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## THE ANALYSIS OF SPORTS TERMINOLOGICAL LEXICONS

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**Abstract.** This article deals with the correlation between commonly-used sports-related words and terms. When talking about terminology, important features such as terminologicalization and determinologization should be noted because they play an important role in the construction of terminological systems. The peculiarity of sports terminology is that it includes concepts of the theory and methodology of physical culture, relevant scientific, technical and educational disciplines (biomechanics, psychology, pedagogy, hygiene, physiology, geodesy, medicine, biochemistry) used in literature and professional communication. The greatest attention is paid to the main ways of transition of some sport vocabulary.

**Keywords:** Sports terminology, determinology, referee, metaphorical sense, professionalism, training.

**Introduction.** Sports terminology refers to the important words used in the field of sports. It is important to know about various sports terminology. This increases general awareness and helps enjoy sports programs to the maximum.

It also encourages several people to join the field of sports as they feel more confident about it. There is different terminology for various sports such as boxing, football, snooker, cycling, polo, wrestling, etc. It is important for sportspersons to be aware of such terminology when they are under training. Examples: Basketball Terms

**Personal Fouls:** These refer to the fouls caused by commencement of kicking with an opponent player. These are of 2 major types – offensive and defensive. These include charging, holding, tripping, elbowing, blocking.

**Technical Fouls:** These refer to the fouls displaying a lack of sportspersons spirit. There is an inclusion of ill behaviors and poor conduct during the game. This includes aggressiveness against opponents, coaches, referees, etc.

**Free Throws:** These are also known as foul shots. This is for the opposite team when the members of their opponent team commit a foul. These are also given out after technical fouls or when the foul conducting team enters the bonus or penalty situation. The player has to shoot y a 15 – foot free throw line.

Greek-Latin morphemes, which have become international terms in sports language, participate in the role of standard term elements according to their origin. These terms are accepted in most of Europe, including in Uzbek language.

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English words are more and more common in sports terminology. For instance, Association football (more commonly known as football) was first codified in 1863 in England, although games that involved the kicking of a ball were evident considerably earlier. A large number of football-related terms have since emerged to describe various aspects of the sport and its culture.

We come across a lot of sports terms on the internet. Now let's look at the meanings, synonyms, origins, and uses of some sports terms in texts. For example, the referee. This word has a lot of synonyms, but they have some differences. Let's discuss them.

1) The word referee is a sports official usually having final authority in administering a game especially football and basketball. This word is from Middle English. Example: He was the referee of that football game.

2) An umpire is a person whose job is to make sure that a sports match or contest is played fairly. He is responsible for baseball games. This word is the alteration of "noupire" from Anglo-French. Example: The umpire's decision is final.

3) An arbiter is a person who especially controls chess games. This word was borrowed from Latin: arbiter-"eyewitness, onlooker". Example: The arbiter prevented cheating cleverly in the game.

Material and methods. In the modern theory of acquisition, it is still noticeable that there is no terminological regulation of the designation of different types of foreign language words. This situation, in our opinion, is largely due to the lack of consistent typology of these words. In the first part of our study, attention was paid to the fact that the classification of foreign language words that "migrate" from textbook to textbook, including appropriations, exoticisms, internationalisms, barbarisms, foreign introductions, etc., is not strict, and that there is no single basis for distinguishing the types of foreign language words in such a classification. True, at different stages of the development of the science of linguistics, attempts to classify the vocabulary of the language and the acquired lexicon were made in the material of different languages, in particular, the Uzbek language.

In our opinion, in modern linguistic literature, the terms naming different forms of acquisition are used sporadically and, as a result, the realities defined by these terms are confused. At the same time, for the completeness of linguistic information, a more accurate and strict approach to distinguishing foreign language words from various types and forms of acquisition is necessary.

All of the above allows us to talk about the existence of many classifications of acquisitions in linguistics. Taking into account the form of acquisition, its semantic independence in the recipient language, the method of acquisition, the source of filling the vocabulary, the basis and level of acquisition, the degree of acquisition of the foreign word in the recipient language, linguists consider and analyze acquisitions from different points of view. Classifications of acquisitions in the material of different languages only partially correspond to each other. Because acquisitions in a separate language represent a specific system determined

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by linguistic and cultural needs. Despite the large number of works on the problem of acquisitions, the study of the essence of this linguistic phenomenon remains relevant.

Results and discussion. When talking about terminology, important features such as terminologicalization and determinologization should be noted because they play an important role in the construction of terminological systems. The peculiarity of sports terminology is that it includes concepts of the theory and methodology of physical culture, relevant scientific, technical and educational disciplines (biomechanics, psychology, pedagogy, hygiene, physiology, geodesy, medicine, biochemistry) used in literature and professional communication. Sports terminology, as a description of a narrow field of professional activity, includes a number of differential features at the lexical, word formation and syntactic levels. Let's list the individual signs of the sports terminology:

Sports terminology is one of the most active and frequently used terminology. Sports terminology is widely used both in special sports literature, in specialized broadcasts, and in other mass media, mostly in a metaphorical sense. Example: The goalkeeper (sometimes termed goaltender, netminder, GK, goalie or keeper) in many team sports which involve scoring goals, is a designated player charged with directly preventing the opposing team from scoring by blocking or intercepting opposing shots on goal. Such positions exist in bandy, rink bandy, camogie, association.

Sports terminology includes many concepts from different fields of knowledge: medicine, psychology, pedagogy, sociology, etc., which require appropriate treatment. This allows us to talk about deep processes of intersectoral intervention in sports terminology. In the diachronic aspect, the distribution of words and phrases with sports terms is equally large. Some of them appear today (fitness, cheerleading), others originate from the Middle Ages (fencing) or from the Anti era (chess). Example: He works in a sports center instructing people in the use of the gym equipment

A slight difference from the general literary vocabulary comes from the close relationship of sports terminological units with the general literary vocabulary, which includes words such as team, defense, defeat, game, equipment, speed, kick, push, run, etc. , that is, the development of sports terminology repeats the way of development of terminology in other fields of activity. Example: If we can defeat the Italian team, we will be through to the final.

A number of researchers classify determinologized lexemes of sports as professionalism, the meaning of which is clear to all sports fans. These lexemes live simultaneously in the terminological system and in the literary discourse as a whole, and therefore belong to semi-terms, because , although their content is not determined by a strict definition, they are directly are very suitable for correct denotation, that is, clear; they also retain such a feature nominativeness and the absence of an emotional-expressive component associated with its meaning.

The above article mentions important sports terms which help in boosting general knowledge. These are a must – know and also make one prepare well for competitive exams. This also increases public interest in sports and further supports the field by encouraging them to join such sports.

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