

STRUCTURAL-SEMANTIC ANALYSIS OF TERMS RELATED TO CHILDREN'S SPORTS IN RUSSIAN AND UZBEKISTAN

Mahmudova Lazokat Toirjon qizi

Kokand State University intern teacher

ORCID: 0009-0009-0498-731X nazomakhmudova@gmail.com

+998904317222

Abstract . This article analyzes the structural and semantic features of sports terms used in Russian and Uzbek. In the course of the research, the processes of assimilation of terms related to such sports as gymnastics, swimming, athletics, football and chess in international and national language systems were studied. It was also shown that some terms passed from Uzbek to Russian and reached the level of international use based on morphological adaptation. A total of 808 sports terms were analyzed in the study, and 74 of them were found to be universal. The semantic features of general sports terms such as “win”, “defeat” and “draw” were highlighted on the basis of examples. The results of the research show that sports terminology is a complex system formed in the process of historical and linguistic development.

Keywords : sports terms, Russian language, Uzbek language, semantics, structural analysis, lexical acquisition, morphological adaptation, universal terms, children's sports, terminology

INTRODUCTION. The need for terms is much higher than for common words, however, the growth of the number of terms in some disciplines lags behind the growth of the number of common words in the language. It can be noted that in some disciplines the number of terms exceeds the number of words in general use. As specialized words, terms are limited to specific purposes and are always used to express concepts and their names in a specific sense, and this is a necessary requirement in all areas of science, technology, and politics.

These types of words exist not only in the language, but also as part of a specific terminology. When words are analyzed holistically, they can be found in polysemantic form and can only be used in a specific meaning when using a specific term.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODS. Sports terminology development directly society education , healthy marriage style and sports traditions with Related . Translation , globalization and new sports activities under the influence terminological dictionary rich Also , in sports modern trends , sports schools and digital technologies through information spread children's sports language also contributes to the strengthening development noticeable impact showing . Scientific in the literature , in particular AK Zakirov , Sh. Rakhmatullayev , G'. Zokirov , DR Jo‘raeva such as researchers use sports terms structural-semantic criteria based on to groups separation necessity based on They gave . Their theoretical approaches based on this research within Uzbek and in the Russian languages dictionaries in particular , Uzbek of the language explanatory dictionary , Physical upbringing and sports dictionary and I. Boltaeva Physical upbringing and sports terms explanatory dictionary , Russian in the language " Tolkovyj " dictionary sports terminov " , " Glossary terms physical kultury i sporta " , " Russian-English dictionary by physical like kulture i sportu from dictionaries Uzbek in the language children in sports activities applicable total 808 terms separate taken , they semantic and functional criteria according to four main to the category divided into :

1. *Physical to activity related terms* this to the group child's body to move to come expressive general and special terms enters .

Uzbek in language : *running , jumping , stretching , bending , turning , climbing , lying down , crawling .*

Russian in the language : *beg, pryjok, rastyajka, klon, povorot, pod'em, lejanie, polzanie*. This terms usually verb in the form of children main movement activities They mean children kindergarten and elementary education in programs wide is used .

2. *to games related terms* this in the group mobile and regular games names place takes .

Uzbek in language : *rope tug of war , chase , stone thrower , circle games* .

Russian in language : *peretyagivanie kanata, dogonyalki, brosanie kamney, krugovye igry*. These are the terms cultural and national also has features linguocultural in terms of analysis They are game culture through to sports enter arrived .

3. *To exercises related terms* . Children for intended special physical exercises representative are terms .

Uzbek in language : *stretching exercises , balance exercises , ball with executable exercises* .

Russian in language : *uprajneniya na rastyajku, uprajneniya na ravnovesie, uprajneniya s myachom*. These terms often complex in the form (compound) (in the style of) is used , that is determinative word + main movement on behalf of organization finds . ¹

4. *sports to the types related terms* this in the group children in sports sports taught name is brought .

Uzbek in language : *gymnastics , swimming , track and field athletics , football , chess* .

Russian in : *gymnastics, swimming, athletics, football, chess* . This terms often international from terminology have settled down but some terms and Uzbek from the language international term to the level take issued morphological from adaptation past : for example , *halal* (Uzbek) and *халаль* (Russian) , *kurash* (Uzbek) and *wrestling* (Russian) .

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION. In the study shown total 808 (o ' uzbek) in the language 407 and Russian 401 sports in the language terms between all sports directions for general applicable sports terms there is we are to analysis pulling 74 of the terms two and from it more than sports in the directions occurs and semantic in terms of universal is considered . Sports in competitions the result representative general terms The following are " victory " (победа), " defeat " (поражение) and " draw " (ничья) . This terms almost all collective and individual sports in types used and spiritual The term " victory " (победа) is used in a in sports positive the end means . Uzbek in the language " someone" in the competition first place in the sense of " possession " used [Uzbekistan Republic Sciences academy . *Uzbek of the language explanatory dictionary* Tashkent: Uzbekistan national encyclopedia.2016. Volume 1 p248], " *Uzbekistan U-20 national team team Asia championship quarter in the final South Korea over victory won and qualified for the semi- finals to capture entered* ". [<https://daryo.uz/2023/03/12/u-20-osiyo-chempionati-ozbekiston-janubiy-koreyani-maglub-etib-yarim-fin-alga-yol-oldi>] .

Rus tilida esa " success in the fight or competition , winning " tarzida izohlanadi .² " *The Russian national team defeated the Slovenian team with a score of 2:1 and advanced to the final of the tournament.* " [<https://www.sport.express.ru/football/world/news/rossiya-sloveniy-2-1-obzor-matcha-1767384/>] .

CONCLUSION. The study revealed that the terms related to children's sports are structurally and semantically complex, have a multi-level and layered system, which indicates that historical-linguistic processes, cultural heritage and social needs served as important factors in their formation. Sports terms in the Uzbek language were formed since the ancient Turkic period, and were later enriched through borrowings from the Arab-Persian, Russian and English languages. The fact that these historical layers have been preserved, especially in the language of children's sports, creates the need for a deeper analysis of their cultural connotations.

¹Ganieva M. *O'zbek tilining morfologiyasi va leksikasi* . – Toshkent: O'zbekiston Milliy Ensiklopediyasi, 2020. – B. 129.

²Ozhegov, S. I., & Shvedova, N. Yu. *Explanatory dictionary of the Russian language* Moscow: Azbukovnik. 2010 , p. 152.

REFERENCES

1. Ganieva M. Morphology and lexicon of the Uzbek language. – Tashkent: National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan, 2020. – P. 129.
2. Ozhegov, S. I., & Shvedova, N. Yu. Explanatory dictionary of the Russian language Moscow: Azbukovnik. 2010, p. 152.
3. 130. Vinogradov S.N. Lexical and Semantic Paradigmatics. – Nizhny Novgorod: Publishing House of Nizhny Novgorod University, 1999. – 76 p.
4. 131. Vinokur G. O. On Some Phenomena of Word Formation in Russian Technical Terminology / Tatarinov V. A. History of Russian Terminology. TI Classics of Terminology. Essay and Academia. – Moscow: Moscow Lyceum, 1994. – P. 218–284.
5. 132. Vinogradov V. V. On the language of fiction. – M.: Higher School, 1971. – 319 p.
6. 149. Danilenko V.P. Lexical-semantic and grammatical features of words-terms // Studies in Russian terminology. – M., 1971. – 198 p.