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SYNTAGMAS OF SPORTS TERMINOLOGY IN SERBIAN LANGUAGE

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Abstract. *Scientific technical vocabulary in Serbian is amply susceptible to the adoption of new words due to the constant development of science and technology and to the emergence of new scientific fields of knowledge, so term formation is of a vital role in lexicology and terminology evolution, and the area of physical education and sports terminology in Serbian is no exception. Gloss formation systems and their language units are highly influenced by syntactic means of nomination, namely syntagmas. Not all syntagmas are evenly represented in contemporary language. Consequently, several questions are posed and tackled in this paper: (1) can, this language unit, (syntagma and syntagma construction) assume term values in sport and physical education terminology in Serbian and the answer to this question is positive, and then (2) what is the best way to recognize when a syntagma or syntagma construction assumes a terminological value. This research will probe into the analysis of the structural grammar characteristics of syntagmas and their lexical and grammar classes and subclasses using the faculty course books for the Serbian corpus. The paper then identifies and describes language structures of syntagmas that in sports language in Serbian assume term values (that is term usage values). On the basis of the obtained research results one can conclude that in sports games terminology in Serbian, within the class of two parts syntagmas, the dominant role is ascribed to the noun syntagmas in several different models, with the verb, that is with the noun as the main word.*

Key words: *physical education, sports games, terminology, syntagma.*

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INTRODUCTION

Terminology is one of the most movable parts of lexis and an ever-growing system. The same applies for Serbian language as well. This is especially emphasized in the language of sport and physical education in Serbian which has been expanding over recent years. Scientific technical vocabulary in Serbian is amply susceptible to the adoption of new words due to the constant development of science and technology and to the emergence of new scientific fields of knowledge, so term formation has a vital role in lexicology and terminology evolution, and the area of physical education and sports terminology in Serbian is no exception.

Special terms that comprise terminology lexis of some professional area are incorporated into systems, are mutually interconnected and influenced by many factors. Predominantly, terms of some concrete language mirror the characteristics of the language system and theoretically must correspond to language norms. In this way, it is possible for terms in different areas to influence each other. Secondly, the requirements of the terminology systems are conditioned by the functions of the terms and the purpose they have to serve as a means of scientific communication that imposes a highly structured logic format for presenting arguments and emotional neutrality. Such a statement is anchored in the definition of a term by Golovin & Kobrin (1987, 104): "Term is a word or a subordinate syntagma that serves a special purpose and designates and forms a professional concept and is applied in the cognition process of acquiring scientific and professional technical objects and their mutual interrelations".

On the other hand, notions and concepts expressed by terms are at the interlanguage level imminent to all languages and the terms explaining them are at the intralanguage level.

However, due to interlanguage interference the forms of some terms can have similarities. Under such conditions, it is quite obvious that each system of terms calls for unification and the systematic organization of concepts and terms, in our paper in Serbian, that are expressed at the interlanguage level. One of the most productive types of term formation in Serbian is syntactic in manner and results in the formation of complex terms and syntagmas.

The aim of this research is to analyze simple two-component terminology syntagmas in sports and physical education language in Serbian and the means of their formation.

THEORETICAL CONSIDERATIONS OF THE PROBLEM

Syntagmas are taken and processed from a corpus of faculty course books (Jovanović-Golubović & Jovanović, 2003; Tomić & Nejić, 2004; Marković, 1997; Joksimović, 1997) in the area of sports games, written in Serbian (they are not translated). Our corpus encompassed a corpus of simple and complex terminology units (general scientific, inter-scientific and narrow scientific units) obtained by the method of systematic choice from certain expert books devoted to sports games in Serbian, which are integral parts of the curricula at the Faculty of Sport and Physical Education in Niš. Two-component terminological units in Serbian were analyzed. Overall material volume analyzed consisted of 1000 pages of printed text (with registered 3458 syntagmas).

ESSENCE OF THE CONCEPTS OF TERM AND SYNTAGMA

Prior to any concrete analysis we will dwell briefly on the concepts of terms and syntagmas.

We need to note that literature on terminology does not offer a unanimous attitude to the words "term" and "syntagma". As a result of active research on different terminologies, there emerged a lot of definitions of these concepts. A great deal of them is based on semantic characteristics. When defining the meaning of the concept "term" numerous works of linguists in this area (Ahmanova, 1966; Superanskaja, Podolskaya, & Vasileva, 1989; Danilenko, 1977; Usatij, 2007) represent the view that a term is defined as a word or a syntagma with a specific function. When forming a system of professional concepts and their linguistic representations a vital role is ascribed to the syntactic means of nomination and to syntagmas, as well.

The theory of syntagmas has been developing in a complex and very contradictory manner. For some linguists, it was characteristic to stick to the theory that a syntagma relies on the etymological meaning of the term. Thus, a syntagma meant any string of individual, independent words formed by grammar and semiotic parameters irrelevant of their forms and purpose in speech.

Based on theories of the concept of "syntagma" and definitions produced by different authors (Klajn & Šipka, 2007; Klaić, 1988; Stevanović, 1989; Belić, 1959; Crystal, 1988; Shahmatov, 1941; Ahmanova, 1966) following conclusion can be drawn: a syntagma is a group of words unified by their meaning and grammar function. Based its structure, we can say that a syntagma has a basic word or its center and a word that complements it or determines it. Such syntagmas are determinative (Bogdanović, 1975), with one defining and one main word (interesting game), or complementary where a center word in a syntagma seeks completion from some other word in order to fulfill its meaning (igra... čega? fudbala, karatea, lopte... dakle, igra lopte - game ... of what? Football, Karate, Ballgame... so: a ball game). Determinants precede the central word of the syntagma and complements follow it and as a rule are not in the same case.

There are also syntagmatic constructions. These are linguistic units of a syntagmatic type whose dependent part comprises a preposition and the noun in the appropriate case (genitive case, dative, instrumental, locative). Some examples of such constructions are: Gaza udarac iz ugla - in Gazza manner corner kick (G), sličan prvenstvenom susretu - similar to the first league match (D), opsednut igrom - possessed by game (I), u levom uglu prvak u boksu - in the blue corner boxing champion (L).

TERMINOLOGICAL SYNTAGMAS

Consequently, crucial questions posed and tackled in this paper are: (1) can this language unit (syntagma and syntagmatic construction), assume term values in sport and physical education language in Serbian, and the answer to this question is affirmative, and (2) what is the best way to recognize when a syntagma or syntagmatic construction assumes a terminological value.

So, a very simple answer could be that if one unit of the syntagmatic structure has a terminological value, then the whole syntagma can have such a value. The only condition is to nominate the realities of sport and physical education. We cite two hopefully obvious examples:

Nagledasmo se lepog fudbala (a)
 We enjoyed watching a nice football game (a)
 Nagledasmo se prvoligaškog fudbala (b)
 We enjoyed watching a first league football game (b).

The syntagmas a nice football game and a first league football game contain in their structure the word football which could be a formal condition to assume terminological value. However, only example (b) nominates entirely the reality of sport (name the football game played by first league clubs), and that fact is expressed in the shortest and the best way (although we could say "We enjoyed watching a football game played by first league football clubs", but it would be non-standard, emphasizing and irrelevantly descriptive). The first example also names the reality of sport but only by its one, main part of the syntagma (football) while the dependent part (nice) is the expression of the emotional outburst, and this is a subjective evaluation of the speaker and does not possess the strictness of the term which makes it more an example of free communication.

The reality of communication poses a question of the status of the concepts "term" and "word" or an expression syntagma and their terminological value in Serbian. It is not unusual to form doublets from one term and one syntagma with terminological value. For example: 1. golman and 2. čuvar gola; 1. goalie and 2. goal keeper; 1. centarfor and 2. vođa navale; 1. centerfore and 2. offense leader; 1. sudija and 2. delilac pravde; 1. referee and 2. justice man. It is obvious that all who know the first word in a pair would know the meaning of the syntagmas under 2 but they would hardly give them the same status in terminological system. The question of their etymology and use is another story. Sometimes a foreign word is transferred as a term, and in colloquial communication mostly it gets a synonym, but also a reverse procedure is possible when a word is created from a syntagma and this word condenses its meaning potential and strengthens the terminological value: čuvar vrata (čuvar gola / golman) - vratar; the keeper of the goal (goalkeeper) - goalkeeper.

What follows in the paper is an attempt to identify and describe language structures of a syntagmatic character that in the language of sport and physical education in Serbian have terminological value (that is terminological usage).

Characteristics of terminological syntagmas

Some researchers recognize terms as stabile (dependable)¹ and free ones. General features, imminent to the terminological and other syntagmas in Serbian language, are the following:

- a) just like ordinary syntagmas, terminological syntagmas are composed of two or more components and express one term;
- b) parallel to these, components of both types of syntagmas can preserve their lexical-semantic independence.

However, general and terminological syntagmas show great differences, the latter having lots of specific imminent characteristics.

¹ The stability of terminological syntagma refers to the level of semantic connection of term elements comprising it. It differs due to the level of semantic differentiation of the standard language words or terms in different areas of knowledge and syntagma components (Ivanova, 2006).

a) terminological syntagmas that serve to express complex concepts from science and technology are formed as a result of a grammatical and semantic connection of two or more words-terms. Ordinary syntagmas serve not to express complex scientific-technological concepts but to designate single objects and concepts;

b) while ordinary syntagmas are understandable to everyone and can be used everywhere, terminological syntagmas are more or less limited;

c) one additional specificity of the terminological syntagma is that it is prone to expressing one meaning;

d) additional specificity of the terminological syntagmas is their precision (which is of course the feature of the terms). In standard language, one thought is transmitted by different words. In terminology, the situation is different: each understanding must be through one term;

e) finally, one component of the ordinary syntagma can be exchanged with the other synonym or some other word is inserted between the components. The basic meaning is thus not changed while the terminological syntagma does not allow for similar changes.

It can be noticed that the term-syntagma refers to what words from ordinary usage in syntagma composition add to their terminological meaning and it transfers everyday words into the sphere of a specific domain of language notions: trčanje – sprintersko trčanje (running – sprint running), zamka – ofsajd zamka (trap – offside trap), linija – korner linija (line – corner line), pravilo – ofsajd pravilo (rule – offside rule), početak – početak utakmice (start – start of the match), prijem – prijem smeča (receiving – spike receiving). These are obvious examples of terminological value syntagmas. The moment a word "rule" is not enough to name a special rule, a rule on infraction and offside must be specially named as an offside rule. There is no doubt that this concept is narrower than the general meaning of the word rule, and it is now specified, designating a reality, terminologically is connected to the system of language signifiers in the area of sport, thus it is now – a term. It could in time grow into one word, let us say (just imaginary word) offside.² There is no such word but if it existed it would designate a penalty kick performed offside so, it would describe an infraction of an action usually named offside.

Ordinary and complex syntagmas

In ordinary syntagmas there is an extension of one word with the other with differing in meaning in shades such as visoki start (high start), igrati utakmicu (play a game), snažan odraz (strenuous take off), etc. Such syntagmas are composed of two autonomous words whereby one is the main word and the other is the dependent and determining word.

Ordinary terminological syntagmas are primary variants, that is, they represent the line of difference between the term and terminological syntagma. So, in the absence of one component in an ordinary syntagma it is not a syntagma but a simple word-term. Therefore, an ordinary terminological syntagma is a starting point. For example, if one component is omitted such as "šut" and "polueret", "shooting" or "half-turn" that are constituents of the ordinary terminological syntagma "šut polueret", "half-turn shooting" or "žonglirati" and "loptu" in a syntagma "žonglirati loptu", "ball juggling" then by going out of the class of terminological syntagmas they turn into simple terms. In other words,

² As related to a penalty kick, or the like.

they have come into existence by taking one full meaning word out of the sphere of the terms and by adding another word (explanatory word, determiner, or determinant) of terminological or non-terminological nature so as to designate a new entity, new concept. They do this now as a whole, and it is now obvious that a syntagma is a group of words that unify the meanings.

Ordinary syntagmas are composed of two full meaning words: *levo krilo* (left wing), *šutnuti loptu* (kick the ball).

Ordinary syntagmas also comprise syntagmas that have analytical forms of words: the most difficult category are those where a dependent component has syntactic or phraseological unity "*fudbaler niskog rasta*" ("short stature footballer"), "*sportistkinja od šesnaest godina*" ("sixteen year female athlete").... This means that a defining syntagma can be constituted in a different way so that determiner does not stand in front of the central word, but behind it, in the genitive case, in relation to the whole word, but it still preserves a determining character. This is obvious because they can be reformulated so that we obtain a short stature footballer = a short footballer, sixteen year female athlete = an athlete sixteen years of age. However, they stand in the relations of synonymy.³ In this given instance one can pose a question if these are syntagmas with terminological value or not or if these syntagmas have the same terminological value as the terms from their synonym pairs.

Complex syntagmas are those syntagmas that have more than one valence, that are multiconstituent. According to Belić,⁴ an ordinary syntagma can be illustrated as (win) by game and complex syntagma by the example (win) by game, swiftness and beauty because, in the other example, there are three separate valences: (win) by game, (win) by swiftness, (win) by the beauty, that here are connected from stylistic reasons.

FORMATION OF TERMINOLOGICAL SYNTAGMAS

In terms-syntagmas additional and frequently necessary information is carried by formative affixes. Thus, we can distinguish two manners of term formation: syntactic and morphological.

Morphological formation

The morphological formation of terms has its specificities when compared to standard language. Within term formation means there are two distinctive groups: grammatical (when in the process of derivation suffixes or prefixes are used) and symbolic ones (when a word is substituted with the fixed short word in the form of a letter symbol). The grammatical group comprises the use of formative morphemes and productive bases of one's own national language and other languages, as well. Symbolic means are marks, graphic symbols and ciphers. Symbols are widely used as components of the complex names, thus making so called symbols - words (Litvinenko & Dyadechko, 2007, 145), for example, the T-system; M-system; g-factor.

³ A synonym as a term having "the same or nearly the same" meaning as another. So these are same meaning words.

⁴ Ordinary syntagma example: [People] plough the soil, and complex syntagma example: [People] plough *with a plow*; see Belić, 1959, p. 103.

Here, we dwell on Belić and his viewpoint that derivatives and complex words are the result of syntagmatic processes, that in the derivation of the word there is the other word of the syntagma which over time dwarfs into a suffix or a prefix (a player is "the one who plays", that one or this one is here abridged to "er", used to form a noun with the meaning "the one who performs the action").⁵ The fact how one forms terms in the terminology of sport and physical education in Serbian out of the terminological syntagmas, that is, how abundant it is in synonyms (in a pair term- terminological syntagma) is a very interesting question, but exceeds the scope of this paper.⁶

Syntactic formation

Cutting edge techniques and widespread use of science emphasizes term formation by means of different types of words connecting - syntactic formation as one of the most productive means of term formation. This means that, in the next section of our paper, we will dwell on sports terms in Serbian in the form of syntagmas, that is, connections of two or more words.

TYPES OF SYNTAGMAS (ACCORDING TO THEIR CONSTITUENT TYPE OF WORDS)

Based on the type of word the central word belonging to syntagmas can be divided into several types. The two most important ones are noun syntagmas and verb syntagmas. We can also talk about adjective syntagmas and adverb syntagmas. The noun syntagma functions within a sentence just like a noun, the verb syntagma is a predicate and a single verb adjective syntagma determines a noun and an adjective, the adverb syntagma functions as an adverb. However, a verb can be used not only as an element of predication (when it forms a sentence), but also as an element of nomination, and then it assumes the function of syntagma formation (without a sentence character, when it names a valence of concepts, but without a time moment of that connection: play a game – syntagma, he played a game – a sentence).

Literature also cites preposition syntagmas, for connections such as from the nine meter line, or in the corner of the court. Since such a syntagma contains a preposition and according to its function is not equal to the preposition, for the adverb a better term would be a preposition-case syntagma or preposition-case structure (Klajn & Šipka, 2007, 223; Valgina, 1978, 36-38).

In a specific domain, the literature that deals with the content from sports games within the realm of physical education, the following models of two-part syntagmas in Serbian were registered:⁷

⁵ Besides, say, er- (basketballer), (goalkeeper), (spiker), and (chess player). See Čorboloković (2009), pp. 55-67.

⁶ This means our research should be continued but with the inclusion of other experts (in linguistics, semantics, communicology, etc.).

⁷ In this study we omit syntagmas defined by Belić as: 'Syntagmas can be by their relations *determining and complementary*. *Determining ones* are those syntagmas where one feature which is latent in language potential reveals itself through a dependent word: *grey sky, dry tree, catch quickly, see clearly*, or the like. *Complementary syntagmas* are those where dependent words of the syntagma reveal constituent parts of the term, that is out make organic unity: *plough the furrow, shop woods, saw the planks, plough with the plow*" , etc. (Belić, 1959, p. 104). We do this because our examples differ according to Belić's criteria and secondly, because the boundaries between these types of syntagmas are not hard and fast, so complementary syntagmas

A. *Noun syntagmas*

with the noun as a dependent word:

a) without a preposition,

1) noun (nominative) + noun (nominative):

gol linija; kornier linija; igrač bloker; duel igra; ofsajd zamka; ofsajd pravilo; Rapan kup; šut polueret (goal line; corner line; blocker player; duel play; offside trap; offside rule; Rapan cup; half-turn shoot).

Such syntagmas are not numerous but their main characteristics are that they have greater stability and terminological values because their constituent words have separate meanings and are not necessarily terms. This is best illustrated in examples where there is a general word with general use meaning (line), which in connection with other different words gets its full sense and forms a terminological syntagma (goal line; corner line). Also, this type of syntagma gives examples of words that are as single word terms themselves (offside), but due to the polysemic nature of such concepts it is necessary to add another word to more closely define the content of the concept (offside trap; offside rule).

2) noun (nominative) + noun (genitive):

This type of noun syntagmas were represented the most in our study, and words in the genitive case determine the character, or more closely define a nearby word (vežbe izdržljivosti, vežbe istezanja, vežbe labavljenja, vežbe oblikovanja, vežbe okretnosti, vežbe skočnosti, vežbe smečiranja, vežbe snage; zona završnice, zona odbrane, zona napada; završnica napada, igrač napada, špic napada - endurance exercises, stretching exercises, loosing exercises, shape in exercises, agility exercises, jumping exercises, spiking exercises, power exercises, finishing zones, defense zones, attack zones, attack finish, attack player, peak of attack).

3) noun (nominative) + noun (instrumental):

This type of noun syntagma was included in our study as being of minor importance and mainly points to a certain activity or movement of some body parts:

zasuk trupom; izlazak lepezom;

turn with a trunk, banana kick with a pivot foot.

b) with a preposition

noun (nominative) + preposition + noun (adequate case):

This type of noun syntagma was classified into two-part syntagmas although they are composed of three parts because prepositions are not independent words and they realize their function in connection (in our examples in Serbian) with nouns and can have a determining or complimentary character:

vežba za čekić; vežbe sa loptom; vežbe sa partnerom; daska za ravnotežu; zalet za šut; igrač u polju; izdržljivost u brzini; pozicija za šut (exercise for two hand bump, ball overhead exercise, sparring cross exercise, exercise for balance beam, preparation for shooting, court in player, endurance in speed, shooting over position).

are easily transformed into determining ones and they obtain determining functions: *the house of my father*, → **father's house**. Belić, *ibid*.

with an adjective as a dependent word
adjective + noun (nominative):

This type of noun syntagmas in our studied language – Serbian is most frequent (it can be assumed that these are most frequently represented in physical education) because adjectives closely describe certain concepts and bring about differences in the content and characteristics of some concepts:

desni bek; levi bek; prednji bek; zadnji bek; srednji bek; centralni bek; osnovni bloker; pomoćni bloker; brzinska izdržljivost; kazneni prostor; kazneni udarac; rukometni golman; rukometni sport; rukometni klub; rukometna igra (right back, left back, centre back, full back, centre back, middle blocker, middle hitter, speed endurance, penalty area; penalty kick; handball goalkeeper, handball sport, handball club, handball game).

However, although these syntagmas are clear enough to account for the differences between the concepts, there are cases where only the context of the sentence or a definition makes it possible to get a clear picture on the concept designated by a certain syntagma (full back, centre back).

The following types of syntagmas and their examples are not numerous or frequent but one cannot dispute their terminological value because they point to concepts found in the corpus of physical education in Serbian.

with a participle as a dependent word

uvežban igrač; utreniran igrač; dobijeni set; viseća lopta; gostujućí teren; gostujuća ekipa; trčeći korak; stopirajućí korak; napadajuća ekipa; napadajućí igrač; lutajućí centarfor (skilled player; highly-trained player; won set; air hit ball; visiting court, visiting team; running step; stopping step; attacking team; attacking player; drifting center forward).

with an ordinal number as a dependent word

prvo poluvreme; drugo poluvreme; prva stativa; druga stativa; prvi tempo; drugi tempo; prva lopta; prvi tim (first half time, second half time, first post, second post, first tempo, second tempo, first ball, first team).

B. *Verb syntagmas*

Verb and noun syntagmas

a) without a preposition

1) verb (infinitive) + noun (accusative):

This type of syntagma is characterized by a verb playing an exclusively determinative function:

dosuditi gol; odigrati polupenal; osvojiti poen; amortizovati loptu; voditi loptu; dizati loptu; dodavati loptu; žonglirati loptu; izblokirati loptu; oduzeti loptu; podbaciti loptu; primati loptu; izvesti fintu; odigrati utakmicu (adjudicate a goal, play half penalty kick, win a point, buff the ball; dribble a ball, lift a ball, pass a ball, juggle a ball, block a ball, take a ball away, set a ball behind, receive a ball, perform a fake, play a match).

2) verb (infinitive) + noun (instrumental):

igrati loptom; igrati rukom (play by ball, play by hand).

b) with a preposition

verb (infinitive) + preposition + noun (adequate case):

dizati za smečiranje; pivotirati sa loptom; smečirati na servere; šutirati na gol; šutirati u skoku (dig for setting, pivot with the ball, spike for servers, shoot towards the goal, shoot from the jump).

Verb and adverb syntagmas

verb (infinitive) + adverb:

igrati nerešeno; skočiti uvis; skočiti udalj; trčati napred (play a draw, jump high; long jump; run forward).

Verb syntagmas make us think about the unity of constituent words in naming one concept. What is it about? It seems whenever something is named by an infinitive and a noun there is a possibility of replacing the infinitive with a verbal noun (ending in -ing). Thus the nominal function is a real function of the term, and is even more emphasized. We are of the opinion that this could be confirmed by one example constructed for this occasion but very feasible one:

a) actions in the football game are: izvesti (početni) udarac, dodati loptu, driblati (protivničkog) igrača, šutirati loptu, dati gol (to execute the first kick, to pass the ball, to dribble the opponent player, to kick the ball, to score a goal).

b) procedures (stages) of the football game are: executing the first kick, passing the ball, dribbling of the opponent player, kicking the ball, scoring a goal.

DISCUSSION

Terms-syntagmas are formed by adding concrete features or characteristics to the term that signifies the concept with the aim of obtaining the concepts that are directly connected to the source concept. Such terms practically bring the given concept under the general concept and at the same time point to their specific characteristics. Thus, specific terminological nests are created that encompass numerous manifestations of the given phenomena. Most terms in the researched corpus in Serbian are syntagmas. Based on their complexity, they are quite varied (starting from the two-part and up to several component syntagmas. The most frequent are two-part syntagmas. The independent element in a syntagma points to general characteristics (characteristics of the class and also thematic group to which the concept belongs) and the dependent part has subclasses. The determining element makes it more concrete, narrows the meaning of the general term, determines its place in the classification row (for example, individual defense and team defense; in this place the features of the subclass individual and team more closely define the features of the class defense). Productivity of this type is connected to the necessity for a more detailed explanation of the term, signifying the features of the subclasses (lines – longitudinal lines, goal lines, ball – basketball ball, volleyball ball, handball ball, football ball), and also by the need to delineate the words of the general usage and terms, when as the basic component of the syntagm there appears a general use word (lines – goal lines, throw – free throw, kick – indirect kick)⁸.

⁸ The actual manuscript represents a further elaboration of the questions posed in the book "Igra i reč", Niš 2009, about what, there... (See manuscripts of Živanović, N., Bogdanović, N., Ranđelović, N., and Rančić, S., pages 7-44).

CONCLUSION

Not all types of syntagmas are equally represented in contemporary standard language. Our research points out that in the terminology of sports games in physical education in Serbian within two part syntagmas the most prevalent are noun and verb syntagmas within several models, with the noun, that is, with the verb as the main word. In our study no ordinary two component syntagmas with an adjective were registered, that is, with the adverb as the main word.

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SINTAGME U SPORTSKOJ TERMINOLOGIJI SRPSKOG JEZIKA

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U vezi sa aktivnom prijemčivošću leksike naučno-tehničkog jezika ka pojavi novih reči uslovljenom neprekidnim procesom razvoja nauke i tehnike, a takođe pojavom novih grana znanja, zakonitosti tvorbe termina predstavljaju naročiti interes kako u terminologiji uopšte, tako i u pojedinim terminolškim sferama kao što je fizička kultura (i sport u okviru nje). U izgradnji sistema stručnih pojmova i njihovog jezičkog izražavanja, veliku ulogu igraju sintaksička sredstva nominacije, među njima i sintagme. Nisu svi tipovi sintagmi jednako prisutni u savremenom jeziku. U ovom istraživanju načinjen je pokušaj da se proanaliziraju strukturno-gramatičke osobenosti sintagmi i njihovih leksičko-gramatičkih klasa i potklasa koristeći materijale uzete iz fakultetskih udžbenika. Može se na osnovu izvršenog istraživanja utvrditi da su u terminologiji sportskih igara u okviru fizičke kulture u okviru prostih dvokomponentnih sintagmi zastupljene pre svega glagolske i imeničke sintagme u okviru nekoliko različitih modela, sa glagolom, odnosno imenicom kao glavnom reči.

Ključne reči: fizička kultura, sportske igre, terminologija, sintagma, leksičko-gramatički tipovi sintagmi.