

## LEXICOGRAPHICAL PRINCIPLES AND SPECIFIC PECULIARITIES OF SPORT TERMS AND SPORT DICTIONARIES

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**Abstract:** This article reflects lexicographical principles and specific features of sport terms and sport dictionaries due to the English sport terminology. As well as denotative and connotative meanings, hyperonym, hyper-hyponymic features of sports terms. In addition, derivational peculiarities, productive word formation ways and lexical-semantic, semantic-structural aspects of sport terms are thoroughly analyzed.

**Key words:** Term, terminology, denotative meanings of terms, terms synonymy, lexical-semantic relations, terminological field, translation and terminological dictionaries, functional features

Sport terminological system of the English language is composed of several complex linguistic phenomena and it is a legal matter that terminological units require clarification of their definitions and explanations in translation and it is the main function of any term. For a deeper description of the lexical semantic level of the terminological system, we should use the thesaurus method (method of creating thesaurus-dictionaries). The main difference between a thesaurus (ideological, ideographic, conceptual dictionary) and an explanatory dictionary is that in explanatory dictionaries the words are arranged in alphabetical order and the meaning of the word is given in the form of a definition, while the ideographic dictionary-thesaurus contains semantic, meaningful categories, which are located on the basis of a certain classification, and as a result words represent this meaningful category.

One word can be included in several classes of the thesaurus, because it can have several common meanings, in one of its common meanings it can be associated with several conceptual areas. For example, the word Court can be included in the class of words associated with jurisprudence / the rise of justice, on the other hand, the word Court is included in the class of words associated with the concept of sports.

For example: Court- 2. (instrument for administering justice) tribunal, bench, magistrate, bar, session. Types of courts include the following - the Supreme Court of the United States, appellate court of the United States, Federal Court, State Supreme Court, district court, county court, justice's court, magistrate's court, mayor's court, police court.

Translation: (instrument for administering justice) court, bench, magistracy, bar, session. Types of courts include: United States Supreme Court, United States Court of Appeals, Federal Court, State Supreme Court, District Court, Circuit Court, Justice Court, Magistrate Court, Mayor's Court, Police Court.

Court - 4. (an area for playing certain games) arena, rink, ring, diamond, track, course, racecourse, golf course, race tracks, stadium.

Translation: (a field for playing certain games) field, rink, ring, diamond, track, track, golf course, racetrack, stadium.

It can be concluded from the above definitions that it is correct to describe each word using a certain set of classes included in the thesaurus.

Thesaurus - uniting interrelated units between lexical units into micro-fields with common semantic characteristics, by determining the location of each lexeme within the semantic continuity of a specific system, it clearly demonstrates the existence of paradigmatic and syntagmatic relationships.

The classification attribute expressed by the name of a certain category describes the words belonging to this category, comparing them with other words, in a semantically opposite position, and vice versa, until the meanings of the words belong to this category.

Due to the use of the component analysis method in the thesaurus, we considered it permissible to deal with the description of the meaning of words in the form of a set of semantic elements. If we have such a set of semantic elements and a synoptic scheme defining a hierarchy of concepts, we will have semantic groups corresponding to the concepts that form the terminal nodes of the synoptic scheme. That is, groups that reveal a concept expressed by some key word, serve as a means of expressing this concept.

HOARDING (Greek. Thesauros - treasure), hoarding of gold 1) accumulation of the population by not buying things with money and not using it in circulation; 2) accumulation of gold by private persons in the form of wealth (in the form of gold articles, various jewelry), treasure; 3) building the country's gold reserve. THESAURUS (Greek thesauros - treasure, wealth) — 1) a dictionary that covers all the words of a certain language and fully reflects their usage in the text. Since the vocabulary of a living language is constantly changing, a thesaurus can only be built on the basis of materials from dead languages or for predetermined written records. Dictionaries based on collecting the lexicon from certain written monuments (for example: dictionaries compiled in Greek, Latin languages) are considered as such dictionaries. In Turkic studies, A.K. Borovkov, E.I. Fazilov, A. Najib's dictionaries, compiled on the basis of Turkish written monuments of the 13th-14th centuries, have both glossary and thesaurus features. Dictionaries compiled according to the principles of word selection by writers or the language of some of their works are considered a thesaurus; 2) is an ideographic dictionary in which lexical units (words) related to any field of science are placed in thematic order and the semantic (synonymous, synonymic, etc.) relations between these units are reflected. In this case, the words are not in alphabetical order, but all the words related to one topic, one concept are given in one place. The required words are searched according to the concept. Theoretically, the thesaurus is one of the possible models of the lexical semantic system. In practice, the writer can use it as a means of enriching his individual vocabulary.

Between the thesauri of the world and the scientific field, there is not a specific language, but the structure of knowledge in the scientific field (a specific view of the worldview reflected in the totality of specially selected or specially created situations).

In this regard, we have analyzed the lexical unit club related to the field of sports. or included in the gear (tool) group; in the texts on the topic of weapons, the lexeme club means a weapon and is included in the constituent/component group, in the description of entertainment, social, texts - a night club in the general sense is space (space) and in the specific sense leisure centre (recreation center) are included in groups related to their specific concept.

A thesaurus can be interpreted as a collection of semantic information in documents, that is, a description of the structure of knowledge.

Thus, the main three features of the thesaurus that we are trying to describe can be distinguished.

- 1) a system of concepts based on the contents of the thesaurus;
- 2) conceptual and lexical access to the thesaurus;

3) includes features such as thematic and hierarchical classification of lexical units.

I.G. According to Ruzin, a person can describe the existence-world based on several aspects: 1) physical-mathematical; 2) relying on environmental phenomena; 3) linguistically. In order to describe (express) the world scene linguistically, it is necessary to show which aspects of the perceived world are manifested in language and which linguistic laws this sentence obeys.

In our research, we tried to determine which aspects of the objects expressed in the world of existence are reflected in the language and which laws of the language this sentence obeys.

Sports lexicon is understood as a layer of vocabulary reflecting activities that require both physical and mental energy and strength from a person, embodying professional and recreational activities in a person. Our understanding of a specific layer that is characteristic of "layer speakers", reflects the concept of sports, and belongs to the linguistic landscape of the world (universe).

In order to justify the above conclusion, we consider it appropriate to quote the dictionary definitions of the comprehensive sports lexeme.

I Sport- 1. (Entertainment) diversion, recreation, play, amusement, merry-making, revelry, pastime, pleasure, enjoyment.

2. (a joke) mockery, gesture, mirth, joke, joking, antics, tomfoolery, nonsense, laughter, practical joke.

3. (Athletic or competitive amusement) Sports includes the following - (deer, rabbit, duck, etc.) hunting, shooting, the Olympics, horse racing, automobile racing, running, fishing, basketball, golf, tennis, squash, handball, volleyball, soccer, gymnastics, football, baseball, track-and-field sports, jumping, boxing, wrestling.

II Sport - 1. any recreational activity, diversion; 2. such an activity requiring bodily exertion and carried on according to a set of rules, whether outdoors, as golf, or indoors, as bowling; 3. fun or play; 4. a) an object of ridicule, laughingstock, b) a thing or a person buffeted about, as though a plaything; 5. (colloq.) a gambler; 6. (colloq.) a) a person who is sportsmanlike, b) a person judged according to his ability to take defeat, teasing, etc. 7. (colloq.) a pleasure-loving flashy person; 8. a plant or animal showing some marked variation from the normal type.

III Sport- 1. an outdoor or indoor game, competition, or activity requiring physical effort and skill and usually carried out according to rules.

2. a person with a generous nature, esp. one who accepts defeat or trouble in a cheerful uncomplaining way.

3. (Austral. infml.) (used as a friendly form of address, esp. when speaking to a man)

4. (American. infml.) (used as a friendly form of address, esp. when speaking to a boy)

5. (tech.) a plant or animal that is different in some important way from its usual type.

6. (formal) joking fun

7. the sport of Kings (pump) horse racing.

IV Sport - 1. activity that you do for pleasure and that needs physical effort or skill, usually done in a special area and according to fixed rules;

2. a particular form of sport

3. (informal, esp. Australia) used as a friendly way of greeting sb. especially a man.

4. (formal) amusement or fun

5. (technical) a plant or an animal that is different in a noticeable way from its usual type.

V Sport- diversion, amusement, or recreation;

- a pleasant pastime;

- a pastime pursued in the open air or having an athletic character, as

hunting, fishing, racing, baseball, bowling, or wrestling;

- playful trifling, gesturing, or mirth;

- mere jest or pleasantry;

- as, to do or say a thing in sports;

derisive gesturing or ridicule;

- something sported with or tossed about like a plaything;

- an object of jesting, mirth, or derision;

- a laughingstock;

- one who is interested in sports;

- a sportsman.

Colloq. - a person of sportsman like or admirable;

- qualities, or considered with reference to such qualities;

- as a good sport;

- a sporting man;

- one who is interested in pursuits involving betting or gambling;

- a flashy or vulgarly showy person;

- one who affects fine clothes, smart manners or expensive pastimes.

Biol. - an animal or a plant, or part of a plant, that shows as unusual or singular deviation from the normal or parent type.

VI Sport- 1. amusement; fun

2. the illus at base, cricket., football, hockey, rugby, tennis, activity engaged in, esp. outdoors, for amusement and exercise;

3. (pi.) meeting for athletic contests;

4. (compounds, etc.)

5. (colloq.) agreeable, easy-going person; = sportsman

6. plant or animal that deviates in a striking way from the normal type: 329].

Based on the above analysis of the lexeme sport, we can come to the following conclusions: 1) its 3 and 1 meanings in the source; 2) in its 2, 1, and 6 meanings; 3) in its 1st sense; 4) its 2 and 1 meanings in the source; 5) its 2, 1, 11, 12 meanings in the source; 6) we consider it permissible to say that its 2 and 3 meanings in the source belong to the sports lexicon.

Trying to systematize the Sports Lexicon Thesaurus (SLT), as a result of studying more than 4000 lexical units in the course of this research, we divided them into mono component (words specific to the sports lexicon) (47%) and polycomponent (word combinations included in the sports lexicon) (53%) We classify into two groups.

We believe that the Sports Lexicon Thesaurus (SLT) is represented according to the following scheme.

I. from the concept (concept) to the word, which forms the main part of the thesaurus;

II. from sign to sign, necessary for SLT, which includes not only words, but also phrases, and thus refers to general words from words included in phrases.

SLT has both conceptual and lexical access (meaning), but lexical access is prioritized, such that the thematic and hierarchical classification of lexical units in the sports lexicon is related to the head word.

Structurally, SLT can be defined as an associative field.

It is known that associations are divided into two types: paradigmatic association and syntagmatic association (Leontev, 1974).

Accordingly, the sports lexicon presented in SLT includes single words associated with paradigmatic associative associations (football-goal, hockey-puck), as well as phrases (phrases) based on syntagmatic associations (to carry a puck, puck control, to head a beauty). It is also worth noting that SLT has important features such as understanding, identifying, and ranking lexical items.

One of the real types of understanding of meaning includes hyper-hyponymic (species-gender) relations, for example: Sport- Winter Sport, Water Sport, Combat Sport (translation: Sport - winter sport, Water sport, Combat sport) and others.

The process of learning (understanding) lexical units divided into levels is divided into several stages: in our example, Sport (Sport) remains the main concept in the content, and at the next stage there are specific stages of analysis that show the correlation of the analyzed sports lexeme with the hyperonym. As we can see, the gradation of word understanding can be clearly observed in the relationship between the hyperonym Sport and the hyponym Gymnastics. These words have common (species-gender) relationships, but the definition of the lexeme Gymnastics (Gymnastics) corresponds only to the 2 definitions of the lexeme Sport (Sport), only.

Gymnastics - the act or practice of training the body by means of certain exercises, such as swinging on bars or jumping over things, often performed in competition jumping from different vehicles; in most cases, performing exercises in competitions.

Thus, it is no exaggeration to say that the main word defining the conceptual relationship in SLT is the lexical unit "Sport / sport". Associative relations with this main unit allow dividing all sports lexical units into 14 thematic groups (TG): 1. Archery and shooting - Archery and Shooting, 2. Cycle racing and motorsports - Cycle Racing and Motorsports, 3. Horse sports - Equestrian Sports Fencing – Hunting Sport, 10. Mountaineering – Mountaineering, 11. Track-and Field Events / Athletics, 12. Water Sports – Water Sports, 13. Weightlifting and Combat Sports – Weightlifting and Combat Sports, 14 Winter sports - Winter Sports.

When it comes to the thematic groups 2, 3, 5, 9, 12, 13, 14 mentioned above, their nominative structure contains the term sport. This means that a person's professional activity belongs to the field of sports.

Fencing – the sport of fighting with a long thin sword.

Game – a form of play or sport, or one example or type of this. Archery - the art or sport of shooting arrows.

It is observed that the term "sport" is used as the main (main) word in the definitions of these thematic groups. Terminal nodes (TT) within thematic groups are of special importance. The terminal nodes in the thematic groups of the sports lexicon are closely connected with the relations of the hyperonym and its synonyms. Each TT can be divided into a number of so hyponymic groups (SGG). At this point, the above terms are briefly I.M. We believe it is appropriate to quote Kobozeva's definition: "in this type of correlation, the word expressing a more general concept is called a hyperonym, and the word denoting a specific state, object, or the specified type of events is called a hyponym. Words that share a common hyperonym are called so hyponyms or so hyponyms.

Hyponymic correlations, also called hypero-hyponymic or type-specific, connect a word representing a general concept with words representing separate subdivisions of this concept.

Thus, the lexical unit Ball Games is a hyperonym for the following lexical units (LB): football, soccer, handball, field hockey, rugby, basketball, baseball, cricket, croquet, tennis, table tennis, volleyball, fastball, golf, netball, lacrosse, hurling; and these lexical units are hyponyms in relation to the above term (hyperonym) and are co-hyponyms in mutual relations.



Lacrosse— a game played on a field by two teams, each player holding a long stick with a net at the end to throw, catch, and carry the small hard ball.

Netball - a name that is related to basketball, but usu. played by women, in which teams make points by making a ball fall through one of the two high rings at the opposite ends of a court.

In the nominative and motivational properties and relationships of things, hyper-homonymous relations are widely manifested in the semantic structures of names: M.V. Nikitin explains the presence of such interdependence in the semantics of sign names by the fact that the object's opposition to the sign is not absolute, but relative. Two bodies are interpreted as a sign in relation to an object or item. Consequently, but in relation to each other, they can be interpreted as two different subjects or things and signs. Different classes are also formed by dividing into objects and objects, signs, and in this sense, the class of properties or relations can be included in the class of properties or relations with a wide scope.

It shows that sports such as football matches and handball matches, car racing and motor racing, and descriptive features are included in the class of specific features specific to sports games. In our opinion, these characteristics, in turn, belong to the characteristics of all sports events.

Hyper-hypomantic relations, taxonomic relations or hierarchical relations (in particular, "species-genus", "class of elements", "small-large group") have attracted the attention of many linguists for years and have been one of the main directions in their work.

R.I. In her research, Rozina mentions linguists such as Kaltsolari and Emsler, who "believe that dictionaries are a means of taxonomic classification of words. A dictionary allows us to build a complex hierarchy in the form of a series of "trees", where one word belongs to several "trees" and can climb one or more levels in different ways and, accordingly, between separate parts of different "trees" there are also interdependencies".

We agree with this point of view, because this definition fully corresponds to the lexical units selected in our study. For example, Sport LB is a hyponym for LBs such as archery, angling, winter sports, boxing, football, ... Winter sport LB is a hyperonym for LBs such as skiing, ice skating, skate sailing, ice hockey, curling, ice yachting.

The correlation "with the whole - the part, with the part - the whole" connects the name of the object with the name of its components. For example: Equipment of own hill skier LB is related to LBs such as ski goggles, one-piecely craski suit, ski pole, ski boot, safety binding in terms of "whole - part, part - whole" correlation. Ski boot: polyamide inner boot, tongue, upper strap, adjusting catch, sole, lower shell of boot, upper cuff, buckle, power bar, tension control, heel grip.

In short, no fragment (part) of a certain whole (wholeness) independently constitutes a whole (wholeness), unlike some representatives of a certain genus belonging to the corresponding species. These linguistic relations represent terminal nodes and existing components in the thematic groups that make them up.

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