

SPECIFICITY OF CONCEPTUALIZATION OF OBJECTS IN SPORT TERMINOLOGY

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Abstract

The concept of sport is categorical and qualifies as complex, multi-level, since the volume and content of the concept are related to the entire conceptual system of the sports sphere and includes all knowledge about sports today. This article is devoted to the study of specificity of conceptualization of objects in sport terminology.

Key words

concept, sport, sports sphere, specificity, conceptualization, objects, sport terminology, a field of lexicon; specific science, technology, production.

СПЕЦИФИКА КОНЦЕПТУАЛИЗАЦИИ ОБЪЕКТОВ В СПОРТИВНОЙ ТЕРМИНОЛОГИИ

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Аннотация

Понятие спорт категориально и квалифицируется как сложное, многоуровневое, поскольку объем и содержание понятия связаны со всей понятийной системой спортивной сферы и включают в себя все знания о спорте сегодня. Данная статья посвящена изучению специфики концептуализации объектов в спортивной терминологии.

Ключевые слова

понятие, спорт, спортивная сфера, специфика, концептуализация, объекты, спортивная терминология, лексика; специфическая наука, техника, производство.

SPORT TERMINOLOGIYASIDA OB'YEKTLARNI KONSEPTUALIZATSIYA QILISHNING O'ZIGA XOSLIGI

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Annotatsiya

Sport tushunchasi toifali bo'lib, murakkab, ko'p bosqichli deb tasniflanadi, chunki kontseptsiyaning hajmi va mazmuni sport sohasining butun kontseptual tizimi bilan bog'liq bo'lib, bugungi kunda sport haqidagi barcha bilimlarni o'z ichiga oladi. Ushbu maqola sport terminologiyasida ob'ektlarni kontseptsiyalashning o'ziga xosligini o'rganishga bag'ishlangan.

Kalit so'zlar

tushuncha, sport, sport sohasi, o'ziga xoslik, kontseptualizatsiya, ob'ektlar, sport terminologiyasi, leksika sohasi; aniq fan, texnologiya, ishlab chiqarish.

Conceptualization is the process of determining a set of cognitive features of any phenomenon of the real or imaginary world, which allow a person to store in consciousness and replenish with new information a somewhat outlined concept and/or idea about this phenomenon and distinguish it from other phenomena. This fragment of a person's knowledge about the world in cognitive linguistics is usually called a concept, which is defined by cognitive scientists as "a discrete formation that is the basic unit of a person's mental code, has a relatively ordered internal structure, is the result of cognitive activity of society and carries complex, encyclopedic information about reflected object or phenomenon, about the interpretation of this information by public consciousness and the attitude of public consciousness to this phenomenon or object¹¹.

Terminology is 1) a field of lexicon; specific science, technology, production. a set of terms related to the relevant system of concepts in the field of art, social activity; 2) the branch of linguistics that studies terms. Terminology is narrowly defined as a specialized lexicon related to a specific field. For example, physics terminology, sociopolitical terminology, mechanical engineering terminology. Terminology is created and enriched on the basis of the lexicon of the national language. In turn, it serves for the enrichment of the national language. The

¹¹ Стернин И. А. Типы значений и концепт // Концептуальное пространство языка: сб. науч. тр. / Под ред. проф. Е. С. Кубряковой. — Тамбов : Изд-во ТГУ им. Г. Р. Державина, 2005. — С. 257—282

terminological lexicon, as an integral part of the lexicon of the national language, develops along with it, experiences all the processes of the development of society and language. Only when a certain field or science is highly developed, a special terminology is created in that language.

During the second half of the 20th century, a large number of works were published both on terminology and cognitive linguistics (see review in the works of V. M. Leichik, V. A. Tatarinov, E. A. Rakhilina, V. Z. Demyankov and etc.

Research within these disciplines is especially relevant for understanding the complex processes of the modern stage of development of society, in which the main human activity is obtaining and processing knowledge. This leads to the integration of different sciences, making it possible to obtain new knowledge. One of these new scientific areas includes cognitive terminology, which studies the relationship between linguistic and cognitive structures of representatives of various spheres of knowledge and activity.

The concept of sport is categorical and qualifies as complex, multi-level, since the volume and content of the concept are related to the entire conceptual system of the sports sphere and includes all knowledge about sports today. This concept has received multiple verbalizations in terminology and accumulates the main content of sports activity and unites all other concepts in the field of sports. The content of the concept includes the totality of all types of sports activities.

Etymologically, the word sport goes back to the ancient Latin *disportare* - "to have fun". In Old French, the verb turned into *desporter* - "to entertain, distract from work", then the word came into English - *disport* - "entertainment, fun", where a new noun *sport* arose through abbreviation. As we can see, the title captures the connection between the analyzed concept and the concept "game", which is an equally complex frame. What these concepts have in common is the idea of certain rules, the conditional nature of the "result," and the connection with pleasure.

The first official information about sports content dates back to the end of the 18th and beginning of the 19th centuries. - It was at this time that the first sports publications began to be published.

Today, sport is a social phenomenon, an integral part of physical culture, including a set of physical exercises conducted in the form of competitions. The main task of sport in general is to improve the health of the nation, to develop the physical qualities of a person to acquire and maintain health. Sports figures are in the minds of the population typical representatives of a healthy lifestyle; they

possess those ideal qualities that are necessary for a harmoniously developing personality.

The concept sport is verbalized by the words sport, concerning sport, sportsmen. Having compared the interpretations of various dictionaries, we have identified the following signs of the concept in the sports concept sphere:

- 1) an integral part of physical culture: sports uniform',
- 2) the system of organizing and conducting competitions and training sessions: tournament, championship, training, match',
- 3) a set of exercises for the development and strengthening of a person's physical and mental qualities: running, stretching, running, maneuvering, somersaults',
- 4) achieving high results and victories: winner, win., champion, winning goal',
- 5) type of professional activity: professional sports, professional boxer.

In the terminology studied, the spatial aspect in the understanding of sports was expressed. "An object and a place - these two types of objective reality are given to a person in sensations, and the entire building of the conceptual picture of the world, presented in language as a sign-representative system, is built on them" A. B. Kravchenko¹², E. C. Kubryakova¹³, C. Ю. Bogdanova¹⁴, O.O.Ippolitov¹⁵.

Three-dimensional relationships are expressed using prepositions, indicating the location of one object relative to another. We find confirmation of this in the following expressions: "come to sport", "stay in sport", "leave sport" - here sport is presented as a container, a certain limited space, within which its own rules and laws apply. Sport can also be conceptualized as a whole world, containing a huge number of very diverse activities (i.e. sports); compare the expression "world of sports" and the statement of the founder of the Olympic movement, Pierre de Coubertin: "Oh sport, you are the world!" Temporal conceptualization is presented in the following examples: "birth (emergence) of sport", "emergence of sport", "development of sport", "new sport", "ancient sport".

Sports terminology must be considered as a verbalized result of the cognitive activity of specialists in the field of sports (athletes, coaches, judges). This terminology reflects their understanding and mastery of professional experience,

¹² Кравченко, А. В. Язык и восприятие: Когнитивные аспекты языковой категоризации [Текст] / А. В. Кравченко. - Иркутск: Изд-во Иркут, гос. ун-та, 2004. - С.34.

¹³ Кубрякова, Е. С. Язык и знание: На пути становления знаний о языке: Части речи с когнитивной точки зрения. Роль языка в познании мира / Е. С. Кубрякова. - М.: Языки славянской культуры, 2004. - С.475-491.

¹⁴ Богданова, С. Ю. Концептуализация и реконцептуализация пространственных отношений (схема «Контейнер») [Текст] / С. Ю. Богданова // Вопросы когнитивной лингвистики. - 2006. - № 1. - С. 69.

¹⁵ Ипполитов, О. О. О соотношении факторной и топологической моделей структуры концепта [Текст] / О. О. Ипполитов, О. М. Ипполитов // Вопросы когнитивной лингвистики. - 2006. - № 1. - С. 81.

the processes of conceptualization and categorization of basic objects, their properties and relationships.

Sports terminology is an integral part of the language of sports communication. It is characterized by a number of specific features: openness, a wide range of users, dynamism, weak separation from general literary vocabulary, the evaluative nature of names, the presence of a significant number of synonyms, and proximity to technical terminology.

The language of sports communication includes professional units that differ in form, content and functioning. Terminology is the core of this system of units; it is represented by general scientific and interdisciplinary terms, industry and narrow industry units, as well as highly specialized names. The largest group in sports terminology consists of industry-specific terms. Professionalisms, professional jargon and nomenclature designations are grouped around terminology in the language of sports communication. The boundaries between individual strata of the language of sports communication are quite fluid: it is possible for professionalisms and jargon to transform into terms.

The set of sports terms reflects a system of concepts that are significant for the organization and implementation of sports activities. The system of concepts in the field of sports is based on the concept of a sport as a certain type of sports activity.

The traditional division of sports into team and individual can be supplemented by identifying two correlating subsystems of concepts: dynamic and static sports.

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