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"

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic spelling</th>
<th>Cyrillic spelling</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>In modern sports</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 اَلْقَبْلَیٰ</td>
<td>قیلبِ</td>
<td>sword</td>
<td>fencing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 تَا</td>
<td>تا</td>
<td>horse</td>
<td>equestrian sport</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 اَق</td>
<td>اق</td>
<td>bullet</td>
<td>shooting from a bow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 اَمُک</td>
<td>امک</td>
<td>badge</td>
<td>shooting from a bow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 اَرُق</td>
<td>اَرُق</td>
<td>rope</td>
<td>athletics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 اَر کَن</td>
<td>اَركَن</td>
<td>belt</td>
<td>weightlifting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 اَلْک</td>
<td>الک</td>
<td>boat</td>
<td>water sports</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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, masterpiece (шедш affirmation) in Russian, and skillful (махирона) 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 (шахматнише 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: иф кўп тўйға is the translation of the English language term hand-ball, кўпбосқич (ени боғ) is the translation of the term armband in English. If the term тўйға is given in English as goalscorer, the term тизза-банд can be used in English as knee-pad. The тўпурар (in boxing) is calqued by the English language word gumshield and the term тахтасупа is calqued by the French word plateforme, while the кўззар represents the term tandem in Latin. The term кўмкўша is a calque of the combination of the Russian words спально мешок (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: miřak as a neologism is used in English as midweek - ўртаси, midweek meetings - ўртаси урпасидаш учрашувгап, боғбоғ боғ in English - ballboy -means ball supplying child, панчар is used in Enlish as a puncher meaning a strong hit holder; плеймейкер is used in English as organizer of game; боксинг дог 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. Пибери 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>English №</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Uzbek №</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Total №</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Borrowings</td>
<td>191</td>
<td>13.6</td>
<td>332</td>
<td>23.6</td>
<td>523</td>
<td>37.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Affixation</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>7.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Compounding</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 орбайтир (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 -чы 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, навбахорчи (a team member); 3) units representing the participant of the competition: олимпиадачи (Olympian), университетачи (the World Student Games participant); 4) units that represent the person involved in the action: ўкчори (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 inflection 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: поло - polo, the terms - иштирмоқчи - participant; спортычи - 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, OTJ – 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 УЕФА. In case the term УЕФА is used as process of clipping, the front syllable in the word: parachute - chute (vertical slip); university - varisty (university sports team). As a result of the assimilation phenomenon in the unit of varisty, there was a change in the form from e to a;

- 1) Initial clipping - by squeezing (omitting) the front syllable in the word: parachute - chute (vertical slip); university - varisty (university sports team). As a result of the assimilation phenomenon in the unit of varisty, 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-шакланыш, хосил 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 (мурабби) – mentee (маслахат бермок), N→V; commentator (шархловчи) – commentate (шархламок), N→V; goaltender – goaltend (дарвозани ҳимоя қилимок), N→V; spectator (томошабин) – spectate (томоша қилмок), 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method</th>
<th>№</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Uzbek</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>№</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>№</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>№</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clipping</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Back-formation</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infixes</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

REFERENCE