



**Journal Website:**  
<https://theusajournals.com/index.php/ijp>

**Copyright:** Original content from this work may be used under the terms of the creative commons attributes 4.0 licence.

## FEATURES OF THE MEANING OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS OF SPORTS PHRASEOLOGY

**Submission Date:** May 07, 2023, **Accepted Date:** May 12, 2023,

**Published Date:** May 17, 2023

**Crossref doi:** <https://doi.org/10.37547/ijp/Volume03Issue05-06>

**Aspetullaev A.**

Karakalpak State University, Uzbekistan

**Sultamuratov Yu.**

Karakalpak State University, Uzbekistan

### ABSTRACT

In this article we are talking about the features of the meaning of phraseological units of sports phraseology, the interpretations and opinions of leading scientists about the internal form in the semantic structure of phraseological units are given.

### KEYWORDS

Etymological meaning, feature, dynamic, potential, prototype, derivation, complicated, motivation, internal form, synchronous communication, demagoguery, turns, etymological.

### INTRODUCTION

In many works on phraseology, the important role of the internal form in the semantic structure of phraseological units is noted. When applied to a word, the inner form is usually understood as its original etymological meaning or as figurative elements in its meaning. A similar opinion was held by A.A. Potebnaya "etymological meaning ... is also a form, only internal" [15, p.102]. "The inner form is also the center of the image, one of its features, prevailing over all others" [15, p.142].

Such an interpretation of the internal form, with or without modifications, is found in many subsequent definitions.

According to V.G. Varina: "The internal form as a component of the semantic structure of a word is not always neutral in relation to this structure as a whole. Being a dynamic component of meaning, the internal form in some cases comes to the fore and determines the semantics of the word." [6, p.243]. This is quite true with respect to phraseological units.

All phraseological units go back to potential phraseological units that denote objects known by man outside of linguistic reality. But this does not mean that all phraseological units follow the same path of development, since they are based on different prototypes.

According to A.V. Kunin [13, p.166], there are four prototypes of phraseological units: speech, linguistic, extra-linguistic and mixed.

Sports phraseology is characterized by the presence of speech and language prototypes. Non-linguistic (derivationally related to legends, historical facts, etc.) and mixed (derived from a specific text) prototypes are not typical for sports phraseology.

The speech prototypes of phraseological units include turns with a transparent internal form. It should be noted that in sports phraseology, the transparency of the internal form is associated with the knowledge of the rules of a particular sport by the speakers.

The linguistic prototypes of phraseological units include turns in which the prototype of the second, phraseosemantic variant is the first, the components of which have a literal, but complicated meaning.

The share of speech prototypes of phraseological units in the sample was 70% of the total number and the share of language prototypes was 30%.

Examples of speech prototypes of sports phraseology:

Hit between the eyes – ударить между глаз, потрясти, произвести сильное впечатление.

The ball is in someone's court – мяч на чьей либо половине поля; чья либо очередь совершать действие, что либо предпринимать.

Throw in the towel – выбрасывать на ринг полотенце, сдаваться, признавать себя побеждённым.

Toe the line – стать на стартовую черту, подчиняться требованиям, строго придерживаться правил.

Have two strikes against one – быть в затруднительном, тяжёлом положении.

Hit one's stride – бежать маховым шагом, проявлять себя с самой лучшей стороны, проявлять себя с самой лучшей стороны, показывать себя чрезвычайно компетентным, способным человеком.

Chuck up (throw in или throw up) the sponge – сдаваться, признавать себя побеждённым, выйти из игры.

Make up (или take up) the running – задавать темп, быть лидером, показывать пример, вести за собой.

Front runner – лидер гонок, человек опережающий своих конкурентов.

Fight back to the ropes – вести бой до конца, оказывать отчаянное сопротивление.

Make rings around smb – значительно, намного обогнать, опередить кого – то, заткнуть кого – либо за пояс.

Have a good (long) innings – иметь высокий процент попаданий, прожить долгую, счастливую жизнь.

Lead with one's chin – подставлять себя под удар, ставить себя в трудное положение.

Come (или go) up to the bit – слушаться узды, быть послушным, податливым.

Examples of language prototypes of sports phraseological units:

A clean sweep – 1. Полная победа спортивной команды, политической партии и т.д. 2. Полное избавление.

Take smth in one's stride – 1. Легко преодолевать трудности, легко добиваться своего. 2. Считать что-либо естественным, принимать что-либо как должное.

A grandstand finish – 1. Игра на зрителя, на публику. 2. Демагогия, позёрство, «работа на публику», стремление к дешёвым эффектам.

Be nowhere- 1. Не попасть в число финалистов, безнадежно отстать, потерпеть поражение. 2. Растеряться, не знать что сказать

As hard as nails - 1. Закалённый, выносливый, в прекрасной форме. 2. Жёсткий, бессердечный, бесчувственный.

For keeps - 1. Окончательно, бесповоротно, на всю жизнь. 2. Серьезно, не на шутку, а всерьез.

Come to grief - 1. Упасть с лошади, хлебнуть горя, плохо кончить, попасть в беду, прогореть, обанкротится, ~ вылететь в трубу. 2. Испортиться, выйти из строя, попасть в аварию, искалечиться, разбиться.

According to A.V. Kunin [13, p.171], the motivation of the phraseological meaning is understood as its synchronous connection with the literal meanings of the components.

V.V. Vinogradov came to the conclusion that "the "internal forms" of words are historically changeable. They are conditioned by the style of a particular environment peculiar to the language of a particular

epoch, the way of looking at reality and the nature of the relationship between the elements of the semantic system... The choice of one or another "inner form" of a word is always determined ideologically and, consequently, culturally, historically and socially" [7, p.18].

It should also be noted the high motivation of phraseological meanings of sports phraseological units of the English language, their synchronous connection with the literal meanings of the components. This is explained by the fact that the disappearance of a certain reality (in this case, the loss of popularity of a certain sport) violates the derivational relationship between the phraseological unit and its prototype, which in this case removes the phraseological unit from use, since the listener will not understand the meaning of the phraseology without knowing (at least in general terms) the rules of sports, with which the phraseological unit is connected derivationally.

In many cases, without knowing the rules of a particular sport, it is impossible to understand the meaning of a particular phraseological unit.

Examples:

On a good (bad, sticky) wicket – в хорошем (плохом, затруднительном) положении (крикет).

Also ran – 1. Неудачливый участник соревнований.

2. Неудачник, не выдержавший сравнения (конный спорт).

(In the reports on races or races, the names of the horses that did not take the prize are given after the information about the winners. This enumeration begins with the words also ran (also participated).

Saved by the bell – спасённый в последнюю минуту благодаря вмешательству извне. [этимологически – избежавший нокаута благодаря прозвучавшему гонгу (о боксёре)] (бокс).

Get a deadwood on smb. – иметь бесспорные преимущества перед кем - либо, поставить кого - либо в тяжёлое или неловкое положение. [Выражение взято из игры в кегли, deadwood – упавшая кегля, удар по которой, если она находится впереди, даёт возможность сбить остальные].

Out in the left field – 1. Глубоко заблуждающийся. 2. Спятивший, не в своём уме (бейсбол).

Thus, the opinion of A.V. Kunin is confirmed that "the internal form of phraseology is the meaning of its prototype, with which the phraseological meaning is connected by derivational relations" [13, p.173].

The literal meanings of the components of a phraseological unit do not always coincide with the meaning of its prototype, and this is also characteristic of phraseological units of sports phraseology.

Examples:

Skin the cat – кувыркаться (этимологически – переворот под жердями).

Ask (answer) the question – добиваться напряжения всех сил (напрячь все силы повинуюсь жокею).

Rough and tumble – борьба не по правилам, кулачный бой, потасовка, драка (этимологически – бой с нарушением правил).

## CONCLUSION

In conclusion, we can say that sports in every way contributes to the harmonious development of a person, and this is especially important at a young age.

That is why both boys and girls are recommended to exercise regularly from a very young age, so that he could exert his beneficial influence and lay a good foundation for health for many, many years.

Sports are an integral part of a person's life, providing the necessary activity. Physical education and sports give a charge of cheerfulness and optimism, strengthen the immune system and thereby protect a person from various diseases.

## REFERENCES

1. Варина В.Г. Лексическая семантика и внутренняя форма языковых единиц // Принципы и методы семантических исследований: [сб. ст.] / Редкол.: В.Н. Ярцева и др. М., 1976.
2. Виноградов В.В. Вопросы изучения словосочетаний (на материале русского языка): Основные вопросы синтаксиса предложения // Избр. труды: исследования по русской грамматике, М., 1975.
3. Кунин А.В. Курс фразеологии современного английского языка. Издание второе, переработанное, М., 1996.
4. Потебня А.А. Мысль и язык – 2 – е изд. Харьков, 1982
5. Фразеологический словарь русского языка. Составители: Л.А. Войкова, В.П. Жуков, А.И. Молотков, А.И. Фёдоров. Под ред. А.И. Молоткова, издание третье, стереотипное. М., 1978.
6. Oxford Dictionary of Current Idiomatic English. Volume 2: Phrase, Clause & Sentence Idioms. A. P. Cowell. R. Mackin & I. R. McCaig. Oxford University Press, 1984.