

BASIC FEATURES OF MODERN SPORTS LANGUAGE

Submission Date: May 10, 2022, **Accepted Date:** May 20, 2022,

Published Date: May 30, 2022

Crossref doi: <https://doi.org/10.37547/philological-crjps-03-05-08>

Journal Website:
<https://masterjournals.com/index.php/crjps>

Copyright: Original content from this work may be used under the terms of the creative commons attributes 4.0 licence.

Nodir Nasrievich Gafforov

Candidate of Philological Sciences, Associate Professor Uzbekistan State Physical Culture and Sports Head of the Department of Uzbek Language and Literature, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

Sports terminology is an integral part of the professional language of athletes. The article discusses several specific features of sports language - simplicity, a wide range of users, dynamism, weak separation from the general literary vocabulary, evaluative nature of names, an abundance of synonyms and closeness to technical terminology, as well as general terminology of sports equipment - scientific and intersectoral terms. Industrial and narrow industrial units as well as highly specialized names.

KEYWORDS

Modern sports, sports language, professionalism, terminology, terms, professional jargon, phraseology, nomination, assimilation, personalization, metaphor, synecdoche.

INTRODUCTION

Sports terminology is the professional language of athletes, with the largest number of groups comprising highly specialized terms used only in a specific sense (specific to a particular sport). They are

the most informative because they express concepts specific to a particular type of activity. Signs of professionalism, professional jargon and nomenclature are grouped around sports terminology.



The boundaries between these layers are not stable, they are very mobile. They can be categorized as professional and are less jargon.

The modern sports language includes a variety of terms used by athletes, sports media, and casual sports fans. Each sport has its own term - a set of professional words and phrases. The language of sports is understandable to a wide range of different social and age groups.

From a linguistic point of view, sports language rarely becomes the object of modern research. On the contrary - new publications and various encyclopedias, frequently published popular sports serve the general public. According to some linguists, sports terminology is not perfectly developed in some industries. Sometimes the language of sports is added to the mixed transition languages of socially connected groups rather than to scientific languages. Depending on where the language of the sport is used, it can be considered specific (in the scientific literature) or jargon (in journalism). A distinctive feature of a particular sports language is a special phrase that includes all the special expressions that exist in certain sports and disciplines.

As part of the phraseology, terminological nominations have minimal imagination. Term combinations - found in sports - must meet all specified requirements. Here we can add: systematize, semantic accuracy, brevity, and linguistic accuracy. Sports terminology is based on translation or metaphor. For example, it is possible to emphasize the combinations of terms, the components of which are figurative verbs and the word form depending on it: go ahead, break records, even break the score, give the field, give the game, keep the cup, taking a seat, strengthening leadership, hitting the goal, and more.

The Uzbek language uses combinations of three and four components, is regularly repeated in a ready-made form and has a stable semantic structure: being among the winners, attacking the ball, kicking from a turn, returning the game under control, guaranteeing

a place in the tournament table and protecting the team's colors.

Term combinations are a separate group of terms that contain metaphorical definitions with deleted semaphores. Professional words and phrases, sticky defense, dry count, dry draw, new riding technique, circle practice, strong playing style, complex ball game, great games. These terms are very specialized. The figurative metaphor in them is often used in sports and is repeated regularly. But with professionalism and jargon, we cannot define them. Unlike jargon, the language terms of the sport are very clear, excluding ambiguity of interpretation, formed according to the norms of literary language, and repeated regularly.

Personalization is a special type of metaphor; the expressiveness of the trip is because inanimate objects have the characteristics of living beings and humans. The process of active use of personalities helps to realize one of the main functions of the media text. The author of the sports reports evokes emotion and enlivens the news message.

Acts of figurative metaphorization for a similar purpose are related to the field of sports speech performed by athletes or players in competitions and other competitions. For example, at the end of the first round, the leading golfer returned. In this case, "long backward" means "relinquishing the position of leader." Successfully selected metaphors demonstrate the author's linguistic skills.

The sports dictionary is often updated with new paraphrases, used in literature and sports journalism / (e.g., the ruthless sniper of the closed Gays, etc.). In the language of sports media, you can find the phrase: fans of the game with the orange ball are waiting for a real holiday. Basketball is a sports game hidden under the "orange ball game" - you almost always play with the orange ball in it. In the language of sports reporting, periphrasis is used to avoid lexical repetition and also serves as a game.

In addition to metaphorization, synecdoche is widely



used in sports discourse to reinterpret general vocabulary. Sports commentary texts often contain synagogues that allow players to change the color of their uniforms. Example of synecdoche: The first half of the fourth quarter is marked in blue and white. In the above statement, the blue and white colors are the players of the Dynamo football team, and their main colors are white and blue. It is also possible to mention in sports texts that the site is transferred to an element of the team name. Individuals will be replaced by the name of the team: they have completely recovered from the defeat. The name of the basketball team. Names have been changed for team members.

Sports jargon. In many sports, slang phrases, form a large part of the lexical fund. Sports jargon is used as a means of expression both in the work environment and in the environment of common interest. This means, expressions are used not only by amateur athletes but also by those who love sports in their spare time, as well as fans and professional athletes themselves. A sports dictionary can serve as a good example of how difficult it is to draw a line between people's hobbies and their professional activities. Sports jargon is even used and disseminated by sports media (oral and written forms - in the press, popular magazines, radio and television), and jargon is often used in comments and reports to increase the authenticity and the speed of the message¹.

Slang in sports journalism is a tool of actualization, the frequent use of which leads to the unification of these phrases in the speech of the general population. It is also possible to save. This metaphorical meaning refers to the frequent and efficient processes of transmission and derivation, naming, and distribution. Learn less about metonymy and other languages.

In the language of sports, there are also interrelated phrases. We often use them in non-literary, informal, or semi-formal communication, which goes beyond a

single professional environment. In a figurative sense, some expressions move from sports to a neutral or professional vocabulary (e.g., cycling, goalkeeper).

Sports terminology is based on translation or metaphor. For example, it is possible to emphasize the combinations of terms, the components of which are figurative verbs and the word form depending on it: forward, breaking records, even breaking account, losing field, losing the game, saving the cup, taking a seat, strengthening the lead, hitting the goal, and so on.

The Uzbek language uses combinations of three and four components - it is regularly repeated in a ready form and has a stable semantic structure: to be among the winners, to attack the ball, to hit from a turn, to control the game, guaranteeing a place in the tournament table, protecting the colors of the team.

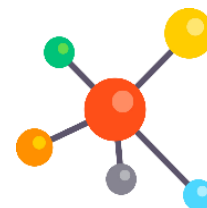
In a general literary text, the same lexemes may have completely different meanings.

In short, each field of communication has its own terminology. A particular specialty cannot be imagined without its terms. The faster the industry grows, the faster the language and terminology of the industry will develop. Due to the fact that sports are not the fastest way to introduce the country and the nation to the world, today Uzbekistan is unmatched in the world in many sports. Therefore, observing the growth of Uzbek sports terminology, we tried to analyze the newly introduced terms, to study the journalistic discourses on sports.

REFERENCES

1. Mahmud Koshg'ariy. Devoni lug'otit turk. 1-jild. T.: Fan, 1960. 102-b.
2. Kuldosheva N. O'zbek-fransuz tillarida sport

¹ П. Биндерова. Новая спортивная терминология в современном русском и чешском языке / - Masarykova univerzita, 2006. - 119 с.



terminologiyasining milliy-madaniy xususiyatlari dissertatsiya avtoref. Buxoro. 2020. 52-b.

3. O‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘ati. –T.: O‘zbekiston. 2020. 4-jild. 74-b.
4. O‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘ati. –T.: O‘zbekiston. 2020. 5-jild. 554-b.
5. Винокур Г.О. О некоторых явлениях словообразования в ўзбекской технической терминологии//Сборник статей по языковедению. –М.,1939.- С.224.
6. Спортивная метрология Текст.: учеб. для ин-тов физ. культуры [Текст]. М.: Физкультура и спорт, 1982. - 256 с.
7. Спортивные игры Текст. М.: Воениздат, 1985. -263 с.
8. Спортивные сооружения Текст.: учеб. для ин-тов физ. культуры [Текст]. М.: Физкультура и спорт, 1976. - 327 с.
9. Прохорова, В. Н. Ўзбекская терминология (лексико-семантическое образование) Текст. / В. Н. Прохорова. М.: Филологический факультет, 1996. -125 с.
10. Развитие грамматики и лексики современного ўзбекского языка Текст.: сб. ст. М.: Наука, 1964. 364 с.
11. П.Биндерова. Новая спортивная терминология в современном русском и чешском языке / - Masarykova univerzita, 2006. - 119 с.
12. Boltayeva I.T. Jismoniy tarbiya va sport atamalarining izohli lug‘ati. O‘quv qo‘llanma. Toshkent,“LESSON PRESS” 2020 yil.