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**TERMINOLOGIZATION, DETERMINOLOGIZATION
AND RETERMINOLOGIZATION IN ROMANIAN
(BASED ON SPORTS VOCABULARY)**

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KEYWORDS: *term, terminology, terminological system, specialized vocabulary, specialized lexis, scientific text, semantic evolution, semantic process, sports vocabulary, lexico-semantic analysis, semic analysis, stratification, lexical innovations, linguistic phenomenon, terminologization, determinologization, reterminologization.*

PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES OF RESEARCH

Actuality of topic. The increased interest of linguists in the study of specialized vocabulary, the diversity of visions and perspectives of approaching the terms and the various terminological systems, the lack of consensus on the many aspects of this research field, the scientific and practical importance of studying the semantic evolution processes of the terms, insufficient degree of study of the terminological systems, including the sports one, as well as the different character of their formation and evolution, the continuous resemantizing of the lexical units and the emergence of new terms due to the vertiginous development of the various scientific domains, the need to describe the terminological system of the sport as a whole and an inventory of the sports terminology units used at the present stage reflect the importance of the topic that we have chosen for investigation in this paper. The research is also due to the fact that the semantic evolution of specialized lexical units is approached from the perspective of linguistic phenomena insufficiently studied in Romanian, such as terminologization, determinologization and reterminologization, whose essence is revealed in the paper.

Thus, **the purpose of the research** consists in the complex analysis and description of the terminologization, determinologization and reterminologization processes in Romanian, based on the lexical system of sport, at the contemporary stage of its evolution.

Research objectives:

- determination of specialized languages in the general language system, the characteristics of specialized texts and the structure of terminological systems;
- establishment of criteria for the classification of terminological units and selection of optimal criteria for the classification of sports terms;
- complex research of linguistic phenomena terminologization, determinologization, reterminologization and determination of the specificity and mechanisms of semantic remodelling of the sports vocabulary compared to other specialized languages;
- lexico-semantic and structural-semantic analysis of the sports terminology system;
- determination of the application domains and the conceptual ones generating sports terms;
- identification of the new meanings and expressive potentials of the lexical units in the sports language, trained in terminologization, determinologization and reterminologization processes;
- demonstration of the interaction of sports vocabulary with other specialized languages.

The research has started from **the hypothesis** that terminologization, determinologization and reterminologization are active processes in the current Romanian language, which have a decisive role in the formation of terminological systems of different specialized languages at all stages of terminological creation and in the continuous enrichment of the common language with lexical units and new meanings, and in sports terminology these processes are particularly fruitful.

METHODOLOGY OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

As a **methodological basis**, first and foremost, have been used the fundamental research of several linguists, terminologists and lexicologists, including M.-T. Cabré, G. Rondeau, P. Lerat, P.Faber, A. Condamines, J. Rebeyrolle, Ph. Toiron, H. Béjoint, B. Bessé, J.C. Sager, H. Felber, A. Bidu-Vrănceanu, V. Bahnaru, I. Druță, E. Mincu, M. M. Rizea, A. Bălan-Mhailovici, S. V. Grinev-Grinevich, V. M. Lejchyk, A.V. Superanskaya, N.V. Podolskaya, N.V. Vasilieva etc. The scientific basis of the research has also focused on the reference works of some devoted linguists, such as E.Coseriu, I.Coteanu, Th. Hristea, S.Berejan, as well as on the works where various aspects of semantic dynamic of the lexis were approached, signed by M. Avram, R.Zafiu, A.Vulpe, E.Constantinovici, F.Dimitrescu, A.Stoitcoiu-Ichim etc. In the research of the linguistic segmentation in the field of sports vocabulary we started from the few researches in the field, made by V.Bănciulescu, C.Zărnescu, D.Burlacu, L.Popescu and others.

The research methodology involved both the application of general scientific methods (scientific documentation, analysis and synthesis, the method of the theoretical generalization, which made it possible to analyze and critically interpret the information from the specialized literature and the selected material, to formulate conclusions and recommendations, and the linguistic ones (traditional and modern), inherent to the specificity of the theme proposed for research, including: the method of comparative analysis, the descriptive method, the semic or component analysis method, the contextual analysis method, the semantic analysis, the distributional analysis and the combination of the paradigmatic analysis with the syntagmatic analysis. A number of techniques and procedures specific to lexicographic activity have also been used, such as systemic fixation of terms, derivation analysis, lexicography and specialized texts.

In order to characterize the dynamics of the migration of some terms from the sports language to the common language and vice versa, as well as the migration of sports terms from and to other specialized languages, in the contemporary stage of their evolution, the semantic processes of the lexis in the concerned field, the use of special terminology in everyday language was investigated, especially in mass media, a lexicographic treatment of terms subject to semantic reinterpretations has been proposed.

The scientific novelty and originality resides in the complex analysis of the processes of semantic evolution of sports terms in Romanian through the linguistic phenomena terminologization, determinologization, reterminologization, insufficiently studied in Romanian linguistics, approach that could be applied to other terminological systems. It was also argued a new vision on reterminologization and interdisciplinarity phenomena.

The obtained results contributing to solving an important scientific problem: a complex research of the linguistic phenomena terminologization, determinologization, reterminologization was carried out, which contributed to revealing the specifics of forming the processes of sports

terminology system and its interaction with the common language and other specialized languages in the current Romanian language.

The theoretical significance of the work consists in the fact that the semantic evolution of the specialized vocabulary, including the sports one, through the terminologization, determinologization and reterminologization phenomena, can be further researched both in a national linguistic framework and in the aspect of the internationalization of the Romanian language, the classification of some Romanian sports terms in the international circuit, as well as the research of the international common fund of lexical units in the aimed field.

The applicative value of the paper is the possibility to use the results of the research to develop a theoretical terminology course of Romanian language, to complete the lexicographic and terminographic works in Romanian with new elements and meanings, to translate specialized texts, and also to constitute a supplement to the creation of the database of the current general vocabulary of Romanian in the Republic of Moldova. The acquired material can serve as the basis for a methodical guideline for specialists in the field of physical education and sports and for the development of a small explanatory dictionary of sports terms.

Implementation of scientific results. The results of the research have been reflected in the reports presented at national and international scientific meetings (colloquia, conferences, congresses), which took place between 2016-2019 in the university centres from Chisinau (SUDC, ILUM, SUPES, SUM) being published in their collections of materials, as well as in specialized journals and volumes published in the Republic of Moldova, Romania and Ukraine.

SUMMARY OF THESIS CHAPTERS

In **the Introduction** is argued the actuality of the research topic the importance and necessity of the investigation, it's fitting into the international, national, in an inter- and transdisciplinary context, the goal and the objectives of the research are formulated, the methodological and theoretical-scientific support of the work is outlined, the methodology of the research is delineated, the scientific novelty, the theoretical and applicative value, the implementation of the results, the structure and the volume of the thesis are described.

Chapter 1, **SPECIALIZED VOCABULARY, SPECIALIZED TEXT, SPECIALIZED LEXIS: CONCEPTUAL DELIMITATION**, aims at delimiting and presenting the fundamental concepts of the investigation, based on scientific documentation and critical interpretation of publications in the field; determining the place of the specialized languages in the general language system, the typology and features of the specialized texts, their role in the research of the terms. The lexico-semantic organization of specialized texts is analyzed, the criteria for classification of the terminological units are identified, essence of the semantic processes terminologization, determinologization and reterminologization is revealed.

In the last decade in researches in the field of terminology, a shift of emphasis is distinguished from the analysis of the specialized lexis on the study of specialized languages in all their complexity [7, 10, 12, 23, 44 etc.].

Specialized languages are defined as sub-languages of the general language, sharing a series of common features, being made up of specific units, obeying to specific rules. The boundaries between the general and the special language, as well as those between the various specialized languages, are flexible, the lexical elements continuously circulating from one area to another and vice versa, with or without semantic and functional changes [10, 27]. **The specialized texts** are "linguistic, oral or written products, which manifest themselves in professional communications and whose purpose is exclusively professional" [11, p.37]. **The specialized discourse** is the way in which the communication between specialists in a field or between specialists and non-specialists is achieved. In the specialized texts, both features of own discourse can be identified, and language specific features, and the element that distinguishes them is "the existence of a speaking who does not represent an individual, but a class of individuals, identifiable by socioprofessional characteristics." [13] Thus, both the discourse and the specialized language have the same object: the specialized texts.

From a terminological point of view, the scientific (specialized) text has the following characteristics: **terminological structure; terminological density, terminological frequency, terminological profile** [47, p.204]. The central role in the specialized languages is given by the terms, which are their basic units. The identification of the specialized lexis is based on the distribution of the lexical units in texts according to their typology. The scientific text is also a user, and a provider of terms. It is the result of a process of creative thinking and a specific means of communication. Analyzed from the perspective of the concepts of pragmatics, texts **have different degrees of terminological specialization**, and the terminological density is the main factor determining their delimitation by other types of texts, but also the differentiation of scientific texts with maximum specialization from didactic or vulgarization ones.

Terminology, as a totality of specialized lexical units, is an independent layer of any national language and is in intense interaction with the professional activity of specialists in various fields. The entire terminological system of a language is made up of layers, classes, semantic fields organized hierarchically. Thus, the terms are not arbitrarily grouped, but according to the semantic particularities of the respective domain, based on linguistic and extra-linguistic factors.

The lexical units used in the scientific texts can be conventionally divided into three essential categories: nonterminological, scientific of a general and terminological nature. In turn, the terminological lexical units have different degrees of specialization [27, 29].

Classification plays an essential role in terminological activity and the variety of criteria for classification of scientific terms, analyzed in subchapter 1.4 [31], reflects the diversity and complexity of the term as a lexical element. Any term, possessing distinct features and functions, may be

simultaneously part of several classifications, which has led to the emergence of several independent research directions (general, semasiological, onomasiological, functional, historical, descriptive, cognitive, textual terminology etc.), therefore, the establishment and formulation of the criteria underlying each of these directions are of great importance. Based on the research in the field [46, 49 et al.], the criteria for classification of terms and the most relevant ones were determined for the classification of those athletes. For this research, the terminological classification (what is done according to the "general-special" opposition), the linguistic classifications (especially those based on the semantic features of the terms and on their formal structure), as well as the classification (which implies the delimitation of specialized lexical units according to their sphere of use) are of great importance.

Subchapter 1.5 reflects recent interpretations of linguistic phenomena terminologization, determinologization and reterminologization in Romanian [4, 7, 9, 21, 36, 44, 45, 49, 50, 51 etc.]. Thus, we have found that **terminologization** is a semantic process, which implies the evolution of the meaning of the words from the general use (ie from common language) in the process of their transformation into specialized lexical units, resulting in their "semantic modification and re-interpretation" [43]. Therefore, it is only one of the means of creating the terms, **the terminological creation** being, in our opinion, a broader (generic) notion, which also compiles other processes, such as those based on the functional, structural criterion, etc. The process of **determinologization** requires the resemantizing of lexical units belonging to a certain language specialized in their migration process in a non-specialized context. In defining the process of **reterminologization**, we started from the meaning of the **re-** (again) element, and we analyzed the reterminologization of a semantic process, in which a term in a certain specialized language develops a new meaning in the languages of disciplines in other reference fields, either in the languages of other disciplines in the same scientific field or in the specialized language of the same scientific discipline.

Thus, the multitude and diversity of definitions and approaches on term and terminology as a lexical system reflects the fact that they are current subjects in contemporary research, the elucidation of various aspects of their appearance, their functions, their particularities, their dynamics still remaining important goals of terminology as science.

Thus, the analysis of the scientific approaches undertaken so far in the field of specialized languages and terminologies have set up the reference framework for the research of semantic processes that take place in sports terminology.

Chapter 2, **SPORTS TERMINOLOGY: LEXICO-SEMANTIC ANALYSIS**, is devoted to the description of the Sports terminological system in Romanian, the conceptual framework of the paper, the principles of approach, the corpus analyzed, the linguistic methods and procedures applied in the research were presented.

Starting from the beliefs that terminology is essentially a linguistic and cognitive activity, and terms are linguistic units that convey a conceptual meaning within the specialized knowledge texts,

we have conceived the present work as an approach in which the terms are analyzed in the complexity both as units within a terminological system and as dynamic lexical units, which express their term status in specialized discourse (texts, contexts, cotexts). Such an approach is also called *Frame-Based Terminology*, being developed by the well-known researcher Pamela Faber and her colleagues at the University of Granada, Spain [18,19]. It is based on the derivation of the conceptual system of the main structure through an integral approach in both directions: from dictionaries to texts (information provided by specialized dictionaries and other reference materials, complemented by field experts) and from texts to dictionaries (information from a corpus of texts, specifically related to the domain).

In the analysis of the specialized sports language, I have recourse to a corpus of scientific texts in Romanian in the field of sports, including: **texts where the terms are used** - monographs; synthesis articles, published in specialized journals such as "Science of Physical Culture" or in the volumes of materials of international conferences and congresses held at SUPES over the last 14 years; official documents (competitive regulations), videotextes, webtexts (records of the development of performance athletes, accompanied by comments); **texts in which terms are recorded** - dictionaries (including encyclopedias), guides and methodical guidance in the field of physical education and sports, including sports training; **term generating texts** - especially research studies (doctoral theses in the field) [see: 15, p. 34].

As a result, it has been possible to develop inventories of terms with different degrees of specialization: general sports terms, common sports terms for some related disciplines, and maximum specialized sports terms.

In order to investigate the semantic evolution of the lexical units specialized in the terminologization process, a corpus of microcontexts was made up, of about 400 sheets, of which we chose to exemplify about 200. The sheets were elaborated on the basis of several types of texts: literary, publishing, advertising, including media and webtexts (see: 42, pp. 197-223). A part of the sheets (about 40) contain examples selected from the *Computational Reference Corpus for CoRoLa, the contemporary Romanian language* (<http://corola.racai.ro>).

In the same chapter, an incurs in the evolution of the sports lexis and an analysis of the main lexicographic and linguistic works in the field is done, which has revealed that although there is an impressive number of works in which various aspects regarding the organization and functioning of the terminological systems, such approaches in the field of terminology of physical education and sport in Romanian are isolated cases [5, 8, 37]. There are no complete dictionaries of sports terms: existing ones [1, 2, 14, 17, 20, 41 etc.] either have a popularity character or are not very recent editions or are made without the linguist's contribution, or without the scientists in the field of sport.

The essential features of sports terminology are: openness, flexibility; the existence of a large number of users; the pronounced manifestation of synonymy and polysemy, the dynamic character, the continuous emergence of neologisms, the approach of the technical and sports terminology (both are based on the precision of the action execution) [48].

The creation of the sports terminology system follows models and structures similar to those specific to the Romanian language as a whole. Being a complex system, in a permanent dynamics, it contains different lexical elements in form, content, way of functioning and appeals both to the internal means of formation (morphological, syntactic, semantic), as well as to external ones (lexical loans, calculations).

The classification of sports terms, as linguistic units that convey a conceptual meaning within the specialized discussed language, was performed on the basis of a certain criterion: structural-semantic, lexico-semantic, functional, etc. and is oriented towards shaping an overall picture of the terminological system. From a **structural and semantic** point of view, the term "structural-semantic core" of the sports lexis (terms in gymnastics, athletics and sports games) can be defined; terms from the "close peripheral area" (those from swimming, sports fights, boxing, weightlifting, cycling, etc.); terms of "distant peripheral area" (terms used in fencing, yachting, canoeing, speed skating etc.). The lexico-semantic organization of sports terminology reflects a similar structure: the semantic nucleus forms the general sports terms, in the close peripheral area fall the common terms of several sports disciplines, and in the distant peripheral area - the terms of maximum specialization. Based on this stratification, the interdisciplinary character of the terms included in the center area of the sporting vocabulary (general sports terms: *antrenament (training)*, *arbitru (referee)*, *competiție (competition)*, *supraantrenament (overtraining)*, *turneu (tournament)*, *cupă (cup)*, *victorie (victory)*, *victorie netă (net victory)*, *înfrângere (defeat)*, etc., was revealed as well as in the area of the close peripheral area (interdisciplinary terms common to some related sporting branches such as those used in sports games: *atacant (forward)*, *mijlocas (midfielder)*, *fundaș (full-back)*, *portar (goalkeeper)*, *minge (ball)*, *pasă (pass)*, *eliminare (elimination)*, *meci (match)*, etc. and ultraspecialized character of the third categories of sports terms specific to a single discipline (distant peripheral area: *corner, penalti (corner, penalty)* in football; *pilier, flancher (pillar, flincher)* in rugby, *ippon, waza-ari* in judo, etc.).

As a result of the achieved classifications, particular features of the sports terminology system were set up:

- there is a wide range of lexico-semantic classes, which include terms such as: branches and sports tests, people working in the field of sport, titles and categories; technical-tactical procedures, violations and sanctions / penalty measures, arbitration terms; sports apparatus and equipment; places of activity, areas, delimitation lines; means, forms and results of the athletes training; units of measurement, statistical categories and others;
- there is a large number of common terms in several sporting disciplines, which can be explained either by using the same objects, equipment, venue / medium of competitions (for example, the terms in sports games: with ball: football, handball, basketball, volleyball, rugby, with the stick: ice hockey, hockey on the grass, water sports, winter sports), or by requiring the same qualities (eg: artistic gymnastics, sports dance, artistic skating, synchronous swimming), or by being subsystems created by cumulating the terms of the disciplines that formed the basis of their creation, eg: water

polo (sports games + swimming), polo riding (sports games+ riding), ciclobal (cycling+ football), motobal (motorcycle + soccer), synchronous swimming (swimming + artistic gymnastics) etc. At the same time, in such sublanguages there have also been developed proper terms, specific to the respective sports disciplines;

- in addition to the significant terms and nominal group (*arbitru (referee)*, *atacant (forward)*, *avantaj (advantage)*, *culoar (hall)*, *cursă (race)*, *superioritate numerică (numerical superiority)*, *turneu de polo (polo tournament)*, *joc static (static game)*, etc.), specific category to other specialized languages, there are a number of terms expressed by verbs and verbal groups, being the specifics of the domain, characterized by action, dynamism, development, motricity (*a faulta (to fault)*, *a descalifica (to disqualify)*, *a dribla (to dribble)*, *a elimina (to eliminate)*, *a aplica o lovitură (to hit)*, *a trimite în cnocaut (knockout sending)*, etc.), through imperative verbs (*Luați locurile! (Take places!)*, *Ridicați țintele! (Rise targets!)*, *Trage! (Pull!)*, etc.), complex terms containing numbers: *trei poziții (three positions)* – in shooting, *100 m*, *200 m*, *400 m plat*, *110 m garduri (100 m, 200 m, 400 m flat, 110 m hurdles)* – running trials, 1-3-1, 3-2 - defense systems in basketball;

- in the lexico-semantic layer of the maximum specialization terms, numerous bi- and polilexic terms (*săritură în lungime (long jumping)*, *aruncarea greutății (shot put)*, *săritură în lungime de pe loc (standing long jumping)* - athletic terms) and polysyntagmatic (*răsturnare cu apucare de mijloc și apucarea brațului în cheie (thrown down with waist-holding and head lock)*; *trecere de pe o parte în alta prin rulare (turning from one side to other by rolling)* – wrestling terms) – exactly the addition of determinants attributes ultraspecialized character to these terms;

- sports vocabulary is a flexible, dynamic system, easily accepting loans from other international languages, especially English, but also from other languages (Korean, Japanese, Chinese) if the adopted sport originates in the countries, which ensures the observance of the main requirements of the terms: laconism, precision, monosemantic, international character.

Hyper-hyponymic relations, who are manifested in the sports terminology, confirm the existence of a structured and hierarchical conceptual system. The component analysis of the elements of this system is of considerable importance both for the correct definition of the concepts and for the understanding of the specialized meaning of the term by a non-specialist.

At the same time, the study of sports terminology opens perspectives for new approaches, leaving room for other interpretations, syntheses, systematizations of their expression and content, and, respectively, the language through which they express themselves.

Chapter 3, **TERMINOLOGIZATION, DETERMINOLOGIZATION AND RETERMINOLOGIZATION - ACTIVE SEMANTIC PROCESSES IN SPORTS VOCABULARY**, is structured in three subchapters, consistent with the three processes under research. Subchapter 3.1, **Terminologization**, is an analysis of the most relevant semantic methods of creating the terms: restriction, specialization of meaning, metaphor (also called similitive metasemie) and metonymy (implicative metasemie).

The specialization / restriction of meaning is achieved when the lexical unit of common use or other specialized languages is adopted by the sports vocabulary, acquiring a particular meaning, by including additional differential seme, relevant to that notion but missing from the notion designated by the original word. Terms of *alergare (running)*, *aruncare (throwing)*, *săritură (jumping)*, *răsturnare (tumbling)*, *sufocare (suffocation)*, etc. are distinguished from those in common language by having generic seme, such as *exercițiu sportiv (sports exercise)*, *probă sportivă (sports trial)*, *element de exercițiu (exercise element)*, *procedeu sportiv (sports technique)*, etc.

The metaphorization process in sports vocabulary is approached in the paper from the perspective of the current conceptual metaphor, which is based on the relationship between the conceptual-source domains and the target conceptual domains, as well as their cognitive purpose [22,39]. Five of the six source of conceptual metaphors of contemporary Romanian: **Objects, Plants, Animals, Man, Natural phenomena** could be analyzed in the sports vocabulary. In the analyzed examples, the most numerous are the anthropomorphic conceptual domains: *rege, regină, damă, nebun; cap, ureche, barbetă, pluton, falangă, vânătoare de vulpi (king, queen, dame, fool, head, painter, platoon, falanga, fox hunting)* and objectual: *furculiță, fereastră, morișcă, cheie, lacăt, foarfecă, fus, capac, cârlig, pod, stâlp, zid, beton, cravată, trenă, evantai, perdea, ghirlandă (fork, window, treadmill, key, bolt, scissor, spindle, cap, hook, bridge, pillar, wall, beton, tie, train, fan, curtain, garland, etc.)*, which can be explained by the fact that most metaphor terms are created by association with one's own image and the objects of everyday life. The other conceptual domains are less exploited in sports terminology: the zoomorphic model – *cal, capră, fluture, delfin, aripă, păianjen, cocoș, muscă, picior de elefant (horse, goat, butterfly, dolphin, wing, spider, cock, fly, elephant foot)*; phytomorphic – *ciupercă, nucă, rozetă (mushroom, nut, rosette)*; natural phenomena – *câmp, serpentină, eclipsă (field, serpentine, eclipse)*.

There are associations generated by the similarity of objects, phenomena, actions according to the following features (also called motives) on the basis of sports science metaphors:

- **shape:** *grămadă (huddle)*, *mol (mole)* in rugby; *arc (arch)*, *cumpănă (crunch)* in artistic gymnastics; *coardă (rope)*, *evantai (fan)* in athletics;

- **place:** *head, mouth, tail (cap, gură, coadă)* in shooting; *aripă (wing)* in sports games; *tavan (ceiling)* in alpinism;

- **weight:** *pană (wedge)*, *muscă (fly)* in boxing;

- **purpose, function:** *fereastră (window)*, *blocadă (blockade)* in chess; *cheie (key)* in wrestling; *lacăt (bolt)* – weightlifting; *capac (block shot)* - basketball;

- **the character of the movement:** *șurub (screw)*, *piuliță (nut)* – gymnastics; *boltă (vault)* - sports games; *morișcă (treadmill)* - gymnastics, wrestling; *ghirlandă (garland)* – skiing; *secerare (reap)* – wrestling; *buclă (loop)*, *serpentină (serpentine)* - artistic skating.

Eponimization is also a productive way of terminology in sports language, this process being able to compete, as can be seen from the specialized studies, only with the medical one. The

eponymous sports terms refer to concepts varied from a semantic and structural point of view, and their main source is anthroponyms (*Tkachev, Tsukahara, Korbut, Axel, Salchow, Comaneci, Silivas, Amanar*) and toponyms (*badminton, derby, marathón*).

Most of the eponymous sports terms have entered in the Romanian language from the international terminological background (given that they come from the names of known athletes or scholars who represent different states of the world) or are created according to the respective models, especially English (*dublu axel* - en. *double axel*; *triplu lutz* - en. *triple lutz*) - in the case of bi- or polylexic terms. There are also cases when the international fund is enriched with eponymous terms of Romanian origin. These are, for example, the terms of gymnastics, formed from the names of world-renowned athletes: *Comaneci* (salt *Comăneci* – *Comaneci salto*; *coborâre Comăneci* – *Comaneci dismount*), *Silivaş* (*urcare Silivaş* - *Silivas mount*; *salt Silivaş* – *Silivas salto*), *Grigoraş* (*Grigoras*), *Popa*, *Amânar* (*Amanar*) etc.

The greatest advantage of eponymous terms is that they provide the monosemy of terms, being more specific, more laconic, more precise than their non-eponymic equivalents. They have an international character because they have the same meaning and, in most cases, are identical in different languages. Thus, their creation meets the requirement of standardizing international circulation terms. Sports eponymic terms are highly specialized and often only accessible to those who work in the field of sports or even in one sporting branch [32].

Subchapter 3.2, **Determinologization**, brings to light the specificity of determinologization of the specialized lexical units, the domains of origin of the determined units, the role of the literary texts in the achievement of process, the reflux of the sports terms in the non-specialized texts (mediatextes, webtextes, videotextes, teletextes) aiming the contouring of the expressive potentials of the denominated terms and the determination of the new meanings that emerge as a result of their migration into the common language (in the determinologization), by confronting the description of the specialized meaning in dictionaries with the one (s) they acquire in various non-specialized contexts .

In the analysis of the phenomenon of migration of the terms from the specialized languages into the common one, two processes have to be delimited: **despecialization** (the use of the term in a non-specialized context) and **the determinologization** (the semantic remodeling of the term). Each of the two processes has different consequences: through despecialization occurs the extension of the sphere of use of the specialized lexis, the main purpose of which is the explanation and diffusion of the scientific concepts, and by determinologization the lexical unity acquires new meanings and, in this way, new words appear, who participate in the creation of new images of reality (actions, phenomena, objects, traits, etc.).

Determinologization of the specialized sports lexis is a particularly productive phenomenon, a fact generated by both linguistic factors (the tendency of minimal effort, the concision of terms, the expressiveness of terms in common language, the need to use a term to denote objects, phenomena,

relationships, or “to fill a gap "in a semantic field, etc.) as well as extralinguistics (the tendency to intellectualize the discourse, the broad media coverage of sports events, the knowledge, assimilation and use of sports terms by the speaker, the high popularity of sport, its increased role in the life of society, increasing the level of general and sports culture of the population, etc.).

An important role both in the popularization (vulgarisation) of sports terminology, and in its determinologization, rests on the artistic texts. The specialized lexical units taken up in the literary texts fulfill different functions: they can be used with both denotative value and to achieve stylistic and even comical or satirical effects. In media, sports terms record a much higher frequency, whether they are used in sports chronicles and reports in their specialized sense (a process called vulgarisation or despecialization), or by developing new connotations and meanings, thus detecting their determinologization .

Determinologization of the sports lexis takes place according to the general mechanisms of determinologization in Romanian. The lexical units of the sporting language subjected to this process have entered into the current language, primarily by semantic extension / generalization of meaning, as in terms of *start* (*start*), *finiș* (*finish*), *record* (*record*), *a (se) antrena* (*to train*), *turism* (*tourism*). For example, the word **start**, which in sport has the meaning of "starting point (marked by a line) in a sporting race", is used frequently in everyday communication and in the press in the "beginning" sense. Often, the semantic extension is the result of **metaphorization** (of semantic mutations based on various similarities). For example, the phrase **a furat startul** (*to take the start*), used in the sporting language with the meaning of "starting in an athletic race etc." before the official signal, announcing its beginning", has expanded its scope of use, designating in daily language "start before of time ", eg: *PD-ul a furat startul campaniei electorale cu mitingul din PMAN (PD has taken the start of the electoral campaign with the PMAN rally).*

Some meanings of the determinologization lexical units are already documented in dictionaries: *a boxa* – „a lovi” (*to box* - "to hit"), *competiție* – „concură” (*competition* – "contest"), *start* – „început” (*start* – "beginning"), *finiș* – „sfârșit” (*finish* – “end”), *a fenta* – „a înșela; a evita abil o situație neplăcută” (*to dodge* – "to cheat; ably avoid a bad situation").

Otherwise, the meanings (in the lexicographic articles) recorded in the explanatory dictionaries are incomplete, as in the case of the terms *campion* (*champion*), *maraton* (*marathon*), *slalom* (*slalom*), *a dribla* (*to dribble*), etc. For example, the term **campion** (*champion*) is recorded in DEX with the meaning "fighter, leading defender of a cause, of an idea", eg: *Verdi (...) în Italia este considerat drept un erou și un campion al drepturilor omului (Verdi ... in Italy is considered a hero and a champion of human rights)*. The meaning he developed later and which is used today is "a person who holds a leading position in an activity, being in the top": ... *profesorul Theodor Hristea (1984), un campion al acribiei filologice (... professor Theodor Hristea (1984), a champion of philological exactness)*. In the explanatory dictionaries, the term **maraton** (*marathon*) has, besides its basic meaning "athletic running race on a length of 42,195 km" and a figurative meaning: "prolonged session; long and difficult

negotiations, laborious debates": **maraton științific** (*scientific marathon*), **maraton de comunicări** (*communication marathon*). In most of the examples analyzed by us, the word **marathon** is used in the sense of "action, a long and difficult event": *La Brașov a început un adevărat maraton de transplant renal* (*A real renal transplant marathon began in Brasov*). The term **to dribble**, which derives from the sublimation of sports games, in which it is used in the sense: "to overcome one or more opponents, sliding (by misleading) with the ball or the puck", has in the dictionary also the meaning (*fam.*) "to cheat". In most of the examples selected from the current press, however, there is a new meaning: "to evade, to avoid", eg: ... *ministrul „driblează” discuțiile despre studiile sale* (... *the minister "dribbles" the discussions about his studies*); *Tinerii din RM încearcă să dribleze serviciul militar* (*Young people in the Republic of Moldova are trying to dribble the military service*).

There are also a series of determinologization lexical units, whose meanings are not yet recorded in the general dictionaries: *rundă* „etapă (a unui proces)” (*round* - "stage (of a process)"); *șut* – „lovitură puternică” (*shot* – "strong kick"); *atletic* – „care are o constituție fizică robustă și armonioasă” (*athletic* - "having a robust and harmonious physical constitution"); *time-out* – „pauză” (*time-out* - "pause"); *ping-pong* – 1. „tărăgănare a soluționării unei probleme prin trimitere repetată de la un organ de resort la altul”. 2. „schimb de replici, acuzații” (*ping-pong* – 1. "a delay in resolving a problem by repeated referral from one authority to another". 2. "exchange of replies, accusations"), etc.

An increased expressivity also gets the determinologization expressions, such as: **a ridica / a coborî ștacheta** (*to raise / to lower the bar*); **cartonaș galben** (*yellow card*); **cartonaș roșu** (*red card*); **gol de onoare** (*goal of honor*); **a se afla / a ține / a scoate pe tușă** (*to be / to hold / to pull out on the sidelines*); **a ridica mingea la fileu** (*to raise the ball to the net*); **a avea mingea pe jumătatea de teren a cuiva / a avea mingea în teren** (*to have the ball on the middle of one's court / to have the ball in the court*); **a prelua / a transmite ștafeta** (*to take over the turn*); **a trece pe sub ștachetă** (*to pass under the bar*). For example, expression **a ține în șah** (*keeping in check*), used in the sporting language to "limit the opponent's game on defending the king", in the common language is figurative "to keep someone in tension, immobilize him". The phrase of **gol de onoare** (*honor goal*) has been the meaning of "minimal success achieved at the last moment." **A juca în (altă) ligă** (*playing in (another) league*) and **a juca în liga superioară** (*playing in the top league*) are used in the sense of "rising to a higher level; to be promoted". **Ultima sută de metri** (*the last hundred meters*) passed into common language with the meaning: "the final stage of a process, event, of an action." **Categorie (grea, ușoară)** (*the category (heavy, light)*) is used figuratively "value, virtue": *primar de categorie grea* (*heavyweight mayor*), *businessman de categorie grea* (*heavyweight businessman*). **A ridica mingea la plasă / la fileu** (*to raise the ball to the net*), in common language, has developed the meaning of "creating favorable conditions (to someone); to facilitate (to someone) a task; to help".

Thus, sports terms migrate both in the literary texts and, especially, in the publishing texts. In both types of text, the terms can be used with both denominational value (in this case, there is a

despecialization of the terms, which become "a privilege" of the general public) and connotative value (registering different degrees of **determinologization**). There are instances of assimilation of sports terms in order to promote different products (in advertising spots) and in colloquial style. In the current press, the determinologization sports lexis migrates mainly into the socio-political discourse, the interaction of the two languages being explained by the fact that these two spheres are of increasing interest and therefore are the most publicized.

Determinologization can be accomplished to varying degrees: the low degree of determinologization is reflected by individual metaphoric uses. For example: *Dublu axel și triplu șurub literar* (*Double axel and triple literary screw* – the title of an article by D.M. Cipariu). Maximum determinologization is achieved when the use of sports terms in communication exceeds the stage of individual (occasional) metaphoric uses, and, due to the change in their semantic content and their frequent registration in use, become "full rights" elements of the common language.

There are also instances of inappropriate use of sports terms that have migrated in common language: *Cred că presa a evoluat, sub acest aspect, în tandem cu cele mai noi domenii* (*I believe that the press evolved in this respect in tandem with the newest domains*); *Californienii au fost în tandem cu nebunia publicului...* (*The Californians were in tandem with the public madness...*). More appropriate would have been the syntagms: *along with*, *in agreement with*. Another example: *Aparatul ultraperformant pentru depistarea TBC stă pe tușă* (*The ultra-efficient defice for detecting TBC stands on the sidelines*). Given that the expression *a sta (a se afla) pe tușă* (*to stay (to be) on the sidelines*) has a restriction on use, referring only to people, in this context, one of the expressions would be more appropriate: *it does not work*, *it can not be put into operation*. Errors of this type originate in the tendency of speakers (writers of publishing texts) to appear more erudite, more original, to achieve maximum expressivity in communication.

In subchapter 3.3, the **Reterminologization**, the types of reterminologization of the specialized units are analyzed, starting from the oppositions: source-domain / receptor domain (intra-domain and trans-domain reterminologization) and source-discipline / receiving discipline (interdisciplinary and transdisciplinary reterminologization). It illustrates the migration of the terms in a double sense: the resemantization of terms from other specialized languages in sports one (being defined also their source-domains) and from sports vocabulary in other specialized languages. It also reveals the processes of intra-domain reterminologization (transdisciplinary, intradisciplinary) in sports vocabulary.

Reterminologization is an active way of forming sports terminology, having two main forms: trans-domain and intra-domain. In the first case, there is a "flux-reflux" of terms from and to other specialized languages. In the second case, the terms develop new meanings either in the languages of other disciplines in the same field (of sports one) or in the specialized vocabulary of the same sporting discipline.

In the Romanian linguistic area, for signing the presence of some terms in two or several fields, as a result of their migration, is often reported the **interdisciplinarity** notion [6, 16, 38, 40] and the specialized terms used in more than one scientific language are called **interdisciplinary scientific lexis** [6, 7, 40]. We consider that the notions of "interdisciplinarity" and "interdisciplinary scientific terms" are justified only to delimit the terms that function simultaneously in several scientific languages (usually belonging to related disciplines that **interrelate** / **interact**) and have the same meaning (**inter-** between, each other). We propose that the terms that have crossed the boundaries of a specific specialized language in which they have appeared and migrated to the specialized languages of other scientific disciplines, partially or totally altering their meaning to be called **transdisciplinary** / **trans-domain** scientific terms (lat. **trans-** *beyond, over*), and the process in which a term passes, in a modified sense, from the specialized language of a discipline (domain) into another (other) scientific discipline (domains) to is called **transdisciplinary** and **trans-domain reterminologization**.

Entering terms from one specialized language into another occurs through the specialization of meanings (a series of terms have entered in sport from the specialized languages of the technical and scientific branches that formed the basis for their formation, eg many canoeing terms are taken from the terminology of the shipbuilding industry, those used in shooting or fencing - from the military, etc.), as well as resemantizing the lexical units of the languages of other scientific domains, in this case being a **trans-domain reterminologization**. An important layer of sports terminology is the terms of military language (*atac, asalt, baterie, blocadă, cantonament, captură, defensivă, divizie, flanc, ofensivă, paradă, pluton, repliere* – *attack, assault, battery, blockade, cantonment, catch, defensive, division, flank, offensive, parade, platoon, muster*), which is explained by the similarity of actions, procedures, positions, equipment used in military art and sport. There are also terms from other languages: mathematics (algebra, geometry): *doi, opt, unsprezece, cerc, diagonală, paralelă, patrulater, pătrat, piramidă, trapez, triunghi, triunghiular, cilindru* (*two, eight, eleven, circle, diagonal, parallel, quadrilateral, square, pyramid, trapeze, triangle, triangular, cylinder*); physics, chemistry: *absorbție, degajare, dispersare, insolubilitate, flotare, motrice* (*absorption, release, dispersion, insolubility, floatation, motor*); architecture, construction: *balustradă, baraj, beton, boltă, coloană, cupolă, fleșă, palier, paravan, stâlp, pasaj* (*railing, barrage, beton, vault, column, cupola, spire, hall, cover, pillar, passage*); arts (music, painting, choreography, theater, circus): *arenă, desen, digitație, hat-trick, mască, miniatură, operă, piruetă, uvertură* (*arena, drawing, fingering, hat-trick, mask, miniature, opera, pirouette, overture*); anatomy, medicine: *falangă, nervură, obstrucționa, obstrucție, osatură* (*phalange, rib, to obstruct, obstruction, bone*); natural sciences (biology, zoology, geography, astronomy): *delfin, derocare, eclipsă, fluture, muscă, păianjen, rac, rozetă, serpentină, zonă* (*dolphin, derocking, eclipse, butterfly, fly, spider, cancer, rosette, serpentine, area*); agriculture, animal husbandry: *padoc, peluză, pepinieră* (*paddock, lawn, nursery*); technical areas: *aparat, cuplaj, frână, frânare, înșurubare, piuliță, pivot, placaj, șurub* (*device, coupling, brake, braking, screwing, nut, pivot, plywood, screw*); right: *adjudecare, admonestare, arbitraj, asesor, evadare, sancțiune*

(*adjudication, admonishment, arbitration, assessor, escape, sanction*); politics: *balotaj, fuziune, guvernare, ligă* (*tiebreaker, merger, governing, league*); grammar: *accent, frază* (*accent, phrase*), etc. Much of these terms have been created through metaphorisation.

Migration of sports terms into other specialized languages is a rare phenomenon, which can be explained by the relatively young age of sports terminology. They are only taken up in newer areas than sports such as information technology: *start* (*start*); some technical fields: *patină* (*skate*), *pasă* (*pass*), *performanță* (*performance*), *ring* (*ring*) or genetic research: *gene knockout* (*gene knockouts*), *modele animale knockout* (*animal knockout models*). In medicine are known such terms as: *genunchiul săritorului* (*the jumper knee*), *genunchiul alergătorului* (*the knee of the runner*), *policile schiorului* (*the skier thumb*), *umărul tenismanului* (*the tennis player's shoulder*), etc., probably created to explain the essence of the "scholars" who are irrelevant for unauthorized persons.

Intra-domain reterminologization is accomplished both through the migration of terms (which undergo changes of meaning) from one sporting discipline to another (transdisciplinary reterminologization) and by their resemantization within a single discipline (intradisciplinary **reterminologization**). This is accomplished both by metaphorisation (usually passing through the determinologization stage) as well as by metonymy. For example, the term *patinaj* (*skating*) has also entered in the sublanguage of skiing, in the *pas de patinaj* (*skating step*), *coborâre în pas de patinaj* (*descending in skating step*) expressions; by naming, within these complex terms, the respective type of sliding. A similar situation is also found in the terms *tenis cu capul* (*head-tennis*) and *tenis cu piciorul* (*foot-tennis*), which have entered in the sublanguage of football, to designate similar types of strikes those used in tennis, and the term *boxare a mingii* (*ball boxing*) is a "technical element specific to the goalkeeper's game used by him to reject the ball with the fist, in the event where more players suddenly jump to hit the ball with head in front of the gate." *Hochei* (*hockey*), which designates a sports game on ice or on grass, was taken in weightlifting with the sense of "lifting the dumbbell at the snatch and throwing trial with both arms".

One of the most productive reterminologization processes in sports language is metonymy, which is done according to the following models:

- movement, action - exercise, procedure, deviation or sports trials: *pas, alergare, săritură, aruncare, apucare, răsturnare, strangulare* (*step, jog, jump, throw, grip, tumbling, strangulation*);
- state, position - exercise, procedure: *echilibru* (*balance*);
- part of the body - sample / procedure / position: *genunchi, braț în linie, mână, picior, cap* (*knee, arm in line, hand, foot, head*);
- object - sample / procedure / technical element: *bară, gard, bârnă, sol, inele, paralele, paralele inegale, ciocan, greutate, floretă, spadă, sabie, pușcă, pistol, sanie, schi* (*bar, fence, beam, ground, parallel, uneven parallel, hammer, weight, fencing foil, sword, rifle, pistol, sled, ski*). Sometimes this type of redeterminologization is done by adding some determinant terms, eg: *minge înaltă* (*high ball*), *minge razantă* (*kick ball*) in soccer; *minge liftată* (*raised ball*), *minge*

regulamentară (regular ball), minge repetată (repeated ball), minge scurtă (short ball) in lawn tennis;

- object (element) of clothing - sample / procedure / technical element: *șiret (cord)* - in football, in *șiret plin (full cord)* phrase: "technical procedure whereby the ball is hit with the central portion of the foot, located along the cord".

- place / space - technical procedure / element: *corner (corner "corner of the court" - "fixed game phase in which the attacking team restore the ball in play in the corner of the court")*.

- place / space - athlete (agent): *centru (center), inter (inter); inter dreapta (inter right), inter stânga (inter left), extremă (extreme)*;

- place / space - time interval: *cantonament (training camp)* – "specially arranged accommodation, where members of a team or a sports lot are jointly trained (in order to participate in a large competition)" also acquires the meaning "time interval as long as a team is in training".

- material-object: *aur (gold), argint (silver), bronz (bronze)* are used in the sense of "distinction" – *medalie de aur (gold medal), medalie de argint (silver medal), medalie de bronz (bronze medal)*.

- ability, feature - trial or sports branch: *viteză (speed), rezistență (strength), fitness (fitness)*;

- quality - component of the evaluation system *artistism, virtuozitate, dificultate (artistic, virtuosity, difficulty)* - in gymnastics, artistic skating;

- quality - phase of a procedure, sports tests etc. *precizie (precision)* in shooting - "phase in female pistol trial";

- the form of movement - movement, procedure, element: *cerc, triunghi, romb (circle, triangle, rhombus)* - in gymnastics;

- agent name - name of procedure / element: *as (as)* - "a person enjoying the notoriety of sport gained due to repeatedly demonstrated skills in various large scale competitions" in lawn tennis - "point made directly from service, highly appreciated by the public".

Therefore, the resemantization of terms in sports vocabulary is based on similarities (form, weight, function, quantity, quality, etc.) and logical contiguity. It could be said that metaphorization and metonymy are the main semantic processes of intra-domain reterminologization.

Although in the semantic evolution of terminology, both in terms of forming specialized languages, as well as in the migration of terms in common language and other specialized languages, the same semantic procedures reveal, generally characteristic to lexicology, looming certain trends: for example, the specialization and the restriction of meaning are manifested in the process of creating the terms; extension and generalization of meaning - in the migration of terms in common language. Metonymy is especially recorded in the process of redeterminologization, and metaphorization in all three linguistic phenomena: **terminologization, determinologization, reterminologization.**

The three chapters of the paper are followed by the **general conclusions and recommendations** made as a result of the carried-out investigations, the list of cited bibliographic sources and annexes.

Thus, the work is a useful tool for linguists, terminologists, translators and specialists in sports science, teachers and coaches, a contribution to the exploration of terminology in the current Romanian language.

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

As a result of the study, the following conclusions could be formulated:

1. Specialized languages are complex and dynamic systems, comprising lexical units that vary in form, content, way of functioning, result. The boundaries between the different specialized languages of a language as well as those between the lexical layers in which the terminological units of the same specialized language fall are very flexible, the terminological lexis constantly migrating from one linguistic register to another [25,29].

2. Given that the specialized texts, as users and providers of terms, meeting different degrees of terminology specialization, depending on a series of discursive, cognitive, linguistic conditions, but their typology, as well as the terms, have a very varied classification [30,31], in the present paper, the term was studied not as an isolated lexical unit, different from the other language units, but as a dynamic unit that falls within an organized system and exerts a special function in a specialized context.

3. Sports terminology is a structured and hierarchical conceptual system with a dynamic, open, flexible character. The open character of sports terminology is manifested mainly by its wide use in language, both in the area of specialists in the field, athletes, coaches, sports reporters, as well as of its many fans and simple amateurs, which is determined, first of all, by intensive publicity of sports events in all media (print media, television, internet, etc.). The classification of sports terms, based on the lexico-semantic, structural-semantic, functional criteria etc., emphasizes the character of the system of the respective terminology [27, 28], an image that also emerged through the analysis of the hyper-hyponymic relations, exemplified on the basis of the athletic sublimation [24].

4. Although the procedures for the formation of terminologies, including sports, in Romanian, follow, in general terms, the ways specific to lexicology, the specialized languages using both internal and external means of terminological creation, in sports terminology there is a marked tendency for the adoption of loans, especially in English and in other languages (Japanese, Korean - for sports coming from the respective countries), given that most of the lexical innovations are due to the adoption of new forms of physical activity, and, implicitly, of their terminology [34]. An important layer of the sports terminology consists of the terms formed by internal means: derivation, composition, syntagmatic composition, abbreviation, conversion, and semantic terminological procedures, the latter proving to be extremely productive in the language of the investigated domain.

5. The specialized lexis is permanently enriched with units of common language (the terminology process), the terminologies provide a series of lexical units and new meanings (by determinologization), and the terminological units have the property to transcend the specialized

sphere on which is to complement the terminology systems of other sciences (thanks to the process of redeterminologization). Migrating from one linguistic register to another, either from common language in the specialized language, or from one specialized to another (others), the signifier continues to work, in most cases, also in the original language, and in the receptor language denotes a new signified.

6. Determinologization is a process which is especially subjected to lexical units belonging to areas of increased interest for the speakers of a language and which are more often publicized: technical progress, military system, sports, medicine, arts (theater, cinema) etc. The determinologization lexical units exercise, in particular, the function of intellectualizing the discourse, attributing it to expressiveness, stylistic connotations, and sometimes - comic or satirical effects. A compulsory prerequisite for the determinologization of the terminological lexical units is their despecialization, which results in the extension of the scope of the terms by using them for the explanation and dissemination of the scientific concepts. A necessary condition for the use of the determinologization lexical units in speaking is the knowledge of the terminological meaning, which enables the user to establish, on the basis of comparison and confrontation of the respective concepts, the objects and phenomena he/she describes, the correlations between the specialized meanings and the non-specialized ones and, implicitly, to avoid incorrect or inappropriate uses.

7. Interaction between different specialized languages is manifested through an intense process of reterminologization, which, in the case of sports language, is done in both directions: sports terminology borrows lexical units from other terminology systems, providing, in turn, lexical units specialized in other terminologies (trans-domain reterminologization). The distinctive feature of sports terminology is that the migration of terms from other specialized languages to sports is a much more active process than the opposite. Sports terms enter other specialized languages when the latter appear after sports vocabulary. The reterminologization is determined by the development and improvement of scientific knowledge, the emergence of new theories and domains, and especially the phenomenon of the integration of sciences.

8. Sports terminology is also self-generating of specialized lexical units, a process called intra-domain reterminologization: within this domain are recorded many polysemantic terms, which have distinct meanings in the sublanguages of different sports disciplines (emerged as a result of transdisciplinary reterminologization) and polysemantic terms within a single sporting discipline (new meanings, created through intradisciplinary reterminologization).

9. The semantic evolution of the lexical units in each of these procedures - terminologization, determinologization, reterminologization - has its own specificity, their main mechanisms being: semantic restriction (in terminologization), extension / generalization of sense (in the case of determinologization) and both of them in case of reterminologization. Their common feature is that, in all three procedures, semantic transfers are made, based on either similarity (metaphorization) or logical contiguity relations (metonymy, synecdoche). In the study of semantic mutations occurring in

the terminological systems as a whole and of the sports one in particular, extremely efficient is proving to be the semic analysis.

10. In the case of the sports lexis, the terminologization, determinologization, reterminologization processes essentially follow, the same trails, which are characteristic of the specialized languages as a whole. However, some tendencies are observed, such as the internationalization of the terminological lexis, which materializes through the entry of numerous loans [34] and the adoption / creation of eponymous terms [32]. The vast majority of these are highly specialized and are usually accessible to a limited number of sports specialists. At the same time, the international terminological fund is complemented by a series of eponimic terms originating in Romanian [32, 33].

11. Metaphorization is one of the most frequent phenomena in all three analyzed processes, but it manifests itself differently. Thus, if the terminology of the sports lexis is based on anthropomorphic and objectual conceptual models, which is explained by the fact that most of the metaphor terms are created by association with one's own image and the surrounding objects [35], then, in the migration process of the terms in common language, metaphorization is based, in particular, on the likeness of life with a race (competition) or with a battle ground (field, ring) (chess, boxing, football), with most words framing in the semantic field of the word "motion". In addition, in the case of determinologization lexical units, there is a certain "delay" in the recording of new meanings and words in dictionaries, even if they are fixed in texts and have already reached a rather high frequency. In the process of reterminologization, metaphorization has two main traits: the lexical units either cross through an intermediate stage of determinologization (in this way the terms become familiar to a larger number of speakers) or migrate from one specialized language directly to another (others) a situation where it remains known only to a small circle of specialists from the two application domains. In the case of sports vocabulary, the first type of redeterminologization is manifested through metaphorization.

12. Metonymy is especially achieved in the process of intra-domain reterminologization , since it is based on logical contiguity ratios between different objects, phenomena, etc., which, in the case of sports terminology, are usually established between the terms within the same sublanguage (intra-domain, interdisciplinary reterminologization), having as a main effect the semantic extension and, implicitly, intra-domain polysemy. The most sports terms created by metonymic transfer refer to sports and competitive trials, procedures and technical and tactical elements.

Thus, **the research hypothesis** was confirmed, according to which all three semantic processes are active in the current Romanian language, having a decisive role in the formation of the terminological systems of different specialized languages, in all phases of terminological creation, and in the continuous enrichment of the common language with lexical units and new meanings. In sports terminology, these processes have proven to be particularly productive.

The research of the semantic processes that take place in the sphere of specialized languages and their interaction with the common language, undertaken in the present paper, allows us to formulate the following **recommendations**:

- To apply in the study of the semantic evolution of the specialized languages of different domains the concept of their complex research through the terminologization, determinologization, reterminologization processes proposed in the thesis;

- To introduce in the field research circuit the notions of *trans-domain* and *transdisciplinary reterminologization*, delimit the *interdisciplinary terms* from the *transdisciplinary ones*, whose essence was revealed and argued in subchapter 3.3 of the paper;

- To use the results of the research in developing a theoretical course of terminology of the Romanian language;

- To use the factually investigated material in the thesis when completing lexicographical and terminographic works in Romanian with new elements and meanings, as well as translation of specialized texts;

- To use the sports lexical ensemble as a basis for the elaboration of a methodical guideline for the specialists in physical education and sports - teachers, coaches, managers of institutions, leaders and members of the specialized federations, oriented towards the appropriate use of sports terminology in written and oral communication; as well as in the perfecting the service documentation;

- To develop, on the basis of the segment of terms presented in the thesis, a small explanatory dictionary of sports terms of foreign origin (including the eponymous terms);

- In the process of developing terminological dictionaries, it is necessary to create mixed teams, composed of both terminologists and competent specialists of the field investigated, in order to avoid misinterpretations of terms and the introduction in the dictionaries of the inadequate ones created unsuccessfully or even nonexistent. If it is not possible to co-opt them, dictionaries should at least be validated by specialists in that professional sphere.

- To increase the level of linguistic culture of the population by introducing the topics related to the use of specialized terms and the determinologization lexical units derived from sports language into the programs and articles of speech cultivation, which would help the speakers to avoid misuse or inappropriate use.

- To deepen the research on the sports terminology system in several aspects: functional, structural, cognitive, discursive-pragmatic, etc., but especially in the direction of investigating the terminology subsystems of the concrete sports disciplines.

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