

## THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE IS ONE OF THE FUNDAMENTAL SOURCES FOR THE INTERNATIONAL SPORTS TERMINOLOGY

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**Abstract:** this article is devoted to reveal the fact that it is the English language that underlies international sports terminology and to achieve this goal it deals with finding out the origin of the word "sport" and determines its meaning. Secondly, this scientific work takes some observations to prove that love of sports is a national character trait of the British. Additionally, provides sufficient data on the contribution of the English language to international sports terminology which proves that learning English contributes to an easier and more correct perception of English sports terminology.

**Key words and phrases:** sport terms, international sport terminology, etymology of the word sport, tennis vocabulary, football terms, golf vocabulary

There is not an ounce of exaggeration in this saying: today, it is probably very difficult to find a person who would consider learning English something supernatural. We no longer think about whether or not to learn English. This foreign language, whether we like it or not, is more and more penetrating into our daily and scientific life. Currently, English is the language of information technology, the Internet and, of course, sports.

Starting to study English in the 2nd grade, we already in the first lesson learned from the teacher about examples of words that sound very similar in both Uzbek and English. And most of them were related to sports: football - soccer, basketball - basketball, hockey - hockey, tennis - tennis, baseball - baseball ... with a lot of confidence in the fact that English is the foundation of an international sports terminology came when I followed the Hot, Winter, Your - Olympic Games 2014 with delight. Therefore, learning English contributes to an easier and more correct perception of English sports terminology.



**In sports and journeys men are known ( English proverb )** People are known in sports and travel . ( English proverb)

The British are big fans of sports. For all their isolation, the British love to have fun with all their hearts, they know how to sincerely rejoice at seemingly even insignificant events. And they become quite frantic during sports games, and especially football; real battles among fans are not uncommon in stadiums. Sports occupy an important place in all school programs. Many popular sports games around the world are of English origin, such as football. It is interesting that the English began to play football in the Middle Ages, and that in those distant times it was a ritual game. Echoes of this have survived to this day: on Shrovetide or Easter, a kind of football is organized in some villages, in which all residents often participate. The game usually takes place on all streets and squares of the village and does not obey any rules. Sometimes it lasts all day, as the gates are often 3-5 km apart. In England they say: "Football is a religion." Football is played more in winter, since there is practically no snow, and no one is afraid of the cold, everyone is hardened from childhood (people are always dressed lightly and rarely wear hats, but gloves and a scarf are obligatory). The houses are cool, and the bedrooms are not heated at all in winter.

Sports games such as tennis, basketball, field hockey, and golf are also popular in Great Britain. Cricket, which, like football, originated in England, is also considered the national sports game of the British. For the more prosperous strata, there are sports of their own, as a rule, inaccessible to the people: fox hunting, equestrian polo, golf, horse riding and others.

### **Etymology of the word "sport".**

As it turned out, sport plays a very important role in the life of the British. One of the proofs is the dictionary entry for the word **sport** , **which we analyzed based on the Longman English Dictionary online** (Appendix 1).

This is in Russian, sport is sport and nothing else, but in English ... And in English this word can be used as a **synonym for the word "man"** ( He is a good sport ! - He is a good man! ). It can also be a " **player**", "**a companionable person**", "**a joke**", "**a buffoon**" or "**a laughing stock**", and also a "**pleasant pastime**" (it seems to me that not every Russian would put "equal" between the concepts of "sport" and



"pleasant spending time "). By the way, this meaning is etymologically fully justified, because the word " sport " comes from the Latin deportare "to have a good time, to have a rest".

I also had no idea that sport can also be a verb! And here again, rather unexpected meanings, such as " **treat something frivolously** " ( It's unkind to sport with a young girl's feelings like that . - You cannot play with the girl's feelings like that). Or " **flaunt** " or " **amuse someone** " ( Eric was sporting a new camel-hair coat . - Eric showed off in his new camel-hair coat).

I have cited all these examples in order to show you that since the word "sport" has so many different meanings that are not similar to each other, therefore, it really plays a rather noticeable role in the lives of people using it.

### **Contribution of the British Isles and the English language to the development of sports and sports terminology**

Sports professionals as well as coaches like to say, "By speaking the same language, people achieve more than they expect." Since the word "sport" and British inventions in this area have especially enriched the vocabulary exchange between England and the rest of the world, the language spoken by athletes is English.

For example, with the opening of the first sports, everyone heard the word " **tennis** " for the first time . For the British, it meant a game of ball, dating back to the late Middle Ages. Transferred to a green lawn, this game received the rules and vocabulary 100% made in England (Appendix 2):

**Game (from the English game - game)** - a certain type of score for tennis.

**Set ( from the English. Set - set)** - played to 6 or with a difference of 2 past game (Grand Slam).

**Tiebreak ( from the English tiebreak - a break )** is a special game that occurs after the score 6: 6 in the set.

**Challenge Well ( from the English. Challenge - a challenge, challenging)** - is a special function. As a rule, the challenge can only be used in indoor courts or serious tournaments. When a player doubts that the ball is properly defended in relation to him, he has the right to request a challenge (viewing the flight of the ball and the place of its landing with the help of a special " Hawk-Eye " system ).



**Footfall (from the English foot - leg, fall - loss)** - a spade when performing a serve. This is the word pronounced by the line judge when, when serving, a player steps over the back line before hitting the ball.

Many countries claim to be the homeland of **golf**. For example, in Holland, kolven was very popular (although it was played on ice), the Romans had a game similar to golf "paganica", the Chinese believe that the ancestor of modern golf was the ancient game "gui wan", which was widespread in the Middle Kingdom in III-II centuries BC. The French and Belgians have their own versions. Nevertheless, the birthplace of classic golf is considered to be the small Scottish town of St. Andrew, named after the patron saint of the city, St. Andrew, whose tomb is in a dilapidated cathedral, built about six centuries ago. By the way, on one of the stained-glass windows of this ancient cathedral, you can see the image of a man with a club in his hands.

With the origins of the game of golf, there is a legend about how an ordinary shepherd, wandering along the coastal dunes, having nothing to do, hit a round stone with a stick and accidentally rolled it into a rabbit hole. Then friends joined him, who liked the new fun. Later, the stones were replaced with gutta-percha balls, rabbit holes - with holes, and clubs instead of sticks were adapted.

The origin of the game explains the fact that the golf vocabulary is entirely based on English vocabulary.

For example:

**Iron (from the English iron - iron)** is an iron club with a flat hook.

**Bag (from the English bag - a bag)** - a bag for clubs

**Green (from English green - green)** - the area with the shortest grass directly around the hole.

**Football** is the most popular team game in the world. The history of the "foot ball" goes back many centuries. Various ball games similar to football were

played in the countries of the Ancient East (Egypt, China), in the ancient world (Greece, Rome), in France, in Italy, in England. The immediate predecessor of European football was, in all likelihood, the Roman "harpastum". In this game, which was one of the types of military training for legionnaires, the ball had to be held between two posts. Their game was brutal. It was thanks to the Roman



conquerors that the ball game in the first century. n. e. became famous in the British Isles, quickly gaining recognition among the native inhabitants of the Britons and Celts. The Britons turned out to be worthy disciples - in 217 AD. in Derby, they defeated a team of Roman legionnaires for the first time. It was in England that this game began to be called "football", received a list of rules and terms.

For example:

**Ay t ( from the English. Out - out, out)** - the position of the ball "out of play", that is crossed the line bounding box.

**Be to ( from the English Back - back)** - a defender playing on the last line, in front of the goal of his team.

**Goalkeeper (from the English goal - the goal, keep - to keep)** - the goalkeeper. From English, literally - " guarding the target."

Some common expressions are also associated with football:

**football widow** - joke. "football widow" (a woman who, during football competitions, is completely deprived of attention from her husband - a football fan) **football firm** - a gang of football fans **political football** - an object of political manipulation, speculation

In addition to those listed above, the national British sports are cricket, ping-pong, dart throwing ( darts ), speed competition. And how many modern sports, the names of which are words of English origin: base jumping, windsurfing, baseball, handball, paintball, bodybuilding, bowling, rope jumping , speedway, rafting, diving, arm wrestling, powerlifting, others. And listening to the speech of a sports commentator talking about any of these sports, you will definitely hear words of English origin.

In other words, the "concept" of sport is of British origin, and whatever the external input, there will always be something English in it ... It would be ungrateful not to admit that sports, athletes and fans owe a debt to England. Even the most persistent in his national pride, the person will agree with this.

### English sports terminology at the Olympic Winter Games

I always watch the Olympic Games with bated breath and root for my favorite athletes. Also, I watch the Olympics because I saw it as a way to improve my English vocabulary. While getting acquainted with the program of games, I drew attention to some sports, the names of which were clearly words of English origin, for example "snowboard" I associated with a snowboard, and "skeleton" with a skeleton.





Biathlon. Bobsleigh (from the English bob - in the form of a bob, sleigh - sleigh)

Skeleton (from the English skeleton - skeleton, frame)

Curling (from the English curl - curl, twist)

Skating

Figure skating

Short- track to (from English short - short, track - track)

Skiing

Ski Nordic

Ski race

Ski jumping

Freestyle 1 ( from English free - free, style - style)

- slopestyle (from the English slope - slope, track, descent, style - style)
- halfpipe (from the English half - half, pipe - pipe)

Snowboard (from English - snow - snow, board - board)

Luge Hockey

But what about those who do not study English at all? I think such viewers can clearly have problems understanding sports commentators and professional athletes.

**Analysis of the results of a questionnaire survey among schoolchildren and teachers on the question of correct perception of English sports terminology.**

The next stage of our research was a questionnaire survey among students and teachers of our school. We conducted it in order to find out:

1. Whether viewers feel discomfort when they do not understand the meaning of certain sports terms during the broadcast;
2. Level and correctness of understanding sports terms;
3. How much knowledge of the language helps to understand English-language sports terms.

The survey participants were offered a list of sports terms used at the Olympiads and their definitions.

The number of respondents is 40 people. Among the respondents, there were an equal number of those who study English and those who are not associated with it.

We got the following results:

Do you feel uncomfortable when you do not understand the meaning of certain sports terms during the broadcast



Yes, I do

No, I don't

34 respondents

6 respondents

Assignment: Relating a sports term to its definition

Students of English

Not studying English

(20 people)

(20 people)

84% matches

28% matches

Let's try to comment on the results obtained:

- The percentage of respondents who are uncomfortable with not understanding certain sports terms during the broadcast is high (85%). They explain this by the fact that if they do not understand, they lose interest in the whole event and the sport in general;
- The level of perception of sports vocabulary of English-speaking origin differs depending on the audience. As expected, the quality of the

assignment by those who do not study English is much lower (28%) than by those who are studying or studied English at school (84%).

As part of this research work, we analyzed literary sources in order to prove that sport is a national character trait of the British. In the course of the research, we found out all the possible meanings of the word "sport", thereby revealing the significance of this concept for the British. In addition, we analyzed the vocabularies of sports terms of national sports in England in order to identify words of English origin. After making sure that the percentage of English-language vocabulary in these dictionaries is very high, we decided to analyze the situation with modern sports based on the Winter Olympic Games. The analysis showed that the English language has firmly entered the language of professional athletes: the words of English origin are both the names of sports disciplines themselves and the terminology associated with them. Based on the results of the survey among those who study English and those who are not related to it, we conclude that knowledge of the English language contributes to a better perception of sports terminology of English origin.

Thus, the goal of the research work, which was to identify the fact that it is the English language that lies at the heart of international sports terminology and to prove that the study of the English language contributes to an easier and more correct perception of the English-speaking sports terminology, is considered to be achieved.



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