

THE CHARACTERISTICS OF WORD FORMATION IN ENGLISH TRACK-AND-FIELD TERMINOLOGY

СЛОВОТВІРНІ ОСОБЛИВОСТІ ТЕРМІНІВ ЛЕГКОЇ АТЛЕТИКИ В АНГЛІЙСЬКІЙ МОВІ

Yurko N.A.,

orcid.org/0000-0001-7077-2442

*Senior Lecturer at the Department of Ukrainian and Foreign Languages
Lviv State University of Physical Culture named after Ivan Boberskyi*

Styfanynshyn I.M.,

orcid.org/0000-0001-5295-8964

*Senior Lecturer at the Department of Ukrainian and Foreign Languages
Lviv State University of Physical Culture named after Ivan Boberskyi*

Protsenko U.M.,

orcid.org/0000-0001-8180-6433

PhD in Pedagogy,

*Associate Professor at the Department of Ukrainian and Foreign Languages
Lviv State University of Physical Culture named after Ivan Boberskyi*

Romanchuk O.V.,

orcid.org/0000-0001-8215-9741

PhD in Philology,

*Associate Professor at the Department of Ukrainian and Foreign Languages
Lviv State University of Physical Culture named after Ivan Boberskyi*

The article deals with word-formation characteristics of English professional terminology in track and field. Track and field is one of the oldest and the most widespread kinds of sports. The enhancing popularity of track and field events has increased the concern of specialists for their complete and precise description, hence becoming a focus for the extensive scientific research. Despite the growing interest of linguists to sports terminology and word formation of professional terms, the peculiarities of word formation in English track and field terminology have not been currently researched enough. Due to the actuality of exploring the word-formation aspects of sports terminology and its evident gaps in English track and field terms, the research aimed at the study of word-formation features in English track and field terminology. Objectives of the research involved distinguishing and comparing the word-formation peculiarities of English track and field terms. English samples of track and field terms from printed and internet resources have been analyzed. Word-formation features of English track and field terms have been studied and defined by the methods of comparative and system analysis. Further research perspectives in the professional track and field terminology have been determined.

Key words: word formation, characteristics, track and field, kind of sport, English language, professional terms, word-formation patterns, derivation, sports terminology.

У статті розглянуто словотвірні характеристики англійської фахової термінології легкої атлетики. Легка атлетика є одним із найстаріших і найпоширеніших видів спорту. Зростаюча популярність легкоатлетичних змагань збільшила інтерес фахівців до їх повного й точного опису, ставши центром значного наукового дослідження. Незважаючи на зростаючий інтерес лінгвістів до спортивної термінології та словотворення фахових термінів, словотвірні особливості англійської фахової термінології легкої атлетики досі залишаються маловивченими. З огляду на актуальність вивчення словотвірних аспектів спортивних термінів та очевидні його прогалини в англійській термінології легкої атлетики дослідження спрямоване на вивчення словотвірних особливостей англійських термінів легкої атлетики. Завданням дослідження було визначення та порівняння словотвірних характеристик англійської фахової термінології легкої атлетики. Проаналізовано вибірку англійських термінів легкої атлетики з друкованих видань та інтернет-ресурсів. Методами порівняльного й системного аналізу досліджено та визначено словотвірні особливості англійської термінології легкої атлетики. Визначено перспективи подальшого дослідження фахової термінології легкої атлетики.

Ключові слова: словотвір, характеристики, легка атлетика, вид спорту, англійська мова, фахові терміни, словотвірні моделі, деривація, спортивна термінологія.

В статье рассмотрены словообразовательные характеристики английской профессиональной терминологии легкой атлетики. Легкая атлетика – один из наиболее древних и распространенных видов спорта. Растущая популярность соревнований по легкой атлетике усилила интерес специалистов к их полному и точному описанию, став центром широких научных исследований. Несмотря на растущий интерес лингвистов к спортивной терминологии и словообразованию профессиональных терминов, особенности словообразования английской терминологии легкой атлетики все еще мало изучены. В связи с актуальностью изучения словообразовательных аспектов спортивных терминов и явными его пробелами в английской терминологии легкой атлетики исследование направлено

на изучение особенностей словообразования английских терминов легкой атлетики. Цель исследования заключалась в определении и сравнении словообразовательных особенностей английской профессиональной терминологии легкой атлетики. Были проанализированы английские термины легкой атлетики из печатных изданий и интернет-ресурсов. Словообразовательные особенности английской терминологии легкой атлетики изучены и определены методами сравнительного и системного анализа. Определена перспектива дальнейшего исследования в области профессиональной терминологии легкой атлетики.

Ключевые слова: словообразование, характеристики, легкая атлетика, вид спорта, английский язык, профессиональные термины, словообразовательные модели, деривация, спортивная терминология.

Introduction. Track and field is the basis of all sports, known as the “mother” of the movement. Its importance is obvious [14]. Track and field is one of the oldest sports. It is part of the sport of athletics, a very common sporting event over the world. The name is derived from the sport’s typical venue: a stadium with an oval running track enclosing a grass field where the throwing and some of the jumping events take place. Other athletics events that are not track and field, include cross country running, road running, marathon running, and race-walking – these events take place outside a sports stadium [16].

The sport of track and field has its roots in human prehistory. Track-and-field style events are among the oldest of all sporting competitions, as running, jumping and throwing are natural and universal forms of human physical expression. The first recorded examples of organized track and field events at a sports festival are the Ancient Olympic Games. The establishment of the modern Olympic Games at the end of the XIX century marked a new high for track and field. The Olympic athletics programme greatly expanded over the next decades, and track and field contests remained among the Games’ most prominent. With the rise of numerous regional championships, as well as the growth in Olympic-style multi-sport events, competitions between international track and field athletes became widespread [15]. The enhancing popularity of track and field events has increased the concern of specialists for their complete and precise description, hence becoming a focus for the extensive scientific research.

Theoretical framework. A new stage of scientific and technological progress has greatly influenced all spheres of modern society. Thus, an urgent need for improving the system of transmission and processing the information has emerged. Relying on the fact, that the bulk of any language, the English language in particular, is made up of special terms, the increased linguistic interest to their systematization seems quite natural.

The value of sports in life of modern society and its growing popularity all over the world contribute significantly to sports terms penetration in the spheres of mass communication. Therefore, the research on formation of this terminology in the English language is rather actual.

According to the previous research overview, much attention has been drawn to the field of sports terminology [1; 2; 3; 4; 6; 8; 9]. The issue of word-formation in different systems of professional terms have also been studied [5; 7] currently. Despite the growing interest of linguists to sports terminology and word formation of professional terms, the peculiarities of word formation in English track and field terminology have not been researched enough.

The purpose of the study. Due to the actuality of exploring the word-formation aspects of sports terminology and its evident gaps in English track and field terms, the *aim* of the research is to study the word-formation features of English terminology in track and field, as one of the most popular kinds of sports in the world.

Objectives of the research involve distinguishing and comparing the word-formation peculiarities of English track and field terms.

Consequently, the *object* of research is the English terminology in track and field, and the *subject* concerns the word-formation characteristics of the English track and field terms.

Methods of research: literature analysis, comparative method and method of system analysis.

The *material* under research is the sample of English terms in track and field from the printed [10; 12] and internet resources [11; 13].

Research findings. Any terminological system, including track and field terminology, is commonly acknowledged to contain the lexical units of two main types: one-component terms and complex lexical units.

Considering the word formation structure, one-component track and field terms are found to be divided as follows:

– simple units – 29,6% (*athlete, base, baton, box, cage, chute, circle, curb, dash, discus, draft, event, field, flex, force, foul, glide, grip, heat, hurdle, kick, lane, lap, leap, leg, max, period, phase, pit, pole, power, race, rest, rhythm, sector, set, speed, split, sprint, stance, stress, stride, swing, tempo, torso, track, trial, unit, volume, walk, etc.*);

– derivatives – 71,4% (*adaptation, athletics, blockers, blocking, blocks, bounding, competition, contestant, crossing, doping, duration, endurance, flexibility, hurdler,*

hurdles, hurdling, impeding, intensity, jogging, jumper, jumping, jumps, landing, lanes, leaping, lifting, marks, masters, mechanics, mid-sprint, passer, passing, peaking, pre-competition, receiver, recovery, reflex, relays, repetitions, reps, runner, running, runs, scoring, specificity, spikes, sprinter, sprinting, stagger, standing, thrower, throws, throwing, trainers, vaulter, vaulting, vaults, walking, walks, etc.).

The given percentage reveals the clear dominance of derivation process in word formation of track and field lexical units.

Derivatives in track and field terminology prove to be formed by the patterns, peculiar to English language:

– suffixion (*adaptation, blocking, bounding, contestant, endurance, hurdler, hurdling, impeding, intensity, jogging, jumper, jumping, landing, lanes, leaping, lifting, marks, masters, passer, passing, peaking, receiver, runner, running, runs, specificity, spikes, sprinter, stagger, thrower, throwing, vaulter, vaults, etc.*);

– prefixion (*mid-sprint, reflex, etc.*);

– suffixion-prefixion (*disqualification, pre-competition, etc.*).

Specifically well represented have shown to be the suffixed derivatives (73,7%), while the prefixion (17,6%) and the suffixion-prefixion (8,7%) patterns appeared to be less productive.

The prevalent pattern of suffixed one-word derivatives is characterized by the occurrence of 7 suffixes: *-ance* (e. g. *endurance*), *-ant* (e. g. *contestant*), *-er* (e. g. *sprinter*), *-ing* (e. g. *throwing*), *-ion* (e. g. *adaptation*), *-s* (e. g. *lanes*), *-ty* (e. g. *intensity*).

The following 3 of them are the most productive: *-ing* (38,5%), *-s* (29,8%), *-er* (17,4%). These suffixes are found in the patterns shown below:

– *V + -ing > N* (*blocking, bounding, crossing, doping, hurdling, impeding, jogging, jumping, landing, leaping, lifting, passing, peaking, running, scoring, sprinting, standing, throwing, vaulting, walking, etc.*);

– *N + -s > N* (*blocks, hurdles, jumps, lanes, marks, masters, runs, spikes, throws, trainers, vaults, walks, etc.*);

– *V + -er > N* (*hurdler, jumper, passer, receiver, runner, sprinter, stagger, thrower, vaulter, etc.*).

In view of the above data, verbal derivatives are the most plentiful group of the one-component track and field terms. This fact is apparently reasoned by the leading verbal function to express an action or its consequence. Therefore, verb is the most prevalent part of speech in the professional terminology of track and field.

According to the word-formation analysis of multicomponent track and field terms, derivatives rather than simple terms appear to be the most regular components of track and field terminology. The common word-formation patterns of multicomponent track and field terms are as follows:

– *V-ing* (*all-weather running track, bounding drills, dynamic stretching, finishing kick, high jumping, interval training, landing area, long jumping, long slow distance running, pole vaulting, qualifying standards in athletics, racing flat, running economy, running energetics, starting blocks, starting point, throwing circle, throwing sector, throwing position, training age, tying up, weight training, walking program, etc.*);

– *V-ion* (*acceleration zone, competition period, full range of motion, forward rotation, general preparation, hand position, hip rotation, infraction of rules, main competition phase, preparation phase, short course prevention factor, special preparation, throwing position, transition period, violation of rules, etc.*);

– *V-er* (*discus thrower, distance runner, front runner, hammer thrower, high jumper, incoming runner, long jumper, official starter, outgoing runner, pace-maker, pole vaulter, relay racer, relay runner, shot-putter, stutter step, track runner, triple jumper, etc.*);

– *V-ed* (*closed position, combined events, overloaded muscle, scheduled event, staggered start, wind-aided, etc.*);

– *V-ance* (*endurance training, muscle endurance, speed endurance, wind assistance, etc.*);

– *V-Prep* (*changeover, eastern cut-off, lead-off leg, take-off board, take-off foot, turnover, warm-up, etc.*);

– *N-s* (*cross steps, distance runs, field events, foot strikes, hurdles race, track spikes, etc.*);

– *N-Prep* (*handoff, workout, etc.*);

– *Prep-N* (*the overload principle, etc.*).

The study of multicomponent track and field terms has revealed the largest ratio of component derivatives formed by means of the 3 prevalent patterns: *V-ing* (26,7%), *V-ion* (23,6%) and *V-er* (21,8%), whereas the component derivatives of the patterns *V-ed* (6,7%), *V-ance* (5,6%), *V-Prep* (5,9%), *N-s* (4,7%), *N-Prep* (3,4%), *Prep-N* (3,2%) are rather less frequent. The quantitative prevalence of the verbal derivative patterns *V-ing*, *V-ion* and *V-er* is predetermined by their qualities to clearly reflect the dynamics of any action, specifically in the quite dynamic track and field events.

Conclusions. On the grounds of the above research data and the analysis outcomes, it is reasonable to conclude the following:

1. The growing popularity of sports in modern society all over the world contribute significantly to

the actuality of research on word formation in English sports terminology.

2. Being one of the most popular and widespread kinds of sports, the peculiarities of word formation in English track and field terminology have not been currently researched enough.

3. The word-formation analysis of one- and multi-component track and field terms has revealed that derivation is the dominant means of track and field terminology development.

4. The most productive way of word formation in track and field terminology has proven to be the suffixion derivation method presented by the

most common patterns of *V + -ing*, *N + -s*, *V + -er* (in one-component terms), and *V-ing*, *V-ion*, *V-er* (in multicomponent lexical units).

5. The quantitative prevalence of verbal derivatives in track and field terminology is predetermined by the leading verbal function to express an action, its result and dynamics of any process or action, specifically in the quite dynamic track and field events.

The **perspectives** of further research are the terms systematization and compiling a track and field glossary considering the word-formation characteristics of its terminology.

REFERENCES:

1. Боровська О.В., Матвіяс О.В., Юрко Н.А. Сленг у терміносистемі ігрових видів спорту (на прикладі сучасної англійської мови). *Сучасні проблеми розвитку теорії та методики спортивних ігор* : матеріали V Всеукр. наук.-практ. конф., 20–21 грудня 2007 р. Львів : ФО ПП Б.І. Корпан, 2007. С. 19–21.
2. Боровська О.В., Юрко Н.А. Уживання запозичень у термінології гандболу. *Вісник Національного університету «Львівська політехніка»*. Серія «Проблеми української термінології». 2007. № 593. С. 87–89.
3. Комплексні мовні одиниці у термінологічній номінації регбі / О.В. Романчук, О.В. Матвіяс, У.М. Проценко, Н.А. Юрко. *Лінгвістичні проблеми та інноваційні підходи до викладання чужоземних мов у вищих навчальних закладах* : матеріали V Міжнар. наук.-практ. конф., 19–21 квітня 2012 р. Львів : ЛДУ БЖД, 2012. С. 172.
4. Компонентно-структурний аналіз англійських аббревіатур у спортивній лексиці / О.В. Романчук, О.В. Матвіяс, У.М. Проценко, І.М. Стифанишин, Н.А. Юрко. *Функциональная лингвистика*. 2011. № 2. Т. 2. С. 167–169.
5. Романчук О.В., Матвіяс О.В., Юрко Н.А. Словотвірні характеристики термінів гандболу в англійській мові. *Вісник Національного університету «Львівська політехніка»*. Серія «Проблеми української термінології». 2010. № 675. С. 175–177.
6. Романчук О.В., Матвіяс О.В., Юрко Н.А. Термінологія тенісу в англійській та українській мовах. *Пріоритети германського і романського мовознавства*. 2009. № 5. С. 212–215.
7. Словотвірні аспекти денумеральних утворень в англійській спортивній лексиці / Н.А. Юрко, О.В. Романчук, О.В. Матвіяс, У.М. Проценко, І.М. Стифанишин. *Молода спортивна наука України*. 2012. Вип. 16. Т. 4. С. 176–179.
8. Структурні особливості термінів гандболу в англійській мові / О.В. Романчук, О.В. Матвіяс, І.М. Стифанишин, Н.А. Юрко. *Функциональная лингвистика*. 2010. № 1. Т. 2. С. 205–206.
9. Юрко Н.А. Синонімічні характеристики термінів гандболу в англійській мові. *Наукові записки Національного університету «Острозька академія»*. Серія «Філологічна». 2015. № 56. С. 343–345.
10. *Athletics Coaching Guide: Athletics Rules, Protocol and Etiquette*. Washington : Special Olympics Inc., 2007. 186 p.
11. Athletics (track and field) terminology. *Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia*. URL: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Category:Athletics_\(track_and_field\)_terminology](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Category:Athletics_(track_and_field)_terminology) (access date: 01.05.2019).
12. *Coaching Youth Track and Field / American Sport Education Program*. Champaign : Human Kinetics, 2008. 232 p.
13. Rules & Regulations. *IAAF*. URL: <https://www.iaaf.org/about-iaaf/documents/rules-regulations> (access date: 01.05.2019).
14. The Development of Track and Field Based on the Achievement of Athletic in Recent Years. *ScienceDirect*. URL: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2212667812000950> (access date: 01.05.2019).
15. Track and field. *Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia*. URL: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Track_and_field (access date: 01.05.2019).
16. Track and field athletics. *Simple English Wikipedia*. URL: https://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/Track_and_field_athletics (access date: 01.05.2019).
17. Yurko N.A., Protsenko U.M., Litkevych O.A. The Peculiarities of English Terms Structure in Track and Field. *Здоров'я людини у сучасному суспільстві* : матеріали Міжнар. наук.-практ. конф., 14–16 червня 2012 р. Сімферополь : Кримський інститут бізнесу, 2012. С. 124–126.