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On the basis of review by prof., DSc., O.S. Akhmedov

THE ROLE OF NOMINATION IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF SPORTS TERMS

Annotation

This article is dedicated to the study of notion "nomination" and its classifications which have been given by scientists. Moreover, there is information about "physical education" and "physical culture". In development of sports terms the notion "nomination" appeared many years ago and many scholars have been searched about its use and expression. In this work we will try to classify sports lexical units according to the classification of nomination.

Key words: Nomination, physical education, physical culture.

РОЛЬ НОМИНАЦИИ В РАЗРАБОТКЕ СПОРТИВНЫХ ТЕРМИН

Аннотация

Данная статья посвящена изучению понятия «номинация» и ее классификации, предложенной учеными. Кроме того, есть информация о «физическом воспитании» и «физической культуре». В развитии спортивных терминов понятие «номинация» появилось много лет назад, и многие ученые занимались его использованием и выражением. В данной работе мы попытаемся классифицировать спортивные лексические единицы по классификации номинаций.

Ключевые слова: Номинация, физическое воспитание, физическая культура.

SPORT ATAMALARINI RIVOJLANISHDA NOMINATSIYANING O'RNI

Annotatsiya

Ushbu maqola "nominatsiya" tushunchasiga olimlar tomonidan berilgan ta'riflar va nominatsiyaning tasniflarini o'rganishga bag'ishlangan. Bundan tashqari, "jismoniy tarbiya" va "jismoniy madaniyat" haqida ma'lumotlar mavjud. Sport atamalarini ishlab chiqishda "nominatsiya" tushunchasi ko'p yillar oldin paydo bo'lgan va uning qo'llanilishi va ifodasi bo'yicha ko'plab olimlar izlanishgan. Bu ishimizda nominatsiya tasnifiga ko'ra sport leksik birliklarini tasniflashga harakat qilamiz.

Kalit so'zlar: Nominatsiya, jismoniy tarbiya, jismoniy madaniyat.

Introduction. Humans are the only sentient beings on Earth who can communicate through their own speech. In the process of development of human speech, the need to name the object and reality in society took the main place. Today, the process of naming, that is, the nominative function, is of great importance in the field of terminology. This, in turn, indicates that the new knowledge and understandings of science, technology and technology, as well as the lexical content, are expanding day by day as a result of socio-economic development, and therefore, there is a need for their deeper research.

It should be said that many students who were part of the sport physical education and physical culture have different opinions about the field. In this regard, M. Boboyorov, who wrote a monograph on the terms of physical education and sports, expressed his valuable opinions. According to the scientist: "Physical education in the word culture there is no need to translate the part as culture. Therefore, we will not be mistaken if we understand this unit as a system of physical exercises and physical activities based on explanations. After all, the system of physical exercises itself is physical education"[1].

A scientist's opinion is very important, however physical education and physical culture is not sufficient to distinguish between Physical education the term exists from the history of Uzbek language body education in many cases it is interchanged with the term, mainly, a program system of certain physical exercises aimed at strengthening health, the perfection of the human body and thinking, and it is an integral part of general education.

Physical culture A person's (voluntary) attitude towards physical activity to strengthen health as part of the general culture. As a part of this field, it is possible to show a number of processes such as: hygiene, proper nutrition, development of physical activity. Physical education and physical culture a person who regularly conducts activities with sports leads to the field. Therefore, in order not to cause debates, in our monograph, we analyzed the terms related to sports.

Literature review. Nomination (Latin nomination – to name) is the formation of language units characterized by nominative processes, the process of expressing real and unreal things in existence, such as things, places, people, and reality in the form of words, phrases, and even phrases. Nomination is important in the implementation of terminological monographs[2].

According to A. Leontev: "Nomination examines language signs as a specific process or phenomenon through the means of thinking. In these signs, human social experience, the world of discovered bodies, its characteristics and properties, communication and relationships are ideally reflected in the form wrapped in language matter"[3].

In the process of describing an object or reality, the linguistic elements that make up the process of communication, i.e., the word, which is considered as language signs, first form a primary (prototypical) understanding of that object and event in the human mind. Consequently, a specific object, reality, and body that appears in the human mind, the phenomenon of descriptive qualification based on the language sign of the concept of them is called naming or nomination.

Each conceptual stage of the development of human knowledge, any field that exists in each period (in the system, structure, style, style, method, law, technology, etc.) is inextricably linked with the principles of the nomination process.

In monographs on linguistics, the problem of nomination was first discussed by the representatives of the Prague Linguistic School and later this process was put forward and researched in linguistics as a scientific problem. The representatives of this scientific school proposed to determine the communicative intentions of the participants of the dialogue as the starting point of the analysis and put "the sentence (expressing the goal) within this or that real situation" as the central point of the issue[4].

It is known that the process of description and classification is the basis of the field of typology. Therefore, the classification process of the category of term-neologisms related to physical education and sports is also an important factor. We can study the terms related to sports by semantically dividing them into three types.

First classification - nomination of important concepts. Meaning (Latin abstraction) the process of nomination of concepts consists in the fact that it is related to the theory or practice of the field, and is a nominative-functional process that helps to clarify the issue of the expression of concepts that are logically formed around objective reality, to reveal the essence of events, and to draw correct conclusions about them. For example: tradition, accuracy, content, neutral, pressure, tour, round, activity, final, foul, penalty, fine), control, effect, quality, discipline, time, load and achievement.

The second classification is - nomination of existing (real) concepts. In this process, not abstraction, but reality is considered the main factor, and the concrete naming of a specific object is based on the nomination of existing (concrete, concrete) concepts. For example: rope, discus, cup, pitch, javelin, target, mask, net,

ball, boat, Examples are saber, sword, box, hoop, and gloves.

The third classification – is nominative expression. This is the process of naming speech acts that are formed through the system of sounds in our speech. Although such a phenomenon is rarely encountered in speech, it is an undeniable phenomenon. This feeling is called as it arises because of its connection with feeling. In the sports lexicon, which is the object of our monograph, we can cite the following as an example. For example: Ha! Shoh mot! – Ha! Checkmate!; xuux-xuux-xuux! (olqish) – hoohh – hoohh-hohh (phonologically detailed)! Yo-yo test– the process of checking the physical condition of athletes.

Regardless of the fact that these three classification processes differ in terms of quantity and expression, we can see that the general mechanism and functional tasks underlying the naming of any language are the same.

Research methodology. One of the most important principles of the naming process is that it is desirable to fully illuminate the generalized image and essence of the named object through a concrete expression or symbol. In other words, from privacy it is necessary to go to generality. As a result, the nominalization process performs functions such as learning or teaching (correctly conveying the information represented by the language form) in addition to the processes of identification and generalization. This process is also available in English and Uzbek languages. For example: handball, water polo, table tennis, low kick, long distance. In these examples, the concepts of noun, adjective, and verb phrases are simultaneously being informed about both the object and the sign through the process of nomination.

Naturally, there is a continuous relationship between language and society. Over time, objects and concepts of real reality in society acquire a new name, and the old ones, in most cases, fall out of use or undergo a semantic change in the process of use. As a result, the language will have wider lexical possibilities. These factors play a key role in the emergence of the primary and secondary principles of nomination, and we can observe this reality in both languages.

Primary nomination means to express or name concepts and things that appear in real reality through primary words. In modern linguistics, relatively little information is given about this phenomenon. It can be determined mainly through etymological and scientific analysis. More sports-related examples of primary nomination brand (trade mark, company brand) examples. For example: Adidas - Adidas, fish - reebok etc. If brand if the name is repeated, it does not belong to the primary nomination. For example: puma – puma (big wild cat name).

Due to the fact that the principle of secondary nomination is widespread in our language and has the feature of polyfunctionality, various definitions have been given to it by linguists. According to S. Makarova, “This is the use of old words for the need of long-term use of the new denomination”[5].

I.Shuvalov noted that “existing nominative means in the language can be used through new naming functions, besides, they have characteristics specific to the language unit and the speech unit”[6].

Based on the above considerations, it can be concluded that secondary nomination is the representation and naming of existing things and concepts in real reality by means of lexical-semantic derivation methods. In the process of its formation, the methods of meaning transfer (metaphor, metonymy, snegdoxa, etc.) occur in words and phrases. Secondary nomination is made in derivational and semantic form.

The secondary nomination process is divided into two rounds according to its nature. They are autonomous (independent), noautonomous (subordinate) is called. These two types of nominations are also considered in sports terms and are important principles in the field of terminology. The terminologist scientist M.N Volodina described these two types of nomination under other names in his scientific works. He cites the following types of secondary nomination:

direct, direct nomination;

billowy nomination[7].

It should be emphasized that the autonomous nomination is based on one name. For example: Yulduz (star) -1) an astronomical planet (planet) far from the earth; 2) a point emitting light in the night sky; death - 1) an end of life; 2) the end of the life of a living organism.

When the first and second meanings of the words in these examples reflect the independent nominative function, they are capable of expressing reality in an independent form. That is the main reason why it is called autonomous (independent).

A distinctive feature of the non-autonomous (subordinate) naming process is that it uses a combinatorial method through linguistic units in the formation of a new language unit. Such a unit is always attached to the word it interprets and creates a new meaning through semantic motivation. For example: star player– star player, star boxer– star boxer. Consisting of word combinations star word as a determiner “successful”, “famous” expresses its meaning. Death squad (group with strong teams) - the group of death word association death word as a determiner complicated, difficult has been expressing its meanings. But the main peculiarity of the non-autonomous (subordinate) nomination is that in the above examples player, boxer, group semantically, it can acquire a new meaning only when used together with other lexemes. It is understood that these lexemes can also be called motivated words. At the same time, it is observed that they encourage the creation of artificial words. Here it should be noted that the process of motivation in the nomination of sports terms is of great importance.

It should be noted that, along with the great achievements achieved in our country in recent years, as a result of the reforms implemented in various fields, in particular, as a result of the development and progress of sports and science, new simple and multi-component complex terms and neologisms continue to appear in our language.

The nomination of sports terms has its own characteristics. In the nominative process aimed at a certain goal, based on the characteristics of sports, the naming of a certain object through terminological units is of particular importance in this field.

Currently, as a result of the competition and development of science and technology, new real and unrealistic scientific concepts are constantly emerging, increasing the need for nomination. Physiologically and psychologically, a person has the ability to produce intellectual property (product) with the help of nominative activity and becomes a consumer of this produced product. As the weight of intellectual property increases, human language becomes such a tool that a person cannot do any activity without this tool. It follows that the nominative activity of a person is of incomparable importance in terms of understanding the world.

Analysis and results. Every nation has its own national sports, and these sports fight as much as possible for their development. Examples of national sports that have developed in recent times are English cricket and Scottish cricket we can mention the sports of curling, sumo sport of the Japanese people, pinchaak-silat of the Indonesian people, Muay Thai of the Thai nation, Uzbek wrestling of the Uzbek people. As such sports become more popular, nomination processes improve based on certain nominative criteria and principles of the language. In this sense, a new concept and any new word or term related to the field of sports arises for four different pragmatic reasons:

1) the process of creating sports terms includes the pragmatic parameters of the person who creates them (to which social group a person belongs: his mental and spiritual, emotional state);

2) in the process of acceptance of a new concept (word or term) as a speech unit, pragmatic factors related to the processes that accept it play an important role;

3) focusing on the use of a new concept (word or term) in context as a linguistic unit, it is assumed not to ignore the additional, pragmatic and relevant semantic aspects present in its semantic scope;

4) the formation of a lexical unit according to the necessary needs in the language is the most important[8].

In recent years, the intensification of this field, the emergence of new types of sports, and the continuous emergence of terms and neologisms in the field have also created some problems related to the activity of language nominations. In this process, it can be said that mixed, complex, crazy and tangled concepts are emerging. In order to prevent this situation, it is advisable to regulate the sports lexicon in English and Uzbek languages, unify terminological units, and develop rules for their proper application based on certain criteria. Based on this, lexical units related to sports can be classified and grouped according to the principles of

nomination in the following form:

1. Nominations expressing the concept of a thing or object in the field of sports: belt, card (yellow, red), whistle, lappak - discus, tishqalip - outhpiece, tros - line (rope, cable), tape - ribbon (stripe), carpet (mat), krasovka - sneakers, core - shot (rounded iron ball), sled - sleigh (sled), rifle - rifle, brand (sign, sign) - emblem, canoe - canoe, springboard - springboard.

2. Nominations expressing the concept of a person or a participant in the field of sports: referee - defender, hockey player - rider (jockey), fan - fan (supporter), secondant - secondant, commentator - coach (trainer), cleaner - starter, leader - leader.

4. Nominations expressing the concept of place in the field of sports: field (pitch), cabin - cabin, arena - arena, court - cort, ring - ring, cage - cage, residence (camp) - camp, lawn - lawn (turf), stadium - stadium, velo-track - velo-track, water basin (pool) - pool, podium (viewing platform, tribune) - tribune (stand).

5. Nominations representing sports in the field of sports: hockey, football, wrestling, boxing, running, swimming, fencing, mountain skiing and sea (marine) racing.

6. Mixed nominations in sports: record - record, tournament - tournament, kuch - power (force, strength), makhorat - skills, suv (sports) - water (sport), muzsaroy - ice palace (ice sports complex), zhismonii cholot - psychological condition, kosmik tezlik - space speed, sport vaqti - sport time, sport hygiene - sports' hygiene, VAR (video assistant referee) tizimi - VAR system (video assistant referee), saylov - election, OFK (Osiyo Football Confederation) - AFC (Asian Football Confederation), Milliy Uyushma - national federation.

Classification of sports terms on the basis of nominative principles helps us to organize mixed, complex, confusing and tangled concepts, but it is not enough to delimit sports terms.

Conclusion. Above, we gave a scientific-theoretical definition of the nominations actively used in the field of sports through several approaches. Briefly speaking, nomination is the process of naming some real or non-real reality. Nomination plays an important role in expressing the specific characteristics of existing bodies or events and creating a clear image of them in our minds.

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