

ISSN 2181-1792

FILOLOGIK
tadqiqotlatr

Ilmiy jurnal

ФИЛОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ
исследования

Научный журнал

PHILOLOGICAL
research

Scientific journal

МУНДАРИЖА

АДАБИЁТШУНОСЛИК МАСАЛАЛАРИ

Жалолиддин Жўраев. Муаммо жанрининг илк кўринишларига оид	4
Нигора Худойбердиева. Алишер Навоий ижоди тадқиқининг асосий йўналишлари	9
Шерхон Қораев. Темурийлар даври адабий кечалари	21
Юлдуз Мамадиярова. Бадиий матнларда экфрасисни ўрганиш масалалари	29

ТИЛШУНОСЛИККА ОИД ТАДҚИҚОТЛАР

Diana Khabibrakhmonova. Classification of types of listening	34
Илона Исраилова. Методы педагогических исследований применимые в рамках педагогического эксперимента при изучении медицинского английского языка	41
Lola Kadirova. Features of sports terminology in English	47
Gulfura Tashmetova. Emi-how to teach english for medical students	51
Шахзода Эгамбердиева. Рекламное сообщение как объект прагматического исследования в лингвистике	56

FEATURES OF SPORTS TERMINOLOGY IN ENGLISH

Аннотация

Мақолада полисемантик спорт терминологиясини инглиз тилидан рус тилига таржима қилиш муаммоси кўриб чиқилади. Ўқув, лексикографик ва маълумотно-ма манбаларини таҳлил қилиш асосида полисемантик спорт атамаларининг бешта гуруҳи аниқланди. Турли спорт турларида ва битта спорт турида турлича маънога ега бўлган инглиз тилидаги атамаларнинг рус тилидаги ёзишмалари келтирилган. Таржима вариантыни танлашда контекстнинг таъсири кўрсатилган. Касбий мулоқот нутқларининг лингвистик тадқиқотлари катта амалий аҳамиятга ега бўлиб, лингвистик назария ва педагогик амалиётни махсус мақсадли тил методологиясига боғлайди.

Калит сўзлар: полисемантик атамалар, спорт роллари таржимаси, спорт атамалари таржимаси, кўп маъноли атамалар, полисемия, спорт луғати, спорт терминологияси, спорт таржимаси, спорт атамаси

Аннотация

В статье рассматривается проблема перевода многозначной спортивной терминологии с английского на русский язык. На основе анализа учебных, лексикографических и справочных источников выделено пять групп многозначных спортивных терминов. Представлены русскоязычные соответствия англоязычных терминов, имеющих разное значение в разных видах спорта и в одном виде спорта. Показано влияние контекста на выбор варианта перевода. Лингвистические исследования дискурсов профессионального общения имеют большое практическое значение, связывая лингвистическую теорию и педагогическую практику в языковую методологию специального назначения.

Ключевые слова: многозначные термины, перевод спортивных ролей, перевод спортивных терминов, многозначные термины, полисемия, спортивная лексика, спортивная терминология, спортивный перевод, спортивный термин

Annotation

The article deals with the problem of translating polysemic sports terminology from English into Russian. Based on the analysis of educational, lexicographic and reference sources, five groups of polysemantic sports terms have been identified. Russian-language correspondences of English-language terms that have different meanings in different sports and in one sport are presented. The influence of the context on the choice of translation variant is demonstrated. Linguistic studies of professional communication discourses are of great practical importance, linking linguistic theory and teaching practice into a language methodology for special purposes.

Keywords: polysemantic terms, translation of sports roles, translation of sports terms, polysemic terms, polysemy, sports vocabulary, sports terminology, sports translation, sports term

Due to the entertainment and accessibility of sports, at first glance, sports terminology may seem elementary. However, this is not the case, any sport has a complex terminological base, which requires considerable effort to master and use.

In order to sufficiently master the vocabulary of a particular sport, it is first necessary to turn to its history. So, for example, auto racing, becoming the direct heir to equestrian sports, adopted most of the concepts from there. As it is known, the lexical composition of the English language consists of 75% borrowed vocabulary. This left its mark on the composition of English sports terminology. Many terms of different sports came into English from different languages. For example, many terms in French and German are used in mountaineering, and in martial arts - Japanese and Chinese. The borrowing of vocabulary is a consequence of the rapprochement of peoples on the basis of economic, political, scientific and cultural ties. In most cases, borrowed words enter the language as a means of naming new things and expressing previously unknown concepts. Borrowed words can also be secondary names of already known objects and phenomena. This happens if the borrowed word is used for a slightly different characterization of the subject, if it is a generally accepted international term, or if foreign words are forcibly introduced into the language (during military occupation) [1: 144].

According to the research of Oxford University professor Simon Horobin, English sports terminology was formed under the influence of many languages. Sports language is a kind of reduced copy of the English language. So, for example, the word «ski» (skis) has Scandinavian roots.

In many borrowed words, the international context is clearly visible. Cricket is popular all over the world, and especially in the Commonwealth countries, this fact has seriously influenced the formation of the terminology of this sport. So the term «doorsa», used to refer to one of the methods of serving the ball, was borrowed from Hindi and literally translates as «another one». The word «tennis» came into English from Old French [Pleming, C. University of Oxford...].

In addition, in different dialects of the English language, some sports concepts may have completely different names. So, for example, the American term «soccer» and the British term «football» denote the same sport – football.

Non-borrowed sports terminology, as a rule, is formed by affixation. E.R. Medvedeva in her work identifies the following most common affixes of sports lexemes [Medvedeva, 2013, p. 183]:

1. Suffixes: - ing, - ed, - y («cross-country skiing» – ski racing, «swimming» - swimming, «safety car» - safety car, «lapped car» – circular car)

2. Prefixes: mis-, re-, un-, under - («miskick» – an uncomfortable hit on the ball in football, «restart» - restart (run), «unseated» - dropped from a horse, «underarm» - stroke taken below body level in swimming).

The main part (approximately 70%) of English sports terms are simple or root terms. Such terms consist of one word, the stem of which coincides with the root [Tkacheva, 1987, p. 23].

Another feature of the sports language of English-speaking countries is the use of slang and slang words and expressions, which certainly left its mark on the lexical composition of sports terminology.

For example, in motorsports, slang expressions such as «groove», «the fastest and most efficient lap path» and «dialed in», describing the good handling of the car, are often found. In this case, the expression may even be unrecorded in dictionaries, then only players or fans can help to understand its real meaning. Sports slang is especially characteristic of national sports such as baseball, cricket [Room, 2010, p. 2].

Some sports terms can have multiple meanings and be used in different sports. As a rule, such terms are borrowed into sports where the concept denoted by the term is not a characteristic feature. For example, the term «rally» is used in more than 6 sports, and such terms as «penalty» (fine) and «guard» (observer) are even more common [Room, 2010, p. 3].

As everyone knows, any sport carries a huge amount of different information. Some information can be expressed in monosyllables, while others require complex phrases to convey. In order to effectively and timely convey such information to the viewer, various types of abbreviations began to be created. Initially, in English sports terminology, abbreviations were used to refer to statistics, which made it more visual. However, with the development of the sports movement and the emergence of new championships and sports organizations, whose names usually consisted of three words or more, abbreviations gained even more popularity and firmly entered the English language.

Sports terminology, as a special layer of special vocabulary, carries with it special translation difficulties. However, only having coped with them, the translator can adequately, in full convey information to the recipient.

An important problem for a sports translator is the transfer of sports vocabulary in the target language, which includes proper names: geographical names, names and surnames. In this case, it is customary to use the transcription method [Tanasiychuk, 2007, p. 2].

However, when transcribing proper names, the translator is faced with the fact that in the Russian language there are simply no sounds to convey some of the sounds of the English language. That is, Russian transcription cannot one hundred percent convey the sound of an English name. However, the best way out of this situation when transcribing is to try to achieve as close as possible to the sound of the original.

The semantic nuances of the terminology also constitute a particular difficulty in the translation of a sports orientation. Polysemantic sports language units can be found both within the framework of one sport, and «at the junction» of various disciplines.

Ya. A. Pisarev in his work identifies the following groups of polysemantic sports terms [Pisarev, 2014]:

1. Terms used with different meanings in different sports. For the correct translation of terms of this type, it is necessary to know the nuances of their use in different sports. (ex. «draw» - a draw (football), a throw (curling), the meaning of «toss» is also found.)

2. Terms that have several synonymous correspondences in the target language in the context of one sport. For example, the term «goalkeeper» in football in Russian can be translated into two completely synonymous terms «goalkeeper» and «goalkeeper».

3. Terms denoting sports roles. They can be used both to refer to athletes who perform similar functions in different sports, and players who perform completely different roles («center» – center forward (hockey), center (basketball)).

4. Terms whose polysemy is manifested in the composition of the phrases of which they are a part; In the case of such terms, translation outside the semantic phrase becomes difficult. So, for example, «wrist band» is a wristband, «top band» is a braid running along the upper edge of the grid, «head band» is a headband.

5. Common vocabulary, acquiring a terminological status in sports discourse. In socio-political language, «runaway» is a runway, and in sports terminology, a runway.

Ya.A. Pisarev also emphasizes that when translating ambiguous terms, it is necessary to pay attention to the compatibility and traditions of using the term in a sport, as well as not to forget about the context and extralinguistic situation.

Thus, in ICT, all the main ways of word production of a general literary language are traced: derivation, word formation, conversion, within each of which there are phenomena that are also characteristic of the language as a whole - affixal polysemy, a combination of semantic and morphological transposition in a single term-formation process, distribution by word-formation models.

In conclusion, I would like to emphasize once again that linguistic studies of professional communication discourses are of great practical importance, linking linguistic theory and teaching practice into a language methodology for special purposes.

References:

1. Abrosimova, L. S. Origins and basic principles of cognitive derivatology / L. S. Abrosimova // Bulletin of the Tomsk State University. - Issue. 351. 2011.

2. Arnold, I. V. Lexicology of the modern English language / I. V. Arnold: textbook for in-tov and faculty. foreign lang. - 3rd ed., revised. and additional - M., 1986.

3. Voitik, E. A. Sports media communication: problems of structuring / E. A. Voitik // Journalistic Yearbook. - Issue. 1. - 2012.

4. Kustarnikov, V. V. Interaction of semantic derivation and composition in the formation of lexical innovations in modern business English / V. V. Kustarnikov // Bulletin of the Irkutsk State Linguistic University. - Issue. 4 (25). - 2013.

5. Lytkina, O. I. Suffixes and prefixes with modification word-formation meanings in Russian and English / O. I. Lytkina // Bulletin of the Orthodox St. Tikhon University for the Humanities. – Ser. 3: Philology. - Issue. 1, 2006.

6. Malysheva, E. G. Russian sports discourse: theory and methodology of linguocognitive research / E. G. Malysheva: dis. ... Dr. Philol. Sciences. – Omsk, 2011.