



Borrowing of Boxing Terms and Concepts From One Language to Another as a Type of Derivation

Sattarov Qarshiboy Norqulovich

Teacher of Samarkand Medical University

Annotation: Since ancient times, our ancestors have been engaged in martial arts, Olympic games, and hand-to-hand combat, which is why the terms related to this type of sport appeared in our language. This article discusses the borrowing of boxing terms from one language to another as a type of derivation. In particular, he emphasizes their history and illumination through examples.

Keywords: «hittingwiththefeet», «hitting with the knees», «hitting with the elbows», «infighting», «punch-drunk», «bustprotectors», «Pugnus», «qualification», «disqualification», semi-finalist», «semi-final», «be on the ropes», «counter with right ducking».

Since boxing originated in ancient Greece, the first terms of boxing were reflected in the Greek-Latin language. «Pugilism» means «fist fight», meaning «boxing», and «Pugnus» means «fist» in Latin.

It is worth noting that the word «pugil» is rooted in Latin, and in English, pugilist is a boxer, and pugilism is preserved in the meaning of «boxing» sport. Perhaps this is due to the fact that the Latin language is regarded as a derivative of all Indo-European languages.

Since the terminological dictionary of boxing has both terminological and international relations, the special language of this boxing in English and Uzbek languages has a whole terminological commonality.

Various terms were considered for derivational analysis and classification of boxing terminological system, including lexical-semantic, morphological-syntactic terms and terminological borrowing.

In the process of studying the terminological derivation[1] of boxing, we come across different terms. Examples of them are single-stem terms, complex-stem terms, compound word terms and abbreviations.

Borrowing boxing terms from one language to another, i.e. the assimilation of English boxing terms into Uzbek, has a great impact on the development of the terminological system of the «boxing language» and the development of the Uzbek language in general.

The pronunciation of the boxing language is dominated by borrowing from the English language, that is, English words related to the field of boxing have spread to many countries that practice this sport, because England is the founder of this sport.

In Uzbek boxing terminology, there are many words of English origin, because it is impossible to translate most of the English boxing terms into Uzbek and to find its alternatives, just like the sport of Uzbek Kurashi. Because the homeland of wrestling is Uzbekistan, terms such as «wrestling», «chala», «yonbosh» are widely spread to other countries that are engaged in the sport of wrestling,

and boxing terms are used unchanged.

«swing» - «a side blow sent from a long distance», «uppercut» - «a blow sent from the lower side to the jaw, etc.)

Also, the English word structure is unique. In this case, sports terms are mainly formed through the suffixes -ist, -ing, ation, and -er. For example:

-ing: awarding, blocking;

-er/-or: announcer, boxer, bruise;

-ist: titlist;

-ation: qualification, disqualification; -er: stomacher, counter; Prefixes:

-re: rematch;

-semi: semi-finalist, semi-final;

-dis: disqualification, disqualify;

Syntactic word construction in boxing terminology also has its own characteristics and appearance. For example, we can cite the formation of word combinations as an example:

1) Phrasal terms consisting of two words:

- Hand wrap – boxing bandages, durable boxer – durable boxer; 2) Phrasal terms consisting of three words:

- Hand wrap inspection – inspection of boxing bandages, counter with partying – kontrudar otbivom; 3) Phrasal terms consisting of four words:

- «be on the ropes» - povisnut na kanatax ringa, «counter with right ducking» - kontrudar s nyrkom nagva;

4) Phrasal terms consisting of five words:

- knockout points on the body » - uyazvimye mest a n a tel e boksera , «blow with the open glove » - udar otkrytoy perchatkoy;

5) Phrasal terms consisting of six or more words: pressing with the arm in the opponent's face» - najim rukoy v litso protivnyy.

Boxing has enriched the English and Uzbek languages with bright expressions from the terminology of martial arts that have entered everyday life, in which we can give examples of various terms that have a figurative meaning:

- blow below the belt («blow below the belt» - «blow below the belt», «forbidden blow»[2] predatelsky udar);

- «to be on the ropes» («leaning on the ring ropes during the fight «->» failure, including financial»);

- «round» («duration of boxing match» - «negotiation period»);

- «to parry» («to return a blow, to defend oneself «->» to quickly and skillfully repel attacks «, «to reject the opponent's arguments in a debate»);

-«sparring» («competition in training» - «dispute», «argument»); «shadowfighting» = «shadowboxing» («shadowboxing» - «exciting and fierce fighting», «the appearance of a fight»); «infighting»

-«punch-drunk» («to injure the head in the case of a blow «->» to be surprised, surprised»);

-«side-step» («step to the side»->»escape»);

-«knock-out» («knockout blow «->» unusual thing «,» sensation «,» great success»).

Depending on the type of borrowed elements (educational form or model), we can quote the borrowed terms as follows:

A morpheme consisting of a root word:

-pugil- terms such as pugilist, pugilism, pugilistic; Affixal morpheme:

-semi-finalist (Latin), counter — offensive (Fr.), ex-champion (Latin), sz/per-weight (Latin), professions (Latin).

In English, a large number of phraseological combinations have changed over time as boxing and

its terminology have evolved. Some phrases have disappeared (for example, «fightwiththegloves»). Some phraseological units have lost their original meaning, for example, «skin-game» «.

A number of combinations remained unchanged in the language (for example, «throw / tossinthetowel»-«to throw a towel-to give up, admit defeat»).

Nowadays, all types of boxing are widespread, one of them is kickboxing – it reflects karate and classic English boxing, which combines kicks and punches. Inherited from boxing, kickboxing is the main blow to the head and includes punches such as direct overhead kicks, side kicks, low kicks, and head kicks. Expressions such as «block», «parrying», «slipping», «duck», «side-stepping» are also found in this sport.

Special protective equipment has been developed for kickboxers, which creates various comforts not only for boys, but also for girls. These include shin-pads, footprotectors, and bustprotectors.

French boxing (another form of English classical boxing) was developed on the basis of street fighting. In this sport:

- hitting with the feet – «hittingwiththefeet»,
- hitting with the knees
- hitting with the elbows
- «a high kick to the head» is especially popular.

Thai boxing is reminiscent of classic English boxing, the main blows are delivered by the fist, as well as hitting with the elbow, a direct blow to the pelvis (pryamoy udar stopoy v pax) – «straightgroinkicking» ” there are beats like. The name of Thai boxing is «eighthandfight», which means that in addition to fists, knees are also used.

Summary

It can be concluded from the study that in the course of the analysis, we got detailed information about the essence of the concept of derivation and its place in linguistics, as well as the derivational features of the terminology of the field of boxing.

As mentioned above, in modern Uzbek literary language, apart from morphemics, word formation is also studied as a separate field. The methods of word formation are affixation (by adding a suffix), composition (by adding words). Word formation is known as derivation (word formation) in general linguistics.

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

We are currently interested in the issue of synchronous generation. Because diachronic word formation is a study object of language history, and it is very old.

According to the facts mentioned above, in the second part of the third chapter, we talked about the derivative features of the boxing language. For example, borrowing from other languages in boxing terminology, words that entered the field of boxing terms from French, German, Latin, Greek and other languages were discussed.

Also, in this article, analysis processes were carried out about the methods of forming terms. Examples of this include:

The word structure of boxing terminology is also unique. In this case, sports terms are mainly formed through 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. For example, we can cite the formation of word combinations as an example.

In the process of analysis, we came across boxing terms consisting of not only two or three, but also four, five, six words. Such words are mainly idioms.

REFERENCES

1. Shermamatovich, M., Yalgashevich, K., & Narkulovich, S. (2021). The development of physical preparedness of student young people. *Psychology and Education Journal*, 58(1), 2699-2704.
2. Shermamatovich, M. M., Tursunovna, H. U., Zayniddinovich, N. I., Boltayevich, A. S., & Yalgashevich, K. S. (2021). Physical education of student youth in modern conditions. *ACADEMICIA: AN INTERNATIONAL MULTIDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH JOURNAL*, 11(2), 1589-1593.
3. Shermamatovich, M. M. (2023). Psychological Description Of Sport And Psychological Development Of Sportsmen. *Eurasian Research Bulletin*, 17, 7-9.
4. Shermamatovich, Muratov Muzaffar. «Psychological Description Of Sport And Psychological Development Of Sportsmen.» *Eurasian Research Bulletin* 17 (2023): 7-9.
5. Shermamatovich, M. M., Norkulovich, S. K., & Tursunovna, H. U. (2022). PLACE AND ROLE OF PSYCHOLOGICAL AND VOLITIONAL TRAINING IN THE TRAINING PROCESS OF STUDENTS-BOXERS. *World Bulletin of Management and Law*, 8, 141-144.
6. Shermamatovich, M. M., & Boltaevich, A. (2022). INTERACTIVE LEARNING METHODS IN THE PROCESS OF TEACHING PHYSICAL CULTURE. *World Bulletin of Management and Law*, 7, 99-100.
7. Shermamatovich, M. M., & Boltaevich, A. (2022). INTERACTIVE LEARNING METHODS IN THE PROCESS OF TEACHING PHYSICAL CULTURE. *World Bulletin of Management and Law*, 7, 99-100.
8. Shermamatovich, M. M., Zayniddinovich, N. I., Boltaevich, A. S., Norqulovich, S. Q., Muzaffarovich, S. A., & Abriyevich, E. Q. Endurance Formation in General Physical Training Students. *International Journal on Integrated Education*, 4(3), 356-359.
9. Yalgashevich, X. S., & Shermamatovich, M. M. Enhancing Athletes' Regained Performance Through Rational Nutrition. *International Journal of Innovations in Engineering Research and Technology*, (1), 1-6.
10. Shermamatovich, M. M., & Latif, T. (2023). DEVELOPMENT OF SPORTS IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN. *Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal*, 11(3), 374-377.