

**FORM AND MEANING RELATIONSHIPS OF SPORTS TERMS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES***Khurshid Abdumajitov**UzSWLU, teacher*

**Abstract:** The article highlights important linguistic phenomena such as polysemy, synonymy, homonymy, and antonymy while examining the connections between the forms and meanings of sports terminology in Uzbek and English. Using definitions from different linguists, it highlights the diversity of language through synonyms and their use in terminology. The study highlights the semantic similarities between the two languages by identifying synonymous phrases and lexemes. The terms "assist" and "kick," which have different connotations in sports situations, are important examples. The intricacy and interdependence of sports terminology in Uzbek and English are eventually revealed by the study's classification of synonyms into intra-industry and cross-industry categories.

**Key words:** sports terminology, polysemy, lexemes, neologisms, semantic similarity, linguistic phenomena

Representation of a certain word in the language in several meanings (polysemy), on the contrary, two or more words have the same meaning (synonymy), similar forms have different meanings. Meaning of names (homonymy), having opposite (opposite) meaning of two words (antonymy) as a widespread linguistic phenomenon is also widely applied to the field of sports terminology by a number of linguists.

Synonyms are one of the factors that show the richness of any language. A. Reformatsky emphasizes that, in addition to the original synonyms, the use of the same word in different forms leads to the creation of doublets from the same base. He also notes that doublets are formed morphologically with the help of various affixes and prefixes, and phonetically (fiset - fiset); It is made in the orthographic method (set - set) and divides it into semi-ellipses, semi-words and abbreviations, lexis, syntax doublets<sup>i</sup>.

According to him, synonyms are different words, and doublets are different forms of the same word. According to this, he states that distinguishing synonyms and doublets is one of the most important tasks in organizing a terminology<sup>ii</sup>. Here, R. Doniyorov, who studied the terminology of the Uzbek language, gave the following definition of synonyms. "Synonyms are lexemes that express a semantically close or similar concept and differ from each other according to the signs of meaning or stylistic color"<sup>iii</sup>. 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, autogyro and helicopter etc<sup>iv</sup>. Based on the above definitions, it is explained that the terms and lexemes related to the field of sports in English and Uzbek are synonymous, and that they have semantic similarity and proximity. 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”<sup>v</sup>.

If we look linguistically at the meaning structure of English and Uzbek sports terms, the terms of this field are polysemantic (polysemantic), synonymous (synonymous), similar to common words. We can see that it has properties such as having the opposite meaning (antonym). It is worth noting that, based on the results of our research, we determined that the concept of “ambiguity specific to the term” appears as a relative phenomenon.

E.I. Dibrova 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<sup>vi</sup>. Above E.I. Based on Dibrova's opinion, we found it necessary to give our definition as follows.

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

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) sudden increase in speed after a long run in a circle, (shooting) the impact of a gun on a person's body when a gun is fired, (snooker) billiard wear due to dust or ice on a billiard table, and a hit that causes the batter to hit the ball unceremoniously. In addition, kick is the main component of the compound terms and they are used in the following meanings: kick-in - practicing hitting the goal before the start of the game, kick out - a ball from inside the (basketball) penalty line, a kick passed to a player outside the penalty line, corner kick - (soccer) kick from the corner of the field.

Similarly, the ball is actively used as the main component of a number of terminological combinations: **ball carrier** - (rugby) a player who carries (controls) the ball at any time, **ball court** - a ball in general, **ball game** - any game played with a ball, **ball hawk** - (American football) colloquial term for a player who quickly receives and controls the ball, **ball player** - (soccer) player who has the ability to handle the ball well; (baseball) a player participating in a game, **ball skills** – (football) the knowledge and skill of a skilled player in the perception of the ball, **ball tampering** – (cricket) (ball tampering) of the outer surface layer of the ball “a violation committed in order to gain advantage by changing or pulling the strings of the ball with the finger”, **ball up** - (Australian football) at the beginning of the game, the referee stands in the center of the field and throws the ball up, and the players of the team compete for possession of it, they initiate yin.

By the synonymous relationship of sports terms and lexemes in the English and Uzbek languages, we understand the interaction of the synonymous term and lexemes expressing 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.

The synonyms in Uzbek and English sports terminology were analyzed as follows: 1) cross-industry or intra-industry synonyms; 2) the number of terms in the synonymous line; 3) the structure of

terms in synonymous lines; 4) reasons for the appearance of synonymous lines; 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 synonymous lines is from two to five, and the most common of them are the synonymous lines consisting of two terms. Some of the two-term synonymous strings were identified. For example: **sword** = **rapier** – *shamshir, qilich*; **athlete** = **sportsman** – *sportchi, atlet*; **sweat suit** = **training suit** – *mashq kostyumi*; **step sideward** = **lateral step** – *yonga qadam tashlash*; **smash** = **spike** – *hujum zarbasi*; **second go** = **second lap** – *ikkinchi davra*; **rotation** = **spin** – *aylanish, aylantirish, rotatsiya*; **rock-up** = **roll-over** – *dumalash*; **riposte cut** = **counter-blow** – *javob zarbasi etc.*

Mutually synonymous terms are structurally divided into the following types:

- two radical terms: *coach* = *tutor* – *murabbiy, ustoz*.
- two complex terms: *fixture* = *occurrence* – *uchrashuv, musobaqa, bellashuv*.
- root term and compound term: *race* = *foot-race, horse-race, – poyga, yugurush poygasi, otlar poygasi*.
- term combination and term combination: *auxillary exercise* = *auxillary gymnastics*– *yordamchi mashqlar*.

<sup>i</sup> Реформатский А.А. Мысли о терминологии// Современные проблемы русской терминологии. – М.: Наука, 1986. – С.163-198.

<sup>ii</sup> Реформатский А.А. Мысли о терминологии// Современные проблемы русской терминологии. – М.: Наука, 1986. – С.78.

<sup>iii</sup> Дониёров Р. Ўзбек тили терминологияси ва унинг тараққиёти – Тошкент: Фан, 1986. – 247 б.

<sup>iv</sup> Сиддикова И.А. Синонимия языка и её кодификационные основы: Дисс. ...д-ра. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 2012. – 337 с

<sup>v</sup> Кутина Л. Формирование языка русской науки.-М.: 1974. - С. 78. 278 с

<sup>vi</sup> Диброва Е.И. и др. Современный русский язык: Теория. Анализ языковых единиц: В 2 ч. 4.1. / Е.И. Диброва, Л.Л.Касаткин, Н.А. Николина, И.И. Щеболева; Под ред Е.И. Дибровой. М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2001.544 с.

<sup>vii</sup> Adrian Room. Dictionary of sports and games terminology – 2010 p.180