

The Role of Sports Terminology in the Modern Uzbek and English Language Systems

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Abstract. *Uzbek and English are only two of the languages that have been greatly impacted by the growing globalisation of sports. Broader linguistic, cultural, and social shifts are reflected in the development, modification, and integration of sports terminology in both languages. This research investigates how sports terminology functions in contemporary Uzbek and English, looking at its history, evolution, and effects on everyday interactions, media, and communication.*

Over decades, historical occurrences, technical developments, and international tournaments have all affected the evolution of sports terminology in the English language system. Because English-speaking nations dominate sports administration and media, several English sports words, including "goal," "offside," "penalty," and "tournament," have been extensively adopted across languages. Sports' international appeal has helped English words, sometimes with little alteration, proliferate into other languages.

On the other hand, due to linguistic and historical influences, the Uzbek language has undergone a distinctive process of assimilating sports terms. Numerous phrases of Russian origin were incorporated into Uzbek sports jargon during the Soviet era. Nonetheless, there has been an increasing tendency to use local or foreign English terminology since Uzbekistan gained its independence. Some terminology have been localised to conform to Uzbek phonetics and syntax, while others, like "futbol" (football), "tennis," and "basketbol" (basketball), have been directly pulled from English.

The mechanics of word development in sports terminology, including borrowing, calquing, and semantic changes, are also examined in this study. It draws attention to how ubiquitous sports-related terminology has become thanks to the media, education, and internet platforms. Additionally, the study looks at how language policy, lexical standardisation, and public perception in both linguistic groups are impacted by the dynamic growth of sports terminology.

In the end, this study emphasises how important sports terminology is to contemporary language interaction, promoting intercultural dialogue and enhancing both Uzbek and English. The results advance our knowledge of linguistic globalisation and the relationship between language, culture, and sports in general.

Key words: Sports terminology, Uzbek language, English language, Modern linguistics, Borrowed words, Lexical adaptation, Language system, Neologisms, Globalization, Multilingual communication.

Introduction.

Language is a dynamic, ever-evolving system that constantly takes in and incorporates new terms and phrases from all facets of human endeavour. Sports are one of the most active sources of vocabulary

expansion in contemporary languages, and they have greatly enhanced the English and Uzbek language systems. In addition to reflecting the growth of games and physical disciplines, sports terminology also reflects the historical, social, and cultural factors that impact language development.

Since English is the primary global lingua franca in sports, the expanding globalisation of sports has resulted in a greater interchange of terminology between languages. Numerous English-language terminology pertaining to sports have made their way into other languages, including Uzbek, either in their original or modified forms. International contests, media coverage, and technology developments are major factors driving this language borrowing as they enable the quick dissemination of sports discourse across linguistic and national borders. Because of this, English sports terminology has had a significant impact on Uzbek language usage in recent decades, resulting in the creation of new lexical items, phraseological phrases, and even changes to grammatical structures.

Simultaneously, Uzbek sports vocabulary has evolved on its own, absorbing foreign phrases and combining aspects of the local language. Uzbekistan's linguistic and cultural identity is reflected in the process of localisation and adaptation, where internationally recognised sports like football, basketball, and boxing coexist with traditional sports like ulak-kupkari, a type of horse activity, and kurash, or Uzbek wrestling. Because of these two influences, there is a distinct language landscape where both native and imported terms are widely used.

Materials.

Examining sports jargon in both Uzbek and English offers important insights on how linguistic changes are influenced by social movements, technological advancements, and cross-cultural interactions. It also clarifies the processes of word development that influence the lexicon of sports in various language systems, such as borrowing, transliteration, calquing, and semantic changes. Furthermore, studying sports language aids in our comprehension of more general linguistic concepts like domain-specific jargon, register variation, and the interplay between formal and informal speech.

With an emphasis on its beginnings, evolution, and influence on linguistic structures, this study investigates the function of sports terminology in the contemporary Uzbek and English language systems. It looks at how Uzbek sports language helps preserve national identity while adjusting to international linguistic trends, as well as how English sports phrases have been incorporated into Uzbek. This research intends to illustrate the dynamic link between language and sports by examining the linguistic and cultural relevance of sports terminology. It will show how sports can be a potent driver for linguistic change and intercultural communication.

Sports jargon has a complex function in the contemporary Uzbek and English language systems, reflecting social, cultural, and economic factors. The following are some salient features of this phenomenon:

Globalisation and Cultural Exchange:

Worldwide Impact: Because of globalisation and the international spread of sports, English, the dominant language in the world, has influenced many other languages, including Uzbek. For example, "football," "basketball," and "tennis" are commonly used and understood terms.

Cultural Adaptation: Sports terminology in Uzbekistan is sometimes modified to suit the regional context, leading to a combination of indigenous and imported phrases. For instance, because of the popularity of the sport, certain sports words may be translated verbatim, while others may keep their English form.

Linguistic Development: Lexical Expansion: Both Uzbek and English vocabularies continue to evolve as a result of the introduction of new sports and physical activities. As new sporting trends appear, new terms are coined or borrowed.

Syntax and Semantics: As both languages acquire sports-related phrases, idioms, and metaphors (such as "game plan," "level playing field"), sports terminology frequently affects sentence structure and meaning.

Social Significance: Community and Identity: Sports jargon may promote a feeling of community and identity. The language used in relation to regional sports like wrestling (kurash) is very important to Uzbekistan's sense of pride and national identity.

Youth Engagement: Younger generations find resonance in sports terminology, which promotes engagement in physical activities and sports. As a result, language use may change to reflect more lively and dynamic modes of communication.

Media and Communication: Sports Broadcasting: Sports terminology in both languages is now more widely known due to the growth of sports media. Fans, journalists, and commentators all contribute to the continuous development of sports jargon.

Social Media Influence: Sports vocabulary and terminology have spread quickly as a result of the new settings that social media platforms like Twitter, Instagram, and TikTok have provided for sports conversations.

Education and Professional Development: Coaching and Training: Specialised terminology in both languages has been used as a result of the educational component of sports, which includes coaching and management. Given how frequently English phrases are used in professional sports education programs, this is very crucial.

Translation and Interpretation: Accurate and contextually relevant translation of sports terminology has emerged as a major topic of linguistics research, encouraging cooperation between linguists and athletes.

Research and methods.

The cultural, social, and economic aspects of each language group are reflected in the sports terminology used in both the English and Uzbek language systems today. The following are some salient features of its function in both languages:

Cultural Importance

Uzbek Language: Uzbek sports terminology reflects the nation's rich history in a variety of sports, such as football (futbol), wrestling (kurash), and traditional games. The incorporation of sports terminology into common speech emphasises the value of exercise and patriotism in athletic accomplishments.

English Language: The global importance of sports like baseball, basketball, and football (soccer) is reflected in the language's firmly ingrained sports vocabulary. Words that represent cooperation, rivalry, and tenacity frequently leave their original settings and enter common usage.

Development of Language

Uzbek Language: With the growth of international sporting events and the impact of worldwide media, the modernisation of the Uzbek language has resulted in the adoption of new sports terminology. This contains borrowed terms from English and other languages, which contribute to the worldwide interchange of sports culture and enhance vocabulary.

English Language: As new sports and associated jargon are introduced, English is always changing. A varied linguistic environment is reflected in the numerous terminology that are acquired from various languages due to the international character of sports.

Media and Communication

Uzbek Language: Sports terminology has proliferated in the media as a result of the growth of sports journalism and broadcasting in Uzbekistan. This makes the language more lively and approachable while also engaging audiences and promoting sports.

English Language: Sports jargon is widely used in advertising, social media, and media coverage in English-speaking nations. Fans and players may express their identities and build a feeling of community via the usage of slang and jargon.

Results.

Impact on Education

Uzbek Language: A growing number of school curricula use sports terminology, which encourages physical education and young people to play sports. For pupils participating in sports, it is imperative that they comprehend these words.

English Language: Sports jargon is frequently taught in schools as part of physical education curricula in English-speaking nations. Through athletics, it also acts as a vehicle for teaching ethics, discipline, and teamwork.

Discussion.

Influence and Globalisation

Uzbek Language: As a result of sports' globalisation, more people are aware of international events like the Olympics and World Cups. As a result of this exposure, new words have entered the Uzbek language, strengthening ties to international sports culture.

English: English has emerged as the main language used in international sports discourse due to its status as a worldwide lingua franca. English is the source of many sports terminology, which have an impact on other languages and foster a common lexicon across cultural boundaries.

Modern Uzbek and English language systems both use sports terminology as a means of communication, education, and cultural exchange. It encourages participation in physical activities while reflecting society ideals and trends. Both languages' evolving vocabulary will probably continue to reflect shifting social dynamics as globalisation continues to influence the sports industry.

Conclusion.

All things considered, sports terminology is important in both Uzbek and English, fostering cross-cultural understanding and improving communication both inside and outside of sports groups. Sports will probably continue to have an impact on language as cultures change, further influencing the linguistic environment in both situations.

Examining sports terminology in the context of contemporary Uzbek and English language systems demonstrates how language is dynamic and ever-changing as it adjusts to social, cultural, and technological shifts. The fact that sports-related vocabulary has been incorporated into both languages shows how globalisation, the media, and international athletic events have a big influence on language development. The global language English has dominated the development of sports vocabulary globally, but Uzbek has also produced a wealth of sports words through both native word invention and borrowing.

One of the main findings of this study is that Uzbek sports terminology is heavily influenced by English, as seen by the frequent usage of terms, phrases, and idioms. International sporting events, digital media, and the growing appeal of Western sports like basketball, tennis, and football in Uzbekistan are the main drivers of this effect. In Uzbek sports discourse, English phrases like as "penalty," "keeper," and "offside" have been incorporated with ease, occasionally with slight morphological and phonetic changes. A balance between local and global language influences may be seen in the way Uzbek people continue to describe traditional sports like kurash using native vocabulary and structures.

The influence of sports language on ordinary communication outside of the sports realm is another significant finding of this study. Numerous terms that have their origins in athletics have acquired metaphorical connotations and are now often employed in politics, business, and casual discourse. English expressions such as "hit a home run" (to achieve tremendous success) and "kick off" (to begin something) have expanded their meanings beyond the realm of sports. Sports-related phrases are also used metaphorically in Uzbek to refer to competitive circumstances in a variety of spheres of life. This illustrates how sports terminology adds to the larger language and cultural environment rather than being limited to sporting situations.

Furthermore, the continuous process of language adaptation and enrichment is shown in the evolution of sports terminology in both Uzbek and English. As sports change, English keeps adding new phrases, but Uzbek has to balance preserving linguistic identity with allowing for outside influences. Standardising sports terminology in Uzbekistan is mostly dependent on language policy and lexicographic initiatives, which make sure that borrowed terms are included in a way that respects the rules and structure of the Uzbek language. In order to preserve linguistic distinctiveness while accepting the realities of globalisation, efforts are being made to promote Uzbek counterparts alongside imported terminology.

In summary, sports jargon reflects historical influences, technological developments, and the world's increasing interconnection, acting as a significant language and cultural link between English and Uzbek. Studying these concepts offers important insights into how languages evolve, how borrowing works, and how local and global linguistic aspects interact. Sports terminology's influence on contemporary language systems will only increase as sports continue to take centre stage in social and cultural life, significantly enhancing the linguistic landscapes of both Uzbekistan and England. Future studies in this area might examine how social media, digital media, and artificial intelligence influence sports language and the possibility of creating a standardised sports vocabulary that captures the distinctive features of each language.

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