

Lingulturological Properties of Terms in Summer Sports in Different Systems

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ABSTRACT: This article discusses sports terms in different languages, including summer sports, and explains their lingvoculturological and lingvopragmatic features.

KEYWORD: term, term, puzzle, negative, French, rapier, translation.

Introduction: In recent years, there has been a growing interest in the Uzbek language, which has led to the need to work in Uzbek with industry terms. The meaning of the term comes from its name. So, the Latin term Terminus is a boundary, a limited form of the term, which means a certain area, or rather a single word. It is well-known that although every word has a meaning at birth, it becomes more and more meaningful as human society develops. In linguistic terminology, it has been argued that any term can be a word, but not every word can be a term.

The term always retains its meaning in a particular context because of its uncertainty. It lacks emotionality and expressiveness. Tone does not change the meaning of the term. A term is a set of words related to a specific field. A term specific to a particular field. It only makes one sense. So, the term is a word that has a specific meaning in a particular field. Frolova defines the terminology as follows: As science develops, so does the system of terms.

The term is not only a word in a particular field, but also a richness of language, which serves to enrich the language of the situation. Terminological vocabulary develops along with it as an integral part of language vocabulary, experiencing all the processes in society and language development.

Thanks to independence, a wide range of prospects is opening up in the field of physical culture and sports, which is especially evident in the national games and exercises, physical education classes in sports. Regular and regular use of them gives good results and is an important factor in educating students to be healthy, strong, agile and energetic. Navruz celebrations, festivities, weddings, folk games, physical exercises, and national sports were not widely attended in the past. Unfortunately, they are completely forgotten in the country, so finding and restoring them should be the duty of everyone who respects his people, his nation. From the point of view of physical education, their study and application is becoming one of the most important issues in educating today's and future generations.

Today, the development of industry, agriculture, science and technology, culture and sports in Uzbekistan increases the weight of terminology in the Uzbek language. At the same time, the Uzbek language has developed terminological and terminological systems in almost all areas of science and technology. They are mainly formed in the process of translation and creation of original works. They are accepted along with the concepts they express, but do not have a lexical meaning in the language they are learning. French, like other languages, has its own lexical richness. Terms form part of the dictionary. Although the terms are words that express love for a particular field, the use of these words is only known and understood by people in that field. We can see this in wrestling.

The most common way to create terms is to give new meaning to existing words (understand them differently). For example, words such as bridge, entrance, passage, exit are such terms in gymnastics. Most of the terms are also a combination of words like low-high (rays), high-high (jump). Terms denoting stable positions such as leaning on the wrist, leaning on the armpit; We know that the origin of the word in Latin is mainly in the verb. As for the term "sport", it should be noted that in etymological dictionaries, sport in English means sport - "game", physical culture. component and main part. In addition, in sports terminology, sports sweat fields are derived from different languages, for example, Korean " taekwondo ", " tae " - foot, " kwon-hand 'sport, French basketball word' basket ' '-basket,' 'ball' ' - ball sport, 'chess' 'chess meaning' chess " - king 'mat' from Persian. Enrichment of sports dictionary in French and Uzbek is studied in the following ways:

- 1) by learning words from other languages;
- 2) loss of some words used in the language;
- 3) change in the meaning of the word;

There is a history of the types of weapons used in martial arts and how to translate these terms into Uzbek. There are 3 types of weapons in this sport: sable, rapier and sword. Each of the weapons in fencing has its own history. In ancient times, when the fate of short-range battles was decided in battles, the invention of various weapons by mankind and the victory of the long-distance warring party became unquestionable. This is due to the invention of the musket rifle in Europe in the Middle Ages. The invention of the musket rifle led to the abandonment of disgusting actions. They began to be replaced by various features. In fencing, the sword is used to strike the opponent's point of view outside the brain. This weapon is often used in duels. Rapira is a classic wrestling style. It is very difficult to fight in it. The reason is that it is written only when it touches the opponent's body. If we compare the structure of this, we see that it is almost indistinguishable from a sword. The official language style in fencing is French. The official protocols of the competitions, as well as the terms and phrases used during the battle, are in French. The sable weapon is called "sabre" in French, the shpaga weapon "epee" and the rapira "foil". British journalists did not translate the terms into their own languages, but adapted them to their pronunciation. The Russians translated as a result of their research. Our linguists also tried to translate these terms into Uzbek. However, serious errors lead to ineffective completion of this study. I think we should use these terms as in Russian. The reasons for this are many:

These terms are still used in the language of athletes and coaches, as in Russian. The head coach of the national team of Uzbekistan and the coaching staff in general are teaching their students the Russian version of martial arts. Although we have found an alternative to them in Uzbek, in the language of these athletes and fans of martial arts in general, they remain sable, sword and rapier.

In the collection and study of French sports terms, it is known that sports terms and their forms of speech first appeared in sports and then expanded to other fields (television, radio, newspapers and magazines). entry into literary language. The same is true of the lexicon of many languages.

Historically, during the reign of Amir Temur, fencing was developed not only fencing, but also other sports. And sports, of course, have perfected the martial arts. Sahibkiran was one of the first in the East to bring firearms to the army. During the Timurid period, other types of these weapons (hammers, hammers, cauldrons, etc.) were widespread. Special military units have been set up in the mountains. For the first time in the history of world military activity, Amir Temur introduced the order of placing the army on the battlefield in 7 divisions, unlike the traditional 5 divisions. This innovation was later adopted by commanders such as Tokhtamish and Shaibanikhan. According to Ibn Arabshah, Sahibkiran's army consisted of women, who stood side by side with men and showed heroism and fortitude.

The secret of Timur's fame was that he was a skilful commander, justice and ingenuity, a sage, as well as a master of such sciences as wrestling, horseback riding, javelin throwing, shield making, archery, and fencing, and hunting from a young age. Evidence that Amir Temur played folk games with many military-practical features since childhood. Because the games played as a child played a special role in preparing the scholar for life, battles and long journeys. As mentioned above, javelin throwing is a purely national sport. Abu Ah ibn Sina introduced javelin throwing, quick movements, and stabbing with the tip of a spear as a smooth and light exercise. Nayzabojk is a type of exercise performed on horseback. Amir Temur was a fierce javelin thrower.

In conclusion, due to the fact that the International Olympic Committee has two official languages - English and French, French sports terms have a special place not only in Uzbekistan, but also in the world media. In many sports, French terms, commands, and words are hardened. Especially in the wrestling type of sport. In this sport, the whole process is conducted in French. At the opening ceremony of the Olympic Games, of course, the speech will be in French. All this is due to the efforts of the founder of the modern Olympic Games, Pierre de Coubertin. He made his language an integral part of the world of sports.

NR (National Record) is a national record for representatives of that country.

AR (Area record) is a unique record for a competition venue.

SR (Sampinships resord) - A record for a race. If the result is held within the framework of the Asian Championship, it is an Asian record.

OR (Olympis Resort) - Olympic record. A record set during the Olympics.

WR (World Record) - world record.

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