

FORMATION OF SPORT TERMS IN THE ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

Allamova Mavluda Komilboeyva
Student of master's degree UzSWLU

The analysis of the Uzbek language borrowed layer showed that the dictionary contains lexical units of sport borrowed from Arabic, Persian, Russian and other languages.

Over the past two decades, the formation of new lexical units by the use of calque method in the Uzbek language has been considered to be even more effective method than in English. One of the main reasons of this is the fact that the developmental phase of sports in our country is coincided with the years of independence. For example: if *қўл тўпи* is the translation of the English language term handball, *қўлбоғич (енг боғ)* is the translation of the term armband in English. If the term *тўпурар* is given in English as goalscorer, the term *мицца-банд* can be used in English as knee-pad. The *мишқолип* (in boxing) is calqued by the English language word gum shield and the term *махмасуна* is calqued by the French word plateforme, while the *қўшээар* represents the term tandem in Latin. The term *қопкўрпа* is a calque of combination of the Russian words *spalny meshok* (sleeping bag), and the term *отчопар* is a calque of the term hippodrome borrowed from the French language. Such kind of word formation in the Uzbek language was considered to be non-productive, but the striving to find translation alternatives for the international sport terms led to a growing necessity for this method.

In the process of morphological derivation, it is more complicated to identify micro-categorical allomorphic features, for instance, the English suffix -er is considered as an alternative suffix to Uzbek -чи, the English suffix -er does not have the multi functionality like in Uzbek. Therefore, in the composition of derived units, the suffix -er does not always correspond to Uzbek -чи. For example: *полочи* – poloist; the terms – *иштирокчи* – participant; *спортчи* - sportsman - are the clear indication of this.

From ancient times, our ancestors were engaged in wrestling, the Olympic Games, hand-to-hand combat, so in our language there are terms related to this sport. This article discusses how boxing terms borrow from one language to another as a type of derivation. In particular, their history emphasizes their coverage through examples.

Since boxing originated in ancient Greece, the first terms of boxing were reflected in the Greek-Latin language. “*Pugilism*” means “*musht*”, “*boxing*” and in Latin “*Pugnus*” means “fist”.

It is noteworthy that the word “*pugil*” is based on the Latin word, in English *pugilist* – *bokschi* and *pugilism* – “*boks*”. Perhaps this is due to the fact that Latin is considered a bobotil in all Indo-European languages.

Since the boxing terminology dictionary contains both terminological and international relations, there is a common terminological commonality in this special boxing language in English and Uzbek.

There are a lot of words in Uzbek boxing terminology that come from English, because it is impossible to translate most English boxing terms into Uzbek and find alternative variants, just like Uzbek Kurash. Because Kurash is also native to Uzbekistan, terms such as “*kurash*”, “*chala*” and “*yonbosh*” are widely used in other countries where wrestling is practiced, and boxing terms are still used.

As mentioned above, in modern Uzbek literary language, in addition to the section on morphemes, word formation is also studied as a separate field. Word-formation techniques include affixation (by adding) and composition (by adding words). Word formation is commonly referred to as *derivation* (word formation).

We have seen in the above examples in Uzbek that the phenomenon of derivation has diachronic (historical) and synchronous (current) methods.

We are interested in the current issue of synchronous construction. Because diachronic word formation is an object of study in the history of language, and it is very old.

Based on the above facts, in the second part of our third chapter, we talked about the derivative features of the boxing language. For example, in boxing terminology, borrowing from other languages, and words from French, German, Latin, Greek, and other languages entered the field of boxing terms.

This article also analyzes the ways in which terms are constructed. Examples include:

The word component of boxing terminology is also unique. In this case, the sports terms are formed mainly by the suffixes *-ist*, *-ing*, *-ation*, *-er*.

For example:

-ing: (awarding, blocking); *-er* / *-or*: (announcer, boxer, bruiser); *-ist*: *titlist*, *-ation*: (qualification, disqualification); *-er*: (stomacher, counter); Prefixes: *-re*: (rematch); *-semi*: (semi-finalist, semi-final); *-dis*: (disqualification, disqualify) and others.

Syntactic word construction in boxing terminology also has its own characteristics and appearance. An example of this is the formation of phrases.

In the course of the analysis, we came across not only two or three boxing terms, but also four, five, and six phrases. Such words are mostly idioms.

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