

Sport Terms Borrowed from Different Languages into Uzbek Language

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ABSTRACT

Sports are of interest even to those who have traditionally tended to be just a casual spectator. Sport becomes a necessary part of our lifestyle under the impact of mass culture and clothing. Sport words go far beyond definitions of theoretical or technical expertise relevant only to a given industry. They are gradually connected with the idea of "healthy lifestyle" in the context of modern knowledge about an individual. Possession of sporting language and jargon is one of the prerequisites of improving a native speaker's communication skills. The object of this article seems important to us in this regard. The purpose of the research is to examine the composition and definition of the sport-related terminology, words, phraseological units that function in modern linguistics. In the research, analysis techniques, definition, generalization, systematization, and numerical approach have been used. We identified: sport words, word blends, terminology from various fields of knowledge (used as sports), neologisms, professionalisms and formal vocabulary, tracking articles and metaphors in the course of studying journalistic texts on sport topics. Terms are the foundation of sport terminology. The following forms of terminology are differentiated in the work: general sports (competition)-2 units, simple (position)-3 units, highly specialized (springboard, gates)-6 units. Another outcome of our analysis of sports terminology was the grouping of chosen units in keeping with the source language. Classification is the division of selected units into groups according to the language from which the word is borrowed. There are eight such groups in our work. Based on our research, we found that in the texts from newspapers and internet sources of sports subjects borrowings from the English language (time) prevail - 65 units, less often there are units borrowed from Japanese (tatami) - 8 units, French (car, springboard) - 9 units and German languages (puck, tournament) - 5 units. Smaller borrowing groups are represented by units that call sports, sports techniques, names of actions, equipment, maintenance personnel, etc., who came to Uzbek from Korean (Taekwondo) - 1 unit, Chinese (Wushu) - 2 units, Spanish (Sambo) - 1 unit, Italian (trampoline) - 2 unit.

1. INTRODUCTION

Sport is an important part of the people's culture and self-consciousness, part of a particular country's social, economic and political life. The sport trend is at the center of attention of experts in different fields, including linguists, who are particularly attracted to the language of sport, their vocabulary.

Since the end of the 20th century, one of the main priorities has become a healthy lifestyle that has contributed to the start of widespread sports excitement for different social sectors of the population, the sport has become widely available to anyone who wants to take care of their health.

Sport participation has increased significantly thanks to the media in recent decades, there have been major changes in the area of sport jargon owing to the emergence of new competitions and the need to develop correct language schemes. It culminated in the lexical

buffer being replenished with unique words and foreign language borrowings in the area of physical education and athletics.

The importance of sports in the life of a young student is invaluable and goes much further than the basic answer that "it keeps kids off the streets." It does in fact keep kids off the streets, but it also instils lessons that are essential in the life of a student athlete. Sports play a pivotal role in the makeup of a young athlete, especially in the middle school to high school years where student athletes are much more mature and mentally developed [10].

Despite sport's outward elegance, affordability, and entertainment, all of its styles have complicated vocabulary that takes some mastery and proper usage efforts.

The relevance of the work is determined by insufficient knowledge of sports vocabulary. Sports terms go far beyond concepts related only to a given industry of scientific and applied knowledge. They occupy an increasing place in the system of modern knowledge about a person and are associated with the concept of "healthy lifestyle". Possession of sports vocabulary and terminology is one of the conditions for the development of communicative competence of a native speaker. In this regard, the topic of this study seems relevant to us.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Sports terminology is a poorly studied layer of vocabulary of the Uzbek language. The largest number of research papers is devoted to sports terminology. But scientific work in a comparative aspect of the sports terminology of the English and Uzbek languages has not been studied clearly. The beginning of the research dates back to the 1960s and is associated with the appearance of articles by N.D. Andreev and V.L. Zambrzycki "Named word formation in sports terminology" [1] and F. G. Shalgin "Development of sports terminology in the Soviet era"[16]. The few works devoted to sports terminology published over the next forty years, for the most part, are small articles that, in the best case, contain a statement of one or another related problem. The subject of research in them was word formation in athletics terminology: "Word formation in sports terminology (based on track and field athletics)" [20], "Functioning of sports terms in colloquial speech" [4], "Functions of nominal combinations of a sports character in

newspaper and journalistic speech" [2], "About some features of the text of sports radio commentary." [5] In addition, two monographs were published: "Active processes in Uzbek sports and game vocabulary" [19], "Some features of the functioning of game sports terms in units of different levels in language and speech" [18]. At the end of the twentieth century, candidate dissertations appeared, which examined the lexical and phraseological explication of the concept of football in sports discourse[6], a comprehensive description of the term Football[13], the structural and semantic description of Uzbek sports vocabulary[7], Russian sports terminology (based on basketball terminology) [11], etc.

Some aspects of the borrowing problem were reflected in the articles "Some characteristic features of borrowing in sports terminology" [3], "Foreign language borrowings in Uzbek: (based on the terminology of sports games)" [9], "Linguistic and methodical interpretation of productive methods of term formation in the English language of sports" [17]; "The latest borrowing. The terminology of sport" [15], as well as in candidate and doctoral dissertations by M. S. Selivanova[14], E. V. Marinova [8], and others.

3. METHODOLOGY

In the article of research, analysis techniques, definition, generalization, systematization, and numerical approach have been used. We often use comparative analysis of sport terms in English and Uzbek language and its translation difficulties, use by general population and try to show examples for each terms or lexemes in our research. First step we collected materials with some mistakes in using sport terminology from different texts and newspapers. In the second step we analyse all the materials comparing them according Uzbek and English language linguistic rules.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In the process of its development, the terminology of the sports sector was also replenished by borrowing foreign terms. Most of the borrowings are attracted in nature, that is, due to the adjacency of sciences, a common subject or research methods, the term is borrowed without changing the meaning. In the analyzed journalistic texts, we identified the following borrowed terms:

1. from English:

- **basketball** ("Lakers rivals quite often used personal custody, closing their ring from well-aimed shots of basketball players of the California team"),
- **bodybuilding** ("Bodybuilding", or rather, "bodybuilding", is translated as "body building".),
- **boxing** ("Referee made boxers"),
- **bowling** ("The youngest participants in the competitions are 8-year-olds, and the oldest champion won a gold medal in bowling at the age of 82"),
- **bullet** ("But we were sure of the success of the shootout series from the very beginning"),
- **water polo** ("The defeat of the favorite on the field, more suitable for the water polo than for other ball games, from his former coach, with the removal and canceled goal - there were more than enough remarkable events at Metallurg"),
- **volleyball, cross** ("Now we have been working for three days, and on the fourth unloading - we run cross, swim, play volleyball"),
- **game** ("He was able to record in his asset only four games, losing with a score of 1: 6, 1: 6, 2: 6"),
- **git** ("For many years, Muscovite Konstantin Khrabtsov was a champion in git, tried his hand (and not unsuccessfully) in other roles: team pursuit and sprint"),
- **goal, penalty** ("In previous years, among the players it was also considered bad form to exult violently after a goal scored from the penalty spot"),
- **goalkeeper** ("I certainly wanted to score Manuel Noyer from the penalty box," Chalkhanoglu quotes the official Bayern official website. "I managed to do it against the best goalkeeper in the world, which makes me very happy"),
- **gregari** ("You don't look that in the overall standings I'm weaving in the tail. I'm gregari, it's my job to help children, leaders"),
- **darts** ("Russian Anastasia Dobromyslova lost to the Englishwoman Fallon Sherrok (1: 2) in the semifinals of the World Darts Championship"),
- **Derby** ("In the history of the Euroleague, this was already the seventh Russian derby"),
- **disqualification** ("And then the team was let down by one of the leading defenders of the team Selyanin, who was disqualified for a fight before the end of the season"),
- **doping** ("Any revision of the results - in the name of justice or in the fight against doping - is an extremely painful event"),
- **draft** ("Recruitment, or "draft," as the Americans say, takes place after the end of the NBA championship"),
- **drop goal** ("Already in the first minute the midfielder of Khadug's hosts scored a drop goal with a long shot - 3: 0"),
- **insider** ("Izmailov and Arshavin came out in the role of insiders to help the only forward Kerzhakov"),
- **karting** ("He got injured 19 years ago while practicing karting"),
- **clinch** ("Even an American often, especially in clinches, punched weak blows to the body, since you can't especially put strong ones in such a semi-connected position, but it certainly was Klitschko like an elephant shot"),
- **Corner** ("After the filing of the Corner, the Rostov legionnaire, like Hagen, scored a head"),
- **court** ("Swede Robin Soderling admitted that he wants to return to the court, which he left due to mononucleosis in July 2011"),
- **crawl** ("Well, with the crawl, where our girls have long been unable to boast decent "seconds?"),
- **match** ("But, having given a lot of strength in this match, having endured the heaviest press of Dynamo attacks at the end of the game. "Wings" then lost at home to Yaroslavl "Torpedo" - 3: 6, and "Spartak" - 3: 5"),
- **matchball** ("In that meeting, Meekhi was a stone's throw from defeat, but survived, having managed to play the matchball"),
- **mixed** ("The mixed competition is approaching its climax"),
- **mini-bandy** ("Syzrans won silver at the mini-bandy tournament"),
- **knockout, ring** ("Since that time, Tyson has not been defeated: out of 37 fights in the professional ring, he has not lost a single one, having won 33 knockout victories"),
- **overtime** ("For five and a few seconds before the end, Ponkrashov sold one of the two free kicks and in a retaliatory attack Lakovich could pass the game into overtime in the aisle"),
- **offside** ("After a minute, Odemwingie on the offside line tamed the casting parachute and cut it over Gabulov"),

- **puncher** (“Given that Rogers is a pronounced puncher, and Emelianenko is a first-class sambo fighter, it seems logical that the Russian from the first seconds of the fight will try to transfer the opponent to the ground, while the American will rely on his knockout blow”),
- **pass** (“Then the defender Chebaturkin joined the attack and, having received a pass from Pokotilo on the “ fifth “, forced Gavrilenko to capitulate”),
- **pace car** (“Two laps before the finish, the organizers decide to release a pace car due to difficult conditions on the track”),

- **peleton** (“On the first lap of the race, when the peleton was still following the safety car, the hood of BMW Dmitry opened, completely blocking the pilot's view”),
- **pit stop** (“But on Sunday the race was not so successful for him - the tires failed, which is why he

- **start** (“The organizers promise that about 10 thousand people will go to the start of the competition, and the prize pool of the competition will be 1.8 million rubles”),
- **steeple-chaz** (“The steeple-chase, or jump with obstacles - this is one of the most spectacular types of equestrian competitions, requiring the horse incredible strength, agility and endurance”),
- **tie-break** (“And at the beginning of the tie-break Meskhi played great - 5: 2”),

- **time** (“The advantage of the guests was especially evident at the beginning of the second half, when the finally bewildered defense of the home team allowed Streimel and Vitechek to get one hundred percent assists”),
- **tennis**, kickboxing (“I don't need a receipt or any other piece of paper, but I want to be sure that the funds I send go to the development of tennis, and not kickboxing, if it is at least thrice redone”),
- **traverse** (mountaineering) (“Without losing heart, the head detachment of the team, consisting of 11 people, had already gathered on July 19 on the green lawn above the glacier, the base camp site, ready to begin the further stage of work - the abandonment of intermediate bases along the route traverse”),
- **track** (“The regulars of the track will remember the USSR pre-Olympic championship for a long time when the fate of

- the only ticket to Seoul was decided”),
 - **training** (“Classical fitness mainly works out individual muscle groups, and functional training deals with the whole body”),
 - **false start** (“Uzbek short-tracker Tatyana Borodulina was disqualified for double false start in the quarterfinal race at a distance of 500 meters in the framework of the Olympic Games in Sochi”),
 - **finish** (“The closer to the finish, the more often, finding out the relationship of unyielding rivals, referees resort to using 11-meter free kicks”),
 - **foul** (“For example, in meetings with Efes Pilsen (Turkey) and SKA (Alma-Ata), the referees removed from the court for 5 fouls all five players of the starting fives of rivals of Panionios”),
 - **forward** (“Their choice fell on the forward of the University of Syracuse Derrick Colemane”),

 - **freestyle** (“The triathletes, freestylers, ski jumpers who suffered from snowlessness, were lucky: the snow fell and fell without stopping”),
 - **midfielder / midfielder** (“Well, what can you do if the place of the central midfielder is occupied, and it's time for him to play and play”),
 - **hockey** (“99 teams for skiing, speed skating, hockey, ski jumping, skiing and short track from 200 university sports clubs gathered here”),
 - **hook, jab, round** (“Layout” of the battle in the rounds shows with the help of a computer the number of non- delivered, missed and parried hits - hooks, jabs, departures, slopes and points awarded for them”),

 - **center forward** (“During the match, for example, he spent about 10 minutes in the second period on the bench, center forward Fedorov, who played clearly below his capabilities”),
 - **short track** (“99 teams for skiing, speed skating, hockey, ski jumping, skiing and short track from 200 university sports clubs gathered here”).
2. from french:
- **billiards** (“Kurgan VIPs played billiards”),
 - **car** (“Yes, and the car itself was not very confident in the turns of the Olympic Park”),
 - **scorer** (“At the 67th minute, Bulatov was shot

down in the penalty area, and the victim himself realized a penalty, wrote down the ninth goal on his face-howling score”),

- **shuttlecock** (“Victory from somewhere above will not fall down - there is only you, shuttlecock, playground and rival”),

- **Grand Prix** (“The winner of the grand prix of competitions in show jumping (barrier height - 160 cm) and the cup winner of the St. Petersburg International Commodity and Raw Materials Exchange was the Estonian athlete Gunnar Klettenberg at the Belgian warm-blooded Bingo”),

- **peloton** (“One of the first serious blockages at the current Giro d'Italia was provoked by a fan who drove into the peloton by bicycle 10 km before the finish of the second stage, reports Cyclingnews”),

- **prize** (“For example, Junior Sergeant Igor Isaev last year was third in the USSR championship and prize-winner of the Moscow dressage championship”),

- **springboard** (“The triathletes, freestylers, ski jumpers who have suffered from snowlessness, were lucky: the snow falls and falls without stopping”),

- **champion** (“At first, the fans of not only Kiev, but the whole country were terrified by the defeat of our club from a frankly weak team from Poland in the preliminary stage of the European Cup”).

3. from German:

- **rapier** (“He really couldn't take power - in the heat of struggle in close combat (according to fencing“ core-a-core ”- body to body) he could turn his hand out, knock out someone else's rapier, even cut the opponent's blade”),

- **tournament** (“We have another, purely sporting idea: apply to the International Ice Hockey Federation with a request to establish a traditional mini-bandy tournament in memory of Valentin Atamanychev for veterans of national teams and hold it in Sverdlovsk”),

- **puck** (“At first, the Devils had the full advantage in the meeting. Their first throw in the second minute was successful when Claude Lemieux scored his 9th puck in the playoffs”)

- **barbell** (“Therefore, I pulled the barbell and“ plowed ”on skis for several

- **penalty area** (“The pressure of the hosts continued to increase, and in the 17th minute Cilin saw that the central defenders of the guests for a second were left unattended on the line of the Bulatov penalty”).

4. from Spanish:

- **sword** (“Natalya Zhuravleva representing Samara passed the exams on two types of weapons at once, on the foil and on the sword”).

5. from Italian:

- **trampoline** (“Representatives of the Krasnodar Territory Irina Kundius and Dmitry Ushakov became winners of the Uzbek Trampoline Championship in individual competitions”),

- **regatta** (“On the day of launch, as well as the day before, during the local races in which the Dutch crew of Team Brunel won, the regatta fleet met with an almost complete absence of a breeze”).

6. Japanese:

- **Aikido, Kyokushin / Kyokushin** (the gala program of the competition consists of fights in eight types of martial arts - hand-to-hand combat, ITF Taekwondo, Thai boxing, Taekwondo GTF, Sambo, Kyokushin, self-defense and Aikido combat),

- **dan, kimono** (“Especially distinguished wrestlers received black kimonos. There were no black belt categories - dan, the Sene school did not provide for”),

- **ju-jitsu, karate, kendo**, (“The competitions were held from October 18 to October 26 in 135 disciplines in 15 **sports** (aikido, boxing, ju-jitsu, judo, karate, kendo, kickboxing, savat, sambo, wrestling, sumo , Thai boxing, taekwondo, wushu, fencing). About 1,400 athletes from 97 countries took part in them, ”the press service recalls),

- **tatami** (“The new tatami, which will host the fights of the judo world championship in Chelyabinsk in August, will undergo the first test in July at the international tournament of the World Series of Grand Slam in Tyumen, the president of the united judo and sambo federation of the Tyumen region said at a press conference in Tyumen Sergey Kushkov ”).

7. From Chinese:

- **kung fu** (“Kung fu is perhaps the most attractive and mysterious among other martial arts”),

- **Wushu** (“Two-time world champion in Wushu Dmitry Tiunov spoke about his success”).

8. from Korean:

- **Taekwondo** (“The gala program of the competition consists of fights in eight types of martial arts - hand-to-hand combat, ITF taekwondo, Thai boxing, GTF taekwondo, Sambo, Kyokushin, self-defense and aikido

combat”).

5. CONCLUSION

In the final research article, we analyzed the sports vocabulary of the Uzbek language, used in texts of a newspapers and internet sources. Sports journalism is a variety of messages on relevant topics in specialized and non-specialized mass media, covering contemporary topics and affecting the attitude of society to problems in the field of sports. Due to the growing interest of society in sports, it accurately reflects the dynamics of replenishment of sports vocabulary, reflects a system of concepts that are significant for the organization and implementation of sports activities.

Sports vocabulary in Uzbek from the point of view of the sphere of use refers to special vocabulary. It includes the entire set of lexical units used in the field of physical culture and sports.

The development of sports vocabulary begins in the 18th century and includes four stages. In the late XIX - early XX centuries. Sport went international and in Uzbek there appeared terms of new sports with established rules and equipment brought by English and American specialists, and from the end of the 20th century. The desire of sports to internationalize and the active emergence and development of both individual disciplines and sports in general is noted.

In the process of observing texts on sports subjects, we identified: sports terms, term combinations, terms from various fields of knowledge (used as sports), neologisms, professionalisms and professional jargon, tracing papers and metaphors. The core of sports vocabulary are terms. In the work, we distinguished the following types of terms: *general sports* (competition) - 2 units, *basic* (position) - 3 units, *highly specialized* (springboard, gates) - 6 units, and *highly specialized* (omnium) - 3 units.

Another of the results of our study of sports vocabulary was the classification of selected units in accordance with the source language. Classification is the division of selected units into groups according to the language from which the word is borrowed. There are eight

such groups in our work. Based on our research, we found that in the texts of a journalistic style of sports subjects borrowings from the English language (time) prevail - 65 units, less often there are units borrowed from Japanese (tatami) - 8 units, French (car, springboard) - 9 units and German languages (puck, tournament) - 5 units. Smaller borrowing groups are represented by units that call sports, sports techniques, names of actions, equipment, maintenance personnel, etc., who came to Uzbek from Korean (Taekwondo) - 1 unit, Chinese (Wushu) - 2 units, Spanish (Sambo) - 1 unit, Italian (trampoline) - 2 units. The appearance in the Uzbek language of sports borrowings is associated, first of all, with the advent of a new sport and the terminology that accompanies it. The appearance of cripples and half-cribs is caused by the same reasons.

Metaphorical term combinations also contribute to the replenishment of sports vocabulary: viscous defense, intricate ball play (6 units revealed). In journalism, this layer of vocabulary is used for more vivid and figurative transmission of information, emotions, impressions, characterized by accuracy, the impossibility of a two-pronged interpretation and regular reproducibility.

Sport, like any other science, includes concepts and terms from various branches of knowledge. After analyzing journalistic texts of sports subjects, we identified 10 groups - “sources” of replenishment of sports vocabulary from related fields of science and knowledge. The largest number of attracted terms was revealed by us in sailing (feed, rhea) - 39 units (lexical units drawn from the marine industry), in equestrian sports (playpen, dressage) - 22 units (terms borrowed from horse breeding), motor racing uses the terms from technology (motor, spar) - 14 units and physics (speed, balance) - 6 units, terms from military and weaponry (strategy, defense) - 12 units and general scientific terms (organization) - 10 units. In addition, the use of medical terms (hematoma) - 5 units, the terms of psychology (concentration of attention) - 4 units, jurisprudence (judge) - 6 units, circus art (somersault) - 2 units were revealed.

Due to the internationalization and active development of sports in the world, sports vocabulary has been continuously replenished with neologisms in recent decades. Based on the materials analyzed, we consider neologisms in terms of their use in specific sports: skiing - 14 units (slopestyle, freeride), snowboarding - 2

units (jibbing), American football - 14 units (quarterback, linebacker), baseball - 9 units (inning, strike), basketball - 4 units (dribbling, lay-up), bobsled - 2 units (bob).

In texts professionalism (train, bench) and professional jargon (rocking, snot) are also found. In total, in the process of research, we identified 13 units related to professionalism and professional jargon. They are used by the authors as a substitute for terms to give the written imagery, capacity, appropriate stylistic coloring and establish contact with the reader. Neologisms, professionalisms, and professional jargon can over time become a category of terms. Another layer of sports vocabulary that operates in journalistic texts is tracing paper (home match, short program) - we have identified 11 units and half-shakes (semi-finals) - 2 units.

The metaphor has firmly entered the journalistic arsenal of active means of influencing the reader, and sports journalists actively use them in their work (soak the score, beat on a handkerchief). Most often in sports journalism metaphors on a military subject meet. Such popularity is due to the fact that sport originally served as preparation for war. As a result of the analysis, we identified 27 such units. Of these, 18 units are represented by metaphors on military subjects.

Thus, the sports vocabulary of the Uzbek language consists of sports terms, terms from various branches of knowledge, term combinations, neologisms, professionalisms and professional jargon, cripples and metaphors.

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