

Common and Specific Theoretical Features of English and Uzbek Sport Terminological Units

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Abstract: This article reflects the common and specific features of English sport terminology. As well as denotative and connotative meanings of sports terms. In addition, derivational peculiarities, productive word formation ways and lexical-semantic, semantic-structural aspects of sport terms are thoroughly analyzed.

Key words: Term, terminology, denotative meanings of terms, terms synonymy, lexical-semantic relations, terminological field, translation and terminological dictionaries, functional features.

Sport terminological system of the English language is composed of several complex linguistic phenomena and it is a legal matter that terminological units require clarification of their definitions and explanations in translation and it is the main function of any term.

This rule also applies to English sports terms. As noted by I.V. Arnold, the unique aspect of word formation from terminological units is that a word formation system is developed based on the internal system and functions of the elements of the lexicon of the field. Therefore, it is observed that the morphological method is very productive in English. The process of creating English sports terminological units relies on 4 main linguistic methods:

1) morphological method; 2) syntactic method; 3) semantic method; 4) word acquisition.

English sport terms are structurally divided as following:

- 1) single component terms;
- 2) compound terms;
 - a) terms consisting of many components;
 - b) terms with following components, consisting of many lexemes;
- 3) metaphorical terms;
- 4) terms in the form of abbreviations.

In the terminological system of customs and duties, single-component terms do not constitute a majority in terms of quantity. At the same time, they perform a semantic-functional function in other sectors of the sports, outside the scope of specialization.

Therefore, as a result of the above-mentioned word formation methods, the lexical-semantic composition of the lexical units of a special field in English is transformed from a simple form to a complex form through an evolutionary path.

Linguistically, the terminological system of sport is a) semantic; b) structural; c) is characterized by signs of attachment to the general literary language and is formed under the influence of the lexical layer of the general literary language and performs a specific task.

It is an undeniable axiom that the majority of terminological units are formed on the basis of extralinguistic factors. V. P. Danilenko writes: "The reflection of any process that takes place in society is first manifested in terminology or as a result of transformational changes of certain terms".

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The semantic accuracy of emerging new terms is directly related to the acquired language source. So, the degree to which England's sports has developed determines the level of semantic precision of English sports terms.

Terminology is an “affective” aspect of the general literary language, so it clearly and clearly reflects that the terminological system of a particular language is “susceptible” to external socio-physical changes. Sport terminology is characterized by a dynamic structure, as a result of the movement and change of the dynamics of development, changes in the semantics of these terminological units occur in an evolutionary form and are correlated with several terminological units.

Ferdinand de Saussure was one of the first to state that “language is a whole system and all elements form this whole” based on existing facts and theoretically justified it. V.M. As Sergevnina rightly stated: “Terminological system” means a complex whole of scientific and specialized concepts interconnected by linguistic designations.

Therefore, the common features of the terminology of sports require study without separation from the integrated system of general linguistics. Specific features of sports terminology are observed in its manifestation through the conceptual stages of human mental activity and experiences. In this terminological system, the terms that are functionally leading terms in the field of sports today find their expression. Consequently, sports terminology is a structural part of physical terminology, and physical terminology has a “terminological field” consisting of a unique multi-layered system. The concept of “terminological field” is used in the course of terminological studies as a term that paves the way for revealing certain features. Although the word “field” in terminology is a foreign phenomenon compared to pure terms, in some cases this rule is not fully applied, “it is observed that this or that term acquires multiple meanings”.

Some linguists consider the “field” to be a set of specific concepts and words, while others put forward the idea that the terminology is somewhat systematic. There are also linguists who accept the concept of “field” as a systematicity in the connection between terms.

Based on the characteristics of our research, we believe that A.A. We support the following opinion put forward by Reformatsky: “The terminological field is a set of terms of the science of certain fields”. In other words, the terminological field of sports is a set of terminological system that combines directions of other types of sports as football, volleyball, bodybuilding, horseracing, “kurash” and others.

Based on our observations, it is clear that the sports terminology reflects the interconnection of scientific concepts specific to certain specialties at the linguistic level. The terminological system formally expresses the internal structural image with the help of certain semantic symbols through the term-elements that are integrated into its composition. This theoretical view can be explained as follows:

1. the aspect of meaning (semantics) that forms certain terminological groups of the term;
 2. in the formation of the terminological system, word formation and derivational, structural process affecting the interaction of terms;
- c) lexical-semantic process in the formation of phenomena of polysemy, synonymy, antonymy, homonymy in the terminological system.

Based on the above linguistic factors, English and Uzbek languages have specific features that need to be taken into account in the scientific study of sports terminology, so a systematic approach to their general lexical-semantic structural aspect is required. Synchronous research of the terminological system of sports serves as the main tool for creating terms and classifying them structurally. But the synchronic approach to this system does not lose the balance of performing a functional task as lexical units of the general literary language, regardless of the small or large number of terms. Therefore, word formation methods are a productive method that fills and enriches the vocabulary of the language.



In the study, it was observed that the system of English sports terms, which is part of the terminological field of sports, is more stable compared to the special lexicon of the Uzbek language, and extralinguistic factors have minimal influence on it. Also, as a result of the analysis of many special dictionaries, it was found that this system is organized based on existing facts, and that there is a principle of systematicity in it.

In addition, in the process of scientific analysis of the terminological units of sports arising on the basis of linguistic and extralinguistic factors, specific sources were used.

There is participation of various word-forming suffixes in the process of formation and formation of sports terminological units of the modern English language. Not all of them are productive. Word formation through suffixes is a way of enriching the language at the expense of its own internal resources, while enrichment at the expense of external resources is carried out by the way of “forging”. Calque's participation in sports terminology is realized as follows:

- A) literal (exact) translation appropriation
- B) transformational translation acquisition
- C) assimilation through semi-calcification

The formation of terminological units of sports by the “calque” method leads to the enrichment and development of the vocabulary of the Uzbek language, and the sports realities and concepts that have arisen as a result of the development of the integration process of the sports play the role of a nominative tool.

Although the creation of sports terms in Uzbek language relies on certain word-forming methods in Uzbek linguistics, this process is directly related to the development paradigm of science. Most of the terms of the field are represented by the main (leading) terms, which have their position in the terminology in advance and are characterized by their structural-semantic means. However, the terms created by the “calque” method differ from ordinary lexemes created by this method by the clarification of their scientific definition. This shows that in the process of creating a new term, it cannot be considered a full-fledged term without clarifying the functional-semantic difference and content limit of other concepts, without distinguishing their specific signs. The definitive function, which is one of the main signs of the term, is significantly reflected in the development of scientific language, in the structure of terminology. In sport terminology, the conceptual development structure of this system is reflected in the functional-semantic structure of terminological units.

Although the field of physicals has been scientifically studied to a certain extent within the framework of various aspects of linguistics, some of its structural areas are emerging as a new research object. In particular, sports terminology and its structural structures have been compared typologically in the case of two languages, scientific works devoted to the direction of translation cases of texts related to the field, integral and differential lexical-semantic features specific and non-specific to the two languages have been performed relatively little. Dissertations, articles and monographs were published in this direction, the main points of view in compiled explanatory dictionaries are covered by Russian and Tajik linguists based on the materials of these national languages. As well as Uzbek researchers also touched upon this sphere.

The implementation of monographic scientific research on the problems of comparative-typological research of foreign and national languages, which should be studied by Uzbek linguists, is still out of sight.

Currently, the globalization of the world sports is integrated with the process of information exchange, and the high growth of terms in the structural sectors of the sports has become much more active. This process is explained by the concept of “Terminological explosion” in the studies of R. N. Kobrina and B. N. Golovin. So, as the sports systems in any country are formed separately without separation from the physical sphere, this principle does not lose its position in linguistics.



As mentioned above, two, namely linguistic and extralinguistic factors play an important role in the formation and development of sports terminology. In this sense, "this process is reflected in written and oral communication, in special texts rich in terms." During a comprehensive, scientific analysis of the terms sports, it became clear that from the point of view of "linguocentrism" it is observed that they are correlated with two components:

- 1) study terms from the point of view of dictionaries;
- 2) study terms from the point of view of their textual status.

In general, dictionaries and textual materials are sources that reflect the systematicity of field terminology. Resources in the form of a dictionary allow to describe the integrity of sports terminology, its specific features.

The study of terms from the point of view of the text situation appears as a means of interpreting special terminology from a linguistic point of view.

"Lingvocentrism" was actually put into practice by E.S. Kubryakova as a direction that analyzes terms functionally and semantically. "The structural-functional aspect of the terms, their tasks, and their specific lexical-semantic properties are of great value. L.S. Barkhudarov stated that "Terminology should be studied synchronously". In fact, the simultaneous study of sports terms serves as the main tool in the structural classification of terms. Therefore, the synchronic study of sports terms means the study of their formation and emergence. Another acceptable aspect of the synchronous study of terminology is related to the phenomenon of terminological units. In other words, a certain part of them performs certain tasks as lexical units of the general literary language.

The fact that the terminological system is in accordance with the modern level of the development of science, that it is in constant motion, is closely related to the rapid development of other fields. Therefore, the vision of world development is manifested in science, more precisely, in linguistics and its aspects, and their systematic integration creates a single language core.

In this regard, we agree with D.S. Lotte's opinion that "Terminology reflects only the systematic set of words and their interdependence to a certain extent" In our opinion, the systematicity of sports terms can be interpreted as the limit of the terminological field of this field. The conglomerate (combination) of physical terminology depends on the structures of its constituent layers.

In this sense, "specific aspects of the terminological system, its structural dependence are clearly and clearly reflected in the models of the formation of words and phrases based on linguistic factors". In linguistics, the phenomenon of word formation is considered one of the productive methods of enriching the content of the dictionary and filling it regularly. As L.S. Peysikov rightly stated, "The process of word formation is one of the most basic ways in the formation of terms". The process of word formation in sport terminology is based on the word formation system of literary English. In this process, the use of this or that method is based on the national characteristics of the language that is acquiring the term. In sports terminology, we observe that a large number of field-related terms are formed on the basis of intralinguistic factors with the help of word formation methods. It is worth noting that all the terms analyzed in our research are the basic terms widely used in the practice of the field, and they mainly appeared in the form of word combinations. When choosing these terms, special attention was paid to their frequency of use. Functional-structural, lexical-semantic classification of terms was carried out using word formation methods. The analyzed lexical layer was divided into several groups in terms of its morpheme-syntactic structure. English and Uzbek language sports terminology, although there are not many single-component terms, they were considered as basic terms in the system. Basic terms in the English language consist of a single lexical unit and are not divided into meaningful morphemes.

The conceptual structural form of terms remains unchanged from the point of view of the morphological derivational process. However, in the scientific study of terms of the field, they are considered to be "low-information" terms, that is, single-explanatory terms and serve as a component of the main (base) terms of the sports terminological system.



In the course of research, in addition to the simple, artificial, complex, basic, adopted forms of the terms, we also used the terms “universal in a broad sense”. These terms are distinguished by their content. Terms with a wide semantic scope have a single semantics in the terminology and represent universal concepts. But through the phenomenon of adaptation to the text, it performs another task in addition to its functional function. Hence, the semantic range of such terms is extensive. They can be interpreted as terms that stand on the “threshold” of field terminology and show a terminological system in themselves. Such terms are used in practice for the purpose of wide-scale transmission of special field, scientific and technical information. The peculiarity of these terms is that they reflect the theoretical concepts of the sports system in their conceptual structure. Terms with a wide semantic range mean only one meaning in the terminological system and do not express an expressive-emotional connotation. According to linguists, such terms include the "deep essence of thought".

In the special lexicon of the English language, such terms perform their functional tasks with the help of a base (field) identifier attached to their semantic structure. In this case, the dynamics of movement in terminology cannot cause "washing away" of the mixed terminological border or the transfer of certain terms to another terminological system. They are only influenced by the development paradigm of science. As a result, terms with broad semantics reflect the dynamics of physical development. It can be observed in the following examples that multiple meanings are manifested in such terms in a hidden form.

It is worth noting that the terms included in the group of general scientific terms turn into a separate lexical unit as a result of the “special” paradigms of science. In the process of such a change, they will have the position of an interdisciplinary term.

As a conclusion, it should be noted that English and Uzbek language sports terminology reflects stages and systems based on a complex hierarchy, and its structural elements are expressed in words and phrases that act as terms. Information on sports terminology can be gleaned from industry dictionaries and industry practices, just like other terminology. There are certain requirements and criteria for including lexical units in the form of field-related terms in special explanatory dictionaries. Due to the fact that it is difficult to distinguish between term and non-term lexical units in the translation process, dictionary compilers try to include most of the lexemes found in the terminological system in dictionaries. The principle proposed by A.S. Gerd regarding the terms that should be included in the dictionaries is more reasonable for the correct solution of this issue. According to it, first of all, the level of use of terms in special texts, then the semantic integrity of terms, and thirdly, the level of validity of terms is meant. The lexicographer A. Hojiev who emphasized that it is important to select the quality and quantity aspects of the terms in order to include them in the explanatory dictionary, emphasizes that the main word and related materials make up the dictionary article. According to it, the components that make up a dictionary article are as follows:

Vocabulary units:

- 1) Main word,
- 2) Stylized compounds,
- 3) Etymological information,
- 4) Determining and recording the meaning of vocabulary units,
- 5) Explanation,
- 6) Confirming example,
- 7) Grammatical and stylistic characteristics (signs that record it).

Based on the above, it should be noted that the main word and the explanation given to its meaning are a permanent component of any dictionary article. So it must be. The remaining components may or may not be present in the dictionary article. The terms do not necessarily have a sign that records the grammatical characteristics, because the terms are nominative. They are mainly represented by



lexemes in the noun category or with nouns. Therefore, there is no need to record the grammatical description marks in the dictionary article for the terms.

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