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Maxbuba Shokirova

Ferghana State University

Doctor of philosophy in philology (PhD)

Ferghana, Uzbekistan

## REPRESENTATIVE OF NATIONAL SPORTS TITLES OF CONCEPTS

**Abstract:** The sources have enough information about dozens of age-related types of Uzbek folk games, depending on the region. It is known that only some active folk games in physical culture have risen to the level of national sports, and in this paper, we will briefly dwell on the analysis of some concepts, lexical units representing folk games, which form the basis of national sports. The article discusses folk games, their historical roots, the sphere of use of these concepts, as well as equestrian sports, representing the Uzbek national sport, instead of the lexical units associated with the national struggle.

**Key words:** linguoculturology, folk culture, national sports games, national values, Uzbek wrestling, toponym.

**Language:** English

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### Introduction

In world linguistics, it is necessary to determine the place of branch units in the general lexical system, approach them from the onomasiological point of view, study the concepts of modern sport as a semantic field, conduct a typological classification of this lexical layer and study their national characteristics. To date, considerable work has been done to study the lexical units of the Uzbek language in various fields of terminology. In today's complex world of rapid globalization, there is a great need not only to take the floor, but also to promote national sports, bring them to the world stage, and develop standards for using Uzbek terms in them. At the same time, the study of sports terminology and linguistic features of industry vocabulary in the Uzbek language is of great theoretical and practical importance today.

### Linguistic units related to national struggle

In Uzbekistan, wrestling (Bukhara kurash) and belt wrestling (Fergana kurash) are very well developed.

According to M.Tastanov, ancient paintings depicting methods of struggle, including the peaceful settlement of disputes, as well as methods of capturing the enemy, were found during archeological

excavations in the territory of modern Uzbekistan (Tastanov, 2017, p. 33).

The wrestling competition was held as part of a victory, family celebration, or seasonal celebration. In the works of our great ancestors Ibn Sino and Alisher Navoi, the competitions of strong wrestlers and the description of some technical methods are recorded. This, of course, indicates that the national struggle has a long history.

We can classify lexemes related to the sport of kurash – (wrestling) in the Uzbek language as follows:

1. "Person" semantic units: *kurashchi*, wrestler, attacker, protector, referee, judge, referee board, carpet referee, referee, side referee, stopwatch referee, winner, World winner (youth), World champion, race doctor;

2. We have divided the semantic units "Situation" into several thematic groups:

- "Preparatory stage" situation: technical / tactical / physical / mental / theoretical / intellectual / integral training of the wrestler, training;

- "Competition stage" situation: competition, tournament, championship, championship;

- "Tactical method" situation: intelligence, concealment of intent, threat, deception, double deception, summons, reversal, restraint, repeated attack, unbalancing;

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- "Technical method" condition:

"Lifting" methods: protection, counter method, inversion, twisting, running in a circle, lifting from the chest, overturning, combination, lifting with a hammer, bandage;

Methods of "giving pain": giving pain, a sign of surrender;

Methods of "suffocation": suffocation, a sign of surrender;

Methods of "transfer": transfer, pulling from the hand, diving under the arm, wrapping his arm around his neck and sitting forward;

Methods of "knocking down": knocking down, knocking down, knocking down;

Methods of "throwing": throwing, wrapping around the neck / shoulders, lifting from the waist / carrying forward / carrying from behind / hanging / blocking / bending / lifting from the chest;

"Wrestling position" position: standing position, right / left standing position, frontal / high / low standing position, ground, bridge, dangerous position, descent (two shovels touching the ground);

"Hold" position: hold, press, hold, hold on to a nominal / non-nominal / front / distant hand, hold the neck under the arm / armpits, hold in the shape of a lever, keychain, etc .;

3. "Buyum" semantic units: jacket, belt, short, whistle Sambovka (sambo shoes), short (sports shorts), kimono (karate clothes), jacket (sambo clothes). Uzbek wrestling did not require special clothing. But it was required to be a belt. That is why the names of clothes such as *belts*, *yaktaks*, *pants*, *unics*, *kimanos* have been specially adapted from the vernacular. These clothes are made of baked yarn. Silk fabric cannot be used (Azizov, 1998, p. 91). In recent years, as a result of the standardization of sports games, the size of clothing for each sport has also been controlled. In particular, in Uzbek wrestling, wrestlers wear blue or green jackets and red belts. Shoes are not provided. This, of course, is also reflected in the semantic structure of clothing names.

4. "Place" semantic units: square, carpet, podium, etc .;

5. "Baho" semantic units: vazaari (sambo), chala, yonbosh, halal, girrom, ippon, xantey, bal (Tastanov, 2017, p. 54).

Some of them can be seen in the following passage:

"The wolf wrestler has become a circle. He addressed the circle:

"People!" He said. - Let's be honest in the round and watch the wind! I will judge right and wrong! I said what I said, I said what I said! My word to the wolf in the circle: I will not allow partisanship, bigotry, nepotism!" (Togay Murad, "Stars burn forever")

We are witnessing two cases:

1. There are a lot of linguistic units that express the situation in the sport of wrestling. The reason for this is that wrestling is an individual sport, the fate of the game is decided by the use of situations.

2. Many of the terms of the sport of wrestling have a complex structure. Searching for or creating their standard appearances from dialectal and sectoral lexicons is an important task. After all, the brevity and meaning of the terms are important in their globalization.

Terms related to the Uzbek national wrestling, such as *chala*, *yonbosh*, *halal*, *girrom*, are now used in Uzbek at world sports competitions.

### Conclusion

The lexical units representing sports names make up a large part of the vocabulary. As a result of the internal classification of the units within the paradigm, a specific character belonging to each lexeme is identified. Therefore, the correct definition of the scale of the lexical level of sports, the correct use of language in the clash of cultures is a requirement of the times.

Linguocultural analysis of semantic lexemes "Sport" allows to assess the interaction of languages between languages, to create separate programs in the language teaching system.

The majority of sports-related units are assimilations. Therefore, it is expedient to study the lexemes of each language in relation to folk culture, way of thinking, history.

Sports lexemes clearly reflect the culture, mentality and attitude of the nation to reality. Due to this, their linguocultural study is quite effective.

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