystems of many types of sports, in most cases, has a common identity and origin.

The peculiarity of sports terminology is that it is a physical culture, its theory and methodology, relevant scientific, technical and educational subjects (biomechanics, psychology, pedagogy, hygiene, physiology, automobile engineering, geodesy, medicine, biochemistry) and includes many concepts, is thoroughly connected with literature and professional communication.

Sports terminology is lexical concept if we are describing it as a narrow field of professional activity, yet it includes a number of differential features at the word formation and syntactic level. Here is given the list of the individual signs of the sports terminology [3]:

- 1) Sports terminology is one of the most active and frequently used terminologies. Sports terminology is also specialized in special sports literature both in broadcasting and other media, it is mostly metaphorical and widely used in the meaning.
- 2) Sports terminology includes many concepts in different fields of knowledge which includes: medicine, psychology, pedagogy, sociology, etc., relevant processing is required. This is inter-industry as sports terminology allows us to talk about deep processes of intervention. In the diachronic aspect, words and phrases with sports terms are equally widespread. Some appear today (fitness, cheerleading), others are secondary, originated from centuries (fencing) or antiquity (chess).
- 3) a slight difference from the general literary vocabulary is the general terminological units of sports comes from close connections with the literary vocabulary, in which the team, defense,

such as defeat, play, equipment, speed, kick, jerk, push, run, etc., which are the examples of the development of sports terminology in other fields of activity repeating the way of development of terminology.

When talking about terminology, peculiarities of terminology and determinology play an important role in construction. "A short conceptual and terminological essay on etymology and historical lexicology based on the definition given in the reference book, terminology is metaphorisation. As a result, frequently used words are often transformed into terms" [4]. Thus, the nominative process of new terminological systems is reduced to a secondary denomination, which shows the features of the language economy.

Scientists have identified several types of relationships between old and new meanings and they separated followings [5]:

1. Clarifying the meaning of the word. Clarify the meaning of a word refers to the scientific precision and concreteness given to a lexical unit, when it is finished we catch, at the same time, that the meaning of the term has nothing to do with the general literary word and it does not undergo any special changes, because it is defined by the equality of concepts.

2. Narrowing the meaning of the word. By narrowing the meaning of the word, due to the narrowing of the scope of the concept, its meaning has become concrete we mean the terminological process of the lexical unit.

3. Changing the meaning of a word by metaphorical transfer. This type of relationships is common in many terminologies. Here is a word change in semantics between this concept and the previously used concept using a word to make a new concept is invisible because a certain similarity occurs as a result. Literal as a basis for metaphorical transfer of a certain theme becomes relevant and dominant. Often, two concepts are based on the similarity of any characteristics.

In terminology, there is a dual opinion about such metaphorical units. Thus, from long book terms to the undoubted advantages of these terms differences include their brevity, clarity, and comprehensibility [6]. With that at the same time, such terms are also believed to have negative properties: they often do not reflect the existing classification relationships between related concepts. Also according to the experts the use of well-known phrases in the wrong, indirect sense of the national language includes semantically broken elements in a special terminology and these terms deprive scientific rigor and accuracy.

4. Changing the meaning of a word by metonymic transfer. Modified old concepts in creating the terminological meaning of a meaningless word may be a change of meaning due to connection. In sports terminology these types of relations are represented by several lexical units [7]. The considered types of relationships are the transformation of a simple word into a scientific term and they are interrelated with stages. The process of terminology is sports activity of language processes in terminology, and its subordination to the national language system. Terminological units appear in the dictionary of professionals to understand and emphasize their "own", relevant concepts and aspects that occur with what they gradually find their reflection in the new meaning of the word.

Here is the acquisition of a special vocabulary in the general literary language stages are distinguished: 1) single metaphor or figurative metaphor, 2) widespread metaphor or figurative metaphor, 3) a frequently used word. L. A. Kapanadze writes, "already embedded in the language" high-frequency metaphor and figurative It is difficult to draw a clear line between meaning, because there are many transitions, but this limit really exists in language" [6].

A number of researchers determined lexemes of sports as professionalism, their meaning is understandable for all sports fans. These lexemes are both in the terminological system and in

general in literary discourse and thus belong to half-terms because “although their content is not strictly defined, they are sufficiently precise with and well suited for direct denotation, i.e. clear and definite; they retain such a feature in connection with the nominative and its meaning, an emotional-expressive component” [9].

As we can see, terminology is the process of mastering sports vocabulary which can be described only when a professional name is given to the field of general speech. Thus, we consider the introduction of sports terms into the context of general discourse is evaluative, so that it leads to the emergence of expressive meanings and therefore they affect the stylistic coloring of the text and lexical units in contact.

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