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ENGLISH AND UZBEK SPORTS TERMINOLOGY

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Abstract: This article analyzes sports terminology in English and Uzbek from a comparative-linguistic perspective. The origin, semantic features, translation problems of terms used in the field of sports, and their place in the national language system are studied. The results of the research are of great importance in the process of standardizing sports terms and adapting them to the Uzbek language.

Keywords: sports terminology, linguistic analysis, comparative linguistics, English, Uzbek, translation.

Introduction

In today's globalization, sport has become not only a means of physical activity, but also an important means of intercultural communication. Through international competitions, mass media and digital platforms, sports terms are rapidly entering different languages. In particular, English is recognized as one of the main sources of sports terminology.

In the formation and development of sports terminology in the Uzbek language, units borrowed from English play a significant role. However, the direct translation of terms or their use without phonetic adaptation poses certain linguistic and methodological problems. Therefore, a comparative analysis of English and Uzbek sports terms is an urgent scientific issue.

Terminological units come to a language in different ways. The first one is the recognition of a usual word a term. This is not the best method because of reinterpretation and metonymy ("*bosh*", "*yelka*"). The form, pronunciation, declination and stress of the term may be changed to differentiate such lexemes.

Borrowing is more appropriate way of term creation. Different terms are taken from different languages depending on historical situation. Music and commercial terminology usually is of Italian origin (*legato, adagio, andante, bank, loro, alpari*), scenic and post terms are of French origin (*tanaffus, parter, pleylist, kuryer, posilka pochiasi*), sport terminology is of English origin (*futbol, sport, chempion, ring*). Military and technical terms are taken from German (*parapet, serjant, standart*).

The Scientific and Terminology Committee defines a term as a word or word combination as the unity of the phonetic sign and the notion of this sign in the system of concepts of some scientific branch. We may assume that terminology is the unity of terms which express the notion of some sphere, that were historically formed.

The first stage for term translation is the determination of the field the term is referred to and comprehension of its meaning in the source language and ability to translate it to the target language.



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Scientists determine two stages of terminology translation: defining the meaning of a term and translation of it to the target language. To make an accurate translation one should find out which type of term formation the given word belongs to. They define four main types:

1. simple - a term consists of one word: *back* – himoyachi, *offense* – hujum;
2. compound – a term consists of two words that are written as one word or with a dash: *corner kick* – burchak zarbasi, *throw-in* – to‘pni yon chiziqdan uloqtirish;
3. terminological expressions that consist of few components: *cut down the angle* – to‘pni tepish paytida burchakni kamaytirish (kesish)., *small-sided game* – har ikki jamoada 11 dan kam o‘yinchi o‘ynaydigan o‘yin;
4. abbreviations: *FIFA* (Federation Internationale de Football Association – the official governing body of international soccer since 1904 which established the World Cup tournament; helps set and revise rules of the game, called the 17 Laws) – Butunjahon futbol assotsiatsiyalari federatsiyasi.

Scientists differentiate few types of terminology translation methods. One of the easiest ways of translation is *transliteration* – a mapping from one system of writing into another, word by word, or ideally letter by letter. Transliteration attempts to be exact, so that an informed reader should be able to reconstruct the original spelling of unknown transliterated words; it is usually used for the simple type: *dribbling* – dribling, *offside* – ofsayt, o‘yindan tashqari holat. But a translator should use this method very carefully because of ‘false words’ that while transliteration may misrepresent the meaning: *data-ma'lumotlar*, *instance* - hol.

Another method is *calque* or loan translation and it is a word or phrase borrowed from another language by literal, word-for-word (Latin: “verbum pro verbo”) or root-for-root translation. This method is usually used for complex or compound terms translation: *a standard key-combination* – standart kombinatsiya, *Bundesliga* – Bundesliga, *forward pass* – oldinga o‘tish.

Connotative sense is also inherent for the sport terms (and this is emotional component). Some terms are of slang origin, so it is not that easy to convey the connotative meaning because it may be lost during translation. Sport terms are significant for games and motional component is vital for such terminology. During the game people are fulfilled with different emotions (stress, happiness, expressiveness, rage) and often terms are invented under the influence of such feelings:

Smash (lawn tennis) – means a ‘zarba’, but this strike is crushing, because ‘smach’ means *destroy, crash*.

Timekeeper – means “sekundomer”, while ‘keeper’ means *guard, watch*.

Goalkeeper – means “darvozabon”, where ‘goal’ means darvoza, gol (but the first meaning is *aim, target*).

English word “*foul*” is of great interest because in sport it means *fault, break of the rule* but the first meaning is *dirty, stinking or spoiled* and if we consider ‘*foul situation*’ in a game, it may be translated as *dirty game*.



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Sport terminology is specific but it is used by everyone and everywhere (by sportsman and amateurs), and it is used in texts of this type. The greatest peculiarity of sport terms among all the other terms is the sense of relative equivalence, if to take into account the type of texts they are used for. So we should mind the translation equivalence. Equivalence is keeping the relative balance of semantic, stylistic and functional information for both – the source and the target language terms. Original and translation equivalence is general understanding of information located in a text, including information that can influence not only upon mind but also upon senses of the recipient. This information is expressed both explicitly and implicitly. Adequate translation is the translation that directly conveys not only the main plot but also stylistic peculiarities of lexical and grammatical notions.

Uzbek sports terminology has developed on the basis of two main sources:

- terms created using the internal resources of the national language (*hakim* – referee, *musobaqa* – competition, *jamo'a* – team);
- terms borrowed from foreign languages, mainly from English (*football*, *basketball*, *knockout*, *penalty*).

Many English sports terms have entered the Uzbek language through phonetic and graphic adaptation. However, the use of certain terms in their original forms remains controversial from the perspective of linguistic norms.

Sports terminology in English is characterized by brevity, precision, and semantic compactness. For example: *goal*, *referee*, *match*, *penalty*, *coach*. These terms often possess metaphorical or functional meanings and reflect key aspects of sporting activity.

In addition, English sports terminology is widely used in the form of verbs, nouns, and fixed expressions, such as *to score a goal*, *fair play*, *time-out*. This diversity significantly enhances the communicative potential of sports-related terms.

The translation of English sports terms into Uzbek is carried out using the following methods:

- Transliteration: *match* – *match*, *coach* – *kouch*;
- Semantic translation: *fair play* – *halol o'yin* (fair play);
- Creation of equivalent terms: *goalkeeper* – *darvozabon*.

The main issue is that the same term may be translated differently across various sources, leading to terminological inconsistency. Therefore, there is a pressing need to standardize sports terminology.

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