

### The Role of Numbers in Sport Terminology

**Sarimsokov Hurshid Abdimalikovich**

Researcher of the National university of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo Ulugbek

Faculty of Foreign philology

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#### ABSTRACT

This article has presented the role of numbers in linguistic terminology, lexical-semantic aspects of sports terms, and the theoretical importance of numbers in sports terminology.

#### INTRODUCTION

Sports terminology refers to the important words used in the field of sports. It is important to know about various sports terminology. This increases general awareness and helps enjoy sports programs to the maximum. It is worth noting that achievements in the rapidly evolving world of linguistics, including a number of studies, concepts, terminology, categories, theories, cognitive linguistics, communicative linguistics, gender linguistics, ethno-linguistics, psycholinguistics, gender linguistics, linguo-culturology and linguo-pragmatics. It allows to conduct scientific researches in modern directions.

**The literature review of the research.** There were plenty of researches conducted in the sphere of terminology, particularly sport terminology. Such as Z. Harris and I.F. Frieses, D.S. Lotte, L.A. Novikov, G. Kitrij and others have conducted a number of researches in the field in the world. At the same time, a number of Uzbek scientists, such as P. Nishonov, A. Madvaliyev, R. Doniyorov, have made a great contribution to the development of the field.

Terminology, being a layer of a general lexicon in a wide sense, is a set of terminological units used in various areas of social life. In a narrow sense, it consists of a set of the systems of terms related to science, technology or manufacture. Acceleration of information flow in society and the improvement of technology make the boundary between terminology and nonverbal words close. The popularization of science and technology advances convert neologisms into

terms or regular words. Investigation of lexical units related to physical training and sport is on the one hand the study of terms constituting the large part of lexical layer of language, on the other hand, scientific study of neologisms existing at the lexical level of the language. The level of their popularity is closely connected with the development of the field that they exist. In conclusion, the purpose of this article is to inform language research colleagues about the impacts that can extend our lexicon. This paper has presented theoretical classification of the most common types of sport terms for the learners. All information help to classify the word formation of new words and word phrases according to their origin, derivation, and etymology. What is more, sportive neologisms have already spread widely and become an integral part in many areas of our society. They are the best proof of the fact that language is alive phenomena [5; P.4-9].

Research on the semantics of number has been strongly influenced by the distribution of overt number morphology in English. The lexical layer of language is continuously updated with new terms that form their specific subsystem. Furthermore, the relevant units need to be processed and systematized. All these facts clearly demonstrate a necessity for a separate discipline, the object of study of which would be very terms. It can be noted that there is an urgent need to treat terminology as a full-fledged science. As it is well known, number can be expressed on nouns and on verbs in English. In example, overt plural morphology is present in both places. The sports terminologies discussed here in connection with synonymy are related to sports adopted in the Czech environment from the English-speaking world. The donor language of the sports terminologies under review is English. In practical terms it means that the first step in the process of terminology development in the recipient language is the transfer of the English lexical field on which the sport's terminology and its rules are based into terminology, only then come the subsequent stages of assimilation and further elaboration. It is only to be expected that a sizable number, if not most, of the Czech terms translating the English sports terminology in the first stage as borrowing is the easiest and commonest way of lexicalizing imported concepts. Borrowing may take different forms, and the framework used here follows the generally accepted types. The most likely candidates are terminology the form of loanwords loan translations, semantic borrowing, loan blends, English-inspired loan creations and English-based neologisms. In some cases, even code-switching has to be taken into consideration. From a formal point of view, vernacular Czech terms and neologisms used as equivalents of the English terms again come in many possible forms, ranging from formations based on morphological word-formation processes, derivation and compounding, to creations due to non-morphological processes, shortening, deformation, coinage, to word combinations, etc. In addition, the equivalents of English terms may be existing terms recycled from the established terminologies of other sports or from general language. Given the many possible ways in which new terms may come into existence, the development of a sports terminology can be predicted to give rise to parallel variant terms as a matter of course. The same English term may, for example, be rendered in Czech as two or more different terms. In other words, the English term will over a time frequently acquire not one, but two or more equivalents which are both interlingual synonyms of the original English term and intralingual synonyms by dint of their denotational identity or semantic closeness allowing for mutual interchangeability. The hypothesis is then that unless there happens to be a suitable Czech term at hand, or an easily formed vernacular neologism, the standard way of terminology development typically starts with an Anglicism which is subsequently supplemented or replaced with one or more alternative vernacular terms.

This assumed tendency is seen as the primary source of new synonyms [4; P.43].<sup>1</sup>

Numbers play an important role in almost all areas of mathematics, not least in calculus. Virtually all calculus books contain a thorough description of the natural, rational, real and complex numbers, so we will not repeat this here. An important concern for us, however, is to understand the basic principles behind how a computer handles numbers and performs arithmetic, and for this we need to consider some facts about numbers that are usually not found in traditional calculus texts. More specifically, we are going to review the basics of the decimal numeral system, where the base is 10, and see how numbers may be represented equally well in other numeral systems. The representation of real numbers as well as arithmetic in different bases. Throughout the chapter we will pay special attention to the binary number system as this is what is used in most computers. This will be studied in more detail in the next chapter. Numbers are the most basic numbers in that both rational and real numbers can be constructed from them. Numbers that have a simple representation in the decimal numeral system are often thought of as special. Similarly, if one were to pick up a book on topology, they would probably come across the definition of topology, topological spaces, and so on, very early in their reading. So it is reasonable to assume that if one were to pick up a book on number theory, one of the first topics that would be addressed is the definition of a number. But alas, no definition or discussion on the nature of numbers is generally provided. This absence is not for want of attempts to define numbers. Terminology has a minimal idea [3; P.45]. Term compounds occur in the sports field must meet all established requirements. Here you can register: the accuracy of the value, the appearance of the system, brevity and linguistics. Sports terminology is based on figurative meaning or metaphor. Reading the term readings that are part of it, the figurative verb and the word form associated with it: go ahead, update records, equalize the score, give up service, give up the game, save the cup, take its place, strengthen the leader, hit the goal, and so on. Thermal compounds represent a separate group of terms with a deleted image semantics that includes metaphorical definitions. The words and phrases of a professional nature appeared on the basis of various hyphens: sticky defense, dry count, dry draw, new driving technique, strong play style, complex rally, glitter. All of these term combinations are highly specialized. The figurative metaphor in them is off because of its frequent use, and the regular repetition within it is a sports field. But with professionalism and jargon we can't define them. Unlike jargon, sports language terms are very precise, excluding two-dimensional interpretation, are formed according to literary language norms, and are reproduced regularly [4; 3.43]. The sports dictionary is often supplemented with new external devices used in the literature. and sports journalism. For example, in the language of sports media, you might mention the following phrase: Fans playing with an orange ball is a real celebration. In the secret sports game basketball, "Game ball with orange under" is almost always played with orange ball. In the language of sports reporting, a paraphrase is used to avoid lexical repetition and also performs a game function. In addition, in many sports, slang phrases form a large part of the lexical fund. Jargon is used as a means of sporting expression in both the production environment and the relevant environment of general interest. This means of expression is used not only by amateur athletes who love sports in their spare time, but also by fans, fans, and professional athletes themselves, where the sport is a profession. A good example of how difficult it is to draw a line in a sports dictionary is between

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<sup>1</sup> Ogden C.K., Richards I.A. The meaning of meaning. A Study of the influence of language upon thought and of the science of symbolism. - Hamburg, 1994, p.43

people's activities related to hobbies and professional activities. Sport has always been very important for the right development of every nation, in the first place for children. Sylvia Rim says in her essay "The Importance of Sport": "The world of sports mirrors how one can play the game of school and life. Our society is competitive, and we should teach our children to function in competition and how to both win and lose as good sports. Children must learn that winning and losing are both temporary, and that they can't give up or quit. Learning to become a team player is also important for children who may prefer to be the center of attention" [1; P.38]

The functionality of synonymy in sports terminology is supported, among other things, by the fact that, in addition to official documents such as rules written by the governing bodies of the respective sports, sports terminology and language are used in written or live sports commentaries which are by nature expressive, attention-seeking, often emotional and in constant need of innovative lexis, all of which is provided by synonyms. Also, unlike in scientific and technical vocabularies, the borderline between technical terminology and colloquial and even slang usage in sports language tends to be blurred. Throughout the centuries, new forms of sport developed and the demand for the new words needed to describe newly-created events, games, rules and competitions increased. The language of sport is a huge, catch-all category that encompasses terms from many different sports disciplines, so to list all of them would be an impossible task. The language of sport changes over time. Some terms become obsolete as some of the sports disciplines disappear. The term "sportsman", although still in use today, became a little old-fashioned and is almost regularly replaced by the word "athlete". The same happened to the expression "to go in for sport" which was very much in use a few decades ago [5; 4-10 pp.].

Terminology has been for some time a discipline in search of a theory with premises capable of accounting for specialized knowledge representation, category organization, and description, as well as the semantic and syntactic behavior of terminological units in one or various languages. Over the years, this quest for a set of theoretical principles has led terminologists to ask themselves inter alia whether Terminology should be regarded as a branch of Philosophy, Sociology, Cognitive Science, or Linguistics. Rather than say that Terminology may stem from any or all of them, we take the position that Terminology is essentially a linguistic and cognitive activity. In this sense, terms are linguistic units which convey conceptual meaning within the framework of specialized knowledge texts. In the understanding of the nature of terms, this process of meaning transmission is as important as the concept or concepts that they designate. Terminological units are thus subject to linguistic analysis. Since this type of analysis can be carried out in a number of ways, it is necessary to choose the linguistic approach most in consonance with the object of study. Such an approach should be lexically-centered and usage-based. It should also have its primary focus on meaning and conceptual representation. As shall be seen, such is the case of theoretical approaches based on Cognitive Linguistics. This goal led terminologists to go to great lengths to emphasize differences between Terminology and Lexicology even to the extent of affirming that terms are not words. In a parallel way, linguistic theory has largely ignored Terminology, probably because specialized language has been and is often regarded as merely a special case of general language. Thus, it was not considered worthy of serious study because anything pertaining to general language was also presumed to be true of specialized language [3; P.45].

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