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Comparative Analysis of Sports Terms in English and Uzbek

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A B S T R A C T

This article analysis 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. Terms are the foundation of sport terminology. The following forms of terminology are differentiated in the work: general sports units, simple units, highly specialized units. Another outcome of our analysis of sports terminology was the grouping of chosen units in keeping with the source language.

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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.

The principle is thought to ensure effective and efficient communication, whereas its violation is perceived as a source of ambiguity." Synonymy, they claim, may not only distort communicative efficiency, be "a strain on memory" and give "the impression of confusion", but most of all it seems to interfere with the standardization of terminology. Therefore, technical language, it is often insisted, should not favor variety and expressive richness but rather semantic clarity, and hence synonymy should be avoided in terminologies. Looking for synonyms in sports terminology therefore cannot avoid the issue of the relation between terminology and synonymy in general (synonymy as a phenomenon that affects terminology). On the other hand, there are voices that question the univocity ideal of traditional terminology, seeking to eliminate near-synonyms and indicate a preferred term. Although terminology standardization and efficiency of communication are said to be hampered by synonymy, technical discourse takes place at different levels some of which may actually profit from the use of synonyms. The use and extent of terminological actions using English material). In some cases, even code switching has to be taken into consideration.

From a formal point of view, vernacular Uzbek terms and neologisms used as equivalents of the English terms again come in many possible forms, ranging from formations based on morphological word-

formation processes, derivation and compounding, to creations due to non-morphological processes, shortening, deformation, coinage, to word combinations, etc. In addition, the equivalents of English terms may be existing Uzbek terms recycled from the established terminologies of other sports or from general language. Given the many possible ways in which new terms may come into existence, the development of a sports terminology can be predicted to give rise to parallel variant terms as a matter of course. The same English term may, for example, be rendered in Uzbek as two or more different Anglicisms (e.g. loanword or loan translation). In other words, the English term will over a time frequently acquire not one, but two or more equivalents which are both interlingual synonyms of the original English term and intralingual (near-)synonyms by dint of their denotational identity or semantic closeness allowing for mutual interchangeability.

The hypothesis is then that unless there happens to be a suitable Uzbek term at hand, or an easily formed vernacular neologism (possible, but not always available solutions), the standard way of terminology development typically starts with an Anglicism which is subsequently supplemented or replaced with one or more alternative vernacular terms. This assumed tendency to vernacularization is seen as the primary source of new synonyms. The alternative terms, functionally, but not necessarily denotationally, equivalent and typically differing pragmatically, expressively or stylistically, is called 'synonyms' of the primary equivalents.

The sample of English tennis terminology and its Uzbek equivalents. Although tennis also enjoys great popularity and thanks to television may be considered a spectator sport in the Republic of Uzbekistan, its position is different from that of football (though football is often called "game of millions"). Tennis started developing after the II world war under the supervision of the USSR tennis federation and was held in Uzbekistan. With a smaller number of practitioners and followers, Uzbek tennis terminology appears to have developed fewer colloquial terms and tends to be more English dependent than football terminology. The distribution of different kinds of Uzbek equivalents (and their synonyms) of the English terms is illustrated by the following selection of the basic terminology. To begin with, there is no vernacular term for tennis, only the English form has over time been simplified to "tennis". The expression tennis player translates as a (tennischi (although rarely) (a vernacular derivation on the same pattern as fotbalist or footbolchi). The match is played either by two players (singles, birga-bir), or two pairs of players (doubles, juftlik, and mixed doubles, aralshjuftlik). They are categorized from many aspects: how they are hit (forehand, backhand, etc.), when they are hit (serve, volley, etc.), where they are hit (lob, passing shot, dropshot, etc.), and others.

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. 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 it is 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 analyses all the materials comparing them according Uzbek and English language linguistic rules. 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:

- 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”),

I make questionnaire coincided with the aim of the study, it includes five parts about different information in sports major each part tackles different skill, the first one is translation into English language , the second one matching sports English terms with its Uzbek translation, the third one contains questions to be answered the fourth one tackles acronym of the sports federation and, the fifth one is about synonym of sports terms in English language.

Then I give the questionnaire to (50) high study students of physical education and sports science in order to answer the parts of questionnaire as possible as they can , after that I gather the sheets of questionnaire and analyze the findings. This section presents the findings of the study based on the questionnaire that are given to the chosen data. The extracted data are presented in descriptive tables in which every table tackles one of the topics that is put by the researchers in the questionnaire and the research questions are answered in the light of the findings.

Discussion

The results of the present study seem to support the hypothesis that said" there is a weakness in English language level for high study students of physical education and sports science" as the result of the test shows and according to the researcher’s experience in teaching physical education and sports sciences student, the problems that face the target data are the difficulty in understanding sports terminology plus their extremely limited vocabulary in English language which leads up to their failure in answering all the questions of questionnaire.

The same results show that they can answer questions about sports in English language however they need to be more developed, also this clears the fact that they have acquaintance about sports information in English language so they try to choose the right answer with the help of the given selection however they need to be more motivated to use sports terminology in English language during lectures. In addition to that, students have lack information about the Acronym of sports federation and lack information about synonym of sports terms. Conclusion In sum, after analyzing the findings of the questionnaire that is given to the high study students of physical education and sports science, it is evident that students fail in answering most of the points of questionnaire and the results reveal that there is a great weakness in their level of English language, particularly the one that specialized with their major, we can say that large number of them fail in translating some sports terms from different tittle of research papers , and this is something bad for them since they need to write researches and they supposed to translate the title of researches into English language, also they need to read different references and it may be in English language so they will suffer a lot in comprehending the information of these references as a result they will lose a lot of information that may help them during writing stage of research.

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