

Linguocognitive and Linguoculturological Characteristics of Winter Sports Terms in Non-Related Languages

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Abstract: This article analysis the increasing numbers of professional terms of winter sports. By its linguocognitive and linguoculturological characteristics, a term is a unit similar to a word used in a specific field, and it is used to denominate concepts, which belong to specific areas and fields of activity. It could therefore be said that a term is a word or several words, which define or denominate a concept from science, technique and its basic characteristics would be precision and the ability to define

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Contemporary development of science, art and various professions brought about the increasing numbers of professional terms. By its linguistic characteristics, a term is a unit similar to a word used in a specific field, and it is used to denominate concepts, which belong to specific areas and fields of activity. It could therefore be said that a term is a word or several words, which define or denominate a concept from science, technique etc., and its basic characteristics would be precision and the ability to define. The intensity with which new terms appear depends on the degree of development of social life and civilization of a certain nation. Also, she clearly states the characteristics of a term pointing out that, according to semantics, a term has a specific area of usage, only one meaning within a professional field, meaning independent of context, lack of emotional meaning, as well as weak metaphorization. Certain professional fields have hundreds of thousands of professional terms, and that new terms, which appear as the result of fast development, are usually not planned. When a need occurs to denominate a concept which earlier was not known or written about in a language, professionals / authors have the task to introduce a new term based on their knowledge in the field of their profession and their mother tongue. Authors frequently simply borrow foreign words, which they, more or less successfully, adjust to Serbian language. Such words sometimes do not fit into Serbian language models, they can be difficult to use in Serbian cases, or are simply not clear enough. Sometimes several authors within a field use various terms and words to denominate same concepts or use the same expression to denominate different concepts. Authors frequently use foreign words from the language they read in and which they are familiar with. Thus, we get terms borrowed from different languages to denominate same concepts. This is why it would be very useful if terms from various fields were listed in terminology dictionaries, which would make them available to professionals and translators working in those fields.

The term "professional" in skating refers not to skill level but competitive status. Figure skaters competing at the highest levels of international competition are not "professional" skaters. They are sometimes referred to as amateurs,^[2] though some earn money. Professional skaters include those who have lost their ISU eligibility and those who perform only in shows. They may include former Olympic and World champions who have ended their competitive career as well as skaters with little or no international competitive experience.

In languages other than English, Japanese, Korean, Chinese, Italian, Polish and Russian, figure skating is usually referred to by a name that translates as "artistic skating."

The ice in the game may be fast or slow. If the ice is keen, a rock will travel farther with a given amount of weight on it. The speed of the ice is measured in seconds. One such measure, known as "hog-to-hog" time, is the speed of the stone and is the time in seconds the rock takes from the moment it crosses the near hog line until it crosses the far hog line. If this number is lower, the rock is moving faster, so again low numbers mean more speed. The ice in a match will be somewhat consistent and thus this measure of speed can also be used to measure how far down the ice the rock will travel. Once it is determined that a rock taking 13 seconds to go from hog line to hog line will stop on the tee line, the curler can know that if the hog-to-hog time is matched by a future stone, that stone will likely stop at approximately the same location. As an example, on keen ice, common times might be 16 seconds for guards, 14 seconds for draws, and 8 seconds for peel weight.

The back line to hog line speed is used principally by sweepers to get an initial sense of the weight of a stone. As an example, on keen ice, common times might be 4.0 seconds for guards, 3.8 seconds for draws, 3.2 for normal hit weight, and 2.9 seconds for peel weight. Especially at the club level, this metric can be misleading, due to amateurs sometimes pushing stones on release, causing the stone to travel faster than the back-to-hog speed.

Figure skating as a sports branch has been an object of research in the fields of biomechanics, physiology, psychology, sociology and sports medicine. However, contrary to its popularity and variety, it has not been the subject of linguistic research. Namely, figure skating is a winter Olympics sports branch in which skaters perform their programs to music on ice in various competitive disciplines. In the beginning skaters competed in precise performance of mandatory figures, i.e. in their ability to perform circles as perfectly as possible, with the requested kinds of turns on the assigned part of the circle, as well as in performing "special figures", which competitors themselves made up according to certain requests. Based on this, the sports branch got its name in several languages in English: figure skating, in Russian: фигу́рное ката́ние. Contemporary development of figure skating consists of programs containing basic elements of skating, which are prescribed in the rules of International Skating Union. According to it, skaters have to master and perform all prescribed groups of elements and present the performance of these elements in the best possible way during competition.

Professional terminology in winter sports is used to denominate the systems of specific words for sports equipment and paraphernalia, elements performed on ice and various moves that athletes perform with their arms, legs, body and head. The following are also denominated: different stands and positions, various rotations around all axes of the bodies of skaters, leaps and jumps, skating on ice, stepping, as

well as all other skating elements used in figure skating. However, the terminology of figure skating in Serbian is not clearly defined, and foreign terms are used very frequently in both theory and practice.

Professional terminology in figure skating consists of a group of terms and expressions denominating sports equipment and paraphernalia specific for this sports branch, as well as skating elements and various moves performed on ice by athletes. By means of analyzing Special Regulations & Technical Rules Single, Pair Skating and Ice Dance, together with Special Regulations & Technical Rules Synchronized Skating of International Skating Union, we listed terms used in the field of figure skating in Serbian, and interpreted the origin of collected terms (for example whether they are terms of Serbian origin, borrowed terms, or terms taken over from other professions etc. In accordance with this, the result of the paper is a small contemporary bilingual glossary from the field of figure skating, consisting of 193 terms and expressions.

Winter sports or winter activities are competitive sports or non-competitive recreational activities which are played on snow or ice. Most are variations of skiing, ice skating and sledding. Traditionally, such games were only played in cold areas during winter, but artificial snow and artificial ice allow more flexibility. Playing areas and fields consist of either snow or ice.

Artificial ice can be used to provide ice rinks for ice skating, ice hockey, ringette, indoor broomball, bandy, rink bandy, rinkball, and sponge hockey in a milder climate. The sport of speed skating uses a frozen circular track of ice, but in some facilities the track is combined in an enclosed area used for sports requiring an ice rink or the rink itself is used.

Common individual sports include cross-country skiing, alpine skiing, snowboarding, ski jumping, speed skating, figure skating, luge, skeleton, bobsleigh, ski orienteering and snowmobiling.

Common team sports include ice hockey, ringette, broomball (on either an indoor ice rink, or an outdoor ice rink or field of snow), curling, and bandy. Based on the number of participants, ice hockey is the world's most popular winter team sport, followed by bandy.

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