

# Terms related to summer sports games in Uzbek and English, created using the lexical-semantic method

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**Abstract:** This article examines the terminology related to summer sports in Uzbek and English through a lexical-semantic lens. It discusses how terms typically represent single concepts but often embody multiple meanings. Key criteria for a transparent term include belonging to a specific terminological system and expressing a singular concept. The study highlights the importance of semantic integrity in terminological combinations, which can be contextually bound yet functionally significant. The author categorizes compound terms based on their component structure, providing examples of two-, three-, four-, and five-component terms in both languages. The findings reveal distinct characteristics of sports terminology, including semantic commonality and the presence of microfields, differentiating it from other fields of terminology.

**Keywords:** Lexical-semantic method, semantic commonality, transparent terms, two-component terms, three-component terms, four-component terms, five-component terms, semantic integrity.

**Introduction:** Currently, several scientists in linguistics have put forward their scientific theories within the field of sports. The field of sports is created on the basis of sports relations, which has a systematic structure and is manifested as a subsystem. This allows you to manage and direct the methods of resolving conflicts between human activities and vital factors to the interests. The problem of sports is very complex and multifaceted, and is associated with almost all aspects of human existence. Currently, sports have become an integral part of social life, and the terminology of various sports is becoming more and more familiar to more people. Every year, works dedicated to specific sports phenomena are published abroad and in our country. There are several definitions of terms in the field of linguistics. Based on the definitions of the word "term", the concept of "terminology" can be distinguished. Terminology is a science that studies the collection of terms of a certain field of knowledge or profession, as well as the formation, composition and functions of terms.

A term can be associated with a single concept in a field. However, it is rare for a word to embody a single concept, and we are limited to the clear meaning of the term. Because a transparent term must meet two main

criteria. It must belong to only one terminological system and express only one specific concept. Transparent terms, as a rule, arise in the process of purposeful, conscious activity of a narrow circle of specialists in a certain field of knowledge. The main feature of a terminological combination is that it expresses one specific concept. It is manifested in a system of terms that functionally and semantically express concepts limited only to a certain conceptual field.

We considered it necessary to consider other definitions highlighted by scientists, since a number of linguists have mentioned systematicity among the main features of the concept of terminology. According to V.N. Yarseva, the terminology of each scientific field is not just a list of terms, but a system of interconnected and semantically divided concepts, that is, a semiological system. He also emphasizes how the terminology system is formed in the process of language development and study and how it reflects national speech traditions (1). From these considerations, we can determine that terms have specific linguistic, semantic, and structural functions.

## Literature Review

A number of important definitions of Uzbek terminology are given in the works of foreign scholars. We considered it necessary to cite some of the definitions and views of these authors in our work. According to V.M. Leychik, "A term is a lexical unit used for specific purposes of a particular language, expressing a specific or abstract concept and expressing a theory in a specific specialized field of knowledge or activity" (2). In this regard, A. A. Reformatsky defines terms as "words limited to specific purposes; words that seek to express concepts precisely and name things in a single sense." He also emphasizes that "terms exist not in ordinary language, but within the framework of a specific terminology" (3).

N. N. Bobyрева notes that sports terminology is particularly well studied within the framework of comparative linguistics, and the issues of word formation and the assimilation of terms, semantic and structural analysis of sports terms based on various sources of information are also separately covered. Languages, the diachronic aspect of sports terms, etymology and features of the use of individual sports terms, features of the use of sports terms in journalistic texts; characteristic features of sports texts of various genres (4). Sports terms and concepts contribute to the general development of the language, as well as to the development of its individual elements (morpheme, word, phoneme, meaning) and their functions. The formation of the conceptual terminological apparatus of the sports sphere stimulates the emergence of various specialized dictionaries related to sports, which can be both narrowly specialized and interdisciplinary.

Terms are classified in the terminological classification according to their most important features. Their main feature is that they express general concepts that allow us to distinguish terms from other linguistic units and divide their multitude into parts. In the general terminology classification, two main groups of terms can be distinguished: 1) By name; terms are divided into areas of knowledge or activity, that is, into special areas; 2) By the logical category of the concept expressed by the term: terms of objects (cars), processes (business, reproduction); properties, qualities (heat resistance), measurements and their units (ampere, current)(5). S.V. Grinev-Grinevich classifies terms in his book "Terminology" from the point of view of form, content, function, origin, terminology formation, and other points of view. In his opinion, a simple example of classifying terms according to their form is to divide them into word terms (terms consisting of one word) and phrase terms (terminological expressions). One-word terms can be divided into basic, affixal and complex terms. Phrase

terms are divided into symbol words, model words and multi-component terms. S.V. Grinev-Grinevich noted that when dividing terms according to their content, various semantic features should be taken into account (6).

Another characteristic feature of term combinations is their semantic integrity. The semantic integrity of a word combination is manifested in idiomaticity and is understood as "the absence of meanings from the set of meanings included in the structural parts of the language, in the integral formation of the language" (7). Although the term is considered free in terms of its scope, it is unconditionally subject to the laws of language. That is, the use of the term in other areas directly depends on its semantic properties. Since, if word combinations go beyond the scope of the group of concepts being studied, they are perceived as contextually emerging units. They are formed at a certain time of speech, in connection with the situation that has arisen, and exist temporarily. An important component of such a free association is a particular word - a term.

## METHODS AND RESULTS

Thus, terminological compounds are distinguished, on the one hand, by their functional-semantic integrity, and on the other hand, their semantic structure encompasses more information than can be obtained from associatively understood components (8). We can give examples of such term combinations in English and Uzbek: to start from scratch - hech qanday foyda ko'rmaslik (noldan boshlash) (9), header - a fall or a jump into water (dive) with the head going down before the feet- boshni oyoqdan oldingi suvga tashlash yoki sakrash (shong'imoq) (10). It is worth noting that compounds can be divided into several types depending on their semantic structure. In this sense, the following classification of compound terms in English and their own language, depending on the number of components in the composition, is given.

✓ English and Uzbek sports-related two-component compound terms: white square – durrang natija, jump ski – tramlindan sakrash, roing coach – eshkak eshish bo'yicha murabbiy, placing judge – hakamlarning joylashuvi, double-bladed paddle – ikki suzgichli eshkak, deep-water star – chuqur suvdagi suv sathidagi start, treadmill – yugurish yo'lagi, discus throw – disk uloqtirish, long jump – uzunlikka sakrash, freestyle swimming – erkin sulda suzish.

✓ Three-component compound terms related to sports in English and Uzbek: two-seater folding kayak – ikki kishilik qayiq, underwater swimming set – suvostida suzish anjomlari jamlanmasi, to run far –

uzoqlikka yugurish, fencing shoes without heels – poshnasiz qilichbozlik poyabzali, a boat for five people – besh kishilik qayiq, short distance running – qisqa masofaga yugurish.

✓ Four-component compound terms related to sports in English and Uzbek: standing take-off pike dive – qaddini bukkani (havoda oyoq va bosh qism olingan) holatda sho'ng'ishga tayyorlanish, first position for fencer's salute – qilichbozlikning dastlabki salomlashish holati, competitor touching the finishing line – finish chizig'ini bosib o'tgan raqib sportchi, running take-off twist dive – yugurib kelib oldinga salto otib sakrash.

✓ Five-component compound terms related to sports in English and Uzbek: backward grand circle on the horizontal bar – turnikda orqachalab amalga oshirilgan aylanaharakat, waterproof watch for checking duration of dive – sho'ng'ish vaqtining davomiyligini o'lchash uchun suvga chidamli soat.

The lexical-semantic field of sports terminology is distinguished from the lexical-semantic field of terminology in other fields by the following specific features. For example: semantic commonality of elements, commonality of the function they perform, the presence of identical and dissimilar units, the presence of microfields with a core and a number of peripheries, and other features.

## CONCLUSION

In summary, the article "Terms related to summer sports games in Uzbek and English" offers a detailed exploration of sports terminology through a lexical-semantic framework. It emphasizes the complexity of terms, which, while often intended to represent single concepts, frequently embody multiple meanings. The author effectively outlines the criteria for transparent terms and highlights the significance of semantic integrity in terminological combinations. By categorizing compound terms into two-, three-, four-, and five-component structures, the study provides valuable insights into the unique characteristics of sports terminology in both languages. The findings underscore the distinct features of this lexical field, such as semantic commonality and the presence of microfields, reinforcing the idea that sports terminology operates within its own specialized context. Overall, the article enriches our understanding of how language functions within the domain of summer sports.

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