

**SPECIFIC FEATURES OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS SPECIALIZED AS
TERMS AND NEOLOGISMS IN THE FIELD OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND
SPORTS**

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**ARTICLE
INFORMATION**

ABSTRACT:

ARTICLE HISTORY:

Received: 17.04.2026

Revised: 18.04.2026

Accepted: 19.04.2026

KEYWORDS:

*phraseological units,
linguoculturology,
sports terminology,
nominative function,
expressiveness,
neologisms, Uzbek
language, English
borrowings, translation,
semantic classification*

This article examines the linguistic and functional characteristics of phraseological units (PUs) that have become specialized as terms and neologisms in the field of Physical Education and Sports (PES). Drawing on linguoculturological approaches, the study explores how phraseological units reflect cultural, historical, and social contexts while functioning within professional sports discourse. Special attention is given to the semantic classification of PUs, their nominative and expressive roles, and their adaptation from English into Uzbek. The paper also analyzes translation challenges, stylistic expressiveness, and the evolution of meaning in sports-related phraseology. The findings demonstrate that many phraseological units undergo a shift from expressive to terminological usage and are employed in both original and translated forms in Uzbek sports communication.

Introduction

Modern linguistics is characterized by the interaction of multiple paradigms that shape both theoretical and applied research. Among these, linguoculturology plays a crucial role as it

studies the relationship between language, culture, and human cognition. Language serves not only as a communication tool but also as a cultural code that preserves the historical experience, traditions, and worldview of a nation. In this regard, phraseological units (PUs) represent one of the most expressive and culturally marked layers of vocabulary.

Phraseological units are stable word combinations whose meanings are often figurative and cannot be understood through the direct interpretation of their components. They reflect national mentality, social values, and cultural stereotypes, making them an important object of linguistic and linguoculturological research. Their role becomes even more significant when they function within specialized domains such as Physical Education and Sports (PES).

The language of sports is one of the most dynamic and rapidly developing subsystems of modern language. It evolves under the influence of globalization, digital media, and international competitions. As a result, English has become the dominant source of sports terminology worldwide. This has led to the active borrowing of English lexical and phraseological units into many languages, including Uzbek.

In Uzbek sports discourse, borrowed phraseological units undergo various transformations. These include phonetic adaptation, semantic narrowing or expansion, and functional shifts. One of the most notable processes is the transition of phraseological units from expressive means to terminological units. For example, expressions that originally carried metaphorical meaning may become standardized technical terms used in professional communication.

At the same time, phraseological units retain their expressive potential, especially in sports journalism and live commentary. They enhance emotional impact, create vivid imagery, and engage audiences. This dual function—both nominative and expressive—makes phraseological units particularly complex and interesting for analysis.

Another important issue is the semantic diversity of phraseological units. Some function as precise terms (e.g., naming techniques, roles, or results), while others maintain figurative meanings and are used for stylistic purposes. Additionally, many phraseological units are polysemantic, which complicates their interpretation and translation.

The study of sports phraseology also requires consideration of cultural and historical contexts. Many English phraseological units originate from sports such as cricket, boxing, and horse racing. When transferred into Uzbek, these expressions may lose their original cultural associations, resulting in partial or complete semantic shifts.

Therefore, analyzing phraseological units that have become specialized as terms and neologisms in PES is highly relevant. It contributes to understanding language development, intercultural communication, and translation processes. This research aims to investigate

these phenomena through a linguoculturological approach, focusing on semantic features, functional roles, and cross-linguistic adaptation.

Methodology

Mazkur tadqiqotda jismoniy tarbiya va sport sohasida qo'llanilayotgan frazeologik birliklarni o'rganish uchun kompleks yondashuv asosida bir nechta ilmiy metodlardan foydalanildi.

Birinchi, **tasviriy (deskriptiv) metod** yordamida frazeologik birliklarning tuzilishi, semantikasi va funksional xususiyatlari tahlil qilindi. Ushbu metod orqali ularning termin va neologizm sifatida shakllanish jarayoni izchil o'rganildi.

Ikkinchi, **semantik tahlil metodi** qo'llanilib, frazeologik birliklar nominativ va ekspressiv guruhlarga ajratildi. Shuningdek, ularning ko'p ma'noliligi (polisemiya), semantik kengayish va torayish holatlari aniqlab berildi.

Uchinchi, **qiyosiy (komparativ) metod** asosida ingliz tilidan o'zbek tiliga o'zlashgan frazeologik birliklar tahlil qilindi. Bu orqali fonetik, leksik va semantik moslashuv jarayonlari ko'rsatib berildi.

To'rtinchi, **kontekstual tahlil metodi** orqali frazeologik birliklarning real nutqdagi qo'llanilishi o'rganildi. Tadqiqot materiali sifatida sport sharhlari, jurnalistik matnlar va ommaviy axborot vositalaridan foydalanildi.

Bundan tashqari, tadqiqotda **lingvokulturologik yondashuv** asosiy metodologik asos sifatida xizmat qildi. Ushbu yondashuv frazeologik birliklarning madaniy, tarixiy va ijtimoiy omillar bilan bog'liqligini aniqlash imkonini berdi.

Tadqiqot materiali quyidagi manbalardan to'plandi:

1. sport teletranslyatsiyalari va sharhlar
2. onlayn sport nashrlari
3. frazeologik lug'atlar
4. ingliz va o'zbek sport terminologiyasi manbalari

Mazkur metodlar uyg'unligi tadqiqotning ishonchliligini va ilmiy asoslanganligini ta'minlaydi.

Results and discussion

Phraseological Units and Their Linguistic Functions

Phraseological units interact within the language system both paradigmatically and syntagmatically. A phraseological paradigm is formed by grouping units based on shared meanings, connected through semantic relationships.

Phraseological units also perform a nominative function, known as phraseological nomination. According to A.E. Mamatov, the complexity of phraseological nomination necessitates interdisciplinary study involving history, ethnography, psychology, and sociology, emphasizing language as a key product of human culture.

Uzbek linguist Sh. Rahmatullaev classifies phraseological units into:

- Nominative expressions
- Expressive expressions

Nominative expressions denote:

1. Characteristics of objects
2. Actions or states
3. Features of actions

This classification is especially relevant in analyzing PUs that evolve into specialized sports terminology.

Adaptation of English Phraseological Units in Uzbek Sports Terminology
Many English phraseological units have been adapted into Uzbek as terms or neologisms. These adaptations often involve phonetic and semantic changes.

Examples:

1. Hat trick → hetrik (phonetic simplification)
2. Half-back → yarim himoyachi

Such units are used both in borrowed and translated forms:

- Man of the match → eng yaxshi o'yinchi

Semantic Complexity and Multifunctionality

Some units like golden boy have multiple meanings, which complicates interpretation and translation.

Translation Issues Phraseological units require contextual translation rather than literal rendering.

Evolution and Loss of Original Context Examples:

1. On a sticky wicket
2. Out in left field

Expressiveness

Example: Adrenalin time — intense final moments of a match.

Conclusion

Phraseological units in the field of Physical Education and Sports demonstrate a dynamic interaction between language, culture, and professional discourse. Their transformation into

terms and neologisms reflects a shift from expressive to nominative functions. The coexistence of borrowed and translated forms highlights the flexibility and adaptability of language. Understanding these units requires a comprehensive approach that considers linguistic, cultural, and contextual factors.

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