

## LEXICOGRAPHY ABOUT SPORTS LANGUAGE DICTIONARIES.

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### Abstract

Modern lexicography is developing in a specialized way, for example, in legal, medical, technical or sports languages. In particular, special terms, expressions and jargon used in the field of sports require the creation of their own dictionaries. Along with the global sports industry, the language of sports is also developing rapidly. Each sport has its own terminology, and a large part of these terms have been adopted into the Uzbek language from English, French, Russian or other languages. Lexicography is engaged in collecting, interpreting and translating these terms to convey their meaning to a wide audience. Especially in the field of sports, foreign terms are often used in texts together with their Uzbek equivalents or in a form adapted to the Uzbek language. This article analyzes the theoretical foundations, practical methods and existing examples of compiling dictionaries for sports languages.

**Keywords:** Lexicography, sport terminology, multilingual dictionary, foreign words, Uzbek, English, borrowing, semantic equivalence.

### INTRODUCTION

Lexicography is a science that deals with the collection, systematization and representation of language units, that is, words and phrases, in the form of dictionaries. Modern lexicography is developing in specialized areas, for example, in legal, medical, technical or sports languages. In particular, special terms, phrases and jargon used in the field of sports require the creation of specific dictionaries. The theoretical foundations, practical methods and existing examples of compiling dictionaries in sports languages are analyzed.[5] Along with the global sports industry, sports language is also developing rapidly. Each sport has its own terminology, and most of these terms have been adopted into the Uzbek language from English, French, Russian or other languages. The article identifies and shows the most pressing problems of lexicography and sports terminology. [10]

Lexicography is engaged in collecting, interpreting and translating these terms to convey their content to a wide audience.[8] Especially in the field of sports, foreign terms are often used in texts along with their Uzbek equivalents or in a form adapted to the Uzbek language. In recent decades, the global integration of sports has led to the widespread use of international terminology, especially English terms, in many languages. This has had a significant impact on the development of sports dictionaries. Lexicography - the theory and practice of compiling dictionaries - plays an important role in the systematization, explanation and translation of sports terminology. [4]

In particular, the correct translation of these terms and their contextual explanations are one of the main tasks of lexicographers. This article discusses the nature of these borrowed terms, their adaptation to the Uzbek language, and examples from existing sports dictionaries. Sport is not only a set of physical movements, but also a whole

system of language and culture. In today's era of globalization, the language of sports has become an important means of international communication. [7] Many sports, such as football, boxing, tennis, basketball, volleyball, have terminology formed mainly in English, and these terms have been adopted into various languages, including the Uzbek language. Thus, linguistic adoption from foreign languages to the Uzbek language is actively taking place in the field of sports. This field is called domain-specific lexicography. It should be noted that many sports terms have entered the Uzbek language directly (direct borrowing) or adapted (adapted borrowing). [6] Some are given on the basis of descriptive translation or semantic compatibility. This imposes on lexicographers responsible tasks: to create harmony between traditional terms and new terms, to limit synonyms, and to provide an accurate translation of concepts in professional language. Therefore, lexicography of sports language is a complex field that encompasses not only linguistic, but also cultural, historical, and communicative processes. [5]

For lexicographers, the difference between these two poles is of great importance, especially in the creation of modern electronic dictionaries. Because today's user, looking for a sports term, wants to understand not only its technical meaning, but also how it is used in public discourse, its social tone, and even cultural connotations. Therefore, a modern sports dictionary should be not only an explanatory tool for the user, but also an explanatory, contextualizing, and even educational tool. Today's sports texts (including sports reviews, analytical articles, video blogs and podcasts) are of particular interest to linguists as a linguistic resource. These texts embody language units of many levels (terms, phraseologisms, metaphors, slang, aphorisms). [3] Many of them are becoming part of the national language over time. For example, expressions such as "long-range shot", "blue field warrior" or "major league game" are used outside the context of sports. This phenomenon increases the power of sports dictionaries not only to explain sports, but also to influence language development.[4] It is also necessary to study the parameters that indicate the speed of language change in sports lexicography. Along with the emergence of new technologies, rules or formats in the world of sports, new terms are also created. For example, with the introduction of the VAR (video assistant referee) system, new terms have entered the language. From this point of view, sports language is a "rapidly updating language system", which requires constant monitoring by lexicographers. Another important aspect is the differentiation of sports language according to social classes. Different age groups, genders, and cultural strata perceive and use sports language differently.[4] While sports slang and humorous jargon are widespread among young people, Latin-based terms and simplified English words prevail in official commentaries. This situation creates the need to introduce segmentation in sports dictionaries that matches the user profile.

#### Principles of compiling sports dictionaries

The following principles are taken into account when compiling a dictionary of sports terminology:

**Clarity and meaningfulness** - Each term should be explained in clear and simple language.

**Translation compatibility** - When translating terms, their semantic content should be preserved.

**Contextual examples** - Each word is given with examples taken from practical texts or sports commentary, which will be understandable to the user.

**Multilingual approach - In most cases, terms are given in English, Russian and Uzbek.[10].**

Sports dictionaries are specialized dictionaries. They include terms, abbreviations, terms and expressions within a particular sport.[7] The words used in sports languages are divided into the following categories:

General sports terms - competition, team, referee, victory, round, record.

Special terms for sports:

In football: “offside”, “penalty”, “corner”, “dribbling”

In boxing: “knockout”, “jab”, “hook”, “sparring”

In tennis: “ace”, “deuce”, “backhand”, “volley”

Informal jargon - often used between athletes or commentators, for example: “hot transfer”, “derby”, “big match”, “star”.

Many of these words have come from other languages, and their interpretation and finding a suitable translation is an important task for a lexicographer. [1]

**Below are common foreign sports terms and their Uzbek equivalents (Table 1)**

Foreign Term	Original Language	Uzbek Translation	Explanation
Penalty	English	Penalti / Jarima zarbasi	A free kick awarded after a foul inside the penalty area.
Dribble	English	Dribling / To‘p yuritish	Controlling and moving the ball while evading defenders.
Knockout	English	Nokaut	A situation in boxing when a fighter cannot continue.
Offside	English	Ofsayd	A position in football where an attacker is ahead of defenders when the ball is played.
Set	English	Set / Bo‘lim	A group of games in tennis.
Ace	English	Es zarba	A serve that is untouched by the opponent in tennis.
Timeout	English	Tanaffus	A short break requested by a team or coach.
Hat-trick	English	Xet-trik	When a player scores three goals in a match.
Volley	French → English	Havodagi zarba / Vole	A shot made before the ball touches the ground.
Coach	English	Murabbiy / Trener	The person responsible for training athletes.
Match	English	O‘yin / Uch rashuv	A formal sports competition.

- “Uzbek-English Sports Terms Dictionary” – developed by the National Olympic Committee of Uzbekistan, it contains more than 3,000 terms.
- “Multilingual Sports Dictionary” – dictionaries developed by FIFA or IOC (International Olympic Committee) in different languages.

- Online platforms – sites such as Glosbe, Linguee, Termium offer sports terms in many languages.[7]

The translation approaches and lexicographic problems in lexicography are as follows:

a) Phonetic translation:

Many words are translated based on pronunciation:

- Penalty → penalty
- Knockout → knockout

b) Semantic translation:

Translated based on the meaning of the word:

- Free kick → free kick
- Goalkeeper → goalkeeper

c) Contextual translation:

Some terms are translated differently depending on the context:

- Tackle - in the context of football, to take the ball away, but in American football, to stop.

d) Problems of consistency in translation:

The same terms are translated differently in many dictionaries. For example:

- Set (in tennis) - sometimes translated as set, sometimes as part.

In this case, terminological standardization becomes important.[3]

Phonetic borrowing:

Knockout → Nokaut

Dribble → Dribling

Coach → Trener, ("Murabbiy", uzbek version)

• Literal translation:

Free kick → Free kick

Goalkeeper → Darvozabon

Timeout → Tanafus

• Semantic adaptation:

Hat-trick → Hat-trick

• Dual usage:

Match → O'yin / O'yin

Challenges in Compiling Sport Dictionaries

• Confusion of synonyms:

For example, "match" — o'yin.

• Lack of standard terms:

Lack of translations of new sports terms.

• Cultural differences:

Difficulties in translation arise when terms are culturally dependent.

## Types and Examples

Dictionary type	Description
Bilingual sports dictionaries	For example, an English-Uzbek dictionary of sports terms
Multilingual dictionaries	IOC lug'ati: ingliz, fransuz, rus, ispan
Online dictionaries	Wikipedia glossaries, Glosbe, Linguee

The results of background research in the field of history and sports are summarized as a language (SL) necessary for the study of sports terminology (ST) and the birth and development of Hungarian sports and sports. The development of sports language (HSL) is summarized along with an introduction to the history of world sports. The issue of sports language (SL) as a technical language (TL) and semantic changes of the lexeme "sport", the concepts of "professional" and "amateur". Sports languages are dynamic, emotional and context-dependent, and they are expressed in a specific way in oral and written speech. Specific linguistic structures, phraseological units and metaphorical expressions are widely used in sports texts, especially in reports, comments, interviews and advertising materials. The lexicographer analyzes these units and determines their functional and semantic properties.[6]

Standard terminology clothing Sports languages have many external characteristics, and terms are adapted in different languages. In this process, lexicographers are working on clear and uniform terms, avoiding synonymy. At the same time, each sport (football, tennis, boxing and surfing) has its own terminological system, and jurisprudence requires individual dictionaries for each. Such dictionaries not only translate terms, but also document how they are used in the cultural context.[9]

Metaphors and jargon in sports discourse Metaphors are widespread in sports discourse. They play an important role in making their image more expressive. For example, expressing sports discourse through metaphors such as "fight", "war", "struggle" enhances the emotional basis of sports discourse. , sports jargon is a system of special expressions that only athletes understand. Lexicography documents these jargon units and studies their origin, function and marketing.

The role of digital dictionaries Modern sports dictionaries are often compiled in a format. Electronic dictionaries are rich in interactivity, multimedia production, and can be updated. They are more convenient to check through help devices, audio demonstrations, and contextual examples. This facilitates the continuous development of sports language and its learning. In modern sports discourse, language is evolving in two directions: one is the normative and standardized official sports language (for example, help and regulations), and its main form of informal, dynamic, more vernacular and social media-related sports communication.[2]

The translation process is also an important component of sports lexicography. Since the terms used in the dictionary come from other languages, their correct adaptation and semantic integration into the national language is a problem for improving sports. Since each language has its own semantic field, it is not always possible to find a clear equivalent of the English word "playmaker" in Russian, Uzbek or Korean. To do this, lexicographers provide the user with complete information through national translations, and possibly alternative explanations and contextual descriptions. Gender aspects of sports language are also issues that need to be studied in modern lexicography.[10] Opportunities for men's and women's sports differ. Analyses show that in the language of women's sports, more emotional, aesthetic and physical expressions are used, which reinforces gender stereotypes in sports. In sports dictionaries and inclusive language, it is important to pay attention to this, sports lexicography is a modern, multi-layered and continuous field, which is a great information and methodological resource not only for young linguists, but also for sports journalists, translators, coaches, players, information development and a wide range of coaches. [2] The understanding of this field is manifested in a deeper understanding of the place of sports language in society,

its organization and presentation in a user-friendly form. Each sport, each competition and each language unit is a source of new knowledge for linguistics. Therefore, the prospect of sports lexicography is a scientific field that is ready to breathe and change along with the development of language.

## CONCLUSION

Sports lexicography is an important area of modern linguistics. Many sports terms have been adopted from foreign languages, especially English, into the Uzbek language, and their accurate translation, interpretation, and cultural compatibility are the main criteria for compiling a dictionary. Such dictionaries serve as a necessary guide for sports commentators, journalists, translators, and even sports fans. In the future, further enrichment of digital sports dictionaries, standardization of terms, and the introduction of automatic translation systems based on artificial intelligence will be of great importance. The process of studying and translating sports terminology is one of the important areas of modern lexicography. By compiling accurate and complete sports dictionaries, the quality of sports-related texts, reviews, and translations can be improved. In the future, digital sports dictionaries and automated term translations using AI will create new opportunities for this area. The correct translation of sports terms from English and other foreign languages into Uzbek, and their presentation in explanatory forms in dictionaries, plays an important role in making sports texts, commentaries, and textbooks understandable.

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