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## Classification and scientific understanding of terms in the sport field.

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**Abstract.** This article is devoted to the classification and scientific understanding of sports terms as a special layer of vocabulary reflecting the specifics of modern sports discourse. The paper examines the basic principles of systematizing sports terminology, its structural and semantic features, and the factors influencing the formation of terms in various sports. Particular attention is paid to the analysis of the origins of terms, their functional and communicative role, as well as the processes of borrowing and adaptation in the Russian language.

**Keywords:** sports terminology, term classification, sports discourse, linguistic analysis, borrowings, semantic structure, terminological system.

The need for terms is much higher than for common words, and at the same time, 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 precise sense, which is a necessary requirement in all areas of science, technology, and politics.

Such words exist not only in the language, but also as part of a specific terminology. When words are analyzed holistically, these words can be found in a polysemantic form and can only be used in a specific sense when used in a specific term. Therefore, often a term does not require context like a simple word, because the term:

a) refers to a specific terminology and for the same reason does not require context;

b) the word is used in some cases, as in the texts of registers;

c) means that the word must have a specific meaning within this terminology, not in the language as a whole.

It should be noted that a particular term can sometimes belong to different terminological groups, which creates cross-disciplinary homonymy. For example, the term "morphology":

1) the study of word forms in linguistics;

2) in biology and medicine, the science that studies the shape and structure of organs and tissues in the human and animal body. Or the term "root" is the term "reduction":

1) in phonetics, the reduction or shortening of a sound;





2) in philosophy, explaining complex phenomena using laws inherent in simple phenomena;

3) as in interdisciplinary areas such as a decline in stock prices or currency values in economics.

In the middle of the 20th century, as a result of the perspective of the original linguistic concept of the term, terminology from the field of logic began to be widely used in linguistics, and as a result, the concept of "term" in modern lexicology clearly stood out. As AV Kalinin wrote: "The difference between a term and a professional word is that a term is a completely official, accepted designation of a certain concept in a certain science; professional words are semi-official words that are widespread (often in colloquial speech) among people of a certain profession, specialty, but are not considered a strict, scientific designation of a certain concept <sup>1</sup>."

Nowadays, terminology, as a separate, independent science, has its own laws and research methods, a system of classifications, interpretations and main directions of development. For example, terminology related to the fields of physics and mathematics meets the modern scientific requirements of terminology today. However, in its structure it exhibits its own characteristics of semantic, structural and developmental laws.

In modern terminology, there is a need to unify the semantic system of certain scientific terms in different languages, and at the same time, to use international words in various areas of terminology.

As the well-known terminologist A.A. Reformatzky noted, "The concept of a term should be distinguished by such features as unambiguity, expressiveness and a low level of modality, as well as its "tendency" to become an international concept, its systematicity and logic." <sup>2</sup>Later, this list also included other signs and characteristics of any term, such as its conceptual aspect, its semantic scope and its connection with a specific scientific concept.

Modern in terminology of the term to the characteristics the following input possible :

1. Precise of the definition availability : terms in creation every always clear and short definition to be necessary . Example : The term " photosynthesis " is necessary in plants. light under the influence organic substances synthesis process . Precise definition scientific in the field to confusion road to not let service does .

2. Accuracy : term other from words different in a certain way , in a certain way one event or to the subject relatively used and him/her to confuse

<sup>1</sup>Kalinin A. V. Problematika opredeleniy terminov and clovaryax raznyx tipov. - M.: Nauka, 1969. - C. 32-61.

<sup>2</sup>Reformatzkiy AA Chto takoe termin i terminology (1959-1961) // Tatarinov V.A. Ictoriya otechestvennogo terminovedeniya. Klacciki terminovedeniya: Ocherk i khrectomatiya. - M., 1994. - 408 c.





road For example , the word " algorithm " clear one actions sequence meaning , general from the movement difference does .

3. Abstraction maximum level : terms certain abstract or abstract concepts expression for For example , the term " democracy " is used directly subject not , maybe management shape indicates .

4. Emotional diversity and of expression absence : in terms subjective feelings or emotional diversity For example , in the word " quantum " author's opinion or confidence reflection not enough , just scientific concept indicates .

5. Strict logic : terms strict logical in connection For example , " diffusion " is the movement of substances high from concentration to low concentration transition is a process and this physics to the laws depends .

6. Style neutrality : terms usually neutral is , artistic or stylistic from the impact For example , the word " arbitrage " legal in practice political or artistic to the point has it's not .

7. Consistency : in terminology consistency when you say , one in the field one term one kind in the sense usage For example , the term " implication " in logic every always one the concept indicates and other in the field does not change .

It should be noted that in analyzing and interpreting terms related to the field of sports, we proceed from the functional nature of the term. Therefore, this choice can also be explained by the fact that the language of science can be distinguished as a specific style of the literary language and as a specific functional type of expression of the literary language.

A certain consistency allows a term to be interpreted in terms of its content, the stability of its internal structure, and the external structural aspects of the system. The above-mentioned feature has been singled out in the works of many researchers as the main and primary characteristic of a term<sup>3</sup>.

it can be concluded that "Terminosystem is an internal set of elements - terms, which are connected by stable relationships." This definition of the system is given in many scientific studies on terminology and is considered a kind of classic. Terminology and the system of terms include a certain group of terms, united by specific logical properties<sup>4</sup>, and at the same time they also indicate the division and differentiation of this system into subsystems , which, in turn, entails terminological fields and subfields.

<sup>3</sup>Reformatckiy AA Chto takoe termin i terminology (1959-1961) // Tatarinov V.A. Ictoriya otechectvennogo terminovedeniya. Klacciki terminovedeniya: Ocherk i khrectomatiya. -M., 1994.-C. -408 c.; Cuperanckaya, A.V. Podolskaya, N.V. Vacileva, N.V. General terminology: voprocly theory [Tekct] / A.V. Cuperanckaya, N.V. Podolskaya, N.V. Vacileva / Otv. ed. T.L. Kandelaki: Izd. 5-e. – M.: Librokom, 2009. –248 c, Gerd AC Logiko-ponyatiynoe modelirovanie terminocictem. Otraclevaya terminologiya i eyo ctrukturno-typologicheckoe opicanie: mejvuzov: cbornik nauch. tr. - Voronezh, 1988.

<sup>4</sup>Potebnya AA Mycl i yazyk. -M.: Labyrinth, 1999. -C. 217, - C. 300





The issue of terms and terminology was first raised as a subject and object of linguistic research in the 1920s. This aspect, in turn, means that the theoretical and practical development of terminology problems began precisely in this period.

Relatively relevant issues in terminology include the characteristics of the formation, emergence, and development of individual terms, entire terminological fields and systems, as well as the sources of polysemy and homonymy, the analysis and interpretation of words and terms used in a particular field and between fields.

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