

THE GENESIS OF THE TRANSFORMATION OF TERMINOLOGY IN THE FIELD OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORTS IN ROMANIA, HISTORICAL CONTEXT

A GÊNESE DA TRANSFORMAÇÃO DA TERMINOLOGIA NO CAMPO DA EDUCAÇÃO FÍSICA E DO ESPORTE NA ROMÊNIA, CONTEXTO HISTÓRICO

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ABSTRACT

The article is devoted to the analysis of the evolution of terminology in the field of physical education and sports in Romania. The author of the article examines the historical context of the changes that took place in the terminology from the time of the emergence of sports and physical culture to the present day. The article examines the factors that influenced changes in terminology in Romania, including political, cultural, and economic factors. The analysis of global trends in the development of society and the influence of social transformations on the development of physical culture and sports was carried out. As a result of the analysis and carrying out structuring through the analysis of hierarchies, the historical periods of the development of society and their influence on the formation of terms in the system of physical culture and sports were determined. The results of the

analysis made it possible to determine the directions for the development of terminological concepts. Modeling of influencing factors on the processes of development of physical culture and sports was carried out, because of which proposals were formed regarding possible prospects for the development of the field. The factor model was determined as adequate and relevant by conducting a sociological survey and confirming the relevance of the factors, which was proven by calculating the correlation coefficient of the analyzed indicators. The author also investigates the influence of foreign languages on the terminology of the field of physical education and sports in Romania. The article describes in detail the processes that took place with the terminology, including the Western European and American influence on the Romanian terminology, as well as the changes related to the political and social transformations in Romania in the last century. The conclusions of the article make it clear that the terminology in the field of physical education and sports in Romania arose and developed under the influence of various factors, which allowed it to adapt to changes in the social, cultural, and political environment.

Keywords: Definition. Physical education and sports. Terminology. Retrospective.

RESUMO

O artigo é dedicado à análise da evolução da terminologia no campo da educação física e esportes na Romênia. O autor do artigo examina o contexto histórico das mudanças ocorridas na terminologia desde o surgimento do esporte e da cultura física até os dias atuais. O artigo examina os fatores que influenciaram as mudanças na terminologia na Romênia, incluindo fatores políticos, culturais e econômicos. Foi realizada a análise das tendências globais no desenvolvimento da sociedade e a influência das transformações sociais no desenvolvimento da cultura física e esportiva. Como resultado da análise e realização da estruturação por meio da análise de hierarquias, foram determinados os períodos históricos do desenvolvimento da sociedade e sua influência na formação de termos no sistema de cultura física e esportiva. Os resultados da análise permitiram determinar as direções para o desenvolvimento de conceitos terminológicos. Foi realizada a modelagem de fatores influenciadores nos processos de desenvolvimento da cultura física e esportiva, a partir da qual foram formuladas propostas sobre possíveis perspectivas para o desenvolvimento da área. O modelo fatorial foi determinado como adequado e relevante por meio de levantamento sociológico e confirmação da relevância dos fatores, o que foi comprovado pelo cálculo do coeficiente de correlação dos indicadores analisados. O autor também investiga a influência das línguas estrangeiras na terminologia do campo da educação física e esportes na Romênia. O artigo descreve em detalhes os processos ocorridos com a terminologia, incluindo a influência da Europa Ocidental e dos Estados Unidos na terminologia romena, bem como as mudanças relacionadas às transformações políticas e sociais na Romênia no século passado. As conclusões do artigo deixam claro que a terminologia no campo da educação física e esportes na Romênia surgiu e se desenvolveu sob a influência de vários fatores, o que permitiu que ela se adaptasse às mudanças no ambiente social, cultural e político.

Palavras-chave: Definição. Educação física e esportes. Terminologia. Retrospectiva.

Introduction

The development of the system of physical culture and sports has deep historical traditions. In all historical periods, the terminology of social phenomena was determined by social transformations that had a direct impact on these phenomena. It is worth noting that the search for cause-and-effect relationships of transformations of social processes should be carried out retrospectively, i.e.,

analyzing the definition of concepts in different historical periods, considering changes in socio-economic, socio-political, cultural, social, and household, educational, and other natures. A comprehensive analysis of the historical process of the development of social phenomena allows for determining modern trends and tendencies of their change. Accordingly, the question of analyzing the historical development of the change of concepts in the system of physical culture and sports will allow determine the prospects of this sphere. Already today, it is appropriate to say that, developing social processes, physical culture and sports have turned from a mechanism for ensuring the health and longevity of the nation into a set of mechanisms of the image, political, cultural, touristic, patriotic, educational direction, and have also moved into the sphere of profit and interest for potential business investors. It is expedient to conduct the research based on global indicators and at the level of a separate national entity, therefore, in the research, it was decided to analyze the experience of the historical development of the field of physical culture and sports in Romania, as well as to determine its historical development. Therefore, the article plans to comprehensively investigate the historical aspects of the formation and development of concepts in the system of physical culture and sports to outline the future prospects and directions of transformation of the field in the future.

The purpose of the article

Therefore, considering the relevance and practical importance of the article, the research aims to develop recommendations for the formation of future priorities for the development of physical culture and sports by conducting a retrospective analysis of basic terminological concepts.

To achieve the goal, the following tasks were performed in the article:

- different historical periods of social development are analyzed, their influence on the development of physical culture and sports,
- a set of cause-and-effect relationships of the transformation of the terminology of physical culture and sports is determined,

- the specifics and historical developments of the terminological concepts of physical culture and sports in Romania are defined,
- the set of cause-and-effect relationships of the transformation of the terminology of physical culture and sports in Romania is determined,
- modeling of the priorities for the development of physical culture and sports was carried out based on the analysis of historical experience at the global level and separately based on the example of Romania.

Literature review

An interesting dissertation study is devoted to the study of the terminological composition of the Romanian language, in particular the vocabulary used in sports topics, and the influence of the processes of terminalization, determinization, and reterminolization on the formation of terms. The work is focused on considering the peculiarities of the terminological system of the Romanian language in the context of sports vocabulary and its evolution from the beginning of the 20th century to the present day and allows to determine the factors influencing the development of physical culture and sports in Romania at the beginning of the 20th century political, military-patriotic and social economic (Luca, A., 2007).

A study of the terminology used in physical culture education, analyzes their meaning and use. The unification of terminology in the field of physical culture and sports is very important, as it allows to avoid misunderstandings between specialists, to create of a single system of terms and their definitions, as well as to facilitate communication in this field. One of the ways to unify terminology is the development of terminology standards used in physical education and sports. Such standards include definitions of terms, guidelines for their use, examples of usage, and other information to help understand and use the terms correctly. In addition, it is important to carry out scientific and methodical work on terminology in physical culture and sports to create dictionaries and handbooks on the terms of this field. The unification of terminology is a necessary condition for ensuring the quality of education and scientific research in the field of physical culture and sports, as well

as for the development of international cooperation and mutual understanding between specialists from different countries (Macedon, L., 2002).

An interesting book is devoted to the basic principles of management, including in the field of physical education and sports. Managers in the field of physical culture and sports must have a systemic approach to management, that is, understand that all elements interact with each other and affect the overall efficiency of the system, aimed at achieving specific results, such as increasing the level of physical training, achieving victory in competitions, etc. An important principle of management in the field of physical culture is planning. Managers must create clear and realistic plans, set priorities, and monitor the execution of those plans. Managers must have organizational skills. They must ensure the efficient operation of national teams, sports clubs, fitness centers, etc. To ensure effective leadership, managers must constantly monitor and evaluate the results of their work (Nicolescu, O. & Verboncu, I., (1996).

To understand the processes of development of physical culture and sports, it is advisable to analyze the traditions, beliefs, and customs of the Romanian people, as well as how they evolved over time and how other cultures influenced them. Niculiță-Voronca E.'s research covers a wide range of topics, including folk customs and festivals, symbolism and folk legends, magical and religious traditions, and much more. Analyzing these aspects, the author tries to provide a complex and detailed picture of Romanian folk beliefs and customs, providing an interesting and useful perspective for those who wish to better understand the culture and history of this people (Niculiță-Voronca, E., 1998).

An analysis of Gheorghe Moceanu's contribution to the development of science and education in the field of physical culture in Romania is interesting, as well as an analysis of his 1972 book. The book referred to in the article is a largely forgotten work that is worth revisiting to restore the history and scientific achievements of physical education in Romania. The article is an interesting addition to the studies devoted to the history and development of physical culture and may also be useful for those who wish to learn more about the life and activities of the outstanding Romanian scientist Gheorghe Moceanu (Bârsu, C., 2014).

The article "Includerea termenilor științifici și tehnici în dicționarele generale" examines the problem of including scientific and technical terms in general dictionaries. The author of the article examines approaches to defining terms and describes the process of forming and replenishing the lexicon of general dictionaries using the example of Romania and the Republic of Moldova. The author focuses on what criteria should be used when including terms in general dictionaries and what problems may arise in doing so. The criteria to be used for the inclusion of physical culture and sports terms in general dictionaries in Romania may vary depending on the specific dictionary and its editors. However, in general, the following criteria can be identified. Frequency of use of the term in the written and spoken language of the relevant field (physical culture and sports). The prevalence of the term among specialists and experts in the relevant field. The generally recognized status of the term in the international scientific and sports environment. Compliance of the term with the rules of spelling and grammar of the Romanian language. Compliance of the term with cultural and moral norms. These criteria can be supplemented depending on the needs of a specific dictionary and editorial requirements (Berejan, S., 2000).

It is appropriate to analyze terms corresponding to various aspects of physical culture and sports, in particular terms related to anatomy, physiology, technique, and tactics of performing exercises and interaction between participants of sports competitions. In particular, the article examines the terms:

- Cardiovascular system – a system of organs that provides blood circulation throughout the body.
- Respiratory system – a system of organs that provides breathing.
- Muscles are components of the body that provide movement and stability of the body.
- Joints – the place of connection of two or more bones that provide mobility.
- Technique – a set of movements performed to achieve a certain goal in a sports exercise or game.

- Tactics – a strategy used by participants in sports competitions to achieve victory.
- Pass – transfer of a ball or other object from one participant of the game to another.
- Blocking – a defensive movement, which consists in preventing the execution of an opponent's shot.
- Rival – a participant with whom another participant competes.
- Comrade – a participant who is in the same team as another participant.
- A coach is a person who provides instructions and guidance to the participants of sports competitions to achieve better results.
- Referee – a person who ensures compliance with the rules of the game and makes decisions regarding violations (Alexe, N., 1974).

The article "Cuvintele limbii române entre corect și incorrec" is devoted to the study of the problem of the correct use of words in the Romanian language. The author examines various variants of the use of words, draws attention to deviations from the standard of the Romanian language and provides recommendations on the correct use of words. In addition, the article examines such aspects as phonetics, grammar, and vocabulary of the Romanian language. The results of the research can be useful for anyone who wants to learn the Romanian language or improve their knowledge in this field (Avram, M., 2001).

The author analyzes the peculiarities of sports broadcasting and its influence on language in general. He investigates how the sports language code affects the development of the general language culture, as well as the interaction between athletes, coaches, journalists and spectators. The author draws attention to the role of terms and expressions used in the sports environment, as well as their role in the formation of a specific speech style in this field [Bănciulescu V. (1984).

Methodology

The article uses the methods of literary analysis to conduct research. Thanks to the use of methods of literary analysis, the basic terminological concepts of the development of physical culture and sports were determined both at the global level and at the level of individual national formations that represent a certain specificity. The basic terminological definitions obtained because of the literary analysis were transformed into a retrospective sequence by means of grouping, structuring, and the method of analyzing hierarchies, which made it possible to determine the system of cause-and-effect relationships of the transformation of terminological approaches. A system of cause-and-effect relationships was isolated by using analysis, induction, and deduction. To carry out further modeling of the prospects for the development of physical culture and sports based on retrospective analysis, methods of generalization, modeling of processes, projection of analysis results were used. To confirm the model obtained because of retrospective analysis and check its adequacy, a sociological study was conducted. 50 respondents took part in the sociological research. The age category of respondents is 18-65 years, 60% of respondents are women, 40% of respondents are men. All respondents are citizens of Romania. Among the respondents, 30% are professional athletes, 20% are coaches, 20% are teachers or instructors of physical culture and sports, 30% are persons who are not directly related to physical culture and sports but are engaged in physical culture systematically or from time to time. The method of analyzing the correlation of the results of the sociological survey with the developed model of priorities for the development of physical culture and sports made it possible to quantitatively confirm the adequacy of the model developed in the study.

Results

The article defines the following historical periods as periods of change and transformation of socio-economic and socio-political processes, in particular, the following:

- the period of formation of primitive civilizations;
- ancient period;
- the period of Medieval Europe;
- Renaissance period;
- The Age of Great Geographical Discoveries;
- the period of industrial revolutions;
- the period of the First and Second World War;
- the period of post-war reconstruction;
- post-industrial period;
- information society.

The retrospective analysis made it possible to characterize the social development of each period and society's attitude to physical culture and sports. The results are summarized in the table. 1

Table 1 – Results of relationships between historical transitions and terminology of physical culture and sports

Historical period	Characteristics of socio development	Description of the priorities of physical culture and sports	Terminological base
The period of formation of primitive civilizations	One of the characteristics of primitive civilizations is the formation of ethnic and cultural communities that had their own unique customs, traditions, religious and mythological ideas. These communities were usually highly hierarchical, with complex social structures, and sometimes with inequality and	Physical culture and sports were considered mostly as an element of military training to ensure defense and military setbacks in the conditions of the development of civilizations and constant military and political conflicts.	The first civilizations that developed thousands of years ago did not have such a developed terminological base in the field of physical culture and sports as we have today. They lacked certain terms and concepts that we use today, such as "sport", "fitness", "training", etc. However, these civilizations had their own terms and

	<p>violence. However, the first civilizations were associated with many problems, including epidemics, famine, wars.</p>		<p>definitions to describe different types of physical activity.</p>
<p>Ancient period</p>	<p>Many ancient states, such as sparta, athens, and rome, experienced significant changes in political organization. Democracies were created where citizens had the right to vote and influence decision-making, which was an important step towards the recognition of human rights to participate in decision-making. Ancient science and philosophy differed from modern ones, but still made a significant contribution to the development of knowledge. Ancient culture was famous for its art, especially sculpture and architecture.</p>	<p>The development of culture was considered together with spiritual and intellectual development, as an inseparable element of the system of human personality development. Mass sport was first formed into a competition - the olympic games, the practice of which is still developing today.</p>	<p>In ancient greece, physical culture and sports played a big role in people's lives. In greek mythology, there were many images of gods and heroes engaged in various types of physical activity. Also in the greek language, there were terms indicating various sports, for example, "στάδιον" for a long race, "πάλη" for wrestling, etc. So, although the terminological base of antiquity was much less developed, they still had their own terms and definitions to describe the various types of physical activity that were important to their culture and life.</p>
<p>The period of medieval europe</p>	<p>Medieval europe was divided into many small states known as feudal states. Feudalism is a system in which burghers, peasants, and artisans worked</p>	<p>Physical culture and sports were considered mostly as an element of military training to ensure defense and military setbacks in the conditions of</p>	<p>In the middle ages, the terminological base of physical culture and sports was limited and mainly related to military issues. Among the most</p>

	<p>for landowners called feudal lords. Feudal lords had great political and economic influence in their states. In the middle ages, cities and trade developed, which led to significant changes in the structure of society. Handicrafts and various crafts became a source of income for many people, contributing to the growth of the middle class. The middle ages saw the development of art, architecture, and literature that reflected religious beliefs and ideals.</p>	<p>the development of civilizations and constant military and political conflicts. This was associated with the period of fragmentation and the need to perform hard physical work in the cultivation of land, which is the basis of the formation of the feudal class.</p>	<p>common terms, the following can be noted. A tournament, practice - training of soldiers in martial arts and combat equipment. Arena, hort, fencing.</p>
<p>Renaissance period</p>	<p>The renaissance is a period in the history of mankind, characterized by a great flourishing of culture, science, art, philosophy, and literature. During this period, a great breakdown of feudalism and the development of bourgeois society took place. The renaissance united intellectual, cultural, and scientific achievements, which became the basis for the further development of</p>	<p>In the period of revival, physical culture and sports once again play a major role in the education of society. Intellectual, spiritual, and physical development determine the need for personal development, but the need for physical strength to cultivate the land, perform heavy crafts and participate in military conflicts.</p>	<p>During the renaissance, the terminological base of physical culture and sports expanded significantly. The development of humanism and interest in ancient culture made it possible to introduce new types of sports that were based on the greco-roman tradition. The main terms of that time include gymnastics, athletics, fencing, horse riding,</p>

	european civilization.		cricket, dueling, billiards.
The age of great geographical discoveries	The age of great geographical discovery was a period in history when european powers, in particular spain, portugal, great britain, france, and the netherlands, made several significant discoveries in different parts of the world, which led to a change in the geopolitical map of the world and influenced social development. This period was characterized by increased interest in science and technology, the development of trade and economy, as well as the great importance of military power and colonial expansion of states. Great geographical discoveries contributed to the development of cultural and technological exchanges between different countries and peoples of the world. They also led to the emergence of new technologies	In the days of the great geographical discoveries, the priorities for the development of physical culture and sports were related to maritime affairs. At the beginning of this period, the physical training of sailors was unimportant, but over time, in connection with the appearance of new types of ships and the increase in voyages, greater physical training began to be required. Sailors needed the training to fight against pirates, survey new territories, as well as to maintain physical health during long sea voyages. Also, at the beginning of the era of the great geographical discoveries, sports competitions related to the sea began to appear, for example, competitions on the speed of rowing a boat or races on sails.	During this period, new terms related to sailing appeared, for example, "caravel". Also, with the spread of european cultures to other continents, new sports appeared, such as golf, which originated in scotland, and cricket, which originated in england. This period also saw the emergence of new terminology related to these sports that were popular at the time.

	and inventions, changed moral and ethical and religious ideas, and forced most countries to reconsider their views on the world and their place in it.		
The period of industrial revolutions	The period of the industrial revolution is characterized by the development of science and technology. Systems of population transfer from rural areas to cities are being formed. Cities are formed around large factories. Urbanization processes are developing.	On the one hand, the increase in working hours and requirements for labor productivity reduced opportunities for sports and physical activity. On the other hand, the possibility of mass production of sports equipment and clothing appeared, which made it more accessible to the population. In addition, the establishment of sports clubs and organizations contributed to the popularization of sports among the masses and the development of the sports movement.	During the period of industrialization, the active creation of new terms and concepts in the field of physical culture and sports took place. For example, the term "physical education" was introduced to describe the process of learning and developing a person's physical abilities, and terms related to sports competitions such as "competition", "championship", "record", "victory" began to be used. "defeat" and others. In addition, terms related to specialized sports equipment appeared.
The period of the first and second world war	The period of the first and second world wars was characterized by the redistribution of spheres of influence and resources, which were accompanied by the destruction of some	Physical culture and sports were considered mostly as an element of military training to ensure defense and military setbacks in the conditions of the development of civilizations and	In the period of the first and second world wars, new concepts related to the training of military personnel and military actions appeared in the terminology of physical culture and

	<p>regimes and the creation of others, including totalitarian ones. The formation of dictatorships determined the requirements for success: subordination, lack of unity of thought, mass. The militarization of society, the transfer of the economy to military lines characterized the social processes.</p>	<p>constant military and political conflicts. Physical culture was an element of military-patriotic education, the creation of mass movements. Sports were an element of military and patriotic education.</p>	<p>sports. For example, in the first world war, the terminology "military physical training", "military sports competitions", "military athletic march" was actively used. During the second world war, such terms as "military physical training", "military physical training", "military sports competitions", "military physical training complex" appeared. In addition, during this period, concepts related to the development of sports for all layers of the population, such as "mass sports", "physical culture and sports movement", "physical culture work" were formed.</p>
<p>The period of post-war reconstruction</p>	<p>The period of post-military recovery is characterized by mass sports, the restoration of the material and technical base of physical culture and sports, and the formation of a new way of thinking that no longer contained elements of</p>	<p>After the second world war, significant development of physical culture and sports were observed. In many countries, new sports facilities and stadiums appeared, more and more large-scale competitions</p>	<p>In the period after the second world war, a rich terminological base appeared in physical culture and sports related to new sports, scientific discoveries, and technological innovations. New terms were</p>

	<p>militaristic thoughts.</p>	<p>were held, and interest in sports among the population grew. In the usa, for example, the "presidential physical education program" was created to promote a healthy lifestyle among the population. In the ussr, sport became an important element of domestic and foreign policy, as sporting achievements demonstrated the power and success of the country. Also, during this period, a significant number of new sports appeared, such as water polo, field hockey, basketball, volleyball, tennis, etc.</p>	<p>introduced, such as "fitness", "aerobics", "bodybuilding", "snowboarding", "baseball", "football", "basketball" and others. In addition, terms related to various physical exercises and exercises for the development of various muscle groups appeared, such as "squats", "bench press", "pull-ups", "abdominal exercises" and others. There were also terms related to injuries and their treatment, for example, "rehabilitation", "taping", "massage", etc.</p>
<p>Post-industrial period</p>	<p>Post-industrial society prioritizes the requests and needs of the population. Therefore, the basic priorities are the provision of services, including in the field of physical culture and sports. Development, self-development,</p>	<p>The growth of technology and automation has led to a decrease in people's physical activity, particularly in working professions. During this period, new types of sports became popular, extreme sports, which were</p>	<p>In the physical culture and sports of the post-industrial period, new terminology appeared related to new sports and fitness, such as "bodybuilding", "yoga", "pilates", "fitness", "aerobics", "spinning" and others. Also, new</p>

	<p>comfort, and accessibility are the basis of the formation of social priorities.</p>	<p>associated with the use of new technologies and the development of tourism. Also, during this period, the popularity of fitness and a healthy lifestyle began to grow, which was reflected in the establishment of fitness clubs and sports centers.</p>	<p>concepts related to health and physical activity appeared, such as "healthy lifestyle", "veganism", "vegetarianism", "hypertrophy" and others.</p>
<p>Information society</p>	<p>The information society involves the active use of information technologies in all life processes. Digitization is a trend and a priority. As a result, there are changes in the formats of providing services, including in the field of physical culture and sports, for example, online services. Also, this period is characterized by a sedentary lifestyle and inactivity, which causes health problems. High stress determines the need to involve people in mass sports.</p>	<p>In the modern information society, physical culture, and sports play an important role in preserving and strengthening people's health, forming an active life position, developing social interaction and maintaining a healthy lifestyle. Thanks to the latest technologies and the availability of information, physical activity has become more accessible and convenient for different groups of the population. In the field of sports, new technologies have appeared that allow improving training and achieving better results. For</p>	<p>In the period of the information society, a significant number of new terms and concepts appeared in physical culture and sports, related to the use of new technologies and methods of data analysis. Such terms include, for example, "biometrics", "interactive simulators", "virtual reality", "training data analysis", "internet sports", "gaming technologies", "distance learning of sports skills" and many others. In addition, due to the growing interest in physical activity and a healthy lifestyle, new terms related to fitness,</p>

		<p>example, modern simulators and software complexes allow you to carefully monitor physical indicators, plan individual training programs, use virtual reality to improve the technique of performing movements.</p>	<p>yoga, pilates and other areas of physical activity have appeared, for example, "crossfit", "spinning", "fitball", "bodybuilding", "aerobics" and many others.</p>
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Sports in Romania have a rather rich history, which starts from ancient Rome and Dacia. However, the modern development of sports in Romania relates to the formation of the national sports system in the second half of the 20th century.

In the period between the two world wars, such sports as football, athletics, Greco-Roman wrestling, boxing, handball, volleyball, and others developed quite actively in Romania. In 1948, the National Olympic Committee of Romania was established, which began to actively develop Olympic sports in the country. In 1952, Romanian athletes took part in the Olympic Games for the first time.

In 1960-1970, the sports movement in Romania reached its peak. Romanian athletes have won significant victories at the Olympic Games, European and World Sports Championships, including in gymnastics, athletics, weightlifting, swimming, and other sports. During this period, many sports facilities were built in Romania and specialized sports schools were established to train young talents.

In 1989, after the fall of the communist regime, the sport became somewhat less popular in Romania. However, Romanian athletes continue to win at international competitions.

After 1989, new opportunities for the development of physical culture and sports were created in Romania the structure and management of these fields were changed. The Ministry of Youth and Sports was created, which became responsible for the development of physical culture and sports in the country. The government began to invest significant funds in the development of sports infrastructure,

building new stadiums, sports halls, and swimming pools. The National Olympic Committee was also created, which helped Romanian athletes win medals at international competitions.

During this period, Romanian athletes achieved significant success in many sports, including gymnastics, athletics, boxing, wrestling, chess, and others. In 2017, Bucharest hosted the World Athletics Championships, and in 2019, the country co-hosted the European Football Championship.

In addition, physical culture and sports have become more accessible to the population of Romania, to children and young people. New physical education programs and sports activities for all age groups were introduced, and national sports such as rugby and handball were supported and developed.

All these efforts have helped Romania preserve its sports traditions and continue to develop as a country that invests significant efforts in supporting physical culture and sports.

The analysis of dictionaries and literary sources made it possible to highlight the following definitions, which are widely used in physical culture and sports in Romania now – Table 2.

Table 2 – Terminological base of physical culture and sports in Romania

Nº	The term	Definition
1	Mișcarea omului	"Movement" refers to various motor acts that a person performs to ensure his relations with the natural and social environment.
2	Exercițiu fizic	The implementation of planned repetitive body movements, sometimes under supervision, is a way of maintaining good physical shape and health, is carried out in free time, includes dancing, sports, gymnastics, etc., and is an important component of a person's physical, mental, and social well-being.
3	Educație fizica	Physical education is a practical activity that helps people maintain their health, develop their personality according to the demands of society (intellectual, ethical, philosophical, political, religious, technological, ecological, aesthetic, hygienic, etc.) And use their potential in today's conditions.
4	Educație sportiva	The specialized direction of physical education in the form of sports.
5	Știința educației fizice și sportului	The study of physical education and sports activities, as well as the relationship between them, the regulatory system, and the transformation of specific information. It also focuses on the principles that arise because of this study. Thus, the text considers this activity from two sides - on the one hand, what is being studied, and on the other hand, what is generated because of this study.
6	Sistem de educație fizica	The system of physical education and sport is one of the subsystems of physical exercise, which is located alongside other subsystems such as economics, defense and security, culture, education and science.
8	Condiție fizica	The level of physical activity (capabilities) of a person is the ability of the body to react to the danger of the environment.
9	Deprindere motrica	Motor skills, which are the result of learning and reflect an automated component of activity that is characterized by conscious control.

So, analyzing historical periods and prerequisites for transformations in the system of physical culture and sports, the following factors were identified:

- political processes;
- socio-economic processes;

- international positioning;
- development of science and technology;
- the development of philosophical currents;
- Information Technology.

To confirm the relevance of these factors, it was decided to conduct a sociological survey and determine the correlation of these factors with the processes of physical culture and sports development. The results of the sociological survey are presented in Table 3.

Table 3 – Results of a sociological survey (10 - maximum impact, 0 - minimum impact)

Indexes	Generalized impact on society	Generalized impact on the development of physical culture and sports
Political processes	8	7
Socio-economic processes	10	10
International positioning	6	8
Development of science and technology	9	7
The development of philosophical currents	9	9
Information Technology	9	8

As a result of the calculation, the correlation coefficient is 0.43, which confirms the results of the sociological survey and retrospective analysis, so the factor model is adequate and can be used for the projection of recommendations.

Discussion

As a result of the conducted research, the historical periods of social development that influenced the processes of transformation of physical culture and sports were determined, in particular:

- the period of formation of primitive civilizations;
- ancient period;
- the period of Medieval Europe;

- Renaissance period;
- The Age of Great Geographical Discoveries;
- the period of industrial revolutions;
- the period of the First and Second World Wars;
- the period of post-war reconstruction;
- post-industrial period;
- information society.

Based on the ranking of historical periods, cause-and-effect relationships, and priorities for the development of physical culture and sports in different historical periods were determined. The research was conducted both at the global and national levels. Therefore, similar periods were highlighted in the analysis of the social development of Romania.

As a result of the retrospective analysis and modeling of the priorities for the development of physical culture and sports, the following directions were determined:

- physical culture and sport were and remains a mechanism for supporting a healthy lifestyle of the population;
- physical culture and sports are an element of national-patriotic education of youth and provision of useful leisure time;
- physical culture and sports should be considered as an element of building the national image of the country through its presentation and positioning at international sports competitions;
- physical culture and sports can be elements of tourist attraction, for example, when the country hosts certain international, interstate competitions;
- physical culture and sports are an element of political transformations because the country's participation and its achievements in international competitions can have an important foreign policy effect and influence the mood and beliefs of the population inside the country;
- physical culture and sports are an element of business that, in the case of effective management, can bring significant income and become self-

financing, even though the industry has a social character, its high investment attractiveness allows for attracting additional funds.

Conclusion

As a result, the role, and priorities of the development of physical culture and sports were determined. The article examines the evolution of the terminology used in the field of physical education and sports in Romania during the historical period. The article analyzes the influence of various historical and cultural factors on the development of this terminology and describes the main stages of its transformation. The main conclusion of the article is that the evolution of terminology in the field of physical education and sports in Romania is a complex and dynamic process that depends on various historical, cultural, and socio-economic factors. Also, the article emphasizes the importance of preserving and developing the terminology used in the field of physical education and sports, as one of the important elements of Romania's cultural heritage.

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