

РЕЗЮМЕ. Ф.Ф.Фортунатов (1848–1912) — выдающийся русский лингвист, чьи работы оказали значительное влияние на развитие отечественного и мирового языкознания. Одной из ключевых концепций, разработанных ученым, является теория о "слове языка" как структурной единице, обладающей самостоятельным значением и особой ролью в грамматической системе. Данная статья посвящена анализу этой теории, её методологическим основаниям и значению в современном лингвистическом контексте.

SUMMARY. F.F.Fortunatov (1848–1912) was an outstanding Russian linguist whose works had a significant impact on the development of Russian and world linguistics. One of the key concepts developed by the scientist is the theory of the "word of language" as a structural unit with independent meaning and a special role in the grammatical system. This article is devoted to the analysis of this theory, its methodological foundations and significance in the modern linguistic context.

THE STRUCTURAL – SEMANTIC ANALYSIS OF THE WORDS RELATED TO “SPORTS” IN TEACHING AND LEARNING PROCESS

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Tayanch so‘zlar: denotativ, sinxronik yoki diaxronik, antropologiya va hisoblashuvchi semiotika.

Ключевые слова: денотативный, синхронный или диахронный, антропология и вычислительная семиотика.

Key words: denotational, synchronic or diachronic, anthropology and computational semiotics.

Introduction. The study of domain-specific vocabulary, such as terms related to sports, is an essential aspect of linguistic research, particularly within the context of teaching and learning processes. Understanding the semantic and structural characteristics of sports-related lexemes enriches learners’ comprehension of specialized language and facilitates effective communication in academic and professional settings. This paper explores the structural–semantic field of words related to “sports” in English, focusing on their componential, stylistic, etymological, and translational properties. Special attention is paid to how these words are categorized, translated, and taught in cross-linguistic environments. The complexity of sports terminology highlights the need for detailed linguistic analysis to support pedagogical methods.

This research is determined by the analysis of the works of leading scholars, concrete results of investigation, and the problems and specificity of the linguistic status of the semantic field of words related to “sports” used in different context. Special emphasis is laid on collecting the words into groups, the etymology of the words related to sports, the translation of the words related to “sports” from English into native language, from native language into English [1:67].

Methods. The process of scientific research consists of the following stages: observation, classification, generalization and verification. Observation is the collection of data. Classification is the orderly arrangement of these data. Generalization is the formulation of a hypothesis, rule or law. Verification seeks the proof for the generalization. Various methods of lexicological research are used for classification, generalization and verification: contrastive analysis, statistical methods of analysis, Immediate Constituents analysis, distributional analysis, transformational analysis, componential analysis.

Terminological systems are sharply defined. Terms are words or word-groups that name notions of a special field of Knowledge, industry or culture. They have many peculiarities:

1. Terms are mono-semantic words. Polysemy is only tolerated if the term has different meanings in different fields of science: The meaning of word in linguistics and mathematics.

2. A term has only a denotational free meaning and no figurative, contextual or emotional meanings. But if regularly used in colloquial speech it becomes a non-term.

3. Each term is strictly defined and has a constant meaning until a new discovery changes the referent or the notion.

4. There is one-to-one correspondence between the concept and the term naming it. Synonymous terms cause a great deal of confusion: linguistic terms – phraseological unit, idiom, set expression.

5. Terms are created by specialists and never appear as a result of spontaneous language development [2:112].

Various disciplines make use of each other’s achievements. Therefore some terms belong to several terminological systems: *feedback, entropy, redundancy*. There is a constant interchange between special and general vocabulary. Many terms come to be used by laymen: *vitamin, penocillin, gene, transistor, bionics*. On the other hand, everyday words may develop terminological meanings.

Results. Language is used not only to make statements but also to convey or express emotions. In this case lexical meaning acquires additional colouring (connotation). There exist three types of emotional words: emotional proper, intensifying and evaluator. Emotional words proper help to release emotions and tension.

They include interjections (*Hell! Ah!*), words with diminutive and derogatory affixes (*duckling, daddy*), phrasal or converted personal nouns (*a bore, a die-hard*). Some words are emotional only in their metaphorical meaning: *cow, devil, angel* (as applied to people). Intensifying words are used to emphasize what is said: *absolute, mere, ever, so, just*. Their denotative meaning may be suppressed by their emphatic function: *awfully beautiful, terribly nice*. Evaluatory words express a value judgments and specify emotions as good or bad. Their denotative and evaluative meanings co-exist: scheme – a secret and dishonest plan [3:90].

№	Combination	Examples	Percentage
1	Noun+ noun	Center circle	23%
2	Adjective+ noun	Short kick	67%
3	Noun+ prep+ noun	State of play	6%
4	Noun’s noun	Goalkeeper’s gloves	4%
Total			100%

1	<i>all round champion</i> (1100-1200 Old French Medieval Latin “campio”)	абсолютный чемпион
2	<i>Andrianov Salto</i> (double salto back layout FX)	1.Двойное сальто прогнувшись; Сальто Андрианова (вольные упражнения);
3	<i>back giant circle and double salto back ward lay out dismount</i>	2.Большой оборот назади соскок двойное сальто прогнувшись.
4	<i>Andrianov dismount</i> (rings)	соскок Андрианова (кольца);
5	<i>butterfly jump/leap</i> (Old English “hleapan”)	бедуинский прыжок; горизонтальный прыжок с поворотом на 360 градусов
6	<i>To complete</i> (1300-1400 Old French “complet”, from Latin, past participle of “comple” to fill up, from com- (COM-) + plere to fill)	конкурировать. Example: he can complete for medals only in gFX – он может конкурировать в спорте за медаль только в вольных упражнениях
7	<i>Deltchev Salto</i> (back salto with half turn to catch in hang, legs straddled)	Дельчев сальто назад с поворотом на 180 градусов ноги врозь ввысь
8	<i>Flexible</i> (1400-1500 Latin “flexibilis”, from “flectus”, past participle of “flectere to bend”)	гибкий
9	<i>Gallop</i> (1500-1600 Old French “galloper”) gallop step on the beam	галоп; шаг на бревне
10	<i>Head balancing</i> (headstand)- (1200-1300 Old French Vulgar Latin “bilancia”, from Late Latin “bilanx” having two pans, from Latin lanx plate)	баланс на голове; держать/сохранять баланс на голове
11	<i>Long swing/grand swing/giant swing</i> (Old English “swigan” to beat, go quickly) a swing movement made with your arm, a weapon etc. especially in order to hit something	большой мах
12	<i>Relaxed movement</i> (1300-1400 Latin “relaxare to loosen”, from “laxus loose”)	расслабленное движение

Since the meaning of a lexeme involves a number of perspectives, knowledge on the dimensions of meanings and met language is very essential to make this analysis work. Despite its usefulness in the analysis of meaning, we may encounter difficulties and limitations in applying the theory. It can not be applied easily to all areas of the

vocabulary, due to in part metalanguage and cultural problems. In terms of its universality, it can be concluded that there is no universal set of semantic components from which the meanings of lexemes are composed.

The meaning is figurative when the object is named and at the same time characterized through its similarity with another object. Note the word “characterized”; it is meant to point out that when used figuratively a word while naming the object simultaneously describes it. Other oppositions are abstract/ concrete; concrete, main or primary/secondary, central/peripheric, narrow/extended, general/particular and so on. One readily sees that in each of these the basis of classification is different, although there is one point they have in common. In each case the comparison takes place within the semantic structure of one word. A semantic field is a technical term in the discipline of linguistics to describe a set of words grouped by meaning in a certain way. The term is also used in other academic disciplines, such as anthropology and computational semiotics. Related to the concept of hyponymy, but more loosely defined, is the notion of a semantic field or domain.

Any system intended to provide natural language understanding must necessarily include a dictionary. If any such system is to achieve broad applicability, its dictionary must cover a substantial part of the natural language lexicon. For this to occur, the developers of a system must either create a dictionary from scratch or be able to incorporate an existing dictionary. Given the amount of effort that usually goes into development of an ordinary dictionary, the former alternative is rather impractical. To do this, it seems necessary to write the meaning of each definition in terms of semantic and syntactic primitives.

Discussion. The results support the view that the **semantic field of sports terms** constitutes a distinct and complex system governed by strict structural, semantic, and cultural rules. Componential analysis was useful in breaking down terms into their primitive meanings, but limitations were observed in achieving universal applicability due to cultural and metalanguage barriers.

A semantic field denotes a segment of reality symbolized by a set of related words. The words in a semantic field share a common semantic property. The semantic field of a *word* is the set of distinct meanings expressed by the word. Componential analysis is derived from the latter interpretation of ‘**semantic field**’.

There are different purposes of studying different types of grouping may prove effective: synchronic or diachronic, semantic or formal, depending on possible distribution or taking words as isolated units. There is no optimum short cut equally good for all purposes. The simplest, most obvious non-semantic grouping, extensively used in all branches of applied linguistics is the alphabetical organization of written words, as represented in most dictionaries. It is of great practical value as the simplest and the most universal way of facilitating the search for the necessary word.

It is essential to have to analyze what is word. First, the word is a unit of speech which, as such, serves the purposes of human communication. Thus, the word can be defined as a unit of communication. Secondly, the word can be perceived as the total of the sounds which comprise it. Third, the word, viewed structurally, possesses several

characteristics. The modern approach to word studies is based on distinguishing between the external and the internal structures of the word.

Conclusion. This research highlights the importance of conducting detailed **structural-semantic analysis** of specialized vocabulary such as sports-related terms in

language education. The integration of various lexicological methods – componential, translational, etymological – reveals the richness and pedagogical relevance of this semantic field. The insights gained can be applied to language curriculum design, terminology standardization, and bilingual education in sports science and linguistics.

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REZYUME. Maqolada qoraqalpoq tilida tez-tez qo'llaniladigan chet tillardan kirib kelgan sport terminlari muhokama qilinadi. O'zlashtirilgan chet tili sport terminlari turli sport yo'nalishlarida qo'llaniladi va bu holat turli misollar bilan isbotlanadi.

РЕЗЮМЕ. В статье рассматриваются заимствованные спортивные термины, часто используемые в каракалпакском языке. Адаптированные иностранные спортивные термины применяются в различных видах спорта, и это подтверждается различными примерами.

SUMMARY. The article discusses foreign sports terms that are frequently used in the Karakalpak language. Adapted foreign sports terms are used across various branches of sports, and this is supported with multiple examples.

MAXMUD QASHQARIYDIN «DEVONU LUĞATIT TÜRK» MIYNETINDEGI «JÜREK» KONCEPTINIŇ BERILIWI

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Tayanch so'zlar: somatizm, konsept, maqol-matal, frazeologizm, lingvomadeniyat.

Ключевые слова: соматизм, концепт, пословица, фразеология, лингвокультуралогия.

Key words: somatism, concept, proverb, phraseology, cultural linguistics.

Kirisiw. Dúnyada kóplegen tiller bar, hárbir tildin ózine tán tariyxı rawajlanıw jolı, áyyemgi sózlik qatlamları hám siyrek ushırasatıǵın jazba estelikleri bar. Bunday til ǵáziyneleri tek ǵana lingvistikalıq áhmiyetke emes, al mádeniy hám tariyxı qádiriyatlarǵa da iye. Ásirese, túrkiy tiller semyasına kırıwshi xalıqlardıń ádebiy miyrası arasında óziniń siyrek ushırasıwı hám eskiligi menen ajralıp turatıǵın shıǵarmalardan biri bul – Maxmud Qashqariy tárepinen XI ásirde jazılǵan «Devonu luǵatit turk» shıǵarması bolıp esaplanadı. Bul shıǵarma tek ǵana til bilimi kózqarasınan emes, al tariyx, etnografiya, geografiya, ádebiyat sıyaqlı kóplegen tarawlar ushın teńsiz miyras bolıp esaplanadı. Maxmud Qashqariy óz shıǵarmasında túrkiy qáwimlerdin sóylesimlerin (govorların), úrp-ádetlerin, xalıq awızeki dóretipesi esaplanatıǵın, naql-maqal, qosıqlar arqalı súwretlep bergen. «Devonu luǵatit turk» shıǵarması búgingi kúnde de túrkiy tillerdi úyreniw hám olardıń tariyxın izertlewde tiykarǵı dáreklerden biri bolıp xızmet etedi. Maxmud Qashqariy úlken kólemli eki miynet dóretip, «Javoxir un navx fil luǵatit turk» (Túrkiy tillerdin sintaksislik qaǵıydaları) atlı birinshi miyneti bizge shekem jetip kelmegen. Ekinshi miyneti 1074-jıl jazılǵan «Devonu luǵatit turk» kitabı bolıp, bul miynet túrkiy sózleriniń arab tili boyınsha túsindirme sózligi bolıp esaplanadı.

Bul miynette túrkiy tillerin ápiwayı salıstırıp beriliw menen sheklenbey, leksika hám grammatika tarawında salıstırmalı tariyxı ekskurslar berilip, sonıń járdemi menen tillerdin óz ara tuwısqanlıq jaqınlıǵı anıqlanǵan [1:89]. Sonı da aytp ótiwimiz kerek, bul miynette sol dáwirdegi xalıqtın janlı sóylew tili arqalı jazıp alınǵan qosıq qatarları, naql-maqallar hám qara sóz úlgeri berilgen. Sonlıqtan maqalamızda «Devonu luǵatit turk» miynetindegi «júrek» konceptli somatizmlerdi hám de frazeologizmlerdi lingvomadeniy tiykardan analizlewge háreket ettik.

Maxmud Qashqariydin "Devonu luǵatit turk" shıǵarması Shıǵıs Tırkistannan Kaspiy teńizi boylarına shekemgi úlken aymaqta jasaǵan túrkiy xalıqlardıń tili, mádeniyatı hám úrp-ádetlerin ózinde jámlegenligi menen oǵada biybaha estelik esaplanadı. Bul shıǵarma aymaqlıq, mádeniy hám til elementleriniń óz ara tıǵız baylanısın sáwlelendirgen halda, bir pütün til sistemasın quraydı.

Ádebiyatlar analizi hám metodlar. XXI ásirge kelip túrkiy tillerdi, atap aytqanda, qaraqalpaq tilin úyreniwde tariyxı-salıstırmalı metodlar qalıplesti. Bul metodlar til biliminiń rawajlanıwına túrtki berip, áyyemgi dereklerdegi til qatlamların ilimiy jaqtan tallaw imkaniyatın jarattı.

Qaraqalpaq tili biliminde Maxmud Qashqariydin «Devonu luǵatit turk» shıǵarması túrkiy tiller, atap aytqanda, qaraqalpaq tiliniń tariyxı rawajlanıwın úyreniwde áhmiyetli derek sıpatında tán alınadı. Sonǵı jılları qaraqalpaq til biliminde bul shıǵarmaǵa ayırıqsha itibar qaratılıp, hár qıylı aspektte bir qansha ilimiy izertlewler ámelge asırıldı. Atap aytqanda, D.Nasirovtın «Qaraqalpaq tili dialektiniń tiykarǵı máseleleri hám olardıń Devonu luǵatit turk miyneti menen baylanısı» atlı maqalası.

X.Hamidovtın «Maxmud Qashqariy hám qaraqalpaq tiliniń fonetikalıq sisteması» atlı maqalasında "DLT" shıǵarmasındaǵı fonetikalıq birlikler qaraqalpaq tiliniń házirgi fonetikalıq sisteması menen salıstırmalı tallanıp, fonologiyalıq uqsaslıqlar hám tariyxı qatlamlar anıqlanadı [1]. Sh.Abdinazimovtın «Maxmud Qashqariydin "Devonu luǵatit turk" miyneti hám qaraqalpaq tilindegi ayırım naql-maqallar» [3] maqalasında eski túrkiy tiliniń naql-maqalları qaraqalpaq xalıq awızeki dóretiwshiligi úlgerindegi naql-maqallar menen salıstırıp úyreniledi. Avtor olardı semantikalıq hám strukturalıq jaqtan tallap, úsh tiykarǵı toparǵa ajıratadı. Bul óz gezeginde tildin