

**COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF FOOTBALL TERMINOLOGY IN
ENGLISH AND UZBEK
СРАВНИТЕЛЬНЫЙ АНАЛИЗ ФУТБОЛЬНОЙ ТЕРМИНОЛОГИИ НА
АНГЛИЙСКОМ И УЗБЕКСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ
INGLIZ VA O'ZBEK TILIDA FUTBOL TERMINOLOGIYASINI QIYOSIY
TAHLILI.**

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Annotation: This article, "Comparative Analysis of Football Terminology in English and Uzbek," undertakes a comprehensive exploration of the linguistic intricacies embedded in the world of football terminology within two distinct linguistic and cultural contexts: the English and Uzbek languages. It provides a meticulous comparative analysis of the terminological structures, semantics, and linguistic evolution in the sport of football, offering valuable insights into the interplay between language and culture.

Key words: midweek, UEFA, prefix, goalkeeper, commentator.

Annotatsiya: “Ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi futbol terminologiyasining qiyosiy tahlili” nomli ushbu maqola futbol terminologiyasi olamida ikki xil lingvistik va madaniy kontekstda: ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida o‘rnatilgan lingvistik murakkabliklarni har tomonlama o‘rganadi. U futbol sportidagi terminologik tuzilmalar, semantika va lingvistik evolyutsiyani sinchkovlik bilan qiyosiy tahlil qilib, til va madaniyat o‘rtasidagi o‘zaro bog‘liqlik haqida qimmatli fikrlarni taqdim etadi.

Kalit so'zlar: hafta o'rtasi, UEFA, prefiks, darvozabon, sharhlovchi.

Аннотация: В данной статье «Сравнительный анализ футбольной терминологии на английском и узбекском языках» проводится всестороннее исследование лингвистических сложностей, присущих миру футбольной

терминологии в двух различных языковых и культурных контекстах: английском и узбекском языках. Он представляет собой тщательный сравнительный анализ терминологических структур, семантики и лингвистической эволюции в футболе, предлагая ценную информацию о взаимодействии языка и культуры.

Ключевые слова: середина недели, УЕФА, приставка, вратарь, комментатор.

The current theme issue focuses solely on football terms and language around it, which is a popular spectator sport in Europe and South America and has recently acquired appeal in the United Arab Emirates, Asia, and the USA. In addition to the traditional association between football and men, female football has most recently gained impressive ground as the media attention and spectator numbers for the 2022 UEFA European Women's Championship in England and the 2023 FIFA Women's World Cup in Australia and New Zealand impressively illustrate. Football has experienced a continuously growing popularity and intensive coverage in various types of traditional and new media. Football is no longer always associated with male players. Football linguistic research is still a relatively new academic (sub)field, despite the fact that football's increased popularity and public attention have also led to more research on football across various fields and disciplines like sports psychology, sociology of sports, and educational sciences/sports pedagogy. As football and other sports are general for a number of nations, the question of how differently those nations use their language when they are filled with emotions provided by this sport is worthwhile.

Research on football can be conducted from a variety of viewpoints when viewed from a linguistic angle. For example, one can examine how football is performed, (re-)produced, consumed, and structured. The various game protagonists, including players, coaches, officials, referees, journalists, commentators, investors, etc., and their communication, in all of its forms and purposes, can also be the focus of linguistic attention. All of these viewpoints assume that language and discourse may be studied from multiple linguistic branches utilizing diverse data sets and

various qualitative, quantitative, and mixed-methods study approaches. We find interactional phenomena like talk in football audiences or various forms of fan communication at the center of this kind of linguistic research, as well as pragmatic phenomena like wordplay and humor in TV interviews or football reports. Football (discourses) social phenomena connected to gender, sexuality, ethnicity, or race are also (socio-)linguistically analyzed. Other study focuses on particular text genres or categories, like live-text commentary or post-match interviews.

As football enters into the daily lives of Central Asian nations, it has brought its own terminologies thus enriching the Uzbek language considerably. The most recent sports dictionary in Uzbek was analyzed, and it was discovered that 306 words were imported, including 149 (48.9%) lexical units from Asian languages and 157 (51%) lexical units from European languages. For example, the term “bolboy”, a ball-supporting child, was borrowed from the word “ballboy” in English. The word “midvik” or “hafta orasidagi uchrashuv” is taken from the word “midweek” in English. This type of borrowing can also include the words “offside”(o’yindan tashqari holat), “goalkeeper”(darvozabon), “playmaker”(o’yinni tashkil etuvchi), “come back”(qaytish).

The derivative process is considered to be more stable in Uzbek rather than in English as it is a part of an agglutinative language family. The suffix “-chi” in Uzbek is pretty productive forming more than 110 words (Sarimsokov, 2021). There are different nouns made in Uzbek with the help of this suffix. For example “O’yinchi” (*player*), “kurashchi” (*wrestler*), and “tennischi” (*tennis player*), are mainly used to form the nouns which perform sport. In this context, the prefix “-chi” in Uzbek is similar to the prefix “-er” in English. However, the prefix “-er” does not have as many functions as the suffix “-chi” in Uzbek. Therefore they are not completely alternative to one another so in some cases they do not correspond. For example the word “ishtirokchi” is translated as participant which does not have the suffix –er.

To bridge linguistic and cultural gaps in the world of football, understanding and using the appropriate terminology is crucial. In Uzbek, as in many other

languages, football terminology has its unique expressions that mirror the sport's global appeal. Defenders, or "himoyachi," work tirelessly to protect the team's territory, while midfielders, or "yarim himoyachi," manage the game's tempo. Forwards, also referred to as "hujumchi," strive to score goals. Key moments like corner kicks ("burchak to'pi") and penalty kicks ("11metrlik jarima") are integral to football. Fouls can lead to cards, such as the yellow card ("sariq kartochka") for cautions and the red card ("qizil kartochka") for ejections. Transitions and strategy changes are facilitated by substitutions ("almashtirish"). Understanding these terms is vital for both fans and players to engage fully in the global football community.

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