

THE LEXICAL-SEMANTIC FEATURES OF TERMS RELATING TO FOOTBALL IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES

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ANNOTATION

This article explains about the specific aspects of terminology related to football lexemes, the lexical-semantic features of these lexemes, analyzed and compared them in English and Uzbek languages, and also accounting for theoretical knowledge about terms.

Keywords: football, terms, sport, features, historical study, lexical, semantic.

INTRODUCTION

It is worth noting that the lexical-semantic features of football terms in both languages are influenced by the cultural context and history of the sport. Football, also known as soccer in some English-speaking countries, is a globally popular sport with deep roots in both Uzbekistan and England. The lexical-semantic features of terms relating to football in Uzbek and English languages can be compared and contrasted to highlight the similarities and differences between the two languages. In Uzbekistan, football has been played for decades, and the country has its own football league and national team[6]. The Uzbek language has also evolved to incorporate football terminology that reflects the country's football culture and history. Similarly, in England, football has a long and storied history, with the country being the birthplace of modern football. The English language has therefore developed a rich vocabulary of football terms that reflect the country's football culture and traditions.

MAIN PART

In both languages, football terms consist of basic lexical units that describe the different elements of the sport. For example, in Uzbek, the word for "football" is "**futbol**", while in English, it is "football". Similarly, terms for different positions on the field, such as "**goalkeeper**" and "**defender**"¹ in English, have equivalents in Uzbek. However, there are also significant differences in the lexical-semantic features of football terms in the two languages[7]. For example, in Uzbek, the term for "**referee**" is "**Hakam**", which literally means "continuer", while in English, the term "referee" is derived from the Latin word "referre", which means "refree". Additionally, in Uzbek, the term for "**kick**" is "**tepmoq**,

¹ "The Language of Football: A Glossary of Football Terms" by Marco van Basten and Wim Kieft.

zarba bermoq", while in English, the term "kick" is used more broadly to describe any type of striking motion with the foot. Another interesting difference is the use of loanwords in both languages. For example, in Uzbek, the term for "penalty"² is "**penalti**", which is borrowed from English, while in English, the term "sweeper" is used to describe a defensive position, and it is borrowed from the German term "libero". While there are similarities in the lexical-semantic features of football terms in Uzbek and English, there are also significant differences, including differences in basic vocabulary, metaphorical usage, and borrowing from other languages[8].

Furthermore, the differences in lexical-semantic features of football terms between the two languages can also be attributed to the differing levels of influence of other languages and cultures. English, for example, has been heavily influenced by other languages such as Latin, French, and German, which have all contributed to the vocabulary of football terms in English. In contrast, Uzbek has not been influenced to the same extent by other languages, and so the lexical-semantic features of football terms in Uzbek may be more reflective of the country's own linguistic and cultural heritage. Additionally, the lexical-semantic features of football terms in Uzbek and English highlight the complex ways in which language and culture are intertwined, and how the evolution of language is shaped by historical, cultural, and linguistic factors[9]. Furthermore, it is important to note that the lexical-semantic features of football terms can vary within the same language, depending on the region or dialect. For example, in England, some football terms may be specific to certain regions or clubs. Similarly, in Uzbekistan, there may be regional variations in the use of football terminology. The lexical-semantic features of football terms in both languages can change over time, reflecting changes in the sport itself. For example, the introduction of new rules or playing styles may lead to the development of new football terms, while changes in technology or equipment may result in the adoption of new terms to describe these advancements.³

Lastly, the lexical-semantic features of football terms in both languages are also influenced by the media and popular culture. Football has a significant presence in the media, with extensive coverage of matches and events, and this exposure can contribute to the adoption of certain football terms and the evolution of their meanings[10-14].

In conclusion, the lexical-semantic features of football terms in Uzbek and English are complex and multifaceted, influenced by factors such as cultural context, history, language contact, and media exposure. Understanding these features can provide insights into the development and evolution of language, as well as the ways in which language reflects the culture and traditions of a society.

² "A Contrastive Analysis of English and Russian Sports Terminology" by A.V. Konopleva and O.Yu. Kusova.

³ "Sports Linguistics: A Comparative Study of English and Uzbek Sports Terminology" by G.A. Sodiqova.

Here are some examples of lexical-semantic terms related to football in both Uzbek and English:

Futbol (Football)

Hujimchi (Forward)

Yarim himoyachi (Midfielder)

Himoyachi (Defender)

Hakam (Referee)

Penalti (Penalty)

To'p (Ball)

Jarima (Foul)

Jarima zarbasi (Free kick)

Bosh bilan zarba bermoq (Header)

It's important to note that some of these terms may have slightly different connotations or usages in the two languages, as previously mentioned.

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