

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LEXICAL AND SEMANTICAL FEATURES OF ENGLISH AND UZBEK SPORT TERMS

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Abstract

This article deals with analyzing relationship between lexical and semantic features of sport terms. As well as synonyms and antonyms are considered as universal linguistic phenomena in sport terminological system. Numerous new sport terms and neologisms are penetrating into Uzbek languages from other foreign languages. Their translation problems and lexicographical unification issues also should be taken into account in the process of globalization and integration period.

Keywords: Sport terminological system, lexical and semantically features, synonyms, antonyms, terms, lexemes, classification, polysemy, implicit and explicit semantics and forms.

Introduction

The lexical units of each language are connected to each other by means of certain relations and show the unique features of the whole system. This indicates that it is necessary to study the basis of the relationship between them by classifying them. Nowadays, scientists use different methods and methods to classify lexical units. In this direction, the research of terminological systems and lexical units in terminology, classification of mutual relations between them is one of the urgent issues facing terminologists.

Multiple meanings of a certain word in the language (polysemy), on the contrary, two or more words have mutual meanings (synonymy), similar forms have different meanings (homonymy), two words have opposite (opposite) meanings (antonymy) as a widespread linguistic code, widely applied to the field of sports terminology by a number of linguists will be done.

Synonyms are one of the factors that show the richness of any language. A. In Reformatsky terminology, in addition to original synonyms, the use of one word in different forms leads to the creation of doublets from one base. He also notes that doublets are created with the help of morphologically different affixes and prefixes, and divides them into doublets, which are made phonetically (foset-foset); orthographically (set-set), and semi-elliptical, semi-wordy abbreviations, lexical, syntactic doublets.

According to him, synonyms are different words, and doublets are different forms of one word. Therefore, he states that distinguishing synonyms and doublets is one of the most important tasks when comparing terminology. Here, R. Doniyorov, who studied the

terminology of the Uzbek language, gave the following definition to synonyms. Accordingly, I. Siddiqova specifically notes the possibility of their lexical exchange in the text as a criterion for determining whether words are synonyms. For example: linguistics and linguistics, opium and opium, autogyre and helicopter, etc. Based on the above definitions, it is explained that the terms and lexemes related to sports in English and Uzbek are synonymous and have semantic similarity and closeness. We will try to prove this in the process of researching the synonymous characteristics of sports terms and lexemes in English and Uzbek languages.

"The widespread phenomenon of synonymy in the field of terminology is characteristic for the formation of terminological systems."

If we look at the semantic structure of English and Uzbek sports terms from a linguistic point of view, we can see that the terms of this subject have the same characteristics as common words, polysemanticity, synonymy, and antonymy. we found out that the concept is manifested as a relative phenomenon.

Dibrova E.I. emphasizes that the naming of neologisms, new words, new creations and innovations (represented by a new term\lexical unit) can be used as an equal tool instead of synonyms. Above E.I. Based on Dibrova's opinion, we found it necessary to give our definition as follows.

Names related to the field of sports are represented by different stylistic layers, and sports terminology is distinguished by the excessive number of designations, the existence of terminological synonymy, the variability and instability of language laws. Acquisitions in the process of structural-semantic adaptation of lexical units related to the field of sports have a significant impact on the leveling and internationalization of the base of sports concepts of the acquired language. As a result, the scope of polysemy expands, homonymy, antonymic pairs and synonymous lines appear.

Based on the results of our scientific research, the ambiguity of the terms used in the field of physical education and sports is determined by their use in the processes of sports training, national and international competitions.

For example, in English, the word "grade" is widely used and understood as a criterion for determining the result of a person mastering any field (science). An athlete's performance in high jump or long jump, usually a personal record or best result 2. The starting line in the competition; (boxing) navel area of the body; (equestrian) mark (points) (handicap mark) for the movement of horse jumping. (93)

The word assist, which is most actively used in the field of sports, is used as a noun in the following meanings: (hockey) pass (passing the puck), a pass that provides the lead in goals; (basketball) a pass that allows the ball to be thrown into the basket (pass); (lacrosse) a pass before a goal is scored.

We have found out that the lexical unit in the form of kick, one of the words widely used in the field of sports in English, is also used synonymously in the terminology of the field of sports. For example: (athletics) a sudden increase in speed after a long run, (shooting) the impact (kick) of a gun on a person's body when a gun is fired, (snooker) dust or ice on a

billiard table causing an uncertain collision between the billiard cue and the cue ball. blow In addition, kick is the main component of the combined terms and they are used in the following meanings: kick-in - practicing hitting the goal before the start of the game, kick out - (basketball) a kick from inside the penalty line to a player outside the penalty line, corner kick - (soccer) a kick from the corner of the field, etc.

Similarly, ball is actively used as the main component of terminological combinations: ball carrier - (rugby) player who carries (controls) the ball at any time, ball court - in general, a stone-paved field for games played with a ball, ball game - any game played with a ball, ball hawk - (American football) (sniper, hard ball) a colloquial term for a player who quickly receives and controls the ball, ball-out - (jumping from a springboard) the movement of jumping backward and somersaulting forward at a ratio of 1.25, ball player - (football) a player with good ball handling skills; (baseball) a player participating in the game, ball skills - (football) the knowledge and skill of a skilled player in the perception of the ball, ball tampering - (cricket) (ball tampering) changing the outer surface layer of the ball or removing the ball threads with a finger in order to gain an advantage foul, ball up - (Australian football) at the beginning of the game, the referee throws the ball up in the center of the field, and the players of the team compete for possession and start the game.

By the synonymous relationship of sports terms and lexemes in the English and Uzbek languages, we understand the interaction of synonymous terms and lexemes representing different aspects of the same concept and subject. As a result of our research, we found that this linguistic phenomenon is directly related to sports terminology in English and Uzbek languages. Therefore, the content of these terms is the same, but the form is different, that is, one is a word specific to a certain language, and the other is borrowed from another language, differing only in form and spelling, and consists of variants of the same term or lexical units.

As observed in the terminology of other fields, it was observed that the phenomenon of synonymy occurs in the semantic structure of sports terms. In the course of our research, it was found that the phenomenon of synonymy also exists in the terminology of English sports. When we analyzed the English sports terms, it was found that 876 terms have synonyms, that is, 8.43% of the total number of sports terms. In total, 348 synonyms were identified, confirming the prevalence of synonymy in ICT terminology.

The synonyms in Uzbek and English sports terminology were analyzed as follows: 1) synonyms in the range of fields; 2) the number of terms in synonyms; 3) the structure of terms in synonyms; 4) reasons for the appearance of synonyms; 5) absolute synonyms or relative synonyms (doublets).

As a result of the analysis, it became clear that the number of terms and lexemes in the synonym series is from two to five, and the most widespread of them are the synonym series consisting of two terms. 448 synonym series consisting of two terms were determined. For example, sword = rapier - sword; athlete = sportsman sweat suit = training suit; step sideways = lateral step - step to the side; smash= spike- attack blow; second go = second

lap – second round; rotation = spin – spin, turn, rotation; rock-up = roll-over – rolling; riposte cut = counter-blow

Synonymous terms are structurally divided into the following types:

- two subterms: coach = tutor - coach, mentor;
- two complex terms: fixture=occurrence–meeting, competition, competition.
- root term and compound term: race=foot-race, horse-race, – race, running race, horse race;
- tubterminvaTB:Long Slow Distance<LSD=long slow distance running – long slow distance running (training that increases endurance of an athlete);
- terminbirikmavaterminbirikma: auxiliary exercise = auxiliary gymnastics – auxiliary exercises;
- the shortened form of the term combination (tb): average weight= mean weight - hotplugging=hotplug; interrupthandler=IH.

During the analysis:

1. 73 types of three-termin boracinones were determined. For example: string = cord = rope – rope, straight blow = straight smash = forehand stroke – blow given directly (in front). This is one of the most widespread models in the series of models - tb = tb = tbbo, and the following can be cited as an example: muzzle velocity = initial speed = initial velocity - initial speed; zonal competitions= zonal events= zonal tournament– regional competitions, tournaments.
2. 38 synonyms of four terms were defined: target = sight = aim = mark – target. Officiating = refereeing = umpiring = judging – judging. Narrow clutch = narrow grasp = narrow grip = close grip and others.
3. Also, we determined 8 synonymous lines consisting of five terms. For this, we gave examples of synonymous lines such as equestrian= horseman = man rider = rider = cavalryman - rider; cooperation= coordinated action= coordination= interaction= link-up - cooperative action;
4. The six-letter word: equestrian = horseman = man rider = rider = cavalryman = horserider – rider; lineup = makeup = team = composition = roster = string – composition, team.
5. One of the eight categories: judge = official = referee = timekeeper = umpire = announcer = second = stopwatch – arbitrator, judge, second judge, stopwatch.

In the Uzbek sports terminology, a synonymous line consisting of two terms can be used, such as gaduel = one-on-one competition, element = component. Penalty = a penalty kick kicked into the goal from eleven meters = free kick.

The following four terms are used: football tournament = football match = football competition, football game. It is possible to include terms such as state of preparation for sports = sports uniform = physical condition = physical form.

If you compare the three terms, you will find the following: leader = favorite = leader. Foul = forbidden action = violation. International tournament = international competition = international match. We can use terms like Penal'ti = penalty kick/ kicked into the goal from eleven meters = free kick.

As a result of our observations, we found out that linguistic and extralinguistic factors can cause the wide spread of synonymy in sports terminology. According to O.N. Kaverina, the linguistic factor includes the desire of the language to more fully express the objective reality, to express the unique features of a concept. In our opinion, the spread of synonymy in terminology, especially in sports terminology, is caused by linguistic and extralinguistic factors. The following can be defined as extralinguistic factors in the emergence of synonymous terms in sports terminology. Including:

- a) world-wide development of physical education and sports, and the political position of the field in relations between countries, the emergence of new terms in the communication of experts in foreign languages;
- b) in the process of globalization, the flow of information is growing at an increasingly rapid pace. In turn, this is the use of relatively short terms as a convenient tool instead of multi-component terminological combinations, and as a result, the emergence of short and full forms of terms and their wide use;
- c) interrelationship of different scientific and technical fields, i.e. the transfer of terms from one field to another and the emergence of inter-field synonymy as a result.

As a result of our analysis, we considered it appropriate to divide the existing lexical units in sports terminology into groups according to their meaning in the form of a short table. In particular, field-related terms-synonyms were described in the form of absolute synonyms or doublets (full-field synonyms), relative synonyms (incomplete-interfield synonyms) and abbreviated variants.

Classification of lexical units in sports terminology according to their meaning

If we agree with the views of the above-mentioned scientists, it is no exaggeration to say that abbreviations are synonymous variants of multi-component terminological compounds and all terms created on the basis of the reduction process.

In the process of analysis, 348 synonyms were found in the language of absolute and relative synonyms (Table 3.7). The majority of terms-synonyms are absolute synonyms or doublets, which made up 4.97% of the total terms-synonyms. 107 relative synonyms were identified and made up 3.43% of the total number of terms-synonyms.

In our conclusions, we evaluated absolute synonyms and doublets in the English and Uzbek languages as a factor causing certain misunderstandings when expressing the meaning of the word related to the field of sports. We believe that the relative synonyms (partial inter-synonyms) related to sports in English and Uzbek do not hinder the understanding of the meaning of the term used as an inter-synonym.

The participation of two or more terminological units in the synonymy of sports field terms in expressing a certain concept was determined and analyzed in the examples taken for analysis above. Also, in order to determine the meanings of these terminological units in a mutually contradictory relationship, we found it necessary to clarify their antonymic series.

I. Dolgova distinguishes the following three main features of the antonymy of terms: 1) antonym terms express the real opposition between words; 2) antonym terms name the contradictory functions of the same sign, phenomenon, and characteristics; 3) antonym

terms name the most contradictory meanings in the two poles of changes occurring in the semantic field.

There are two types of terminological antonyms: lexical antonyms and morphological antonyms. We considered it necessary to study the antonymic terms related to the field of sports by dividing them into single lexeme and compound terms according to their structure. Therefore, one-lexeme terms can consist of different (successful-unsuccessful; valid-invalid) or similar stems (gain-loss, guest-host). In order for the relationship of antonymy to exist, there must be an opposite (conflicting) meaning relationship in the lexical meanings of terminological lexemes. This includes antonymic lexical units other than terminological elements (prefixes, suffixes). The antonymic nature of terminological units in the field of sports can be described as follows:

Among the words that are antonyms: collecting - losing; indoor-outdoor; horizontal - vertical; at guest-at home.

In Uzbek: winning-losing, winter-summer; opening-closing, etc.

By means of antonymous words in the determining part of syntactically formed terms:

primary lap - last lap

opening ceremony/tournament - closing ceremony/tournament

indoor games-outdoor games

indoor court - outdoor court

underswing backward-underswing forward

horizontal balance-vertical balance

horizontal movement - vertical movement

free jump-vault jump

valid hit - invalid hit

sprinter - long-distance runner

Soft Boots / Shoes - Hard Boots / Hard Shoes

whitelist- blacklist

low-level list of athletes - high-level list of athletes

weak point-strong point

weak blow - strong blow

initial circle-sung circle;

horizontal movement-vertical movement;

sprint (short-distance running) - long-distance running (marathon);

fine point-strong point;

soft boots (sports shoes) - hard boots.

open court - closed court.

3. Terminologically used in both languages (having international status) by means of prefixes:

While studying the examples given above, we found out that the terms and terminological lexemes related to the field of sports in English and Uzbek have the following characteristics:

1) one negates the other (creates a mutually contradictory relationship); 2) by expressing

opposite concepts, one of the meanings of the lexical unit excludes the other. It should be emphasized that the antonymic relationship between term combinations is equivalent to contextual antonymy. For example: initial speed – fire (last) speed; initial speed–final speed; offensive zone–defensive zone; offensive zone–defensive zone; variable motion–invariable motion; variable motion–invariable motion; active wrestling–inactive wrestling; active wrestling (battle)–inactive wrestling; outdoor swimming pool–indoor swimming pool; outdoor swimming pool–indoor swimming pool; enter-exit; entry-exit.k.

Therefore, antonyms should be different in terms of usage, that is, they should consist of different lexemes. Lexical antonyms occur in a small amount among sports terms. It was concluded that the relationship of antonymy in existing sports terms mainly consists of contextual and grammatical antonymy.

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