



PECULIARITIES OF THE FORMATION OF SPORT TERMS IN THE ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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ANNOTATION

This article presented theoretical classification 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 neologisms. They reflect all changes happening in our life from the development of technology to the cultural and socio-political alterations. All paragraphs help to classify the word formation of new words and word phrases according to their origin, derivation, and etymology. 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.

KEY WORDS: UEFA, blitzschach, armband, libero, backformation, midweek, runner, referee

DISCUSSION

This article explores the history of the formation and nomination as well as the essence of the sportive terms, and periodically classifies the history of the formation of sport terms on the basis of written sources in the Uzbek language.

The analysis shows that the period of formation of sportive terms in our country did not

occur yesterday or today, but they were used as general lexemes before VIII-IX centuries. Sportive lexical units used in written sources are determined. Some sports lexical units from “Devon” by M. Koshgari are scientifically analysed. They are identified in the research that what kind of sports they are currently related to and they are shown in the table.

Table 1.
Sportive lexical units referenced in “Devon”

	Arabic spelling	Cyrillic spelling	Meaning	In modern sports
1	فيليج	қилич	sword	fencing
2	تَا	ат	horse	equestrian sport
3	أق	оқ	bullet	shooting from a bow
4	أَمَك	амаг	badge	shooting from a bow
5	أَرْق	уруқ	rope	athletics
6	أَرْكَنْ	уркан	belt	weightlifting
7	أَلْق	улуқ	boat	water sports

We directly compare the methods of word formation of sports terms in English and Uzbek and reveals isomorphic and allomorphic features of the two languages.

The method of borrowing in both languages is considered to be isomorphic feature. According to Encyclopedia.com, the total number of words borrowed from other languages into English without any changes is 13683, they were mostly borrowed from 84 languages. The analysis, based on the

Oxford and Longman dictionaries, showed that the number of sports borrowings in the English language which are geographically borrowed from the 41 languages refers to 189 sports borrowed terms, including: Europe 125 (66.2%); Asia 43 (22.7%); America 10 (5.3%); Africa 8 (4.2%); Oceania 3 (1.6%) lexical units.

The analysis of the Uzbek language borrowed layer showed that the dictionary contains lexical units of sport borrowed from Arabic, Persian,



Russian and other languages. According to the analysis of the latest sport dictionary in the Uzbek language, it was revealed that 306 words are borrowed, consisting of 149 (48.9%) lexical units from Asiatic, 157 (51.1%) lexical units from European languages.

Calque is learned as part of borrowings in English. The same method exists in the sportive terminology of the Uzbek language. Therefore, this method in two languages is considered to be an isomorphic process. For example, the translation of the Dutch word *meesterstuk* means *master piece* in English, *шедевр* (шедевр) in Russian, and *skillful* (моҳирона) in Uzbek. The German term *blitzschach* is given in English in the form of *rapid (chess)* and it is desirable to present its Uzbek translation as a *blitz* (fast) *type of chess* (шахматнинг тезкор тури).

Over the past two decades, the formation of new lexical units by the use of calque method in the Uzbek language has been considered to be even more effective method than in English. One of the main reasons of this is the fact that the developmental phase of sports in our country is coincided with the years of independence. For example: if *кўл тўпи* is the translation of the English language term *handball*, *кўлбоғич* (енг боғ) is the translation of the term *armband* in English. If the term *тўпурач* is given in English as *goalscorer*, the term *тизза-банд* can be used in English as *knee-pad*. The *тишқолип* (in boxing) is calqued by the English language word *gumshield* and the term *тахтасуна* is calqued by

the French word *plateforme*, while the *қўшээар* represents the term *tandem* in Latin. The term *қолкўрпа* is a calque of combination of the Russian words *спalny meshok* (sleeping bag), and the term *отчопар* is a calque of the term *hippodrome* borrowed from the French language. Such kind of word formation in the Uzbek language was considered to be non-productive, but the striving to find translation alternatives for the international sport terms led to a growing necessity for this method.

A number of neologisms related to physical education and sport are also being introduced into the Uzbek language through the method of vocabulary borrowing. For example: *мидвик* as a neologism is used in English as *midweek - ҳафта ўртаси*, *midweek meetings - ҳафта ўртасидаги учрашувлар*; *болбой* in English - *ballboy* - means *ball supplying child*; *панчер* is used in English as a *puncher* meaning a *strong hit holder*; *плеймейкер* is used in English as *organizer of game*; *боксинг дей* is used in English as *boxing day* which means *gifts day*. It is the name of football games held before the New Year in the Premier League of England. *Либеро* in Italian in the sense of *libero - free* is used to refer to a *free player*. *Комбек* in English means *comeback - return*.

Borrowings, morphological derivation and composition methods in English and Uzbek are isomorphic features of both languages. This process is illustrated through the linguistic analysis of our study (Table 1.4).

Table 2
Isomorphic analysis of the sport terms

Method	№	Name	English		Uzbek		Total	
			№	%	№	%	№	%
1		Borrowings	191	13.6	332	23.6	523	37.2
2		Affixation	40	2.8	68	4.8	108	7.6
3		Compounding	28	1.9	18	1.3	46	3.3

In addition, the phenomenon of passivization of the first borrowed unit existing in a public use as a result of the emergence of a new term, expressing the same meaning with another prior term in the field, that's to say, replacing the borrowed words in Uzbek is being observed. In particular, the fact that the word *комбинатор* (Russian) is now replaced by the term *playmaker* (English), the *referee* (English) is used instead of *орбитр* (Russian) or *ҳакам* (Arabic).

It should be noted that the Uzbek language belongs to the agglutinative language family, for this fact the derivation process is more stable than the English derivative processes. In particular, the suffix *-чи* is very productive, 120 sport terms and neologisms were formed by this suffix. Four noun

units with different meanings related to sports were created through this suffix. For example: 1) the units representing an expert on the basis of field or type: *курашчи* (*wrestler*), *шахматчи* (*chess player*), *теннисчи* (*tennis player*); 2) units that represent membership of a group or community: *пахтакорчи*, *наебаҳорчи* (*a team member*); 3) units representing the participant of the competition: *олимпиадачи* (*Olympian*), *универсиадачи* (*the World Student Games participant*); 4) units that represent the person involved in the action: *ижрочи* (*the performer*), *югурувчи* (*the runner*), and *сузувчи* (*the swimmer*). The existence of this process in both languages proves the isomorphic features of the languages, but the word formation through infixes is practically absent in the modern



Uzbek language, and therefore infixation process is a micro categorical allomorphic feature in the compared languages (Table 1.5).

In the process of morphological derivation, it is more complicated to identify micro-categorical allomorphic features, for instance, the English suffix *-er* is considered as an alternative suffix to Uzbek *-чи*, the English suffix *-er* does not have the multi functionality like in Uzbek. Therefore, in the composition of derived units, the suffix *-er* does not always correspond to Uzbek *-чи*. For example: *полочу* – *poloist*, the terms *- иштирокчи* – participant; *спортчи* – sportsman – are the clear indication of this.

The second chapter of the research also explores the sports terms formed by acronyms. It is known that according to the rules of abbreviations the letter, syllable of the full words is extracted or the first letters of each word are capitalized and pronounced in alphabetical order and through this way abbreviations are formed. This method is considered an active in compacting the sports terms and neologisms. For example, *ОТЖ* – *Олимпия терма жамоаси (OT-Olympic Team)*, *МТЖ* – *Миллий терма жамоа (NT-National Team)*, *ОФК* – *Осиё Футбол Конфедерацияси (AFC-Asian Football Confederation)*. Abbreviations in Uzbek can be obtained from other languages as well. Example: *NBA* (National Basketball Association) – National Basketball Association, *UFC* (Ultimate Fighting Championship) – the name of the irregular martial arts. However, in modern Uzbek this method is not a model of word formation.

During our research, it is found a number of shortages in the composition of noun acronyms related to sports in Uzbek. These mistakes in the preparation and use of professional sports journalism materials are still remaining as the permanent lexical units. For example: The term UEFA is derived from the English Union of European Football Associations, which is translated into Uzbek as *Европа Футбол Ассоциацияси Иттифоқи*. However, this unit is used in Uzbek in the form of *УЕФА*. In case the term *УЕФА* is used as process of a transliteration, it should be demanded a guideline designed by the ISO - International Organization for Standardization (*Халқаро стандартлар ташкилоти*) to regulate the transliterated words. If such a document is not available, it would be a mistake to use the term *УЕФА* but it should be worthy to use *ЕФАИ* instead.

Clipping – is a method of shortening. In linguistics, the creation of new lexical units by reducing one or more syllables of words is called as clipping. This method can only be occurred in one word or phrase. According to the features of sport terms formed by clipping method in English in this

research, it would be advisable to study the four types of clipping methods in sports:

1) Initial clipping - by squeezing (omitting) the front syllable in the word: parachute - chute (vertical slip); university - varsity (university sports team). As a result of the assimilation phenomenon in the unit of varsity, there was a change in the form from e to a;

2) Final clipping - with shortening (omitting) of the back syllable in the word: gymnastics - gym (gym); memorandum (document for note) - memo (protocol, protocol); ticket - tick (account); umpire (judge) - ump (referee);

3) Medial clipping - occurs with a reduction in the middle syllable (s) of the word: celebrities - celebs; fantasy - fancy;

4) Complex clipping is the result of a shortening of complex and mixed words: organization man (organizer, person) - org-man (organizer). This method helps you to pronounce complex phrases and joint words that are more complex in English. The creation of new lexical units through using reduction in Uzbek is considered to be uncommon process. Most of them are made using Russian or other language units. The clipping method in English and Uzbek is the macro-categorical allomorphic feature of the two languages (Table 1.5).

In this context, the regulating of sport terminology and giving a precise explanation, determining a relevant of their specific field, constantly focusing on their word formation serves their ideal interpretation and adequate translation. In its turn, this leads to the perfection of explanatory and bilingual dictionaries in the sport field.

Backformation is one of the ways of forming words in English is backformation. The word by word translation of backformation is *back-орт, орқа, formation-шаклланиш, ҳосил қилишдир*. According to the principles of backformation, new words occur because of the unusual reduction of morphologically specific word (s) to another word (s). For example: mentor (*мураббий*) – mentee (*маслаҳат бермоқ*), N→V; commentator (*шарҳловчи*) – commentate (*шарҳламоқ*), N→V; goaltender – goaltend (*дарвозани ҳимоя қилмоқ*), N→V; spectator (*томошабин*) – spectate (*томоша қилмоқ*), N→V. Most of the lexical units in the English language that created by backformation method are mostly derived from Latin and Greek.

The results of the analysis of the sources on the Uzbek linguistics showed that there were no words formed through *back-formation* method in the Uzbek language. There are some lexical units close to backformation in communication, but they are considered to be *borrowings*. The absence of such method of word formation in Uzbek is regarded as the macro-categorical allomorphic feature in compared languages (Table 1.5).



Table 3
The analysis of the sports terms' allomorphic features

Method	№	Name	English		Uzbek		Total	
			№	%	№	%	№	%
	1	Clipping	14	1	0	0	14	1
	2	Back-formation	7	0.5	0	0	7	0.5
	3	Infixes	3	0.2	0	0	3	0.2

In conclusion, the purpose of this article is to inform language research colleagues about the impacts that can extend our lexicon. Due to the development of technology to the cultural and socio-political alterations our vocabulary is continually increasing and changing. The more changes occur in our life, the more neologisms appear in our lexicon. However, it is hard always to understand meaning of the newly coined words. 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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