



SCIENTIFIC AND THEORETICAL VIEWPOINTS RELATED TO TERMINOLOGY IN LINGUISTICS

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Abstract:

This article presented theoretical approaches of the most common types of sport terms, because sport terminology spread widely and become an integral part of our modern society and very often, we do not even feel or identify them as terms. They reflect all changes happening in our life from the development of technology to the cultural and socio-political alterations. The formation of new words and word phrases according to their origin, derivation, and etymology which were surveyed by many scientists is presented in this paper. Due to different kind of examples, which were taken from a number of languages, the learners will be able to make sense the influence of new words to our current sport lexicon.

Keywords: Terminology, word, sport, fan, secondant, coach, sports time, sports' hygiene, VAR system.

This scientific procedure deals with the analysis of definitions of terminology, terminological units, neologisms, the description of the classification of terminology, as well as the study of scientific works of world linguists on terms and the field terminology.

In the twentieth century, linguists have taken different approaches to the definition of *term*. A. Supperanskaya, who conducted important researches in the field of terminology in the 1980s, defines the term as: "The term is a special word that refers to a particular field of professional activity and can be used in special fields and conditions. The term, being a concept of the system of a particular area of the professional knowledge, is expressed by a word. It is a main conceptual element of language intended for specific purposes. Within its terminological space, the term only refers to one sense. The same terms used in different fields are the system of homonyms. The term requires a specific definition (a clear scientific definition) to be properly understood."

According to the principle of a modern concept, the "term" is a word and phrase that performs a specific function, expressing a clear understanding in certain areas (sports, economics, law, rights, art, finance, books, politics, education, diplomacy and etc.). From a semantic perspective, the term is a lexical unit that is confined with the frame of a specific area. In some cases, it is observed that the terms which belong to a particular area are integrated into the terminology of another area, as a result, those terms serve as an additional terminological function for that area. For

example, the term *stone* belongs to ecology that emphasizes a *hard solid mineral substance*. *Stone* expresses the unit of *measurement* in the fields of finance, taxation and economy. It represents a *heavy instrument* that helps to grow muscles in sports.

The analysis of research of a terminological system of sport shows that apart from sport terms, it is natural that there are term-neologisms (terminological neologisms) as well in the field. Thus, if a certain English sport term for the first time has been used in Uzbek or is highly likely to be used, the process is certainly related with a terminological neologism. The popularity of such terms to a certain extent is closely related to the development of that field.

There are occasionalisms that considered to be part of neologisms in the sport sphere. They are words created by poets, writers, linguists and scholars in unusual ways. The emergence of the occasionalisms is considered to be more interesting in sport sphere than other areas. Because the occasionalism is not created by poets, writers, linguists or scholars in sport, but by athletes or coaches. A new movement or style created by an athlete or trainer is named after its inventor, which causes the occasionalism. In linguistics, it is also called the *eponymy* method of word formation.

The investigated sources show that the acceleration of the flow of information in society and the improvement of technology have led to a convergence of the boundaries between terms and non-term words. The popularity of science and technology achievements has made some terms to become as common words.



It is natural that, there is a constant connection between language and society. As time goes on, real events in society will take a new name, while old ones will either disappear or undergo semantic changes in their application. As a result, the language has more vocabulary opportunities.

The term *physical training* is in use of the history of Uzbek language with its alternative term "*body training*", mainly, it is a system of special exercises that mainly aimed at improving health, developing the body, mind and an integral part of general education.

Physical culture is a part of a general culture and an individual's (optional) attitude towards physical activity for health promotion. According to the components of this field, a number of processes can be mentioned: hygiene, proper nutrition and developing physical activity. A constant training with physical education and physical culture can lead an individual to a sport. Therefore, in order to avoid controversy, we focused on the analysis of sport terminology in our research.

In order to determine the boundaries of the studied sport terms, it have been based on four of the terminological criteria noted by A.A.Soburova: 1) terms are not only nominative units, they also perform definitive functions; 2) they have one meaning, monosemantic feature; 3) terms are formalized lexical units that regulated and coordinated by society; 4) terms are word and word phrase by their structure. The sports terms used in this research are mostly limited by these four criteria.

In recent years, the acceleration of this area, the emergence of new sport types and the continuous emergence of terms in this area have also caused some problems related to nomenclature in the language. The appearance of mixed, complex, ambiguous and obscure concepts is being observed in this process. Based on this, the classification and grouping of sports lexical units according to the principles of the nomination as follows is considered to be effective:

1. Nominations expressing the concept of a thing or object in the field of sports: *belt, card, whistle, shot or rounded iron ball, sleigh (sled)*.

2. Nominations expressing the concept of individual or participant in the field of sports: *referee, defender, hockey player, fan, secondant, coach*.

3. Nominations expressing the concept of movement in the field of sports: *to kick, to block, to attack, to bow, to applause, to break*.

4. Nominations expressing the concept of place in the field of sports: *field, pitch, cort, camp, stadium, velo-track, pool*.

5. Nominations expressing the name of games in the field of sports: *wrestling, boxing, running, swimming, fencing, (mountain) skiing, sea (marine) racing*.

6. Nominations expressing the multiple process in the field of sports: *ice palace or ice sports complex, sports time, sports' hygiene, VAR system (video assistant referee)*.

Terminology, being a layer of a general lexicon in a wide sense, is a set of terminological units used in various areas of social life. In a narrow sense, it consists of a set of the systems of terms related to science, technology or manufacture. Acceleration of information flow in society and the improvement of technology make the boundary between terminology and nonverbal words close. The popularization of science and technology advances convert neologisms into terms or regular words.

Investigation of lexical units related to physical training and sport is on the one hand the study of terms constituting the large part of lexical layer of language, on the other hand, scientific study of neologisms existing at the lexical level of the language. The level of their popularity is closely connected with the development of the field that they exist.

In conclusion, the purpose of this article is to inform language research colleagues about the impacts that can extend our lexicon. This paper has presented theoretical classification of the most common types of sport terms for the learners. All information help to classify the word formation of new words and word phrases according to their origin, derivation, and etymology. What is more, sportive neologisms have already spread widely and become an integral part in many areas of our society. They are the best proof of the fact that language is alive phenomena.

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