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SARIMSOKOV XURSHID ABDIMALIKOVICH

INGLIZ VA O‘ZBEK TILLARIDAGI SPORT SHARHLARI
LEKSIKASINING LINGVISTIK XUSUSIYATLARI

10.00.06 – Qiyosiy adabiyotshunoslik, chog‘ishtirma tilshunoslik va tarjimashunoslik

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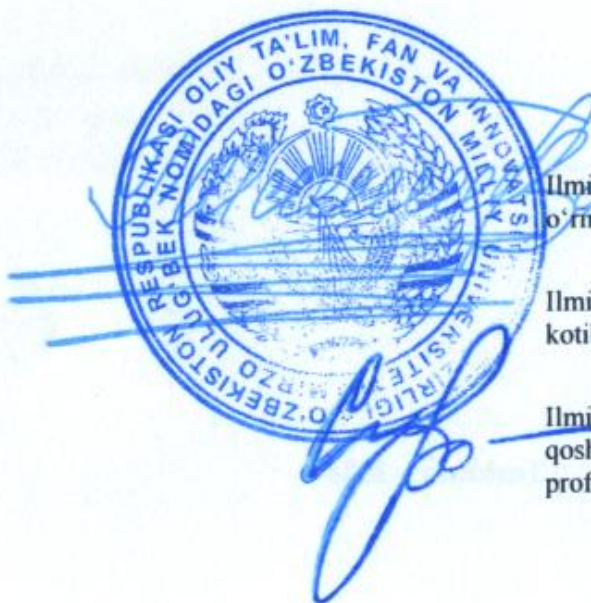
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KIRISH (Fan doktori (DSc) dissertatsiyasi annotatsiyasi)

Dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati. Jahon tilshunosligida ijtimoiy hodisa sifatida tan olingan tilning amaliy tomonlarini tadqiq etuvchi bir qator o'ziga xos yo'nalishlar shakllanmoqda. Zamonaviy til egalarining o'tmishi va buguni, dunyoqarashi, saviyasi, madaniy va axloqiy darajasi, etnik va diniy qadriyatlari, turmush tarzi, taraqqiyoti va tanazzuli, urf-odatlar va an'analar nuqtayi nazaridan tilshunoslikka bo'lgan yondashuvlar turli nuqtalarda farqlanadi. Shu bilan birga, tilshunoslik tarkibida muayyan predmet, hodisa yoki voqelikning sharhi muhim ekanligini hisobga olish lozim. Zotan sharh til va madaniyat, til va muloqot, til va ruhiyat mushtarakligi asosida tadqiq qilish lozimligini talab etadi. Zamonaviy sport sohasidagi sharh unga xos leksikaning lingvomadaniy, kognitiv va leksikografik tavsifini berishda muhim amaliy ahamiyatga ega jarayondir.

Dunyo tilshunosligida sport sohasiga doir sharhlar tadqiqi o'tgan asrning ikkinchi yarmida ilmiy tadqiqotchilar obyektiga aylandi va hanuz sharhning lingvistik masalalari ustida ilmiy tadqiqotlar olib borilmoqda. Sohada lisoniy hodisalarning sotsiopragmatik, semantik va leksikografik strukturasi tadqiq qilish bu boradagi muammolar yechimiga olib keluvchi alohida ilmiy yo'l, desak xato qilmagan bo'lamiz. Xususan, tilni jahon miqyosida tashuvchisi sifatida namoyon qiluvchi sport sohasining xoslovchi birliklarini lisoniy va leksikografik nuqtayi nazardan o'rganish til va muloqot strukturasi tadqiqi muammosi kuchaygan bir sharoitda o'ta dolzarb hisoblanadi.

Mamlakatimizda so'nggi yillarda ijtimoiy masalalar, xususan, sport sohasini rivojlantirish, omma orasida targ'ib qilish, radio va televideniye orqali muntazam taqdim etish masalasi davlatning ustuvor tamoyili va taraqqiyot sharti sifatida kun tartibiga qo'yildi. Xususan, o'tgan asrning ikkinchi yarmida televideniye sohasida sport va unga doir dasturlar kichik ko'rsatkichlarni tashkil etgan bo'lsa, mustaqillik yillarida mamlakatda sport sohasi sezilarli darajada rivojlandi. Buning natijasida sport jurnalistikasi ham o'z-o'zidan yangi bosqichga ko'tarildi. Shuni alohida ta'kidlashimiz kerakki, milliy kurashimizga oid ayrim sport atamaları dunyoning boshqa tillarida taqdim etiluvchi sharhlarda sof o'zbek tilida yangray boshladi. Mazkur lisoniy jarayonda "chala", "yonbosh", "halol" kabi so'zlarning jahonda ommalashishi o'zbek tili uchun muvaffaqiyatli natija hisoblanadi. Vaholanki, "milliy o'zligimizni anglash, Vatanimizning qadimiy va boy tarixini o'rganish, bu borada ilmiy tadqiqot ishlarini kuchaytirish lozim"¹. Shunga ko'ra, sport uchrashuvlari, o'yinlari, bellashuvlarini sharhlar orqali lingvokulturologik, pragmatik, leksikografik jihatdan o'rganilmagani, ularning sotsiolingvistik qiymati va ijtimoiy ahamiyati bilan bog'liq masalalar hozirgacha maxsus monografik tadqiq obyekti bo'lmaganligi tanlangan mavzuning dolzarbligi va zaruratini belgilaydi. Zero, jismoniy tarbiya va sport sohasidagi davlat siyosatining asosiy yo'nalishlaridan biri "Milliy sport turlarini rivojlantirish va ommaviyligini oshirish, ularni Osiyo va Olimpiya o'yinlari dasturlariga kiritish

¹Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти Ш.М.Мирзиёевнинг 2018 йил 28 декабрдаги «Тараққиёт йўлимизнинг шиддати янада ошаверади» мавзусидаги Олий Мажлисга Мурожаатномаси // Халқ сўзи, 2018 йил, 29 декабрь.

bo'yicha tizimli chora-tadbirlarni amalga oshirish"² hisoblanadi va har bir millatning madaniyati xalqning tili orqali ifodalanadi hamda ommaviy axborot vositalari yordamida sharh bilan yoritiladi.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining "Ommaviy sport targ'ibotini yanada kuchaytirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida" 2003-yil 4-noyabrdagi 484-son Qaroriga asosan 2004-yil 1-yanvardan O'zbekiston milliy teleradiokompaniyasi 4-Xalqaro telekanali negizida "Sport" telekanali tashkil etildi. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2016-yil 13-maydagi PF-4797-son "Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o'zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetini tashkil etish to'g'risida"gi, 2019-yil 21-oktabrdagi PF-5850-son "O'zbek tilining davlat tili sifatidagi nufuzi va mavqeyini tubdan oshirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi Farmonlari; 2019-yil 4-oktabrdagi PQ-4479-son "O'zbekiston Respublikasining "Davlat tili haqida"gi Qonuni qabul qilinganligining o'ttiz yilligini keng nishonlash to'g'risida", Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2019-yil

12-dekabrda 989-son "Davlat tilini rivojlantirish departamenti to'g'risida nizomni tasdiqlash haqidagi", 2020-yil 29 yanvardagi 40-son "O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasi huzuridagi Atamalar komissiyasining faoliyatini tashkil qilish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2022-yil 28-yanvardagi PF-60-son Farmoni bilan tasdiqlangan "Ommaviy axborot vositalarini qo'llab-quvvatlash va jurnalistika sohasini rivojlantirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi Qarorlari hamda boshqa me'yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlarda belgilangan vazifalarni amalga oshirishda ushbu dissertatsiyaning ilmiy natijalari ma'lum darajada xizmat qiladi.

Tadqiqotning O'zbekiston Respublikasi fan va texnologiyalar taraqqiyotining ustuvor yo'nalishlariga mosligi. Tadqiqot respublika fan va texnologiyalar rivojlanishining I. "Axborotlashgan jamiyat va demokratik davlatni ijtimoiy, huquqiy, iqtisodiy, madaniy, ma'naviy-ma'rifiy rivojlantirish, innovatsion iqtisodiyotni rivojlantirish" ustuvor yo'nalishiga muvofiq bajarilgan.

Dissertatsiya mavzusi bo'yicha xorijiy ilmiy-tadqiqotlar sharhi³.

Sport sharhi va uning lingvistik masalalarini o'rganishga bag'ishlangan ilmiy izlanishlar jahonning yetakchi ilmiy markazlari hamda oliy ta'lim muassasalari, jumladan, Pensilvaniya Universiteti, AQSh (University of Pennsylvania, the USA), Nebraska Universiteti, AQSh (University of Nebraska, the USA), Sharqiy Tennessi Davlat Universiteti, AQSh (East Tennessee State University), Nevada Universiteti, AQSh (University of Nevada, the USA); Oksford Universiteti Til markazi, Angliya (Oxford University Language Centre, England); Avstraliya Milliy universiteti (Australian National University); Bordo Universiteti, Fransiya (University of Bordeaux, France); Boku Davlat universiteti, Ozarbayjon (Baki Dövlət universiteti); Poznan Universiteti, Polsha (Poznan University, Poland); Xitoyning Lanchjou Universiteti (Lanzhou University, China); Ayn-Shams Universiteti, Misr (Ain shams

²Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2020 йил 24 январдаги "Ўзбекистон Республикасида жисмоний тарбия ва спортни янада такомиллаштириш ва оммалаштириш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида"ги ПФ-5924-сонли фармони.

³Диссертация мавзуси бўйича хорижий илмий тадқиқотлар шарҳи www.utexas.edu, www.berkeley.edu, www.northwestern.edu, www.bu.edu, adwww.ecu.edu.au, unice.fr/en, www.u-bordeaux.com, www.lang.ox.ac.uk, english.pku.edu.cn, www.sophia.ac.jp/eng, www.u-tokyo.ac.jp/en, bsu.edu.az, www.msu.ru, www.bashedu.ru, www.kaznu.kz, www.navoiy-uni.uz ва бошқа манбалар асосида амалга оширилди.

University, Cairo); Bog‘dod Universiteti, Iroq (University of Baghdad, Iraq); Moskva davlat universiteti, Boshqirdiston davlat universiteti (Rossiya Federatsiyasi); Qozoq milliy universiteti (Qozog‘iston); shuningdek, Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o‘zbek tili va adabiyoti universiteti, O‘zFA O‘zbek tili, adabiyoti va folklori instituti (O‘zbekiston)da olib borilmoqda.

Sport sharhlarining shakllanishi va rivojlanishida xorijiy va milliy tillar leksik birliklarining o‘zaro ta’sir qonuniyatlarining bir nechta bosqichda kechishi, jumladan: qabul qiluvchi tildan leksik birlikning kirib kelishi, shakllanishi va yo‘qolishi, sohaning maxsus maqsadlar uchun til sifatida bunday rivojlanishi ma’lum darajada sportchilarning soha ko‘lamidagi madaniyatini rivojlantirishning ba’zi xususiyatlarini aks ettirishi isbotlangan. Jahon izohli lug‘atshunosligida sport sharhlarida qo‘llanuvchi xoslangan leksik birliklarning til va madaniyat mushtarakligi hamda lingvomadaniy aspekti o‘rganilib, ulardagi til va madaniyat mushtarakligini ta’minlovchi tashqi, ichki va lingvistik omillar aniqlangan.

Sport sohasi sharhlari tarkibidagi birliklarni kognitiv-pragmatik va leksikografik aspektda tadqiq etish yangi soha bo‘lishiga qaramay jahon tilshunosligida ancha tadqiqotlar amalga oshirilgan. Sport sohasi sharhlari tarkibidagi birliklarning kognitiv-pragmatik va leksikografik aspektda tadqiq etish yangi soha bo‘lishiga qaramay jahon tilshunosligida ancha tadqiqotlar amalga oshirilgan. Jumladan, sharhlar diaxroniyasi A.Kameron tomonidan o‘rganilgan⁴, lingvokulturologik aspektda shakllanishi T.Brukning ilmiy izlanishlarida aks etgan⁵, sport sharhlarining leksikografik xususiyatlari M.Meschning ilmiy ishlarida⁶, sharhlarning funksional stilistik xususiyatlari M.Baltser-Sayber⁷, sharhlarning lingvopragmatik masalalari Kamol va Tolib Abdulmajidlar tomonidan o‘rganilgan⁸. Shuningdek, nominativ birliklar semantikasining konnotativ aspekti V.N. Teliya⁹, so‘z leksik ma’nosining baho komponenti S.S. Xidekel, G.G. Koshel¹⁰ ishlarida tahlilga tortilgan.

Muammoning o‘rganilganlik darajasi. Dunyo tilshunosligida sport sharhlari va terminologiyasi tizimi masalalari bo‘yicha bir qator tadqiqot ishlari amalga oshirilgan. Bu yo‘nalishda V.D. Shvayko, R.V. Popov, M.A. Adnan, R.V. Vaynz, Y.I. Gureyeva, D.A. Bastrikov, M. Meshch, P. Vayt, Z. Murzoyev¹¹ kabi xorij olimlari hamda

⁴Cameron A. Greek Mythography in the Roman World. – Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2004. – R. 3.

⁵Brook T. The Confusions of Pleasure: Commerce and Culture in Ming China. – Berkeley: University of California Press, 1999. – 21 p. ISBN 0-520-22154-0.

⁶Mesz M. Lexicological view of the language of the sport commentaries. – České Budejovice, 2014. – 144 p.

⁷Balzer-Siber M. Functional and Stylistic Features of Sports Announcer Talk: A Discourse Analysis of the Register of Major League Soccer Television Broadcasts. <https://dc.etsu.edu/etd>, English Language and Literature Commons.

⁸Abdulmajeed R.K. & Abdulmajeed A.T. The Pragmatics of Amusement in Selected British Football commentaries // International Journal of English Linguistics. Published by Canadian Center of Science and Education Vol. 9, No. 1; 2019 ISSN 1923-869X E-ISSN 1923-8703.

⁹Телия В.Н. Коннотативный аспект семантики номинативных единиц. – М., 1986. – 144 с.

¹⁰Хидекель С.С., Кошель Г.Г. Оценочный компонент лексического значения слова // Иностранные языки в школе. – М.: Просвещение, 1981. – № 4. – 7-10 с.

¹¹Швайко В.Д. Лингвостилистические особенности фразеологических единиц образованных от сверсловных спортивных терминов и профессионализмов (на материале современного английского языка): Дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – М., 1984. – 290 с.; Попов Р.В. Русская спортивная терминология: на материале баскетбольной терминосистемы: Дисс. ... канд. филол. наук – Северодвинск, 2003. – 168 с.; Аднан М.А. Языковые новации и речевые изменения в русской спортивной лингвокультуре XXI века: Дисс. ... канд. филол. наук – Курск. 2013.; White P. Chambers Sport factfinder. – Edinburg: Chambers, 2005. – P. 786.; Мирзоев З. Спортивные термины в таджикском и английском языках: Дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Душанбе, 2005. – 210 с.; Гуреева Е.И. Спортивная

Y.S. Sholomitskiy, R. Ismoilov, M. Norkin, X.T. Rafiyev, M.X. Boboyorov, N.N. G'afforov, N.A. Ayakulov, Z.A. Abdullayeva¹² kabi o'zbek olimlari tadqiqotlar olib borishgan.

Mahmud Koshg'ariyning "Devonu lug'otit-turk" asari – turk tili sharhlarining ibtidosi, qolaversa, shaxsi noma'lum "At-tuhfa zakiyatu fil lug'uti turkiya" asarlarida ham jismoniy harakatlarga nisbatan izohlar, sharhlar berilgan. Abu Nasr Forobiyning sharhlari to'plami sifatida alohida "Taliqot" (sharhlar) asarini meros qilib qoldirgan. Abu Ali ibn Sino tomonidan yozilgan "Tib Qonunlari" asarida kundalik jismoniy harakatlarga nisbatan sharhlar qayd etilgan¹³.

Dunyo tilshunosligida sport sharhlari va terminologiyasi masalalari bo'yicha bir qator tadqiqot ishlari amalga oshirilgan. Bu yo'nalishda K. Levi-Stross, Ch. Pirs, M.A. Adnan, R.V. Vaynz, Y.I. Gureyeva, M. Meshch, P. Vayt, Z. Mirzoyev¹⁴ kabi xorijiy olimlar hamda Y.S. Sholomitskiy, R. Ismoilov, M. Norkin, X.T. Rafiyev, M.X. Boboyorov, Z.A. Abdullayeva¹⁵ kabi tilshunoslarning ishlarini keltirish mumkin.

Mazkur sohada ko'plab tadqiqotlar amalga oshirilganligiga qaramay, o'z yechimini topmagan masalalar ham mavjud, bu esa ularning tadqiqi muammosiga yangicha yondashuvlarni taqozo etadi. Jumladan, R.V. Vaynz sport sharhlarida

терминология в лингвокогнитивном аспекте: Дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Челябинск, 2007. – 176 с.; Бастриков Д.А. Комментирование художественного текста при формировании лингвокультурной компетенции иностранных учащихся // филология и культура // Philology And Culture. – 2021. – №4 (66).; Mesz M. Lexicological view of the language of the sport commentaries. – České Budyě jovice, 2014. – P.144.; Wines R.W. Sporting Frenchness: Nationality, Race, and Gender at Play: A dissertation for the degree of PhD. – Michigan University, 2010. – 223 p.

¹²Шоломицкий Ю.С. Физическая культура и спорт в советской Средней Азии и сопредельных странах востока: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Москва, 1972. – 25 с.; Исmoilov P., Норкин М. Русча ва ўзбекча спорт-физкультура терминлари изоҳли луғати. – Тошкент, 1961. – 95 б.; Рафиев Х.Т. Некоторые вопросы преподавания физической культуры в Узбекских школах: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Тошкент, 1972. – 25 с.; Бобоёров М. Х. Мустақиллик даври спорт атамаларининг шаклланиши: Филол. фан. номз. дис. ... автореф. – Самарқанд, 2009. – 22 б.; Гаффоров Н.Н. Спорт терминларининг лисоний тадқиқи: когнитив-прагматик ва лексикографик хусусиятлари: Фил. фан. док. ... дисс. автореф. – Фарғона, 2022. – 52 б.; Аякулов Н.А. Инглиз ва ўзбек тилларида спорт терминларининг киёсий-типологияк тадқиқи: PhD., дисс. автореф. Тошкент. – 2021. – 32 б.; Абдуллаева З.А. Ўзбекистонда спортнинг шаклланиш ва ривожланиш тарихи: Тарих фан. номз. ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2009. – 32 б.; Худойберганава Д. Мустақиллик даврида спортга доир лексемалар тараққиёти // Тилшуносликнинг долзарб масалалари. Илмий-амалий анжуман (ижтимоий фанлар). – Бухоро, 2017. – 124 б.

¹³Кошгарий М., Девони луғатит турк. – Тошкент: Фан, 1961. – 230 б.; Аттухфатуз закияти филлуғатит туркия (Мўғуллар давридан етиб келган, муаллифи номаълум асар). – Тошкент: Фан. – 1968. – 231 б.; Аликулов Х. А., Этические воззрения мыслителей Средней Азии и Хорасана. – Т., 1992.; Ибн Сино. Тиб қонунлари. I- китоб. – Тошкент: Фан, 1983. – 549 б.

¹⁴Леви-Строс К. Структурная антропология. – М., 1985. – 41 с.; Collected Papers of Charles Sanders Peirce. Volumes 1-8 Charles Sanders Peirce.; Аднан М.А. Языковые новации и речевые изменения в русской спортивной лингвокультуре XXI века: Дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Курск, 2013. – 45 с.; White P. Chambers Sport factfinder. – Edinburg: Chambers, 2005. – 786 p.; Мирзоев З. Спортивные термины в таджикском и английском языках: Дисс.канд.филол.наук. – Душанбе, 2005. – 210 с.; Гуреева Е.И. Спортивная терминология в лингвокогнитивном аспекте: Дисс. ...канд. филол. наук. – Челябинск, 2007. –176 с.; Mesz M. Lexicological view of the language of the sport commentaries. – České Budyě jovice, 2014. – 144 p.; Wines R.W. Sporting Frenchness: Nationality, Race, and Gender at Play: A dissertation for the degree of PhD. – Michigan: Michigan University, 2010. – 223 p.

¹⁵Шоломицкий Ю. С. Физическая культура и спорт в советской Средней Азии и сопредельных странах Востока: Автореф. дисс. ...канд. филол. наук. – Москва, 1972. – 25 с.; Исmoilov P., Норкин М. Русча ва ўзбекча спорт-физкультура терминлари изоҳли луғати. – Тошкент, 1961. – 95 б.; Рафиев Х.Т. Некоторые вопросы преподавания физической культуры в узбекских школах: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Тошкент, 1972. – 25 п.; Бобоёров М. Х. Мустақиллик даври спорт атамаларининг шаклланиши: Филол. фан. номз. дис. ... автореф. – Самарқанд, 2009. – 22 б.; Абдуллаева З.А. Ўзбекистонда спортнинг шаклланиш ва ривожланиш тарихи: Тарих фан. номз. ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2009. – 32 б.; Худойберганава Д. Мустақиллик даврида спортга доир лексемалар тараққиёти // Тилшуносликнинг долзарб масалалари. Илмий-амалий анжуман (ижтимоий фанлар). – Бухоро, 2017. – 124 p.

uchrovchi diskriminativ leksikaning lingvistik xususiyatlarini tadqiq etgan bo'lsa, M. Meshch sport sharhlarining pragmatik va stilistik xususiyatlarini yoritib berishga harakat qilgan. V.D. Shvaykoning ilmiy izlanishlari ingliz tilidagi sport sohasi frazeologik birliklarining tadqiqiga bag'ishlanganligi bilan xarakterli. O'zbek tilshunosligida M.X. Boboyorov soha terminologiyasining o'zbek tili ichki imkoniyatlari hamda tashqi omillar asosida rivojlanish jarayonlarini yoritgan.

Biroq ingliz va o'zbek tilidagi sport sharhlarining lingvistik xususiyatlari tadqiq etilmagan. Sport sharhlarini xoslovchi birliklarning qo'llanishi, taraqqiyoti, mavjud umumiy va sohaviy lug'atlarda berilishi muammosi monografik planda o'rganilmagan.

Dissertatsiya mavzusining dissertatsiya bajarilgan oliy ta'lim muassasasining ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari bilan bog'liqligi. Dissertatsiya Namangan davlat universiteti ilmiy tadqiqot ishlari rejasining "O'zbek adabiyotining xorijda o'rganilish va tarjimashunoslik masalalari hamda chet til ta'limi muammolari" bandi bo'yicha bajarilgan.

Tadqiqotning maqsadi ingliz va o'zbek tillarida taqdim etiluvchi sport sharhlarini xoslovchi leksik birliklarning takomillashuvini aniqlash hamda sharhni to'laqonli yoritishda lingvostilistik va pragmatik yondashuvlarning tahlil metodologiyasini ochib berishdan iborat.

Tadqiqotning vazifalari:

ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi sport sharhlari leksikasi: termin va neologizm lisoniy shakllanishini tavsiflash;

ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi sport sharhlarida qo'llanuvchi leksikaning diaxron, derivativ, semantik strukturasi aniqlash;

chog'ishtirilayotgan tillar sport sharhlarida fonetik va leksik stilistik vositalarning semantik xususiyatini tavsiflash;

chog'ishtirilayotgan tillardagi sharhlarning stilistik xususiyatlariga ko'ra formal shakl va lingvostatistik tahlilni amalga oshirish;

ikki tillar misolida sport sharhlarining pragmatik xususiyatini ochib berish;

ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi sport sharhlarining lisoniy xoslanish tafovutlarini aniqlash va tamoyillarini ishlab chiqish.

Tadqiqotning usullari. Tadqiqot mavzusini yoritishda qiyosiy tahlil, kontrast, tasniflash, kontekst, distributiv, struktur, statistik tahlil metodlaridan foydalanilgan.

Tadqiqotning obykti sifatida ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi ommaviy axborot vositalari hamda matbuot sahifalarida aks etgan sport sharhlarining lisoniy xoslanish tamoyillari tanlab olingan.

Tadqiqotning predmetini ingliz va o'zbek tilidagi sport sharhlarini xoslovchi birliklarning leksik-semantik, stilistik, pragmatik, semantik jihati tashkil etadi.

Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi quyidagilardan iborat:

sport sharhlarida mavjud leksik birliklarni chog'ishtirish orqali tadqiqotga tortilgan tillarning morfologik, leksik-semantik, funksional-semantik va sintaktik usullarining takomillashuvida tillarga xos bo'lgan allomorflik va izomorflik xususiyatlari dalillangan;

sport sharhlarida qo'llaniluvchi terminlarning tarixiy-genetik ildizlari aniqlanib, ularning lingvistik tadrijiy taraqqiyot bosqichlaridagi semantik va fonetik o'zgarishlari faktik-analitik manbalarga muvofiq asoslangan;

ingliz va o'zbek tili sport sharhlarida fonetik, leksik, stilistik vositalarning sharhda qo'llanilishiga ko'ra kognitiv va estetik-madaniy belgilarini o'z ichiga oluvchi murakkab, ko'p o'lchamli lingvistik hosila ekanligi isbotlangan;

sport sharhlarida ichki va tashqi qofiya fenomenini mustaqil tadqiq qilish hamda gap tarkibida qatnashadigan qofiyalarning strukturaviy xususiyatlari hamda ularda yangi semantik ma'no vujudga kelishi aniqlangan;

sharhlash jarayonida yashiringan ma'no yaratish, xabar taqdimotini modifikatsiyalash, sharhlararo kognitiv aloqani yaratish, auditoriya bilan uyg'unlikni o'rnatish va (ijobiy va salbiy) xulosa qilish kabi lingvistik xususiyatlar sharhning pragmatik muvofiqligiga asos bo'lishi isbotlangan;

ingliz va o'zbek tili sport sharhi materiali asosida nutqdagi jozibadorlik, tasviriylik, ramziylik, ijodkorlik, nutqiy ravonlik singari lisoniy funksional xususiyatlar orqali sharhlovchi nutqining lisoniy xoslanish tafovutlari aniqlangan va takomillashuv tamoyillari ishlab chiqilgan.

Tadqiqotning amaliy natijalari quyidagilar bilan belgilanadi:

tahlillarimiz asosida sharhlovchi nutqida mavjud o'zlashma, yarim kalkalash orqali kirib kelgan terminlarni o'zbekcha nominativ birliklar vositasida qo'llashga oid tavsiyalar ishlab chiqilgan;

ingliz va o'zbek tillari sharhlari tarkibida mavjud sportga oid o'zlashma leksik birliklar tarixiy-qiyosiy usul asosida asliyat va areal-hududiy miqdor ko'rsatkichi taqdim etilgan;

sport sharhlovchilarining real vaqtda, yuqori bosimli vaziyatlarda nutqda pragmatika ifodalardan foydalanish orqali noyob lingvistik kontekstni taqdim etishi ochib berilgan;

stilistik vositalar sport turi voqeliklarini hayajonli, yorqin, qiziqarli, jozibali va dramatik ravishda taqdim etilishiga xizmat qiluvchi lisoniy mezon ekanligi yoritilgan;

sharhlash jarayonida stilistik emotsionallikni oshirishda ritm va nutqning qarama-qarshi harakatlanishi lingvostatistik tahlillar asosida ochib berilgan;

sharh voqeligini ifodalovchi pragmatik inferensiya hodisasi doimo ikki ko'rinish (perklyuziya va konsolyatsiya)dan birida namoyon bo'lishi yoritilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati. Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy ahamiyati kognitiv, lingvokulturologik jarayonning sport sharhlari lingvistik xususiyatlarini ilmiy xulosalar va muhim nazariy umumlashtirishlar asosida o'rganish, turli millatlarning sport terminologiyasi mazmun-mundarijasining madaniy-maishiy, zamonaviy jarayonlar tahliliga ma'lum darajada hissa qo'shishi, shuningdek, dissertatsiya natijalari o'zbek milliy lug'atchiligini takomillashtirishi, tilni lingvokulturologik va kognitiv tadqiq qilish asoslarini takomillashtirishga xizmat qilishi bilan belgilanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining amaliy ahamiyati shundaki, olingan natijalardan maxsus kurslar ishlab chiqishda, "Hozirgi o'zbek adabiy tili", "Tilshunoslik" fanlariga oid darslik, o'quv qo'llanmalar tayyorlashda, dissertatsiya materiallaridan "Matn tahlili", "Nazariy tilshunoslik", "Lingvomadaniyatshunoslik", "Psixolingvistika", "Nutq madaniyati", "Leksikografiya asoslari", "O'zbek va ingliz tili terminologiyasi" kabi fanlar bo'yicha talaba, magistrant va doktorantlar uchun fakultativ mashg'ulotlarda foydalanish imkoniyati mavjud.

Tadqiqot natijalarining joriy qilinishi. O‘zbek tilidagi sport terminlarining formal, semantik va kognitiv strukturasi tavsifini berish bo‘yicha olingan natijalar asosida:

chog‘ishtirilayotgan tillardagi sport sharhlarida ifodalanuvchi stilistik vositalarining turli mazmuniy hamda semantik munosabatlar mantiqiy yaxlitlangan umumiy tavsifi va tabiatini ifoda etish maqsadida taqdim etilgan xulosalaridan Yevropa Ittifoqi tomonidan TRIGGER: “Triggering innovative approaches, entrepreneurial skills and attitudes in HEI learners through creating the favourable conditions for graduate’s employability in Central Asia” nomli innovatsion tadqiqotlar loyihasi doirasida foydalanilgan (Namangan muhandislik va texnologiyalar institutining 2024-yil 6-maydagi 464/024-sonli ma’lumotnomasi). Natijada, innovatsion tadqiqot loyihasi asosida nutqda lingvistik va kommunikativlik qobiliyatini oshirish, chog‘ishtirma tilshunoslik va stilistika sohalaridagi bilimini oshirish hamda ta’lim tizimi jarayonini mustahkamlash, xalqarolashtirish maqsadida yaratilgan uslubiy qo‘llanmalar ishlab chiqishda yangi yondashuvlar sifatida mazkur tadqiqot ishidagi tahlil natijalarini ochib berishda qo‘llanilgan;

chog‘ishtirilayotgan tillarning sport sharhlarida fonetik va leksik stilistik vositalarning sharhda qo‘llanilishiga ko‘ra kognitiv va estetik madaniy belgilarini o‘z ichiga oluvchi murakkab, ko‘p o‘lchamli lingvistik sohasi leksik birliklarini qiyosiy-tipologik aspektdagi tadqiqot xulosalaridan Samarqand davlat chet tillar institutida Yevropa Ittifoqining TEMPUS dasturi 2020-2021-yillarga mo‘ljallangan Tempus Project 544161- TEMPUS-1-2013-1-UK-TEMPUS-JPCR Aston University DeTEL “Developing the Teaching of European Languages: Modernizing Language Teaching through the development of blended Masters Programmes” loyihasi doirasida foydalanilgan (Samarqand davlat chet tillari institutining 2024-yil 16-apreldagi 791/02-sonli ma’lumotnomasi). Natijada, ishlab chiqilgan tavsiyalar institutning o‘quv jarayoni va xalqaro loyihalarini amalda oshirishda ko‘maklashgan;

sport sharhlarida qo‘llanuvchi terminlarning tarixiy-genetik ildizlari, tadrijiy taraqqiyot bosqichlari, mavjud so‘zlarning qayta uslubiy chegaralanishi, ularning semantikasidagi o‘ziga xos o‘zgarish va yangilanishlarga oid xulosalardan Portu universiteti FEUP – Faculdade de Engenharia Universidade do Porto ta’lim yo‘nalishi ilmiy qo‘llanmasida foydalanilgan (Portu universiteti 2024-yil 20-fevraldagi -4200-465 PORTO-NIPC 600 027 716-sonli ma’lumotnomasi). Natijada sohaga oid o‘quv materiallarini nazariy jihatdan takomillashtirishga samarali manba bo‘lib xizmat qilgan;

sport sharhlarining xoslovchi birliklarini tadrijiy diaxron takomillashuvi, termin va neologizmlarning ingliz va o‘zbek tillari chog‘ishtirma aspektda vujudga keluvchi ayrim tilshunoslik va sport jurnalistikasiga oid fikrlar, xulosalaridan O‘zbekiston Milliy teleradiokompaniyasi “O‘zbekiston” teleradiokanali DM “Madaniy-ma’rifiy va badiiy eshittirishlar” muharririyati tomonidan tayyorlangan “Katta tanaffus”, “Ta’lim va taraqqiyot” nomli radioeshittirishlarni tayyorlashda foydalanilgan (O‘zbekiston Milliy teleradiokompaniyasining 2024-yil 15-apreldagi 04-36-498-sonli ma’lumotnomasi). Natijada, hozirgi kunda keng qo‘llanuvchi, ommabop hamda nutqimizda uchrayotgan yangi jismoniy tarbiya va sportga doir leksik birliklarning

ingliz, o'zbek tillarida shakllanishida o'ziga xos o'xshashlik va farqli jihatlarining o'ziga xos xususiyatlari borasidagi bahs-munozaralarga oydinlik kiritilgan;

ikki tilni qiyosiy tahlil qilish orqali sharhlash jarayonida yashirin ma'noning rivojlanishi, xabar taqdimotini o'zgartirish, fikr bildirishda kognitiv aloqani yaratish, tinglovchilar bilan uyg'unlikni o'rnatish kabi xulosalaridan Tojikiston davlat huquq, biznes va siyosat universiteti (Tojikiston davlat huquq, biznes va siyosat universitetining 2024-yil 22-maydagi № 1419-ma'lumotnomasi) ta'lim yo'nalishi ilmiy qo'llanmasida foydalanilgan. Natijada sohaga oid o'quv materiallarini nazariy jihatdan takomillashtirishga samarali manba bo'lib xizmat qilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining aprobatyasi. Mazkur tadqiqot natijalari bo'yicha 2 ta xalqaro va 3 ta respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjumanlarida aprobatyadan o'tkazilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining e'lon qilinganligi. Dissertatsiya mavzusi bo'yicha jami 23 ta ilmiy ish chop etilgan, shulardan 2 ta monografiya va O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasi tomonidan doktorlik dissertatsiyalari asosiy ilmiy natijalarini chop etish tavsiya etilgan ilmiy nashrlarda 16 ta maqola (shu jumladan, 12 tasi respublika va 4 tasi xorijiy jurnallarda) nashr etilgan.

Tadqiqotning tuzilishi va hajmi. Dissertatsiya kirish, to'rt asosiy bob, umumiy xulosa va foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxatidan iborat. Dissertatsiyaning umumiy hajmi 228 sahifani tashkil etadi.

DISSERTATSIYANING ASOSIY MAZMUNI

Kirish qismida tadqiqot mavzusining dolzarbligi, uning respublika fan va texnologiyalarning ustuvor yo'nalishlari bilan aloqadorligi asoslangan, tadqiqot mavzusi bo'yicha chet el va mamlakat adabiyotlarining sharhi keltirib o'tilgan, ishning maqsadi va vazifalari, uning obyekti va predmeti aniqlangan, tadqiqotda qo'llanilgan metodlar ko'rsatilgan, tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi ochib berilgan, tadqiqotning ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati bayon qilingan, olingan natijalar ishonchliligi asoslab berilgan, dissertatsiya ishining tatbiq qilingani, chop ettirilgani, aprobatyasi va tuzilmasi haqida ma'lumotlar keltirilgan.

Birinchi bob **“Tilshunoslik sohasida sport sharhlari ilmiy-nazariy obyekt sifatida”** deb nomlangan bo'lib, unda umumiy sharh tarixiga doir dastlabki qarashlar va tadqiqot obyekti sifatida o'rganilishining murakkabliklari va sharhning serqirralik jihatlarini hisobga olingan holda tahlil qilinishining boshlang'ich nazariy qoida va yondashuvlari aniqlangan. **Sharh** termini arab tilida – *izohlash, tushuntirish* kabi ma'nolarni beradi. Xususiyatiga ko'ra uning ikki turi mavjud. Jumladan, 1) kitob sharhi – kitob matniga izoh berish, unga ilmiy izoh, ma'lumot beruvchi qismi. Yozma manbalarda (asar, tarjima, hujjat kabilar) matnning mazmun va mohiyatini tushuntirib berishda qo'llanadi. **Sharh** ko'p hollarda qisqa va foydalanishga qulay bo'lib, odatda, matndan keyin alohida ma'lumot tariqasida joylashtiriladi, biroq tarixiy yoki mumtoz asarlarga nisbatan alohida kitob shaklida berilishi ham mumkin. 2) jurnalistika sohasining janrlaridan biri. Ommaviy axborot vositalari (keyingi jumladan OAV shaklida qo'llanilgan)da ijtimoiy-siyosiy, madaniy-ma'rifiy voqea-hodisalarning mohiyati hamda ahamiyatini ommaga tezkorlik bilan izohlab, bayon qilib berishga

mo'ljallangan taqdimot materiali turi. *Sharhlar* jarayonida mavzuga doir faktlarni tahlil qilish, taqqoslash, fikrni dalillashning turli vositalaridan foydalanish, umumlashtirish, xulosa yasash kabi usullardan keng foydalanish mumkin. Taqdimot tartibi va bayon qilish uslubiga ko'ra *sharhlar* jarayoni radio, televideniye, matbuot va internet saytlari uchun alohida mo'ljallangan bo'ladi¹⁶.

Tarixiy manbalarga tayanadigan bo'lsak, qadimgi yaqin Sharqdan hozirgi kungacha saqlanib qolgan minglab matnlarning aksariyatida bo'lgani kabi Mesopotamiya matniga sharhlar ham mixxat (qadimda Old Osiyoda qo'llangan, mix yoki ponachalarga o'xshash chiziqcha (belgi)larni loy taxtachalarga o'yib tushirishdan iborat ideografik yozuv turi) yozuvida loy lavhalarga yozilgan. Matn sharhlari akkadning sharqiy semit tilida yozilgan, ammo shumer tilida yozilgan leksik ro'yxatlarning mixxat yozuviga ta'siri tufayli ular ko'pincha shumer so'zlari yoki iboralarini o'z ichiga olishi aniqlangan¹⁷.

Keyinchalik Rim hukmdori Yuliy Sezar tomonidan *Commentarii de Bello Gallico* (Galliya yangi sharhlari) to'plami yaratiladi. Asar miloddan avvalgi 58-49-yillarda yozilgan. Mazkur asarda Sezar Galliyadagi kelt va german xalqlarining to'qqiz yil davomida Rim istilosiga qarshi janglari va fitnalari tasvirlanadi. Oradan biroz vaqt o'tib, Sezarning *Commentarii de Bello Civili* (Fuqarolar urushi haqida sharhlar) deb nomlangan ikkinchi asari dunyoga keladi¹⁸.

Shuni ta'kidlash lozimki, Osiyo hududida yangilik va yangi voqelik sharhiga doir nashrlar hamda alohida e'tibor Xitoyning Xan sulolasiga taalluqlidir. Ular milodiy II va III asrlarda o'z xalqiga **Dibao** – adliya va administratsiya ishlariga doir yangilik varaqalarini taqdim etishgan. 1582-yilga kelib, Minglar sulolasi tomonidan **Dibao** yangilik qog'ozlari kundalik va haftalik sifatida rasman nashr etila boshlandi¹⁹.

Televideniya birinchi jonli televizion sport tadbiri, sharhlovchi sifatida boks bo'yicha o'zi sobiq o'rta vazn chempioni va Olimpiya o'yinlarining oltin medali sovrindori Garri Mellin (Harry Mallin)ga ishonib topshirilgan. Sharhlovchi 1937-yil 4-fevraldagi Angliya va Irlandiya o'rtasidagi boks uchrashuvini sharhlab bergan²⁰.

O'zbek radiosi haqidagi manbalarga tayansak, 1915-yili Toshkentda Markaziy Osiyodagi birinchi kuchli qabul qiluvchi va uzatuvchi radiostansiya ishga tushirilgan. Qayd etish joiz, O'zbekistonda radioning ilk faoliyatidan boshlab sport sohasiga doir dasturlarga joy ajratilmagan edi. II jahon urushi yillarida radio sohasi faqat frontga doir eshittirishlarni bergan bo'lsa, 1955-yildan boshlab radioeshittirishlar tarkibida turli yangiliklar tatbiq etilgan. Masalan, 1960-yilda O'zbekiston radiosi tomonidan birinchi marta futbol reportaji stadiondan jonli ravishda olib ko'rsatilgan²¹.

¹⁶ <https://qomus.info/encyclopedia/cat-sh/sharh-uz>

¹⁷ Gibson R.K., Kraus Ch. The Classical Commentary: Histories, Practices, Theory (limited preview). – Brill, 2002. – ISBN 90-04-12153-6.

¹⁸ Damon C. Studies on the Text of Caesar's Bellum Civile. I edition. – Oxford: Oxford publication, 20015. – ISBN 978-0-19-872406-3.

¹⁹ Brook T. The Confusions of Pleasure: Commerce and Culture in Ming China. – Berkeley: University of California Press, 1999. – 21 p. ISBN 0-520-22154-0.

²⁰ <https://www.bbc.com/historyofthebbc/anniversaries/february/first-tv-sports-commentary/>

²¹ <https://www.gazeta.uz/uz/2023/02/13/radio>

O'zbek televideniyesida sport sharhlari 1963-yilga to'g'ri kelsa-da, Sobiq Sho'rolar davrida sharhlar rus tilida olib borilgan. 1964-yilda Toshkent finalida Torpedo (Moskva) va Dinamo (Tbilisi) jamoalarining uchrashuvi ham rus tilida olib borilgan, sharhlovchi Turpishyev Roman "Paxtakor" jamoasi matbuot xizmatchisi bo'lgan. Keyinchalik o'zbek tilidagi sharhlar taqdim etila boshlangan, Axbor Imomxo'jayev ilk o'zbekzabon sharhlovchi hisoblanadi. Sportga oid yangiliklar Abduxakim Turg'unov tomonidan berib borilgan²².

Televideniye orqali sharhlash sharh jarayonini mutlaqo boshqa darajaga olib chiqdi. Dastlabki sharhlarda kuzatiladiki, jonli uchrashuvlarda sportchilarning harakatiga nisbatan bevosita obyektiv va real yondashiladi, ya'ni qanday harakat qilgan bo'lsa, shunday ifodalangan. Keyinchalik sharhlovchilar o'yinlarni lingvistik vositalar orqali boyita boshlagan, jumladan, sharh jarayonida turli stilistik vositalar: metafora, metonimiya, sinekdoxa, antiteza kabi lisoniy vositalarni qo'llash orqali muxlislarni his-hayajonda ushlab turishgan.

Bundan tashqari sohaning imkoniyatlari kengayishi natijasida sharh turlari vujudga kela boshlagan.

Radio orqali: a) *yozib olingan sharh*;

b) *to'g'ridan-to'g'ri sharh* (jonli).

Televideniye orqali: a) *o'yindan oldingi intensiv sharh*;

b) *to'g'ridan-to'g'ri sharh* (jonli);

c) *o'yindan keyingi tahliliy sharh*;

d) *yozib olingan sharh*.

Zamonaviy ingliz tilida ikki mingdan ortiq kanallar va mingga yaqin sport sohasiga doir kanallar, internet saytlari faoliyat yuritmoqda. Bu borada Friborn: "Sharhlovchilarning o'ziga xos uslublari bo'lsa-da, ular ingliz tilidan foydalanishda juda ko'p umumiy xususiyatlarga ega, shuning uchun yozilmagan sharhni turli xil og'zaki ingliz tili uslubi deb ta'riflash mumkin"²³, deya qayd etgan.

Hozirgi ingliz tili sharhlarida *play by play* – o'yin vaqtidagi jonli sharh, *color commentary* – o'yin davomida ikkinchi sharhlovchi tomonidan taqdim etiluvchi qo'shimcha ma'lumotlar sharhlari mavjud. O'zbek tilida esa har ikki turdagi sharh ko'p hollarda bir sharhlovchi tomonidan amalga oshiriladi.

Dissertatsiyaning ikkinchi bobi "**O'zbek va ingliz tili sport sharhlarining terminologik aspektidagi tadqiqi**" deb nomlanadi. Bu bobda sport sharhlarining xoslovchi birliklari bo'lgan terminlarning shakllanish tarixi, mazmun-mohiyati, nomlanish tarixi o'rganildi, o'zbek tilidagi ushbu soha terminlarining yozma manbalar asosida shakllanish tarixi davrlarga ajratib tasniflandi, takomillashuvdagi faol va nafaol usullar tahlilga tortildi, o'xshash va farqli jihati lingvostatistik tarzda tahlil qilindi.

Ma'lumki, ona zaminimizda dunyo fani va madaniyatiga ulkan hissa qo'shgan buyuk shaxslar yetishib chiqqan. VIII–IX asrlardayoq "Baytu al-hikma" (Donishmandlar uyi) deb atalmish fanlar akademiyasi, oradan biroz vaqt o'tib, 1010-

²²<https://tashkentpamyat.ru/turpishhev-roman-abdullaevich-sportivnijj-zhurnalistikommentator-.html>

²³Freeborn D. Varieties of English, Paul & Co. Pub. Consortium, 1997. – 126 p.

yilda Ma'mun akademiyasi tashkil etilgan. Mazkur akademiyada butun dunyo ahlini lol qoldirgan buyuk kashfiyotlar qilingan. Biroq o'sha davr olimlari qoldirgan ulkan ma'naviy va madaniy merosni hamma vaqt ham to'liq va asl holda saqlab qolishning imkoni bo'lmagan. Natijada barcha sohalar singari tilshunoslik sohasi rivojida ham o'ziga xos oqsashlar kuzatildi.

Qoraxoniylar davrida (X-XII asrlar) yashab ijod etgan Mahmud Koshg'ariy o'zining "Devonu lug'otit-turk" asari bilan tilshunoslik sohasiga, shu jumladan, jismoniy tarbiya va sportga oid terminlar rivojiga salmoqli hissa qo'shgan. Zero, M. Koshg'ariy turkiy til grammatikasini ishlab chiqqan birinchi tilshunos olim sifatida tilga olinadi. Olimning asarini o'rganib chiqish jarayonida o'sha davrning sport sohasiga oid 140 dan ortiq leksik birliklar va ularning ifodasi aniqlandi. Olim turkiy til lug'atini yaratishda arab imlosidan foydalangan bo'lib, u hozirgi ko'rinishga eski turk imlosi orqali yetib kelgan.

اشُق - **ashuq** - **dubulg'a**, **temir qalpoq**; اُرْكَن - **urkan** - **qayish**; اَلِكَلِكْ - **eliklik** - **qo'lqop**; اِقْلَاجْ - **iqilach** - **poygachi ot**; اَيْنْ - **yün** - **o'yin**; اَرْجِي - **archi** - **sumka**, **to'rva**; اَتِم - **atim** - **mergan**; يَا - **ja** - **yoy**; اُقْلُقْ - **oqluq** - **sadoq**; چَاوْگَن - **chävgän** - **chavgon**²⁴.

M.Koshg'ariy har bir so'z va so'z birikmasiga turkiy tillarda izoh, sharh va misollar keltirgan. Masalan, **attı - otdi**, **ır oq attı** (اَزْ اُقْ اَتِي) - **odam o'q otdi**; **uttı - yutdi**, **ol anı uttı** (اَلْ اَنِي اَتِي) - **u o'yinda yutdi**²⁵.

Olimning ishlarini o'rganilib, "Devon"dagi sportga oid ayrim leksik birliklar ilmiy tahlil qilingan va ular hozirgi kunda qaysi sport turi va terminga aloqador ekanligi aniqlanib, ma'lumotlar jadval asosida taqdim etilgan (1-jadval).

Mo'g'ullar istilosi davri. Ushbu davrda barcha sohalar singari tilshunoslik sohasida ham bo'shliq paydo bo'lgan bo'lsa-da, mo'g'ullar istilosi turkiyzabon xalqlarning madaniyati rivojiga salbiy ta'sir eta olmadi.

1-jadval

"Devon"da keltirilgan sportga oid leksik birliklar

	Arab imlosi	Lotin imlosi	Ma'nosi	Hozirgi sport turida
1	قِيلِجْ	qilich	qilich	qilichbozlik
2	اَتَا	at	ot	ot sporti
3	اَقْ	oq	o'q	kamonda o'q otish
4	اَمَكْ	amag	nishon	kamonda o'q otish
5	اُرُقْ	uruq	arqon	atletika
6	اُرْكَن	urkan	qayish	og'ir atletika
7	اُلُقْ	uluq	qayiq	suv sporti

Temuriylar davri. Shuni alohida ta'kidlash joizki, o'zbek tilshunosligi tarixida temuriylar davrining ahamiyati beqiyosligi bilan ajralib turadi. A.Temurning hukumronligi davrida ilm-fan, madaniyat, san'at gullab-yashnadi va turkiy (o'zbek) tilining fors tili bilan teng darajaga chiqishiga shart-sharoit yaratib berdi. Bu davrga

²⁴Кошғарий М. Девони луғатит турк. – Тошкент: Фан, 1961. – 230 б.

²⁵Саримсоков Б. Фольклор ва ўзбек адабиётига доир изланишлар // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти. – Тошкент, 1975. – № 5. – 35-37 б.

kelib sport turlarining shakllanishi soha leksik birliklarining umumiste'moldagi so'zlardan alohida atama sifatida ajralib chiqishiga turtki bo'ldi. Hozirgi kunda milliy-ma'naviy merosga aylangan "Temur tuzuklari" asarining o'zida jismoniy tarbiya va sport sharhlarida qo'llanuvchi yuzga yaqin leksik birliklar mavjud. Alohida qayd etish kerak, o'z davrida ushbu leksik birliklar harbiy soha tarkibida qo'llangan. Masalan: سُوَارِي - **suvoriy**; سِبْهِي - **sipohi**; كَامَار - **kamar**; خَايَلَا - **xayla**; جَادِر - **chodir**; سَاوُب - **sovut**²⁶.

Bu tarixiy davrga oid yana bir asar Alisher Navoiyning "Muhokamat ul-lug'atayn" (Ikki til muhokamasi) asaridir. Mutafakkir Alisher Navoiy *jismoniy tarbiya* atamasi o'rnida *ko'ngil tarbiyasi* atamasini ham ishlatadi: "*Ko'ngil badan mulkining podshosidir. Ko'ngilning salomatligi – badanning ham salomatligidir*", – deya e'tirof etgan²⁷. Bundan tashqari, u o'zining "Hayrat ul-abror" va "G'aroyib us-sig'ar" dostonlarida shaxmat sport sohasi haqidagi fikr va mulohazalarni bayon etib, shaxmatning juda qadimiy va ulkan aql-idrok talab qiladigan sport turi ekani, nafis va jozibali, shu bilan bir qatorda, murakkab o'yin ekanligini sharlab o'tgan. Shoir o'z asarlarida ushbu sport atamalaridan badiiy tasvir vositasi sifatida ham foydalangan: "*yurushda otlardek za'fi ta'rifidakim, muammo ichida otdek paydo emas...*" ya'ni "*yurgan paytda qaddi ot donasidek mag'rur deya ta'riflaysiz, ammo og'ir vaziyatda ot donasidek qaddi tik emas...*" deya ushbu baytni keltiradi.

Shoirning shaxmat o'yiniga doir quyidagicha ta'rif (sharh)lari mavjud: *shatranj* – *shaxmat (o'yini)*; *ot* – *ot figurasi*; *bisot* – *shaxmat taxtasi*; *baydaq* – *piyoda*; *shoh* – *shoh*; *pil* – *fil figurasi*; *rux* – *ruh figurasi*²⁸:

Olib qo'ysa **baydaq**ni shoh yonida,
Yana **pil** qo'ysa **rux** ayvonida²⁹.
Aningdekki tifi istabon inbisot,
Chu **shatranj** o'ynarg'a yoysa **bisot**³⁰.
Agarchi arsa xoli qolsa mutlaq,
Tutarmi anda **shoh** o'rnini **baydaq**³¹.

O'zbek tiliga doir sharhlardan eng faol va ommabop model bu *so'z o'zlashtirish* jarayonidir. Tilshunoslikda *so'z o'zlashtirish usuli* lug'at boyligining kengayib, yanada boyib borishida muhim va faol usullardan biri hisoblanadi. O'zbek tilidagi aksariyat adabiyotlarda mazkur terminning *o'zlashma so'zlar* termini bilan bevosita bog'liq ekanligi kuzatiladi. O'zbek tili sharhlari o'zlashma qatlamining tahlili shuni ko'rsatdiki, lug'at tarkibida sportga oid arab, fors, rus, ingliz, fransuz va boshqa tillaridan kirib kelgan leksik birliklar bilan mavjud. Shu bois mazkur tilda ham so'z o'zlashtirish faol usullardan biri hisoblanadi.

²⁶Темур тузуклари (Форсча матндан Алихонтўра Соғуний ва Ҳамидулла Кароматовлар таржимаси). – Тошкент, 2011. – 186 б.

²⁷Навоий А. Ҳайрат ул-аброр. – Тошкент: Фан, 1974. – 82 б.

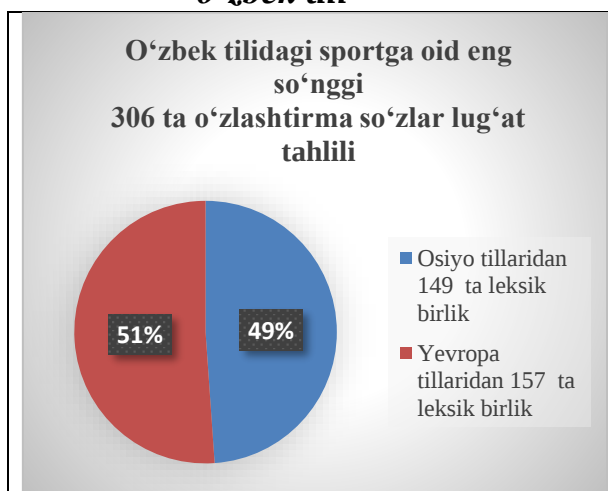
²⁸Навоий А. Ҳайрат ул-аброр. – Тошкент: Фан, 1974. – 82 б.

²⁹Навоий А. Мукамал асарлар тўплами. С.Искандарий. 11-том. – Тошкент: Фан, 1993. – 216-217 б.

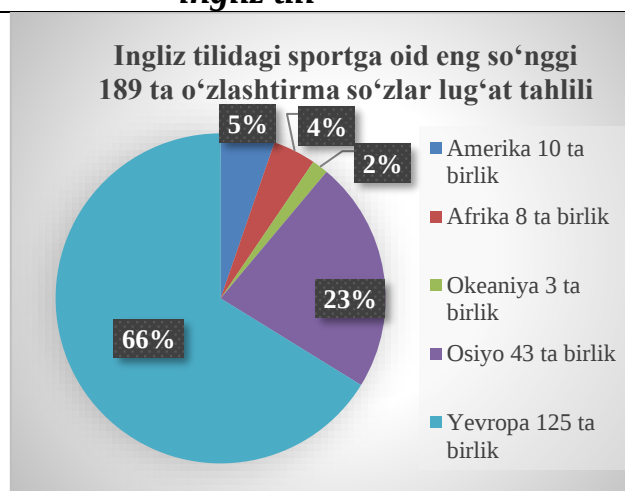
³⁰Навоий А. Мукамал асарлар тўплами. С.Искандарий. 11-том. – Тошкент: Фан, 1993. – 216-217 б.

³¹Навоий А. Мукамал асарлар тўплами. Фарҳод ва Ширин. 8- том. – Тошкент: Фан, 1993. – 123 б.

o'zbek tili



ingliz tili



1-rasm. Ikki til o'zlashmalarining foiz ko'rsatkichi

Dissertatsiyada qayd etilganidek, *o'zbek tilidagi* sportga oid eng so'nggi lug'at tahliliga ko'ra, 306 ta o'zlashma so'zlar, jumladan: Osiyo tillaridan 149 (48.9%) ta leksik birlik, Yevropa tillaridan 157 (51,1 %) ta leksik birlik o'zlashganligi ma'lum bo'ldi. Sharh jarayonida faol o'zlashmalar va ular tegishli bo'lgan tillarni ikkiga ajratish mumkin: Osiyo (1-rasm) va Yevropa (2,5 – 1-rasm) tillari. **Ingliz tilida:** Amerika 10 ta (5,3%); Afrika 8 ta (4,2%); Okeaniya 3 ta (1,6%); Osiyo 43 ta (22,7%); Yevropa 125 ta (66,2%) birliklar lug'ati shakllanadi.

O'zbek tili sharhlarida *ort qo'shimcha qo'shish* ya'ni *suffiksatsiya* usuli faol so'z yasash usulidir, sof o'zbekcha qo'shimchalarni o'zbekcha asosga qo'shish yordamida yoki o'zbekcha qo'shimchalarni boshqa tildan olingan so'zga qo'shish orqali sportga oid birliklarni yasash mahsulдор sanaladi. Bu usul qo'shimchalari: 1) grammatik (so'z o'zgartiruvchi qo'shimcha) jihatdan o'zgartiruvchi; 2) leksik (so'z yasovchi qo'shimcha) jihatdan o'zgartiruvchi ikki xil vazifani bajaradi:

O'zbek tili sharhlarida **-chi** suffiksi juda sermahsul bo'lib, sharh jarayonida 120 dan ortiq sport biliklari ushbu qo'shimcha orqali vujudga kelgan. **-chi** suffiksidan to'rt xil ma'nodagi ot so'z turkumiga mansub sport terminlari yasaladi. Misol uchun: 1) soha, tur asosida mutaxassisni ifodalovchi birliklar: *kurashchi*, *shaxmatchi*, *tennischi*; 2) guruh yoki jamoaga a'zolikni ifodalovchi birliklar: *paxtakorchi*, *navbahorchi*; 3) musobaqa ishtirokchisini ifodalovchi birliklar: *olimpiadachi*, *universiadachi*; 4) ish-harakatga qo'shilib shaxsni ifodalovchi birliklar: *ijrochi*, *yuguruvchi*, *suzuvchi*.

Ikki til sharhlarining lingvistik xususiyatlari ko'lamida kichik mikrokategorial allomorfik xususiyatlar ham uchraydi. Masalan, ingliz tilida **-er** qo'shimchasi **-chi** qo'shimchasining muqobil varianti sifatida olinsa-da, **-er** qo'shimchasida ko'p vazifalilik xususiyati mavjud emas. Shuning uchun hamma vaqt ham yasama birliklar tarkibida **-er** qo'shimchasi **-chi** qo'shimchasiga to'g'ri kelmaydi. Masalan: *polochi* – *poloist*; *karatechi* – *karateka*; *ishtirokchi* – *participant*; *sportchi* – *sportsman* kabi terminlar bunga yaqqol dalildir.

Ingliz va o'zbek tili sharhlaridagi *so'z o'zlashtirish*, *morfologik derivatsiya*, *kompozitsion* usullar ikki tilning izomorflik xususiyatidir. Ushbu jarayon ishda lingvostatistik tahlillar asosida ko'rsatilgan.

Sharhlarda mavjud soha birliklarining izomorfik tahlili

U S U L	№	Nomi	Ingliz		o'zbek		umumiy	
			№	%	№	%	№	%
	1	O'zlashma – borrowings	191	13,6	332	23,6	523	37,2
	2	Morfologik derivatsiya – affixation	40	2,8	68	4,8	108	7,6
	3	Kompozitsion – compounding	28	1,9	18	1,3	46	3,3

Tilshunoslikka doir allomorfizm ikki tillarning bir nechta morfologik jarayonlarida kuzatildi, jumladan, *qisqartirish*, *bekformatsiya* va *infiksatsiya* modellari orqali o'zbek tilida sport terminlari vujudga kelmasligi chog'ishtirilayotgan tillarning mikrokategorial allomorflik xususiyatidir (3-jadval).

Sport sharhlarining allomorflik xususiyati tahlili

U S U L	№	Nomi	ingliz		o'zbek		umumiy	
			№	%	№	%	№	%
	1	Qisqartirish usuli – clipping	14	1	0	0	14	1
	2	Bekformatsiya usuli – back-formation	7	0,5	0	0	7	0,5
	3	Infiksatsiya – infixes	3	0,2	0	0	3	0,2

Dissertatsiyaning “**O'zbek va ingliz tili sport sharhlarining stilistik xususiyatlari**” deb nomlangan uchinchi bobida ingliz va o'zbek tillari sport sharhlarida yuzaga keluvchi fonetik, leksik va stilistik jihatlari, ularni qo'llash orqali yuzaga keluvchi qiyinchiliklar tahlilga tortilgan.

Adabiy tilning odatiy nutqiy vaziyatlari, turli ma'noviy va ekspressiv mazmundagi matnlarda barcha sathlar birliklarining mavjud til me'yorlari nuqtayi nazaridan amal qilishi (qo'llanishi) lisoniy birliklar stilistikasi tarkibida o'rganiladi. Mazkur birliklarning variantlari (variantdor shakllar, parallel tuzilmalar, lug'aviy va sintaktik sinonimlar)ning uslubiy bo'yog'ini lingvistik mezonlar asosida chog'ishtirish muhim hisoblanadi. Ushbu yo'nalish bir tomondan funksional stilistika, ikkinchi tomondan, matn stilistikasi bilan chambarchas bog'liqdir.

Nazariy jihatdan she'riy misralar tarkibida ohangdosh so'z yoki so'z birikmalarining izchil takrorlanib kelishi qofiyadir. Qofiya she'ring mazmuni, janri, shakli va kompozitsiyasida muhim o'rin egallaydi. Qofiya hosil qiluvchi so'zlarning ohangdoshligi talaffuzda qatorlarning uyg'unligini taqdim etadi³². Zamonaviy sharhlovchilar muxlislar e'tiborini tortish maqsadida o'z sharhlarida ham qofiyaviy so'zlardan foydalanmoqda. Nasriy asarlarda qofiyaning bir necha uslubiy ko'rinishi mavjud, jumladan *full – to'liq* va *incomplete – to'liqsiz qofiya*.

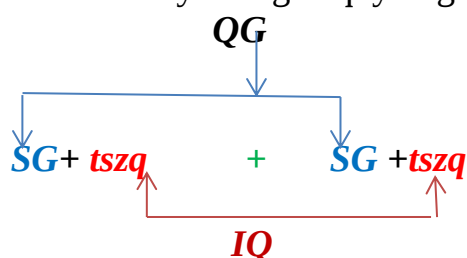
To'liq qofiya nazariy va amaliy jihatdan bir tovush farqi bilan qo'llanuvchi, qolgan qismning harfi, bo'g'ini parallel keluvchi ohangdosh so'zlar sanaladi.

³²Умуров Х. Адабиёт назарияси. -Т.: Шарқ, 2002. – 256 б.

O‘zbek tilida: *topdi – chopdi; kutdi – tutdi; yashirdi – oshirdi; poyladi – joyladi; urdi – surdi;* **ingliz tilida:** *might – night; grace – race, ball – hall; yell – hell* kabi ohangdosh leksik birliklarni ko‘rsatish mumkin.

To‘liqsiz qofiya sharhlarda juda ommabop bo‘lib, ular undosh yoki unlilar o‘xshashligi bilan xoslanadi. Masalan, **o‘zbek tili:** *xato – sado; falokat – harakat; o‘ninchi – o‘yinchi; bong – jang.* **Ingliz tili:** *finesse – distress; aim – flame; deliver – shiver; joke – hook* kabilar.

I.R. Galperin yuqoridagi qofiya turlaridan tashqari *internal rhyme* – *ichki qofiyalanish* modeliga to‘xtaladi. Mazkur modelda qofiyadosh so‘zlar misra oxirida emas, balki sodda va qo‘shma gaplar tarkibida keladi. Sharh jarayonida, aynan, ichki qofiyalar sharhlar tarkibida muxlislar e‘tiborini jalb qilib, she‘riy o‘ynoqilik, estetik zavq taqdim etadi. Masalan, *Loutaro yaxshi hudud topdi, lekin pasda sal shoshdi* (X.Hamidov, MC 1-0 Inter, 28 min., 10.06.2023). Mazkur misol tahlilining nazariy shaklini dissertant tomonidan yaratilgan quyidagi formula orqali kuzatish mumkin.



Shartli belgilar: *Qo‘shma gap*

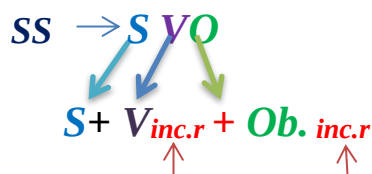
Sodda gap

To‘liqsiz qofiya

Ichki qofiyalanish

2-rasm. Qo‘shma gap tarkibidagi ichki qofiya

Tahlillar natijasida shu narsa ma‘lum bo‘ldiki, *qofiyaning* nazariy asosiga ko‘ra, yagona tovush (harf) takroriga asoslanadi va bu harf **raviy** (arabcha – qofiyadagi undosh tovush) deb ataladi. *Raviy* so‘z o‘zagi, yasama so‘zlarda negiz oxiridagi undosh, cho‘ziq unli, ba‘zan esa qisqa unlilarning aynan takrorlanishi tufayli yuzaga keladi, vazniy struktura asosida *raviy* gap oxirida keladi. Tipologik jihatdan o‘zbek tili gap strukturasi SOV (subject, object, verb) modeliga mansub va bir gap tarkibida ikki kesim, albatta, qo‘shma gapni hosil qiladi, bu esa sodda gaplar tarkibida qofiya yasalishi murakkab ekanligidan dalolatdir. Aksincha, ingliz tili sharhlarida *raviy* ikkinchi darajali bo‘lak bo‘lishi ham mumkin. Chunki tipologik jihatdan ingliz til strukturasi SVO modeliga asoslanganligi bois bu jarayon sharh tarkibida mavjud. Masalan, *Now, it is Mahrez a star in Paris in the last year* (P.Drury, MC 4-3 RM. 2 min. 26.04.2022). Mazkur misol tahlilining nazariy shaklini dissertant tomonidan yaratilgan quyidagi formula orqali kuzatish mumkin.



Int.R

SS –simple sentence

Inc.r – incomplete rhyme

Int.R – internal rhyme

S- subject

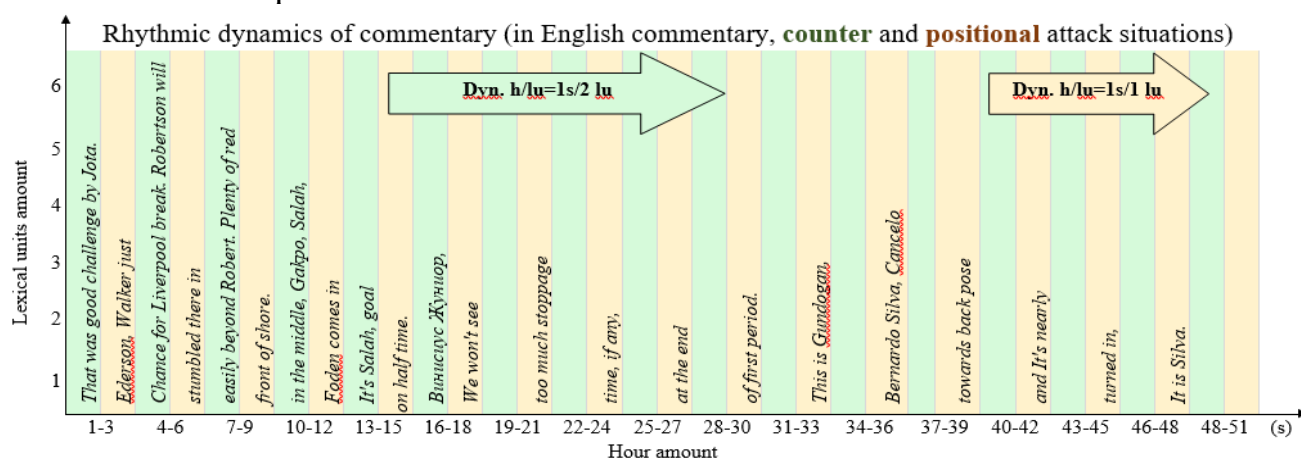
V-verb

Ob. -object

3-rasm. Ingliz tili soda gaplarda ichki qofiya.

Demak anglashiladiki, *qofiya* – *rhyme* faqat nasriy adabiyot sohasigagina tegishli bo‘lib qolmasdan, turli ko‘rinishdagi nutqiy ijodiy jarayonlarga ham xos, deyish maqsadga muvofiq.

Sharh jarayonida ritm, sharhlovchi taqdim etayotgan nutq va jonli efirda uzatilayotgan bellashuv sinxronlikdir. Bu lingvistik jarayon temp dinamikasi bilan chambarchas bog‘liq bo‘lib, ovoz oqimi va ritmida turli leksik birliklardan foydalanib, ularni muxlislarga yetkazishdagi izchillikdir. Chog‘ishtirilayotgan tillar sharh jarayonida fonetik mezonlar asosidagi ritm bellashuvining nutqiy ifodasi uchun xizmat qiladi va muxlislar diqqatini ushlab, tinglovchilarni o‘ziga tortadigan, o‘yinning hayajoni, qiymati, bosimini his qilish imkonini beruvchi ohangdor voqelik yaratadi. Agarda voqelik va nutq o‘rtasida uzilish yoki nomutanosiblik bo‘lsa, sharh ritmi yo‘qoladi. Qo‘shimcha qilish lozimki, o‘yinning qiymati, asosan, sharh ritmini belgilab beradi va uni vaqt bilan o‘lchash mumkin.



4-rasm. Chog‘ishtirilayotgan tillarda ritmik dinamikaning tafovuti

Tahlillar natijasida sharhlovchi ritmi doim o‘yinning borishiga qarab kuchayishi yoki pasayishi kuzatilgan. Agar o‘yin tezligi oshsa, sinxron ravishda ritm ko‘tariladi, bu sharhlovchining qisqa vaqt oralig‘ida ko‘proq leksik birlikni ifodalashi bilan xoslanadi. Aks holda, ozroq so‘zga ko‘proq vaqt ketadi. Tempning mazkur stilistik jarayonini ikki tillar kesimida ham kuzatish mumkin.

Tilshunoslik sohasida leksik mezonlar asosida yuzaga keluvchi lingvostilistik vositalarni to‘g‘ridan to‘g‘ri tahlil qilishdan avval ularni jadval asosida o‘zaro munosabatiga ko‘ra qanday tamoyillar asosida o‘rganilishini tasniflash maqsadga muvofiq (4- jadval).

Sharh jarayonida qo‘llanuvchi birliklarni lug‘at va kontekstual mantiqiy ma‘no o‘rtasida o‘zaro bog‘liqligi bir nechta lingvistik ifodalarda o‘z aksini topadi, lisoniy

bog'liqlik, lisoniy munosabat yoki ramziy ifoda munosabati, aksincha, qarama-qarshiligi shular jumlasidandir. Ushbu jarayonlar *metafora*, *metonimiya* va *ironiya* (kinoya)lardir. Odatda sport sharhlovchilarining nutqida metafora, metonimiya va kinoya ko'p uchraydi. Ushbu stilistik vositalar sharhlovchi nutqini yanada qiziqarli va tomoshabop qilish uchun tez-tez ishlatiladi. Nazariy va amaliy jihatdan sharhlarda qo'llanish va paydo bo'lish jihatiga e'tibor qaratilib, ularning lingvistik xususiyatlari tahlilga tortilgan.

4-jadval

Leksik ekspressiv stilistik vositalar

LEKSIK EKSPRESSIV STILISTIK VOSITALAR				
lug'at va matniy ifoda munosabati	birlamchi va derivativ ifoda munosabati	mantiqiy va emotiv ifoda munosabati	xususiyat va voqelik munosabati	turg'un ifodalarni qo'llash tamoyili
metafora; metonimiya; kinoya....	polisemiya; zevgma...	his-hayajon so'zlar; epitet; oksimoron	o'xshatish; evfemizm; giperbola; perifraz	klishe; maqol; epigramma

Zevgma – **zeugma** tilshunoslikda tadqiq etiluvchi kichik stilistik jarayon hisoblanib, nutq jarayonida, bir so'zning turli ma'nolarda qo'llanilgan boshqa ikki so'zga bog'lanishi bilan xoslanadi. Afsuski, o'zbek tilida sharhlanuvchi sport turlari kam bo'lganligi bois juda kam uchraydi. Masalan, *Ha bilmadim, mana shu paytda uchrashuvni ikki-yu ikki bo'lishi va mana bu o'yinchini maydonda cho'zilib yotishi ko'pchilikka yoqmayapti* (Z.Mustafoev. O'zbekiston 3-2 Quvayt. 82 min.17.08.2005). Ushbu misolda *uchrashuvning 2-2 hisobi* va *o'yinchining cho'zilib yotishi* bir-biri bilan umuman aloqador emas, biroq nutqda zevgma stilistik vositasi qo'llanishi natijasida **muxlislarga yoqmayapti** fe'liga bog'lanib kelyapti. Demak, ko'rinib turibdiki, zevgmalar sport sharhlari dalili uchun qo'llanadi.

Ingliz tili sharhlarida ham zevgmalar nafaol, biroq dalil uchun topiladi. Masalan, *he stole both the ball and the show* (B.Costas? American football) – tarj.: *U to'pni ham, tomoshani ham o'g'irladi. The ball – to'p va the show – tomosha* o'rtasida aloqadorlik mavjud emas, *stole – o'g'irladi* fe'liga bog'lanib kelgan.

Giperbola – narsa, hodisa, jarayonlarning belgi-xususiyatini, holatini o'ta bo'rttirib tasvirlash. Bu jarayonda sharhlovchi voqealarni bo'rttirish orqali tomoshabinda hayajonni yaratadi va hissiyotlarni kuchaytiradi. O'zbek tili misolida, **a) tezlikda Gnabri o'tib ketdi, 3-1, Bavariya himoyani yorib tashlayapti** (D.Fayziyev, Bars. 2-8 Bav., 27 min., 15.08.2020). Sharhlovchi Barselona himoyasi kuchsizligi va Bavariyaning hujumi kuchli ekanligini **giperbola** orqali taqdim etmoqda. Sport sharhlarida giperbola orqali voqelik yoki jarayon ifodalansa, tabiiy ravishda har qanday o'yin harorati ortadi; **b) Zarba va ajoyib gol! So'nggi daqiqalarda bo'lsa ham, maydonda tirik qolgan koreyalik futbolchining borligi bizni xursand qilyapti** (H.Xamidov, Koreya 1-2 Meksika, 90-min., JCh 2018). Ushbu misolda *maydonda tirik qolgan koreyalik futbolchi* – *mubolag'a* orqali taqdim etilmoqda. Chunki sport o'yinlarida hech kim o'lmaydi, ya'ni qolgan 10 o'yinchi nobud bo'ldi, degani emas, mazkur stilistik vosita qolgan o'yinchilarga nisbatan *ko'p harakat qilgan, taslim bo'lmagan* futbolchiga nisbatan qo'llangan.

Ingliz tili misolida: **a) he's on fire!** – tarj.: *u yonmoqda!* Bu ibora jumla ajoyib o'yin ko'rsatayotgan o'yinchini tasvirlash uchun ishlatiladi, lekin ular aslida kuchli

harakat orqali yonib ketmaydi; b) *He's the fastest man alive!* - tarj.: *U dunyodagi eng tez (yuguradigan) odam!* – Ta'riflanayotgan sportchi juda tez bo'lishi mumkin bo'lsa-da, aslida u dunyodagi eng tezkor odam bo'lishi dargumon, tomoshabinlarni jalb qilish maqsadida sharhlovchi giperbola orqali bo'rttirmoqda. c) *Midfielder stole the show against his old club* (The Sun, 2010) - tarj.: *Yarim himoyachi o'zining eski klubiga qarshi o'yinda barchaning e'tiborini o'g'irladi*. “Chiroyli o'yin bilan mahliyo etdi” ma'nosida qo'llangan.

Dissertatsiyaning to'rtinchi bobi “**O'zbek va ingliz tillarida sport sharhlarining pragmatik xususiyati**” deb nomlanadi va unda sport sharhining pragmatik potensialini shakllantiruvchi jihatlar, sharhni idrok etish faqatgina sharhlovchining tomoshabiniga ma'lum bir tasavvur uyg'otish uchun qilingan niyatigagina emas, balki tomoshabinning o'z tajribasiga tayangan holda o'yin sharhiga singdirilgan rang-barang axborotni qabul qila olish qobiliyatiga ham bog'liqligini hisobga olgan holda sport sharhlarida mavjud bo'lgan murakkabliklar tahlilga tortilgan.

Zamonaviy sport sohasiga doir sharhlarda bunga alohida e'tibor beriladi. Bu soha bilish, anglash yoki inson muloqotining aqliy jarayonlariga (kognitiv jarayonlar deb ham ataladi) qaratilgan bo'lib, sharh davomida tomoshabinlarga ma'noni yetkazish va kommunikativ maqsadlariga erishish uchun sharh jarayonida tildan qanday foydalanishini o'rganadi. Bu tildan foydalanishga ta'sir qiluvchi ijtimoiy va madaniy omillarni, shuningdek, tilni talqin qilish va ishlab chiqarish bilan bog'liq kognitiv jarayonlarni tushunishni o'z ichiga oladi. Umumiy olganda, kognitiv pragmatika odamlarning turli kontekstlarda qanday samarali muloqot qilishini tushunish va muloqot ko'nikmalarini yaxshilash strategiyalarini ishlab chiqish uchun muhimdir. Misol uchun, *this is business, this is a business no nicety here, it's job to be done there, lets get on and do it* (Andy Gray) – tarj.: *bu vazifa, bu yerda hech qanday ko'ngilchanlik yo'q, u yerda bajarilishi lozim bo'lgan ish, kelinglar chiqamiz va buni bajaramiz*. Ushbu misolda sharhlovchi gapi quyidagicha kognitiv pragmatik tahlilga tortilgan:

1. *To'g'ridan-to'g'ri murojaat*: sharhlovchi keraksiz, yumshoq va yoqimli jumalarsiz to'g'ridan to'g'ri murojaat qilmoqda;

2. *Professionallik*: sharhlovchi asliy tilda “business” so'zidan foydalanish orqali samaradorlik va mahsuldorlik shaxsiy munosabatlardan ustun turuvchi professional nutqiy matnni taklif qilmoqda;

3. *Vazifa yo'nalishi*: sharhlovchi “*it's job to be done there* – bajarilishi kerak bo'lgan ish” iborasi orqali muloqotga yoki munosabatlarni o'rnatishga emas, balki vazifalarni bajarish va maqsadlarga erishish muhimligini ta'kidlaydi;

4. *Zudlik va chegaraviylik*: “*lets get on and do it* - kelinglar chiqamiz va buni bajaramiz” imperatividan foydalanish shoshilinch va tez harakat qilish zarurligi, vaqt chegaralanganligini anglatadi.

5. *Aniqlik*: sharhlovchi o'z fikrini nutq orqali hech qanday noaniqlik va chalkashliksiz yetkazish uchun aniq, lo'nda, ravon va ixcham tildan foydalanmoqda.

Sport sohasiga doir sharhlarda kognitiv pragmatika so'z va jumalarning so'zma-so'z talqinidan tashqari ma'noni yetkazish uchun tele va sport eshittirishlarida tildan qanday foydalanish va uning kognitiv ta'sirini o'rganishni taqdim etadi.

Kuzatuvlar jarayonida kognitiv pragmatik aspekt asosida inferensiya hodisasi ikki turga ajratib tavsiflangan (5-rasm). Buning asosiy sababi ingliz va o'zbekcha sharhlarning inferentiv jarayonda kuzatilishidir.



5-rasm. Inferensiyaning pragmatik tasnifi

Perklyuziya – lotincha *perclusio* soʻzidan olingan boʻlib, maʼno jihatidan “himoya qilish” ifodasiga ega nutq. Sharh jarayonlarida – bu mumkin boʻlgan xavf, tahdid haqida ogohlantirishni oʻz ichiga olgan xabar yoki nutq harakati. Masalan, *Toʻp bilan Vest Xemm futbolchilari Souchek yaxshi vaziyatda, pas beradi va (Lansini) aldadi va Ey, ey Lansini... Uyga borib bolalaringa nima deysan, Lansini?! Bunaqa imkoniyat ikkinchi marotaba boʻlyapti* (H.Xamidov. Luverpul 3-2 Vest Xemm, 69-daqiqa, 25.02.2020). Ushbu sharhda qulay vaziyatdan foydalana olmagan Vest Xem oʻyinchisiga yoʻnaltirilgan: *Uyga borib bolalaringa nima deysan, Lansini?! jumlasini perklyuziya sifatida tahlil qilingan.* Chunki sharhlovchi vaziyatni koʻkka sovurgan futbolchini muxlislarga qoʻshilib tanqid qilmadi, sharhlovchi katta xato qilgan oʻyinchini oʻzgacha tasvir bilan minglab tomoshabinlar salbiy fikridan himoya qilib, eʼtiborni boshqa tomonga tortyapti. Bu sharhdagi *perklyuziyaning pragmatik xususiyatidir.*

Konsolyatsiya – lotincha *consolation* soʻzidan olingan boʻlib, maʼno jihatidan “tasalli”, yaʼni *tasalli beruvchi, dalda beruvchi mazmundagi bayon* hisoblanadi. Pragmatik konsolyatsiya oʻzbek sharhlovchilari sharhlarida koʻp kuzatiladi. Masalan, *Anchelottini tushundingiz-a? (harakatlari bilan) Muhimi “tepti-yu” dedi. Shunaqa tepib tursa, boshqalar gol uradi* (H.Xamidov, Real Madrid 2-1 Napoli, 10-daqiqa, 20-daqiqa, 30.11.2023). Ushbu sharhda ***muhimi “tepti-yu” dedi*** jumlasini bilan darvoza tomonga xato tepgan harakatlarini tasalli ohangida ifodalamoqda. Pragmatik jihatdan ***bu oʻyini bilan tepa olmasligi ham mumkin edi*** maʼnosi ham bor.

Ingliz tilida ham pragmatik jihatdan konsolyatsiya hodisasi mavjud boʻlib, salbiy natijadan soʻng oʻyinчилarga tasalli ohangida yoki biror oʻyinchining salbiy natijaga loyiq emasligini koʻrsatadi. Masalan, Londonning Arsenal jamoasi oʻz darvozasidan gol oʻtkazib yuborgandan soʻng sharhlovchi Endi Grey (Andy Gray): *We talk about responsible defending, this is it could be easily have let him (striker) go, often defenders would have done but Gallas stuck with a run track to every inch of the way*³³ – ***tarj.: Biz masʼuliyatli mudofaa haqida gapirayapmiz, yaʼni uni (hujumchini) osongina qoʻyib yuborish mumkin edi, himoyachilar tez-tez shunday oʻtkazib yuborishar edi, ammo Gallas maydonning barchi qismida unga yopishib oldi.*** Ushbu misolda salbiy natija qayd etilganiga qaramasdan Uilyam Gallasning fidoyiligiga eʼtibor qaratilgan.

Misol uchun, sharhlovchi: *Although they didn’t win today, they gave it their all and showed great determination. They should be proud of their effort and look forward to the next game where they can come back stronger* (Martin Teylor, Real Madrid 3-1

³³Abdulmajeed R.K., Abdulmajeed A.T. The Pragmatics of Amusement in Selected British Football Commentaries//International Journal of English Linguistics; Vol. 9, No. 1; 2019 ISSN 1923-869X E-ISSN. – 1923-8703 Published by Canadian Center of Science and Education. – 473 p.

Liverpul, + 90-daqiqa, 16.03.2023) – **tarj.:** *Garchi ular bugun g'alaba qozona olmagan bo'lsalar ham, bor kuchlarini berishdi va katta iroda ko'rsatishdi. Ular o'zlarining sa'y-harakatlari bilan faxrlanishlari va kuchliroq qaytishlari mumkin bo'lgan keyingi o'yinni kutishlari kerak.* Ushbu turdagi sharh tili mag'lubiyat zarbasini yumshatishga yordam beradi, muxlislar va tomoshabinlarni kelajakdagi muvaffaqiyatga umid qilishga undaydi.

XULOSA

1. Dunyo sport matbuoti, televideniyesi va sport ko'rsatuvlarining taqdimoti jarayonida sport sohasi tabiati va xususiyatlarini aks ettiruvchi leksik birliklar turli lingvistik mezonlar asosida qo'llanadi, ular til va nutq sathida tabiiy va sun'iy, ichki va tashqi omillar ta'sirida rivojlanadi. Sport sohasidagi leksik birliklarning rivojlanishi zamon va makon bilan uzviy bog'liq hodisa ekan, sport sharhlari leksikasini tilshunoslik nuqtayi nazaridan tadqiq qilishda quyidagi yondashuvlarni amalga oshirish maqsadga muvofiq: a) leksik birliklarning tarixiy taraqqiyot bosqichlarini tadrijiy ketma-ketlik asosida tadqiq etish, b) leksik birlik semantikasiga fonetik ta'sirni tahlil qilish (analiz), c) struktur shakllanishi, d) milliy-madaniy va qiyosiy-tarixiy xususiyatlarini tahlil qilish iborat.

2. Zamonaviy sport sharhlarini xoslovchi leksik birliklar (termin, atama yoki neologizm) nominatsiya jarayoniga duch keladi. Nominatsiya sharh leksikasini nomlashda bir qator vaziyatlarda yaratiladi: 1) nom oluvchi birlik ilm-fan kashfiyoti bilan bog'liq holda (denotativ jihatdan) ilk nomga ega bo'lgan jarayonda; 2) sharhlovchining avvalgi bilimlari, vaziyatni to'g'ri baholashi, so'z boyligi va stilistik topqirligi bilan uzviy bog'liq bo'lgan jarayonda vujudga keldi. Mazkur jarayonda yangi atamalar lingvistik jihatdan til strukturasi qanday qo'shilishi, leksik birliklarning semantik va morfologik belgilari orqali yoritiladi.

3. Sharhlovchi o'yinning konseptual olam manzarasini ko'rsatishda o'yin afishasi va unga berilgan nom ahamiyati yuqori bo'lgani sababli u butun bellashuvni matniy ifodalash jarayonida murakkab mazmuniy munosabat yaratish kerak. Shunday ekan, bellashuv anonsi uning mazmuniy va estetik tarkibining muhim elementiga aylanadi hamda muayyan kompleks kognitiv struktura, lingvistik modelni tashkil etadi. O'yinning nomlanishi, mazmunan, quyidagi lingvistik belgilarga ega: a) implitsitlik; b) stilistik markerlanganlik; v) ramziylik; g) konseptual ahamiyatlilik.

4. Sport sharhlarida ritm tilning fonetik va sintaktik tuzilishini belgilaydi, har bir tilning o'ziga xos ritmik strukturasi mavjud va mazkur struktura asosida ovoz balandligi, tezligi va ritmik yo'nalishlari, muloqotda hissiyotlarni ifodalashda muhim rol o'ynaydi. Tomoshabin va sharhlovch o'rtasida muloqotning hissiy ta'sirini kuchaytiruvchi stilistik vosita sifatida xizmat qiladi. Tilni his qilish, o'rganish va ma'lumotlarni yaxshiroq eslab qolishda yordam beradi.

5. Sharh jarayonida ikki tilning qofiyalanish modellari turlicha ekanligi kuzatildi. Jumladan, o'zbek tilida raviy lingvistik qofiya bo'lib, u so'z o'zagi, yasama so'zlarda negiz oxiridagi undosh, cho'ziq unli, ba'zan esa qisqa unlilarning aynan takrorlanishi tufayli yuzaga keladi. Vazniy shakliga ko'ra raviy gap oxirida keladi. Tipologik jihatdan o'zbek tilining morfologik strukturasi SOV modeliga mansub bo'lgani bois gap oxiri kesim yoki fe'lga tegishli. Shu bois yagona gap tarkibida ikki kesim qo'shma gapni hosil qilishi o'zbek tili sodda gaplari tarkibida qofiya yasalishi

murakab ekanligidan dalolatdir. Aksincha, ingliz tili SVO modeliga mansub bo'lgani bois bu til sharhlarida raviy ikkinchi darajali bo'lak bo'lishi ham mumkin. Sharhda qofiyaning vujudga kelishi faolroqdir. O'zbek tilida raviyning (qofiyaning) gap oxirida joylashishi va ingliz tilida raviyning ikkinchi darajali bo'lak sifatida paydo bo'lishi ikki tildagi sharhning lingvistik farqlarini ko'rsatadi.

6. Sharhlovchi ma'lum bir milliy borliq tasvirini individual tajribasidan kelib chiqib qurilgan va til birliklari vositasida verballashtirilgan jarayonda ifodalaydi. Uning fikrlari va mushohadalari faqat o'zigagina xos shaxsiy mikromatn bo'lib, murakkab kommunikativ-kognitiv jarayonda namoyon bo'ladi. Shaxsiy mikromatnning lingvistik taqdimoti uning uslubini belgilaydi. Shunday ekan, sharh sharhlovchining til shaxsiyatidir.

7. Sharhlovchi o'z nutqida qo'llovchi leksik birliklar sport sharhlarida quyidagi lingvistik belgilar bilan ajralib turadi: a) struktur va semantik tugal, nisbiy mazmuniy mustaqil va funksional mantiqiylik; b) sharhlovchining bevosita tomoshabinga murojaati deb qaraluvchi maqsadli yo'naltirilganlik; c) sharh jarayoni stilistik vositalar konvergentsiyasida namoyon bo'luvchi stilistik bo'yoqdorlik; d) sharhlovchi yetkazmoqchi bo'lgan xabarni ilgari surish vositasi; e) narrativ ifodaning kognitiv tizimlilikini ta'minlash.

8. Nutq – sarhlovchi va voqelik, jarayon va personajni o'zaro bog'lab turuvchi, biri ikkinchisining ta'siriga asoslangan murakkab til hodisasi bo'lib, bir tomondan, ifodalanuvchining konseptual ma'lumotini ochib berishga, ikkinchi tomondan esa ifodalovchining modalligi va intensionalligini ochib berishga xizmat qiluvchi tabiiy lisoniy qurilma. U sharhlovchi tajribasi (shaffofligi, jozibasini), kognitiv imkoniyati (har bir planda tizimli axborotning mavjudligi)ga ko'ra turlicha namoyon bo'ladi.

9. Sport sharhlarining pragmatik potensiali, asosan, implikaturalar va presuppozitsiyalar vositasida amalga oshiriluvchi intensiya, shuningdek, sharhlovchi hamda tomoshabin (adresant – adresat) munosabatlari bilan aniqlanadi. Sharhning pragmatik jihati, odatda, tomoshabinga bo'lgan ta'sirni faollashtiruvchi sharhlovchi pragmatik ko'rsatmalarining obyektiv-subyektiv baholaridan iboratdir. Sharh tahlili jarayonida ko'rsatmalarining ma'lumotlarini kodsizlashtirish tomoshabin tomonidan adekvat idrok etilishiga ko'maklashadi. Qolaversa, pragmatik jihatdan ma'nolarni qayta talqin etishda sharhlovchi intensiyasini pragmatik kontekst ishtirokida kodsizlashtirish muhim rol o'ynaydi. Kodsizlashtirish jayonida sharhlovchi perklyuziya va konsolyatsiya lingvistik hodisasi orqali taqdim etadi. Mazkur jarayonlar: 1) *Perklyuziya* – sharh orqali tomoshabinlarda vaziyat haqida ogohlantiruvchi yoki ehtiyotkorlik tasavvurini uyg'otadi; 2) *Konsolyatsiya* – tomoshabinlar va hatto sportchilar yoki jamoalar mag'lubiyatdan keyin motivatsiyani saqlashga yordam beruvchi lingvistik hodisa.

10. Sport sharhlarida pragmatika sharh jarayonida ifodalangan nutqiy xulosalarga e'tibor qaratadi. Pragmatik xulosa esa kommunikativ vaziyatdan kelib chiqqan holda namoyon bo'ladi. Bunda kommunikativ vaziyat adresant va adresat o'rtasida emas, balki o'yin, adresant va adresat o'rtasidagi nutqiy ifodaviylikdir. Pragmatik yondashuv nutqiy matnning sintaktik va semantik chegarasidan chetga chiqib, sharh davomida sharhlovchi taqdim etgan fikr mazmun jihatdan tomoshabinning fikriga qanchalik mos kelganligini xoslaydi. Pragmatikada axborot oqimini boshqarish aloqada axborotni tashkil qilish va taqdim etish usullarini

anglatadi. Sharh jarayonida sharhlovchi ifodalayotgan axborotni nazorat qilish jarayonida *nutq belgilari*, *intonatsiya* kabi lingvistik hodisalar mavjud bo'lsa-da, *kirish so'zlarning* o'rni muhimdir. Buning boisi mazkur birliklar nutqning turli qismlari o'rtasida bog'lovchilik vazifasini bajarish uchun xizmat qiladi va ular so'z yoki ibora ko'rinishida qo'llanadi. Ya'ni bir gapga qaratilgan e'tibor nuqtasini boshqa biriga o'tishni ifodalovchi lisoniy ko'rsatkichlardir. Sport sharhlovchilar nutqida bayon qilinayotgan fikrga munosabati, fikrning umumiy bahosi, kimga qarashli ekanligi yoki oldingi fikr bilan aloqasini bildiradi. Sharhning pragmatik shakllanishiga ta'sir etuvchi omillarga quyidagilarni kiritish mumkin: pragmatik omillar (sharhlovchi maqsadi (g'oyasi) va ijobiy munosabatni saqlab qolishni bilish), ijtimoiy-madaniy (o'zga madaniyat bilan bog'liq leksik birliklarni yetkazib berishni bilish), g'oyaviy (ideologik) (sportga doir ma'lum avlod, davr va shu sport turi yaralgan mamlakatning jamoaviy-g'oyaviy tamoyillari ta'siri), kognitiv (jamoatchilik ongida aks etgan jamoaviy bilimlar va xalqning mentaliteti hamda ularning shaxsiy tajriba prizmasi ichida individual talqin etilishi), lingvomadaniy (madaniyatni aks ettiruvchi birlik va maxsus lingvistik voqeliklar), lingvokreativ (sharh davomida stilistik usullar va til o'yini usullari, til normalaridan chetga chiqmasdan taqdim etish).

11. O'tkazilgan tadqiqot davomida sport sharhlari leksikasi tahlilining to'rt bosqichli metodikasi ishlab chiqildi:

1-bosqich – sharh jarayoniga kirishishdan avvalgi, dastlabki tahlil: sport turi (jamoaviy yoki individual) va yo'nalishini (yengil atletika, og'ir atletika, to'p bilan o'ynaluvchi sport, aqliy, jangovar va h.) aniqlash;

2-bosqich – lingvistik tahlil: sharh leksikasining leksik-grammatik va stilistik-funksional muammolarini aniqlash;

3-bosqich – konseptual (talqiniy) tahlil, sport sharhlarining stilistik va lingvomadaniy xususiyatlarini aniqlashtirish, shuningdek, ularning sharh jarayonida konseptual yaxlitligini qayta taqdim etishda ahamiyatini umumiy baholash;

4-bosqich – sharhlovchi nutqining zaif, o'rta va kuchli lisoniy xoslanishlarini hisobga olgan holda sharhni rivojlantiruvchi, barqaror saqlab turuvchi lingvistik tavsiyalar.

12. Sharhga doir leksik birliklar ishtirok etgan matnlar nasriy va nazmiy matnlardan farqi quyidagicha farqlanadi: ular til imkoniyatlaridan kelib chiqib, axborotni *jonlilik* (hech qanday tahrirsiz, to'g'ridan to'g'ri), *tasviriylilik* (bo'lib o'tayotgan voqelikning ifodalanishi), *erkinlik* (hech qanday nazm va nasr qoliplariga tushmaslik), *ijodkorlik* (sharh jarayonida voqelik bilan bog'liq she'riy parchalar, maqol, matal va sitatalardan ham foydalanish mumkin), *neytrallik* (u yoki bu jamoaga yon bosmay, sharh muvozanatini saqlash) kabi xususiyatlar orqali taqdim etiladi.

**SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL DSc.03/30.12.2019.Fil.01.10
ON AWARDING SCIENTIFIC DEGREES
AT NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF UZBEKISTAN**

NAMANGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

SARIMSOKOV KHURSHID ABDIMALIKOVICH

**LINGUISTIC FEATURES OF THE LEXICON OF SPORTS COMMENTARY
IN THE ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES**

**10.00.06 – Comparative Study of Literature, Contrastive Linguistics
and Translation Studies**

**ABSTRACT OF THE DISSERTATION
of doctor of philological sciences (DSc)**

Tashkent – 2024

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INTRODUCTION (abstract of the DSc dissertation)

The relevance and necessity of the Dissertation topic. In contemporary global linguistics, which recognizes language as a multifaceted social phenomenon, several distinct approaches have emerged that focus on the practical dimensions of language use. These approaches reflect divergent perspectives on the historical and current contexts of language users, including their worldview, socio-cultural status, ethical and moral frameworks, ethnic and religious values, lifestyle, as well as their trajectories of progress and decline. Given these considerations, it is imperative to acknowledge the significance of interpreting specific linguistic phenomena, events, or subjects in linguistic research. Such interpretation necessitates an interdisciplinary approach that integrates the interrelations between language and culture, language and communication, as well as language and cognition. Within this framework, the analysis of sports commentary, particularly in terms of its linguocultural, cognitive, and lexicographical dimensions, assumes critical practical importance.

The academic investigation of sports-related commentary, particularly its linguistic aspects, became an object of scholarly focus in the latter half of the previous century, and continues to be an area of ongoing research. The examination of the sociopragmatic, semantic, and lexicographical structures of language in this domain provides a significant contribution to resolving pertinent linguistic issues. Specifically, the study of sports terminology, which functions as a global medium of communication, from both a linguistic and lexicographical perspective, has gained heightened relevance in the current context, where the exploration of language and communication structures has assumed increased urgency and complexity.

In recent years, the advancement of social issues within the national context, particularly the promotion and development of sports, has been prioritized as a key element of state policy. The dissemination of sports content through mass media, including radio and television, has been recognized as a vital component of national progress. Historically, sports programming occupied a peripheral role in television broadcasting during the latter half of the 20th century; however, in the post-independence period, there has been a significant expansion of the sports sector, which in turn has led to the evolution of sports journalism. Of particular note is the incorporation of specific terms from the national sport of **kurash** into global sports commentaries, where terms such as “chala,” “yonbosh,” and “halol” are now used in their original Uzbek forms. This linguistic development is seen as a positive outcome for the promotion of the Uzbek language in the international arena. As emphasized in scholarly discourse, “the recognition of national identity, the exploration of our nation's ancient and rich history, and the enhancement of research in this area are critical”³⁴. Therefore, the examination of sports matches, games, and competitions through the lens of commentary, with a focus on linguocultural, pragmatic, and lexicographical aspects, as well as their sociolinguistic significance, underscores the relevance and necessity of this dissertation topic, particularly since these issues have not yet been the

³⁴Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти Ш.М.Мирзиёевнинг 2018 йил 28 декабрдаги «Тараққиёт йўлимизнинг шиддати янада ошавиради» мавзусидаги Олий Мажлисга Мурожаатномаси // Халқ сўзи, 2018 йил, 29 декабрь.

subject of specialized monographic inquiry. Furthermore, one of the core priorities of state policy in the field of physical education and sports is the “development and promotion of national sports, increasing their international visibility, and implementing systematic measures to integrate them into the programs of the Asian and Olympic Games”³⁵. The culture of a nation is inherently expressed through its language, and it is through media commentary that this cultural expression is conveyed to a broader audience. As such, the linguistic analysis of sports commentary offers profound insights into the intersection of language, culture, and communication in both national and international contexts.

In accordance with the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 484, dated November 4, 2003, titled “On Measures to Further Strengthen the Promotion of Mass Sports,” the “Sport” television channel was officially established on January 1, 2004, based on the foundation of the 4th International Channel of the National Television and Radio Company of Uzbekistan. Furthermore, several significant legislative acts and presidential decrees have played a pivotal role in enhancing the prestige of the Uzbek language and fostering the development of sports journalism in the country. Among these key legislative measures are the Presidential Decree No. PF-4797, issued on May 13, 2016, “On the Establishment of the Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature Named After Alisher Navoi”; the Presidential Decree No. PF-5850, dated October 21, 2019, “On Fundamental Measures to Radically Enhance the Status and Role of the Uzbek Language as the State Language”; and the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers No. PQ-4479, dated October 4, 2019, “On the Commemoration of the 30th Anniversary of the Adoption of the Law 'On the State Language of the Republic of Uzbekistan.’” Additionally, the Cabinet of Ministers’ Resolution No. 989, dated December 12, 2019, “On the Approval of the Regulation on the Department for the Development of the State Language,” and Resolution No. 40, issued on January 29, 2020, “On Measures to Organize the Activities of the Terminology Commission under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan,” along with the Presidential Decree No. PF-60, dated January 28, 2022, “On Measures to Support Mass Media and Promote the Development of Journalism,” constitute further foundational legal instruments shaping this domain.

The scientific findings of this dissertation are poised to contribute substantively to the realization of the objectives enshrined in these normative and legal frameworks, particularly in supporting the advancement of mass media and the professionalization of journalism. Through its focus on the linguocultural, sociopragmatic, and lexicographical analysis of sports commentary, this study aims to address critical gaps in the academic treatment of sports language and its impact on the broader sociolinguistic landscape.

The relevance of the research to the priority areas of the development of science and technology in the Republic of Uzbekistan. The research corresponds to the priority direction of the development of science and technology in the Republic of

³⁵Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2020 йил 24 январдаги “Ўзбекистон Республикасида жисмоний тарбия ва спортни янада такомиллаштириш ва оммалаштириш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида”ги ПФ–5924-сонли фармони.

Uzbekistan, specifically to the area of “The social, legal, economic, cultural, spiritual, and educational development of an information-based society and democratic state, and the development of an innovative economy”.

The review of foreign scientific research on the dissertation topic³⁶.

Research dedicated to the examination of sports commentary and its associated linguistic issues is actively conducted at leading academic institutions and research centers globally. This includes prominent universities such as the University of Pennsylvania, the University of Nebraska, East Tennessee State University, and the University of Nevada in the United States; the Oxford University Language Centre in England; the Australian National University; the University of Bordeaux in France; Baku State University in Azerbaijan; Poznan University in Poland; Lanzhou University in China; Ain Shams University in Egypt; the University of Baghdad in Iraq; as well as Moscow State University and Bashkortostan State University in the Russian Federation, and Kazakh National University in Kazakhstan. Notably, research is also undertaken at the Alisher Navoi Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature and the Institute of Uzbek Language, Literature, and Folklore at the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan.

The development and evolution of sports commentary encompass the interaction of lexical units from both foreign and national languages, which transpires through several stages: the integration of lexical units from the donor language, their subsequent formation, and eventual obsolescence. This process of development, characterized as a specialized language for specific purposes, reflects distinct attributes of the cultural evolution of athletes within the domain. In the field of global lexicology, studies have investigated the linguistic and cultural interconnections of specialized lexical units employed in sports commentary, revealing external, internal, and linguistic factors that contribute to the mutual reinforcement of language and culture.

Despite being a nascent area of inquiry, the cognitive-pragmatic and lexicographic dimensions of the units found within sports commentary have been extensively researched within the field of global linguistics. Noteworthy contributions include the diachronic analysis of commentary by A. Cameron, which provides insights into its historical development³⁷. The linguocultural aspects of commentary formation have been elucidated in the scholarly works of T. Bruk³⁸. Furthermore, the lexicographic characteristics inherent to sports commentary have been meticulously examined in the research of M. Mesch³⁹, while M. Baltser-Sayber has focused on the functional-stylistic attributes of commentary⁴⁰. The linguistic and pragmatic challenges associated with

³⁶Диссертация мавзуси бўйича хорижий илмий тадқиқотлар шарҳи www.utexas.edu, www.berkeley.edu, www.northwestern.edu, www.bu.edu, adwww.ecu.edu.au, unice.fr/en, www.u-bordeaux.com, www.lang.ox.ac.uk, english.pku.edu.cn, www.sophia.ac.jp/eng, www.u-tokyo.ac.jp/en, bsu.edu.az, www.msu.ru, www.bashedu.ru, www.kaznu.kz, www.navoiy-uni.uz ва бошқа манбалар асосида амалга оширилди.

³⁷Cameron A., *Greek Mythography in the Roman World*. – Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2004. – 3 p.

³⁸Brook T. *The Confusions of Pleasure: Commerce and Culture in Ming China*. – Berkeley: University of California Press, 1999. – 21 p.; ISBN 0-520-22154-0.

³⁹Mesch M. *Lexicological view of the language of the sport commentaries*. – České Budějovice, 2014. – 144 p.

⁴⁰Balzer-Siber M. *Functional and Stylistic Features of Sports Announcer Talk: A Discourse Analysis of the Register of Major League Soccer Television Broadcasts*. <https://dc.etsu.edu/etd>, English Language and Literature Commons.

commentary have also been explored by researchers Kamol and Tolib Abdulmajid⁴¹. Additionally, the connotative dimensions of the semantics of nominative units have been rigorously analyzed by V. N. Teliya⁴², alongside an examination of the evaluative components of lexical meaning by S. S. Xidekel and G. G. Koshel⁴³. Collectively, these studies contribute to a deeper understanding of the intricate interplay between cognitive processes and linguistic structures within the realm of sports commentary.

The degree of research on the problematic nature. A significant corpus of scholarly research has been dedicated to the examination of sports commentary and the terminology systems associated with it within the realm of global linguistics. Prominent figures in this field include V. D. Shvayko, R. V. Popov, M. A. Adnan, R. V. Vaynz, Ye. I. Gureyeva, D. A. Bastrikov, M. Meshch, P. Vayt, and Z. Murzoyev⁴⁴. In addition, notable contributions have been made by Uzbek linguists such as Yu. S. Sholomitskiy, R. Ismoilov, M. Norkin, X. T. Rafiyev, M. X. Boboyorov, N. N. G'afforov, N. A. Ayakulov, and Z. A. Abdullayeva⁴⁵.

The seminal work of Mahmud Koshgariy, particularly his “Devonu lug‘otit turk,” serves as a foundational text in the domain of Turkic language commentary. Furthermore, the anonymous work “At-tuhfa zakiyatu fil lug‘uti turkiya” provides significant annotations on physical activities. Abu Nasr Al-Farabi’s collection, entitled “Taliqot” (Commentaries), has also made noteworthy contributions to the field,

⁴¹Abdulmajeed R.K. & Abdulmajeed A.T. The Pragmatics of Amusement in Selected British Football commentaries // International Journal of English Linguistics. Published by Canadian Center of Science and Education Vol. 9, No. 1; 2019 ISSN 1923-869X E-ISSN 1923-8703

⁴²Телия В.Н. Коннотативный аспект семантики номинативных единиц. – М., 1986. – 144 с.

⁴³Хидекель С.С. Кошель Г.Г. Оценочный компонент лексического значения слова // Иностранные языки в школе. – М.: Просвещение, 1981. – № 4. – 7-10 с.

⁴⁴Швайко В.Д. Лингвостилистические особенности фразеологических единиц образованных от сверсловных спортивных терминов и профессионализмов (на материале современного английского языка): Дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – М., 1984. – 290 с.; Попов Р.В. Русская спортивная терминология: на материале баскетбольной терминосистемы: Дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Северодвинск, 2003. – 168 с.; Аднан М.А. Языковые новации и речевые изменения в русской спортивной лингвокультуре XXI века: Дисс. ... канд. филол. наук – Курск, 2013.; White P. Chambers Sport factfinder. – Edinburg: Chambers. – 2005.– 786 p.; Мирзоев З. Спортивные термины в таджикском и английском языках: Дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Душанбе. – 2005. – 210 с.; Гуреева Е.И. Спортивная терминология в лингвокогнитивном аспекте: Дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Челябинск. – 2007. – 176 с.; Бастриков Д.А. Комментирование художественного текста при формировании лингвокультурной компетенции иностранных учащихся // филология и культура // Philology And Culture. 2021. – №4(66).; Mesz M. Lexicological view of the language of the sport commentaries. – České Budějovice, 2014. – 144 p.; Wines R.W. Sporting Frenchness: Nationality, Race, and Gender at Play: A dissertation for the degree of PhD. – Michigan: Michigan University, 2010. – 223 p.

⁴⁵Шоломицкий Ю.С. Физическая культура и спорт в советской Средней Азии и сопредельных странах востока: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Москва, 1972. – 25 с.; Исмоилов Р., Норкин М. Русча ва ўзбекча спорт - физкультура терминлари изоҳли лугати. – Тошкент, 1961. – 95 б.; Рафиев Х.Т. Некоторые вопросы преподавания физической культуры в Узбекских школах: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Тошкент, 1972. – 25 с.; Бобоёров М. Х. Мустақиллик даври спорт атамаларининг шаклланиши: Филол. фан. номз. дис. ... автореф. – Самарқанд, 2009. – 22 б.; Гаффаров Н.Н. Спорт терминларининг лисоний тадқиқи: когнитив-прагматик ва лексикографик хусусиятлари: Фил. фан. док. ... дисс. автореф. – Фарғона, 2022. – 52 б.; Аякулов Н.А. Инглиз ва ўзбек тилларида спорт терминларининг қиёсий-типология тадқиқи: PhD дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2021. – 32 б.; Абдуллаева З.А. Ўзбекистонда спортнинг шаклланиш ва ривожланиш тарихи: Тарих фан. номз. ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2009. – 32 б.; Худойберганаева Д. Мустақиллик даврида спортга доир лексемалар тараққиёти // Тилшуносликнинг долзарб масалалари. Илмий-амалий анжуман (ижтимоий фанлар). – Бухоро, 2017. – 124 б.

alongside Abu Ali ibn Sina's "Tib Qonunlari," which contains observations on daily physical activities⁴⁶.

A considerable body of research has been conducted in the field of global linguistics concerning the issues of sports commentary and its terminology. Notable international scholars in this area include Claude Lévi-Strauss, Charles Peirce, M. A. Adnan, R. V. Vaynz, Ye. I. Gureyeva, M. Meshch, P. Vayt, and Z. Mirzoyev⁴⁷. Additionally, contributions from linguists such as Yu. S. Sholomitskiy, R. Ismoilov, M. Norkin, X. T. Rafiyev, M. X. Boboyorov, and Z. A. Abdullayeva from Uzbekistan further enrich this field of study⁴⁸.

Despite the substantial volume of research within this domain, unresolved issues persist that necessitate innovative approaches to further investigation. For instance, R. V. Vaynz has conducted an analysis of the linguistic characteristics inherent to the discriminatory lexicon found within sports commentary, while M. Meshch has aimed to elucidate the pragmatic and stylistic features of such commentary. The scholarly efforts of V. D. Shvayko are characterized by a focused study on the phraseological units prevalent in the English language's sports domain. Within Uzbek linguistics, M. X. Boboyorov has examined the developmental processes of sports terminology in relation to both the internal capabilities of the Uzbek language and external influencing factors.

Nevertheless, a comprehensive linguistic analysis of the distinctive features of sports commentary in both English and Uzbek remains notably deficient. The utilization, evolution, and representation of specialized lexical units within sports commentary have not yet been subjected to monographic scrutiny, thereby highlighting a critical gap in the scholarly understanding of these linguistic phenomena.

The relation of the Dissertation topic to the scientific research of the higher educational institution. This dissertation is conducted in alignment with the research agenda of Namangan State University, specifically under the section that addresses "The study of Uzbek literature abroad, issues of translation studies, and problems of foreign language education".

⁴⁶Кошғарий М. Девони луғатит турк. – Тошкент: Фан. – 1961. – 230 б.; Аттухфатуз закияти филлуғатит туркия (Мўғуллар давридан етиб келган, муаллифи номаълум асар). – Тошкент: Фан, 1968. – 231 б.; Аликулов Х.А. Этические воззрения мыслителей Средней Азии и Хорасана. – Т., 1992.; Ибн Сино. Тиб қонунлари. – Тошкент: Фан, 1983. – I- китоб. – 549 б.

⁴⁷Леви-Строс К. Структурная антропология. – М., 1985. – 41 с.; Collected Papers of Charles Sanders Peirce. Volumes 1-8 Charles Sanders Peirce; Аднан М.А. Языковые новации и речевые изменения в русской спортивной лингвокультуре XXI века: Дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Курск, 2013. – 45 с.; White P. Chambers Sport factfinder. – Edinburg: Chambers, 2005. – 786 p.; Мирзоев З. Спортивные термины в таджикском и английском языках: Дисс. канд. филол. наук. – Душанбе, 2005. – 210 с.; Гуреева Е.И. Спортивная терминология в лингвокогнитивном аспекте: Дисс. ...канд. филол. наук. – Челябинск, 2007. – 176 p.; Mesz M. Lexicological view of the language of the sport commentaries. – České Budějovice, 2014. – 144 p.; Wines R.W. Sporting Frenchness: Nationality, Race, and Gender at Play: A dissertation for the degree of PhD. – Michigan: Michigan University. – 2010. – 22 p.

⁴⁸Шоломицкий Ю.С. Физическая культура и спорт в советской Средней Азии и сопредельных странах Востока: Автореф. дисс. ...канд. филол. наук. – Москва, 1972. – 25 с.; Исмоилов Р, Норкин М. Русча ва ўзбекча спорт-физкультура терминлари изоҳли луғати. – Тошкент, 1961. – 95 б.; Рафиев Х.Т. Некоторые вопросы преподавания физической культуры в узбекских школах: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Тошкент, 1972 – 25 с.; Бобоёров М. Х. Мустақиллик даври спорт атамаларининг шаклланиши: Филол. фан. номз. дис. ... автореф. – Самарқанд, 2009. – 22 б.; Абдуллаева З.А. Ўзбекистонда спортнинг шаклланиш ва ривожланиш тарихи: Тарих фан. номз. ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2009. – 32 б.; Худойберганова Д. Мустақиллик даврида спортга доир лексемалар тараққиёти // Тилшуносликнинг долзарб масалалари. Илмий-амалий анжуман (ижтимоий фанлар). – Бухоро, 2017. – 124 б.

The primary objective of this research is to investigate the evolution of lexical units characterizing sports commentary in both English and Uzbek languages and to elucidate the methodological framework for analyzing linguo-stylistic and pragmatic approaches that contribute to a comprehensive exposition of commentary.

Research objectives:

To delineate the lexical composition of sports commentary in English and Uzbek, focusing on terminological and neologistic linguistic formations;

to ascertain the diachronic, derivative, and semantic structures of the lexicon employed in sports commentary in both languages;

to characterize the semantic properties of phonetic and lexical stylistic devices utilized in sports commentary across the contrasted languages;

to conduct a formal and linguostatistical analysis of the stylistic characteristics of commentary in the compared languages;

to elucidate the pragmatic attributes of sports commentary through exemplification from both languages;

to identify the linguistic peculiarities of sports commentary in English and Uzbek and to develop corresponding theoretical principles.

Research methods. The study employs a variety of methods, including comparative analysis, contrastive analysis, classification, contextual analysis, distributive analysis, structural analysis, and statistical analysis, to address the research topic comprehensively.

The object of this research is defined as the linguistic properties of sports commentary as reflected in the media and press publications in both English and Uzbek languages.

The subject of the research encompasses the lexical-semantic, stylistic, pragmatic, and semantic aspects of the units characterizing sports commentary in both English and Uzbek.

Scientific Novelty of the Research is characterized by several significant findings:

by comparing existing lexical units in sports commentary, the study substantiates the characteristics of allomorphy and isomorphy inherent to the morphological, lexical-semantic, functional-semantic, and syntactic methods across the examined languages;

the historical-genetic roots of the terminology utilized in sports commentary are identified, alongside the semantic and phonetic transformations occurring throughout their linguistic evolution, substantiated by factual-analytical sources;

the study demonstrates that the application of phonetic and lexical stylistic devices in English and Uzbek sports commentary constitutes a complex, multidimensional linguistic construct that incorporates cognitive and aesthetic-cultural attributes;

an independent investigation of the phenomena of internal and external rhyme within sports commentary has been conducted, revealing the structural characteristics of rhymes that engage in sentence formation and the emergence of new semantic meanings;

the research establishes that the linguistic characteristics associated with the creation of latent meanings, modification of message presentations, establishment of cognitive connections between commentaries, and the establishment of resonance with the audience (including both positive and negative conclusions) serve as a foundational basis for the pragmatic appropriateness of commentary;

utilizing materials from sports commentary in English and Uzbek, the study identifies linguistic functional characteristics such as appeal, descriptiveness, symbolism, creativity, and fluency of speech, leading to the recognition of linguistic divergences in commentator speech and the formulation of developmental principles.

The practical outcomes of this research are articulated as follows:

based on our analyses, a set of recommendations has been formulated for the application of terms that have been assimilated into the Uzbek language through processes of borrowing and semi-calque formation, utilizing Uzbek nominative units for effective usage;

a historical-comparative methodology has been employed to elucidate the authenticity and regional distribution of sport-related loan lexical units identified within both English and Uzbek commentaries;

the research reveals the capacity of sports commentators to present distinctive linguistic contexts in real-time, high-pressure situations by strategically employing pragmatic expressions;

the study highlights that stylistic devices function as crucial linguistic criteria, facilitating the vivid, engaging, and dramatic portrayal of sporting events;

the findings elucidate how the enhancement of stylistic emotionality during the commentary process can be achieved through rhythm and the contrasting dynamics of speech, supported by linguostatistical analyses;

the research demonstrates that the phenomenon of pragmatic inference, which expresses the event of commentary, consistently manifests in one of two forms: percolation and consolidation.

The scientific and practical significance of the research findings. The scientific significance of the research outcomes is underscored by their contribution to the understanding of the linguistic properties inherent in sports commentaries through the lens of cognitive and linguocultural processes. The research aims to provide scientific conclusions and essential theoretical generalizations, thereby contributing to the analysis of cultural and contemporary processes reflected in the terminology of diverse nations. Furthermore, the findings are anticipated to enhance the development of Uzbek national lexicography and to refine the foundational approaches for investigating language through both linguocultural and cognitive frameworks.

The practical significance of the research findings is reflected in their applicability for the development of specialized courses, as well as the preparation of textbooks and educational resources pertaining to “Modern Uzbek Literary Language” and “Linguistics.” The findings offer opportunities for integration into elective courses for students, master's candidates, and doctoral students in disciplines such as “Text Analysis,” “Theoretical Linguistics,” “Linguocultural Studies,” “Psycholinguistics,”

“Culture of Speech,” “Foundations of Lexicography,” and “Terminology in Uzbek and English Languages”.

The implementation of research findings. The findings of this research, which elucidate the formal, semantic, and cognitive structures of sports terminology in the Uzbek language, have been systematically implemented in the following manners:

The conclusions derived from the analysis of stylistic devices expressed in sports commentaries across the languages under comparison have been effectively utilized in the context of the European Union-funded project titled TRIGGER: “Triggering Innovative Approaches, Entrepreneurial Skills, and Attitudes in HEI Learners through Creating Favorable Conditions for Graduate Employability in Central Asia.” This initiative, documented by the Namangan Institute of Engineering and Technology (reference number 464/024, dated May 6, 2024), employs these findings to enhance linguistic and communicative competencies, expand knowledge in the fields of comparative linguistics and stylistics, and reinforce the educational process through the development of innovative methodological guides;

findings concerning the phonetic and lexical stylistic devices utilized in sports commentaries, which encapsulate cognitive and aesthetic cultural signs, have been incorporated into the TEMPUS project 544161-TEMPUS-1-2013-1-UK-TEMPUS-JPCR, led by Aston University. This project, entitled “Developing the Teaching of European Languages: Modernizing Language Teaching through the Development of Blended Master’s Programmes,” has been implemented at the Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages (reference number 791/02, dated April 16, 2024). Consequently, the recommendations developed from this research have significantly contributed to the practical execution of educational processes and international projects within the institute;

the historical-genetic origins, stages of progressive development, and re-stylistic boundary modifications of terminologies utilized in sports commentaries have been referenced in the academic guidelines of the Faculty of Engineering at the University of Porto (FEUP). This application is substantiated by their documentation (reference number 4200-465 PORTO-NIPC 600 027 716, dated February 20, 2024). As a result, the findings serve as a valuable resource for the theoretical enhancement of educational materials pertinent to the field;

insights regarding the diachronic evolution of terminologies and neologisms within sports commentaries across English and Uzbek, as well as reflections on linguistic and sports journalism, have been employed in the preparation of radio broadcasts titled “Katta tanaffus” and “Ta’lim va taraqqiyot,” produced by the editorial team of the National Television and Radio Company of Uzbekistan (reference number 04-36-498, dated April 15, 2024). This application has elucidated the similarities and distinctive features characterizing the emergence of contemporary lexical units associated with physical education and sports in both languages;

the conclusions derived from examining the development of implicit meanings, alterations in message presentation, and the establishment of cognitive connections during the commentary process through a comparative analysis of the two languages have been incorporated into the scientific guidelines at the Tajik State University of

Law, Business, and Politics (reference number 1419, dated May 22, 2024). Consequently, these findings have effectively contributed to the theoretical improvement of educational materials relevant to the discipline.

The validation of Research Findings. The outcomes of this research have undergone validation through participation in two international and three national scientific-practical conferences, facilitating a rigorous peer review process.

The publication of Research Findings. A total of 23 scholarly articles have been published pertaining to the dissertation topic, which includes two monographs and 16 articles in scientific publications recommended by the Higher Attestation Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Of these, 12 articles have appeared in national journals, while four have been disseminated in international journals.

The structure and scope of the thesis. The dissertation is structured into an introduction, four principal chapters, a general conclusion, and a comprehensive bibliography. The total volume of the dissertation comprises 228 pages, reflecting a substantial contribution to the field.

THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

In the **introduction**, the relevance of the research topic and its connection to the priority areas of science and technology in the Republic have been substantiated. A review of foreign and domestic literature related to the research topic has been provided, the aims and tasks of the study, as well as the object and subject of the research, have been identified. The methods employed in the research have been specified, and the scientific novelty of the study has been revealed. The scientific and practical significance of the research has been explained, and the reliability of the results obtained has been justified. Information about the implementation, publication, and approbation of the dissertation, along with its structure has been provided.

The first chapter, titled “**Sports Commentary as a Scientific-Theoretical Object in Linguistics**,” addresses the initial perspectives on the history of general commentary and the complexities of studying it as a research object. It outlines the foundational theoretical principles and approaches for analyzing commentary, considering its multifaceted nature. The term “*sharh*” in Arabic means *interpretation* or *explanation*. Based on its characteristics, two types of commentary are identified:

1) Book Commentary – This involves providing annotations or scholarly explanations of the text, offering informative insights. It is used in written sources (such as works, translations, documents, etc.) to clarify the content and essence of the text. Commentaries are often brief and user-friendly, typically placed as supplementary information after the text. However, in the case of historical or classical works, they may be presented as standalone books.

2) A Genre in Journalism – In this context, commentary is a form of presentation material in mass media that quickly explains and conveys the essence and significance of socio-political, cultural, and educational events to the public. During the commentary process, various methods, such as fact analysis, comparison, evidence-based argumentation, generalization, and conclusion, are widely employed. Depending

on the order of presentation and style of delivery, commentary can be specifically tailored for radio, television, print media, and internet platforms⁴⁹.

Historical sources reveal that, as with many texts preserved from the ancient Near East to the present day, the commentaries on Mesopotamian texts were inscribed on clay tablets using cuneiform script, an ideographic writing system that involved carving wedge-shaped symbols onto clay surfaces, commonly used in ancient Western Asia. These textual commentaries were written in the Eastern Semitic language of Akkadian, though they frequently incorporated Sumerian words or phrases due to the influence of cuneiform writing on lexical lists originally composed in Sumerian⁵⁰.

Later, the Roman ruler Julius Caesar authored the collection *Commentarii de Bello Gallico* (Commentaries on the Gallic War), which was written between 58-49 BCE. In this work, Caesar describes the battles and revolts of the Celtic and Germanic peoples in Gaul over a period of nine years against Roman conquest. Shortly after, Caesar produced a second work titled *Commentarii de Bello Civili* (Commentaries on the Civil War), which recounts the events of the Roman civil war.⁵¹

It is noteworthy that the tradition of publishing commentaries on current events and developments in Asia can be traced back to the Han Dynasty in China, which played a significant role in this domain. During the 2nd and 3rd centuries CE, the Han administration disseminated *Dibao*, newsletters that covered judicial and administrative affairs to inform the public. By 1582, under the Ming Dynasty, the official publication of *Dibao* transitioned into a more formalized practice, with daily and weekly editions being regularly issued⁵².

The first live televised sports event was entrusted to former middleweight boxing champion and Olympic gold medalist Harry Mallin, who served as the commentator. Mallin provided commentary for the boxing match between England and Ireland on February 4, 1937⁵³.

According to historical accounts regarding Uzbek radio, the first powerful receiving and transmitting radio station in Central Asia commenced operations in Tashkent in 1915. It is important to note that, during the initial phases of radio broadcasting in Uzbekistan, there was no allocation of airtime for sports-related programs. Throughout World War II, radio broadcasts were predominantly focused on matters pertaining to the frontlines. However, beginning in 1955, the programming framework of radio broadcasts began to incorporate various news segments. Notably, in 1960, Uzbek radio transmitted its first live football commentary directly from the stadium, marking a significant milestone in sports broadcasting within the region⁵⁴.

Although sports commentary on Uzbek television began in 1963, it was primarily conducted in Russian during the Soviet period. A notable instance occurred in 1964

⁴⁹ <https://qomus.info/encyclopedia/cat-sh/sharh-uz>

⁵⁰ Gibson R.K., Kraus Ch., *The Classical Commentary: Histories, Practices, Theory* (limited preview). – Brill, 2002. – ISBN 90-04-12153-6.

⁵¹ Damon C. *Studies on the Text of Caesar's Bellum Civile*. I edition. – Oxford: Oxford publication, 2015. – ISBN 978-0-19-872406-3.

⁵² Brook T. *The Confusions of Pleasure: Commerce and Culture in Ming China*. – Berkeley: University of California Press, 1999. – 21 p.; ISBN 0-520-22154-0.

⁵³ <https://www.bbc.com/historyofthebbc/anniversaries/february/first-tv-sports-commentary/>

⁵⁴ <https://www.gazeta.uz/uz/2023/02/13/radio>

when the final match between Torpedo (Moscow) and Dinamo (Tbilisi) was also broadcast in Russian, featuring commentator Roman Turpishyev, who concurrently served as the press officer for the Pakhtakor team. Subsequently, the provision of commentary in Uzbek commenced, with Axbor Imomxo'jayev acknowledged as the inaugural commentator to deliver broadcasts in the Uzbek language. During this period, sports news was predominantly presented by Abduxakim Turg'unov, significantly contributing to the evolution of sports broadcasting in Uzbekistan⁵⁵.

The advent of television commentary elevated the process of sports commentary to an entirely new level. In the early stages of commentary, a direct, objective, and realistic approach was observed regarding the athletes' movements during live matches, with actions conveyed as they occurred. Subsequently, commentators began enriching their narratives through linguistic devices, employing various stylistic tools such as metaphor, metonymy, synecdoche, and antithesis to engage and evoke emotions among the audience.

Moreover, as the capabilities of the field expanded, different types of commentary emerged. In radio broadcasts, two main categories were established: a) *recorded commentary*;

b) *live commentary*.

In television, the varieties of commentary include:

a) pre-game intensive commentary;

b) live commentary;

c) post-game analytical commentary;

d) recorded commentary.

Currently, the landscape of modern English commentary features over two thousand channels, with nearly a thousand dedicated to sports content, alongside numerous websites. Friborn noted, "While commentators possess distinctive styles, they share a multitude of common characteristics in their use of English, allowing for the description of unwritten commentary as a diverse oral style of English."⁵⁶

In contemporary English commentary, two predominant forms exist: *play-by-play* commentary, which refers to live narration during the game, and *color commentary*, which provides supplementary information presented by a secondary commentator during the match. Conversely, in the Uzbek language, both types of commentary are frequently delivered by a single commentator, reflecting a different stylistic approach within the broadcasting tradition.

The second chapter of the dissertation is titled "**A Study of the Terminological Aspects of Uzbek and English Sports Commentary**". This chapter undertakes a comprehensive examination of the historical formation, semantic depth, and nomenclatural evolution of specialized terminologies within the domain of sports commentary. It delineates the developmental trajectory of these terminological units in the Uzbek language, categorizing them into distinct historical periods based on a meticulous analysis of extant written sources. Moreover, the chapter employs a

⁵⁵<https://tashkentpamyat.ru/turpishhev-roman-abdullaevich-sportivnijj-zhurnalistskommentator-.html>

⁵⁶ Friborn D. Varieties of English, Paul & Co. Pub. – Consortium, 1997. – 126 p.

rigorous analytical framework to scrutinize both active and passive methodologies involved in the evolution of these terms, while also undertaking a linguostatistical analysis to elucidate their similarities and divergences.

It is a well-established fact that our region has been the cradle of numerous distinguished figures who have made monumental contributions to the global corpus of science and culture. As early as the 8th and 9th centuries, our homeland was home to the “Baytu al-hikma” (House of Wisdom), an esteemed academy of sciences, subsequently succeeded by the illustrious Ma'mun Academy established in 1010. This institution was instrumental in the production of groundbreaking discoveries that captivated scholars worldwide. Nonetheless, the preservation of the vast spiritual and cultural legacy bequeathed by our forebears in its entirety and authenticity has often posed significant challenges. Consequently, idiosyncratic deficiencies have manifested within the discipline of linguistics, akin to those observed across various fields.

During the Qarakhanid's period (10th-12th centuries), the eminent scholar Mahmud Koshgari made substantial contributions to the field of linguistics, particularly in the development of terminologies pertinent to physical education and sports, through his seminal work, “Devonu lug'otit turk.” Koshgari is notably recognized as the first linguist to elaborate on the grammatical structures of the Turkic language. Through an exhaustive examination of his work, we identified over 140 lexical units related to the sports domain that were emblematic of that historical period. The scholar adeptly utilized Arabic script in the formulation of the Turkic lexicon, which has been preserved and transmitted through ancient Turkic orthographic conventions.

The terminology identified includes: اشُقْ - **ashuq** - **helmet, iron cap**; اُرْكَنْ - **urkan** - **strap**; اِلْكَلِكْ - **elīklīk** - **glove**; اِقْلَاحْ - **iqīlach** - **racing horse**; اُيُنْ - **ījūn** - **game**; اَرْجِي - **archī** - **bag, net**; اَتِمْ - **atīm** - **archer**; يَا - **ja** - **bow**; اُقْلُقْ - **oqluq** - **arrow**; چَاوْكَتَنْ - **chāvgān** - **quiver**⁵⁷.

M.Koshgariy meticulously provided elucidations, commentaries, and examples for each word and phrase within Turkic languages. For instance, he documented the term **attī** as meaning “to shoot” with the illustrative example **ör oq attī** (اَرْ اُقْ اَتِّي) translating to “a person shot an arrow”; similarly, the term **uttī** signifies “to win”, exemplified in **ol anī uttī** (اَلْ اَنِي اَتِّي), meaning “he/she won the game.”⁵⁸

Through a thorough examination of Koshgariy's oeuvre, we conducted a scientific analysis of certain lexemes related to sports found in the Devon, identifying their connections to contemporary sports and terminologies. This analysis is presented in tabular form (see Table 1.).

The Period of the Mongol Invasion. While this period was characterized by considerable disruptions across multiple domains, including linguistics, the Mongol invasion did not impose a negative influence on the cultural advancement of Turkic-speaking populations.

⁵⁷Кошғарий М. Девони луғатит турк. – Тошкент: Фан, 1961. – 230 б.

⁵⁸Саримсоков Б. Фольклор ва ўзбек адабиётига доир изланишлар // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти. – Тошкент, 1975. – № 5. – 35-37 б.

Table 1

Lexical Units Related to Sport as Presented in “Devon”

	Arabic script	Latin script	Meaning	Corresponding modern sport
1	قِيلِيچ	qilich	sword	fencing
2	اَتَا	at	horse	equestrian sports
3	اَق	oq	arrow	archery
4	اَمَك	amag	target	archery
5	اُرُق	uruq	rope	athletics
6	اُرْكَن	urkan	strap	weightlifting
7	اُلُق	uluq	boat	water sports

The Timurids’ period holds a distinguished position in the annals of Uzbek linguistics, marked by its unparalleled significance. Under the reign of Amir Temur, there was a remarkable flourishing of science, culture, and the arts, which created conducive conditions for the Turkish (Uzbek) language to attain an equal status with the Persian language. This epoch was characterized by the development of various sports, which catalyzed the emergence of specialized lexical units distinct from the general vocabulary. In contemporary discourse, the eminent work «Temur Tuzuklari» has become an integral part of our national and spiritual heritage, encompassing nearly one hundred lexical units associated with physical education and sports. It is imperative to underscore that these lexical units were primarily situated within the military context of their time. For instance, terms such as سُواري (suvoriy - cavalry), سِيْپِهِي (sipohi - infantry), كَامَار (kamar - belt), خَايْلَا (xayla - armor), چَاْدِر (chodir - tent), and سَاوُب (sovut - cooling container) exemplify the linguistic richness and specificity of this era, particularly in relation to military terminology. Such terminology not only reflects the lexical diversity of the period but also underscores the intertwined nature of language, culture, and military practices during the Timurid dynasty⁵⁹.

Another significant work from this historical period is Alisher Navoi’s “Muhokamat ul-lug‘atayn” (The Debate of Two Languages). In this treatise, Alisher Navoi employs the term the *cultivation of the spirit* in place of *physical education* asserting that “*The spirit is the ruler of the body. The health of the spirit is the health of the body*”⁶⁰. Furthermore, he articulates his thoughts and reflections on chess within his epic poems “Hayrat ul-abror” and “G‘aroyib us-sig‘ar,” emphasizing that chess is an ancient and intellectually demanding sport. He characterizes it as both a refined and captivating game, as well as a complex one requiring profound cognitive engagement. The poet also utilizes terminology related to this sport as a means of artistic depiction, as evidenced in the line: “*In battle, like the strength of steeds, one does not appear like a horse in the midst of turmoil...*” This can be interpreted to mean that “*while one may describe the proud stance of a horse in motion, in difficult situations, that same horse may not hold its head high.*”

⁵⁹Темур тузуклари (Форсча матндан Алихонтўра Соғуний ва Ҳамидулла Кароматовлар таржимаси). – Тошкент, 2011. – 186 б.

⁶⁰Навоий А. Ҳайрат ул-аброр. – Тошкент: Фан, 1974. – 82 б.

Navoi's descriptions concerning the game of chess are noteworthy, and we find it pertinent to present the following definitions: *shatranj* – chess (the game); *ot* – knight; *bisot* – chessboard; *baydaq* – pawn; *shoh* – king; *pil* – bishop; *ruх* – rook⁶¹:

Olib qo'ysa **baydaq**ni *shoh* yonida,
 (If the pawn is taken next to the king,)

Yana **pil** qo'ysa **ruх** ayvonida⁶².
 (And if the bishop is placed in the rook's courtyard.)

Aningdekki tifi istabon inbisot,
 (Though the child may seem like a pawn,)

Chu **shatranj** o'ynarg'a yoysa **bisot**⁶³.
 (He shall play chess and spread his presence on the board.)

Agarchi arsa xoli qolsa mutlaq,
 (Even if the piece remains entirely vacant,)

Tutarmi anda **shoh** o'rini **baydaq**⁶⁴.
 (Will the pawn be able to take the place of the king?)

In the realm of Uzbek linguistics, one of the most active and popular models is the process of borrowing words. In linguistics, the method of word borrowing is recognized as one of the essential and dynamic processes contributing to the expansion and enrichment of the lexicon. In numerous Uzbek literary works, we encounter a direct connection between this terminology and borrowed words. The analysis of the borrowing layer within Uzbek linguistic discourse reveals that the lexicon comprises lexical units pertaining to sports that have entered from Arabic, Persian, Russian, English, French, and other languages. Therefore, it is evident that borrowing is one of the active methods employed in this language as well..

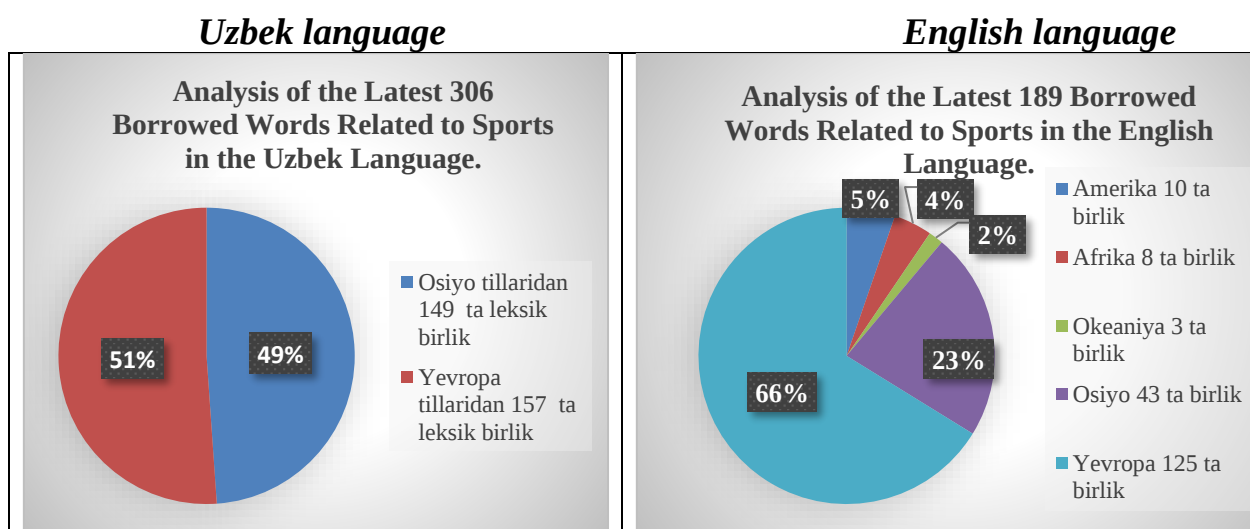


Figure 1. Percentage of Borrowings in Two Languages

⁶¹Навоий А. Ҳайрат ул-аброҳ. – Тошкент: Фан, 1974. – 82 б.

⁶²Навоий А. Мукамал асарлар тўплами. С.Искандарий. 11-том. – Тошкент: Фан, 1993. – 216-217 б.

⁶³Навоий А. Мукамал асарлар тўплами. С.Искандарий. 11-том. – Тошкент: Фан, 1993. – 216-217 б.

⁶⁴Навоий А. Мукамал асарлар тўплами. Фарҳод ва Ширин. 8- том. – Тошкент: Фан, 1993. – 123 б.

As noted in the dissertation, the recent analysis of vocabulary related to sports in the **Uzbek language** reveals the presence of 306 borrowed words, which include 149 lexical units (48.9%) from Asian languages and 157 lexical units (51.1%) from European languages. During the commentary process, we can categorize the active borrowings according to their respective linguistic origins: Asian languages (Figure 1) and European languages (Figure 2.5 – Figure 1). Specifically, in **English**, the vocabulary comprises 10 units (5.3%) from American languages, 8 units (4.2%) from African languages, 3 units (1.6%) from Oceanic languages, 43 units (22.7%) from Asian languages, and 125 units (66.2%) from European languages.

In the context of Uzbek language analysis, the addition of suffixes, a method known as suffixation, serves as an active means of word formation. This method is considered productive for creating sport-related units either by adding pure Uzbek suffixes to a base word or by appending Uzbek suffixes to words borrowed from other languages. The suffixes perform two distinct functions: 1) grammatical, serving as word-modifying affixes, and 2) lexical, functioning as word-forming affixes.

Within Uzbek language commentary, the suffix **-chi** has proven to be particularly productive, resulting in the formation of over 120 sports-related terms during the commentary process. The suffix **-chi** is utilized to create terms belonging to four distinct categories of nouns based on their meanings: 1) units that express a specialist in a particular field or type, such as *kurashchi* (wrestler), *shaxmatchi* (chess player), and *tennisch* (tennis player); 2) units indicating membership in a group or team, exemplified by *paxtakorchi* (cotton grower) and *navbahorchi* (Navbahor team member); 3) units denoting participants in competitions, such as *olimpiadachi* (Olympic athlete) and *universiadachi* (Universiade participant); and 4) units that express a person involved in an action, represented by terms like *ijrochi* (performer), *yuguruvchi* (runner), and *suzuvchi* (swimmer).

In the scope of the linguistic characteristics of both languages, we also encounter minor micro-categorial allomorphic features. For instance, while the **-er** suffix in English may be viewed as a counterpart to the **-chi** suffix, it does not possess the same multifunctionality. Consequently, it is not always appropriate to replace the **-chi** suffix with the **-er** suffix in derived units. This is evident in terms such as *polochi* versus *poloist*, *karatechi* versus *karateka*, *ishtirokchi* versus *participant*, and *sportchi* versus *sportsman*.

In both English and Uzbek linguistic commentary, the processes of word borrowing, morphological derivation, and composition represent the isomorphic characteristics of the two languages. This process is illustrated through linguistic-statistical analyses presented in this study.

Table 2

Isomorphic Analysis of Industry Units in Commentaries

M E T H O D	№	Name	English		Uzbek		Total	
			№	%	№	%	№	%
	1	Borrowings	191	13,6	332	23,6	523	37,2
	2	Affixation	40	2,8	68	4,8	108	7,6
	3	Compounding	28	1,9	18	1,3	46	3,3

Allomorphy in linguistics has been observed in several morphological processes across languages, including clipping, back-formation, and infixation models. These processes are characteristics of the micro-categorical allomorphy of sport terminology in the Uzbek language, as compared to the languages being analyzed (see Table 3).

Table 3

The Analysis of Allomorphic Features in Sport Commentaries

M E T H O D	№	Name	English		Uzbek		Total	
			№	%	№	%	№	%
	1	Clipping	14	1	0	0	14	1
	2	Back-formation	7	0,5	0	0	7	0,5
	3	Infixes	3	0,2	0	0	3	0,2

The third chapter of this dissertation, entitled “**Stylistic Features of Sport Commentaries in Uzbek and English,**” rigorously examines the phonetic and lexical stylistic dimensions that manifest in sport commentaries across both the English and Uzbek languages, with a particular focus on the inherent challenges associated with their application.

This analysis is grounded in the exploration of standard linguistic contexts within literary language, as well as the examination of texts characterized by diverse semantic and expressive content. The investigation employs a framework that considers the existing linguistic norms across all levels of linguistic units. Central to this inquiry is the stylistic analysis of these units, including their variants (variant forms, parallel structures, and lexical and syntactic synonyms). Such an analysis is deemed significant when conducted through the lens of linguistic criteria, thereby revealing the intricate relationship between functional stylistics and text-based stylistics.

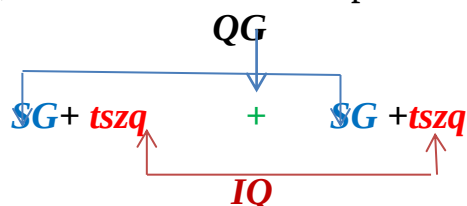
From a theoretical perspective, the consistent recurrence of phonetically similar words or phrases within poetic lines is recognized as rhyme. Rhyme occupies a pivotal role in shaping the meaning, genre, form, and compositional structure of poetry. The phonetic correspondence among the words that constitute rhyme enhances the harmonic quality of pronunciation. Contemporary commentators often employ rhyming words in their analyses to effectively engage the audience's attention. Within prose literature, several stylistic manifestations of rhyme exist, notably *full rhyme* and *incomplete rhyme*.

Full rhyme, both in theoretical and practical terms, consists of words that exhibit a singular phonetic distinction, whereby the remaining elements share a sound correspondence. For example, in **Uzbek**: *topdi - chopdi; kutdi - tutdi; yashirdi - oshirdi; poyladi - joyladi; urdi - surdi*. In **English**, analogous examples include: *might - night; grace - race; ball - hall; yell - hell*.

Incomplete rhyme is particularly prevalent in sport commentaries and is characterized by phonetic similarities in either consonants or vowels. For instance, in **Uzbek**: *xato - sado; falokat - harakat; o'ninchi - o'yinchi; bong - jang*. Corresponding

examples in **English** include: *finesse* - *distress*; *aim* - *flame*; *deliver* - *shiver*; *joke* - *hook*.

In addition to the aforementioned types of rhyme, I.R. Galperin introduces the concept of *internal rhyme*. This model deviates from traditional rhyme structures by positioning rhyming words not at the end of lines but within the structure of simple and compound sentences. The presence of internal rhymes within commentaries serves to attract the audience's attention through the infusion of playful poetic elements and aesthetic enjoyment. For example, the sentence *Loutaro yaxshi hudud topdi, lekin pasda sal shoshdi* (Loutaro found a good area, but he was a bit rushed in the end) (X. Hamidov, MC 1-0 Inter, 28 min., 10.06.2023) exemplifies this phenomenon. The theoretical formulation for analyzing this example can be articulated through the following formula, which we have developed:.



Key:

Qo'shma gap - Compound sentence

Soda gap - Simple sentence

To'liqsiz qofiya - Incomplete rhyme

Ichki qofiyalanish - Internal rhyme

Figure 2. Internal Rhyme within Compound Sentences

Our analyses reveal that, according to the theoretical foundations of *rhyme*, it is fundamentally based on the repetition of a single sound (or letter), known as the **raviy** (an Arabic term referring to the consonant in rhyme). The concept of **raviy** arises from the repetition of the consonant at the end of the root of the word, the elongated vowel, and, in some cases, the exact repetition of short vowels in derived words. The **raviy** typically appears at the end of a weighty structure within the sentence. From a typological perspective, the sentence structure of the Uzbek language adheres to the *Subject-Object-Verb (SOV)* model. Within this structure, a single sentence invariably generates two clauses, which often leads to the formation of compound sentences; this complexity indicates that the establishment of rhyme in simple sentences is inherently intricate. Conversely, in English commentaries, the **raviy** can function as a secondary component. This phenomenon is attributed to the typological structure of English, which is fundamentally based on the *Subject-Verb-Object (SVO)* model, thus facilitating the presence of this process within the commentary framework. For instance, the sentence, “Now, it is Mahrez a star in Paris in the last year” (P. Drury, MC 4-3 RM. 2 min. 26.04.2022), exemplifies this structure. The theoretical framework for analyzing this example can be articulated through the following formula that we have developed:

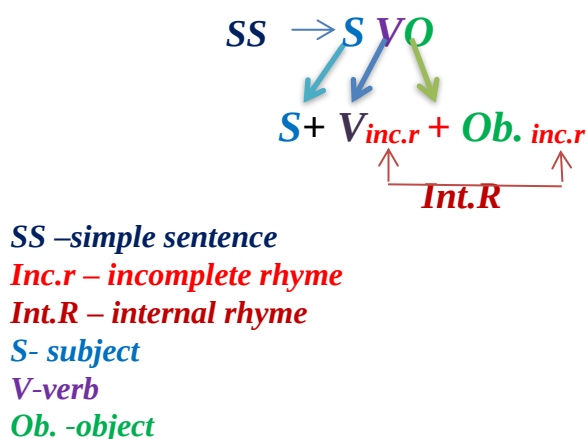


Figure 3. Internal Rhyme in Simple Sentence

Therefore, it can be inferred that *rhyme* is not solely a characteristic of prose literature; instead, it is fundamentally embedded in a diverse array of creative linguistic processes. Within the commentary framework, rhythm emerges as a pivotal element, functioning in concert with the synchronization of the commentator's delivery and the live broadcast of competitive events. This linguistic phenomenon is intricately linked to the dynamics of tempo, wherein a variety of lexical units are employed to ensure coherence and clarity in the transmission of information to the audience.

In the context of comparative linguistic analysis, rhythmic elements grounded in phonetic criteria serve as a vital expressive medium for the commentary's narrative flow. This rhythmic structure captivates the audience's attention, engendering an engaging auditory experience that facilitates listeners' immersion in the excitement, significance, and intensity of the sporting event. A disruption or inconsistency between the unfolding event and the accompanying commentary can result in a disintegration of this rhythmic integrity. Moreover, it is imperative to recognize that the intrinsic value of the sporting event substantially influences the rhythm of the commentary, which is quantifiable over time. This nuanced understanding underscores the multifaceted interplay between rhyme and rhythm in the dynamic realm of language, thereby enhancing both the artistic and communicative dimensions of sports commentary. Such insights contribute to a more comprehensive appreciation of the linguistic artistry involved in the delivery of live sports analysis and its impact on audience engagement.

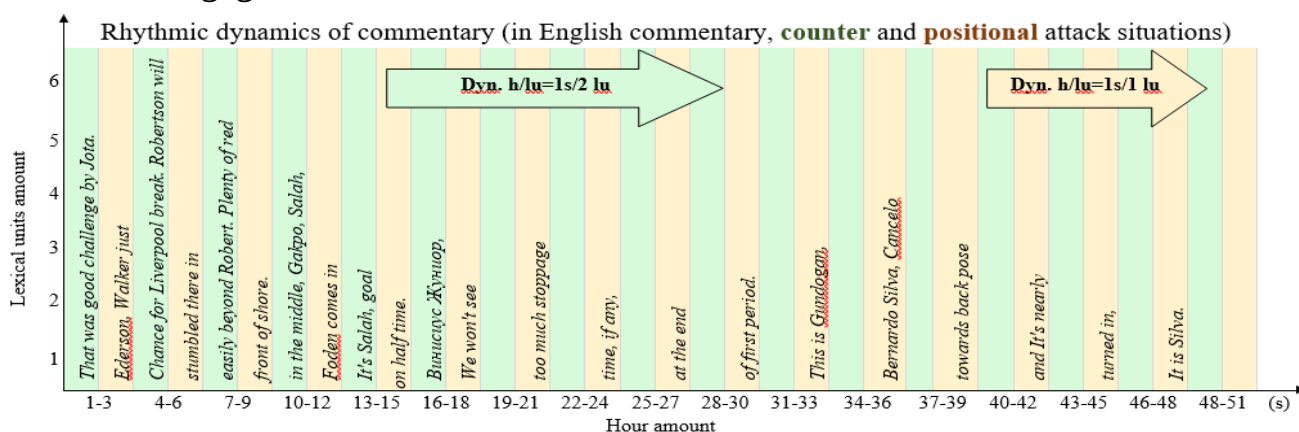


Figure 4. The differences in rhythmic dynamics across compared languages

Our analyses have elucidated that the rhythm of the commentator exhibits a consistent fluctuation contingent upon the progression of the game. Specifically, as the pace of the match accelerates, the rhythmic intensity correspondingly increases; this phenomenon is characterized by the commentator's capacity to articulate a greater number of lexical units within a compressed temporal framework. Conversely, when the pace of the game decreases, the allocation of time per lexical unit increases. This stylistic phenomenon is observable across both languages under examination.

In the realm of linguistics, it is imperative to categorize the linguistic stylistic devices that emerge from lexical criteria prior to conducting a direct analysis. Such classification should be organized according to the principles that govern their interrelationships, as delineated in Table 4.

The interrelation between the units employed in the commentary process and their respective lexical and contextual meanings manifests in various linguistic expressions. These include linguistic cohesion, linguistic relations, and the symbolic representation of relationships, which may also exhibit contradictions. Notably, these processes encompass *metaphor*, *metonymy*, and *irony*. In the discourse of sports commentators, metaphors, metonymies, and ironic expressions are frequently employed. These stylistic devices serve to enhance the engagement and appeal of the commentator's delivery. In our investigation, we concentrate on both the theoretical and practical dimensions of these devices, scrutinizing their occurrence and application within commentary. This analysis aims to elucidate their linguistic characteristics, thereby contributing to a more profound understanding of the complexities inherent in sports commentary and the dynamic interplay of language within this context.

Table 4

Lexical Expressive Stylistic Devices

LEXICAL EXPRESSIVE STYLISTIC DEVICES				
relation of vocabulary to textual expression	relation of primary and derivative expressions	relation of logical and emotive expressions	relation of logical and emotive expressions	principle of using fixed expressions
metaphor; metonymy; irony....	polysemy; zeugma...	words of emotion; epithet; oxymoron	simile; euphemism; hyperbole; periphrasis	cliché; proverb; epigram.

Zevgma – zeugma is a stylistic phenomenon in linguistics that involves the syntactical linkage of a single word to two others, each of which bears distinct meanings within the context of discourse. Unfortunately, in the Uzbek language, the occurrence of zeugma is relatively infrequent due to the limited analysis of sports genres. For instance, in the commentary, *Ha bilmadim, mana shu paytda uchrashuvni ikki-yu ikki bo'lishi va mana bu o'yinchini maydonga cho'zilib yotishi ko'pchilikka yoqmayapti* (*I don't know, but at this moment the match is tied 2-2, and this player is lying sprawled on the field, which is displeasing to many*) (Z. Mustafaev, Uzbekistan 3-2 Kuwait, 82 min, 17.08.2005), the connection between the score of 2-2 and the player lying on the field is not inherently significant. However, through the use of

zeugma, these disparate elements are syntactically connected to the verb «*displeasing*,» illustrating its rhetorical function in sports commentary. This exemplifies that zeugma serves as a stylistic device within the realm of sports analysis.

In parallel, zeugma can also be identified in English sports commentary, albeit its occurrences are similarly sparse. For example, the phrase “*he stole both the ball and the show*” (B. Costas, American football) demonstrates a connection between the terms “*the ball*” and “*the show*” that is not based on inherent relational significance but is instead unified by the verb “*stole*”.

Hyperbole is a rhetorical device characterized by the deliberate exaggeration of characteristics, attributes, or conditions of objects or events. Through hyperbolic expressions, commentators create a heightened sense of excitement among viewers by amplifying the perceived intensity of events. In the Uzbek language context, one might consider the example: *Tezlikda Gnabry o'tib ketdi, 3-1, Bavariya himoyani yorib tashlayapti* (Gnabry passed swiftly, 3-1, and Bayern is breaking through the defense) (D. Fayziyev, Bars 2-8 Bav., 27 min, 15.08.2020). In this case, the commentator employs hyperbole to underscore the inadequacy of Barcelona's defense in contrast to the potency of Bayern's attack. When hyperbole is employed in sports commentary, it naturally serves to elevate the dramatic tension of the game.

Another illustrative example is: *Zarba va ajoyib gol! So'ngi daqiqalarda bo'lsa ham, maydonda tirik qolgan koreyalik futbolchining borligi bizni hursand qilyapti* (What a strike and a magnificent goal! Even in the dying minutes, the presence of the Korean player, who remained alive on the field, delights us) (H.Hamidov, Korea 1-2 Mexico, 90 min, World Cup 2018). In this instance, the assertion that “the Korean player remained alive on the field” is hyperbolic. In the context of sports, the phrase does not imply any actual mortality; rather, it serves to highlight the resilience and tenacity of the remaining player compared to others.

In English, similar instances of hyperbole include: a) *he's on fire!* - this phrase describes a player demonstrating exceptional performance but does not suggest a literal conflagration; b) *He's the fastest man alive!* - while the athlete may exhibit remarkable speed, asserting that they are the fastest individual globally is dubious, as this statement employs hyperbole to engage the audience's attention; c) *The midfielder stole the show against his old club* (The Sun, 2010) - this phrase indicates that the midfielder captivated the audience's attention with an impressive display..

The fourth chapter of this dissertation is titled “**Pragmatic Features of Sports Commentary in Uzbek and English.**” It undertakes an examination of the pragmatic potential inherent in sports commentary, focusing on the dimensions that contribute to its effectiveness. The analysis posits that the commentator's intention to evoke a specific impression within the audience transcends mere rhetorical strategy; it also relies on the audience's capacity to assimilate the multifaceted information embedded within the commentary, drawing upon their individual experiences. This chapter systematically analyzes the complexities present in sports commentary, considering the interplay between linguistic features and pragmatic functions.

In the realm of contemporary sports commentary, significant attention is directed toward the cognitive processes that underpin the understanding, interpretation, and facilitation of human communication. This domain critically examines how language is strategically employed during commentary to convey nuanced meanings and achieve specific communicative objectives for the audience. It encompasses an exploration of the myriad social and cultural factors that influence linguistic choices, as well as the cognitive mechanisms associated with language interpretation and production. Consequently, cognitive pragmatics is pivotal for elucidating the ways in which individuals navigate effective communication across diverse contexts, while also facilitating the development of strategies aimed at enhancing communicative competencies. For instance, consider the commentary statement, “*this is business, this is a business, no nicety here, it’s a job to be done there, let’s get on and do it*” (Andy Gray). Analyzing this statement through a cognitive pragmatic lens reveals several dimensions:

1. *Direct Address*: The commentator engages the audience through a forthright approach, eschewing unnecessary euphemisms or embellishments. This results in a communication style that prioritizes clarity and precision.

2. *Professionalism*: The deliberate use of the term “business” in its original English form signifies the commentator’s intention to convey a professional discourse that prioritizes efficacy and productivity over interpersonal considerations.

3. *Task Orientation*: The phrase “it’s a job to be done there” highlights the imperative nature of completing tasks and achieving objectives, thereby indicating that the focus lies not on fostering communication or rapport but on the execution of specific duties.

4. *Urgency and Boundaries*: The invocation of the imperative “let’s get on and do it” conveys an urgent necessity for immediate action, suggesting that time constraints and operational boundaries are prevalent.

5. *Clarity*: The commentator employs a precise, concise, and fluid linguistic style to articulate his thoughts unambiguously, thereby mitigating potential misinterpretations or confusion.

Within the context of sports commentary, cognitive pragmatics transcends mere literal interpretations of words and phrases. It encompasses an investigation into how language is employed within telecasts and sports broadcasts to convey intricate meanings and assess its cognitive ramifications.

Throughout our empirical observations, we have deemed it pertinent to classify the inferential phenomena within cognitive pragmatic frameworks into two distinct categories (refer to Figure 5). This categorization is predicated upon the observed inferential processes present in both English and Uzbek commentary, thus highlighting the cognitive dimensions inherent in language use within this specialized domain.

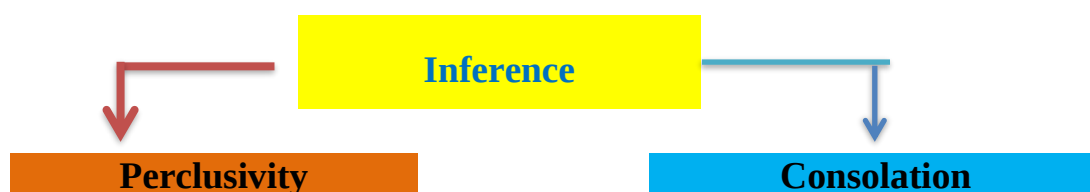


Figure 5: Classification of Pragmatic Inference

Perclusivity, derived from the Latin term *perclusio*, refers to a type of discourse that conveys a protective message. Within the context of commentary, it includes warnings about potential risks or threats. For example, in the commentary, “*The ball is with West Ham's Soucek, who is in a good position, he passes and deceives (Lansini), and hey, hey Lansini... what will you tell your kids when you get home, Lansini?! Such opportunities don't come around a second time*” (H. Khamidov, Liverpool 3-2 West Ham, 69th minute, 25.02.2020), the phrase directed at the West Ham player who failed to capitalize on a favorable situation exemplifies perclusivity. The statement, “*what will you tell your kids when you get home, Lansini?!*” reflects this concept, as the commentator avoids overt criticism of the player for missing the opportunity and instead redirects the audience's focus away from negative judgments. This highlights the pragmatic function of *perclusivity* in the commentary.

Consolation, derived from the Latin term *consolatio*, signifies a narrative that provides comfort or encouragement. Pragmatic consolation is often present in the commentaries of Uzbek commentators. For instance, “*Did you understand Ancelotti? (with his actions) The important thing is that he said 'tepit-yu'. If he continues to kick like that, others will score*” (H. Khamidov, Real Madrid 2-1 Napoli, 10th minute, 20th minute, 30.11.2023). In this example, the phrase “*the important thing is that he said 'tepit-yu'*” conveys the player's actions in a consoling tone, suggesting that he *might not have been able to score* given the circumstances.

In English, a similar phenomenon of pragmatic consolation can be observed, where commentators offer comfort to players after unfavorable outcomes or indicate that a player does not merit such disappointment. For example, following Arsenal's conceding of a goal, commentator Andy Gray remarked: “*We talk about responsible defending; it could have been easy to let him (the striker) go, as defenders often do, but Gallas stuck with him every inch of the way*”⁶⁵. This illustrates a focus on William Gallas's commitment, despite the acknowledgment of a negative outcome.

Additionally, the commentator may say: “*Although they didn't win today, they gave it their all and showed great determination. They should be proud of their effort and look forward to the next game where they can come back stronger*” (Martin Tyler, Real Madrid 3-1 Liverpool, +90 minutes, 16.03.2023). Such commentary serves to soften the impact of a defeat and encourages fans and viewers to maintain a positive outlook and hope for future successes.

⁶⁵Abdulmajeed R.K., Abdulmajeed A.T. The Pragmatics of Amusement in Selected British Football Commentaries // International Journal of English Linguistics; Vol. 9, No. 1; ISSN 1923-869X E-ISSN 1923-8703 Published by Canadian Center of Science and Education. – 2019. – 473 p.

CONCLUSION

1. In the realm of global sports media, television, and broadcasts, the lexical units that encapsulate the nature and characteristics of the sports field are employed based on a variety of linguistic criteria. These units evolve under the influences of both natural and artificial, as well as internal and external factors, operating at the levels of language and discourse. The development of lexical units within the sports domain is inextricably linked to temporal and spatial contexts, necessitating the adoption of the following methodological approaches in the linguistic examination of sports commentary lexicon: a) an exploration of the historical stages of lexical units' evolution through a systematic sequence; b) an analysis of the phonetic influences on the semantics of these lexical units; c) an investigation of their structural formation; and d) a study of their national-cultural and comparative-historical attributes.

2. The lexical units associated with modern sports commentary - encompassing terms, concepts, and neologisms - undergo a nuanced process of nomination. This nomination occurs in several specific contexts: 1) when the naming unit is initially associated with a scientific discovery (denotatively); and 2) when it emerges from the commentator's pre-existing knowledge, their capacity for accurate situational assessment, and their vocabulary and stylistic inventiveness. This process elucidates the linguistic integration of new terms within the structural framework of the language, as illustrated through the semantic and morphological features of the lexical units.

3. Given the pivotal role of the game's promotional poster and its title in framing the conceptual landscape of the sporting event, the commentator must adeptly construct a complex semantic relationship throughout the textual representation of the competition. Therefore, the announcement of the competition transforms into an essential element of its semantic and aesthetic composition, establishing a distinctive complex cognitive structure and linguistic model. The nomenclature of the game embodies several linguistic characteristics, including a) implicitness; b) stylistic markedness; c) symbolism; and d) conceptual significance.

4. In sports commentary, rhythm defines the phonetic and syntactic structure of the language, with each language possessing its own unique rhythmic framework. This structure plays a significant role in modulating pitch, speed, and rhythmic directions, which are crucial in conveying emotions during communication. Rhythm serves as a stylistic device that enhances emotional engagement between the audience and the commentator, aiding in the perception, learning, and retention of information.

5. During the commentary process, it was observed that the rhyming patterns of two languages differ significantly. In Uzbek, "raviya" (linguistic rhyme) is formed through the repetition of consonants, long vowels, and occasionally short vowels at the end of a root or stem in compound words. By its metric form, "raviya" appears at the end of sentences. Given that Uzbek, with its typological SOV (Subject-Object-Verb) structure, tends to place predicates or verbs at the end of sentences, and considering that two predicates in a single sentence often result in a compound sentence, it becomes

evident that rhyme construction within simple sentences in Uzbek is more complex. Conversely, English, with its SVO (Subject-Verb-Object) structure, allows for “raviya” to occur as a secondary sentence element, making rhyme formation more prominent in English commentary. The placement of “raviya” at the end of sentences in Uzbek and its appearance as a secondary element in English highlights the linguistic differences in commentary between the two languages.

6. The commentator expresses a depiction of a specific national reality based on their individual experience and verbalized process through linguistic units. Their thoughts and reflections form a unique personal microtext, manifesting within a complex communicative-cognitive process. The linguistic presentation of this personal microtext determines the commentator's style, which makes the commentary an expression of the commentator's linguistic identity.

7. The lexical units employed by the commentator in their speech within sports commentary are characterized by the following linguistic features: a) structural and semantic completeness, relative content independence, and functional logic; b) a goal-oriented direction, seen as a direct address from the commentator to the audience; c) stylistic colorfulness, manifested in the convergence of stylistic devices during the commentary process; d) the means of conveying the message the commentator intends to deliver; and e) the cognitive coherence of the narrative expression.

8. Speech in sports commentary is a complex linguistic phenomenon that links the commentator with the event, the process, and the characters, with each element being based on the influence of one upon the other. On the one hand, it serves to reveal the conceptual information of the speaker, while on the other, it unveils the modality and intentionality of the speaker. It manifests differently depending on the commentator's experience (clarity, appeal) and cognitive ability (the presence of systematic information in each aspect).

9. The pragmatic potential of sports commentary is primarily determined by implicatures and presuppositions used in the expression of intent, as well as the relationship between the commentator and the audience (addresser-addressee). The pragmatic aspect of commentary typically comprises the objective-subjective evaluations that activate the impact on the audience through the commentator's pragmatic instructions. During the process of commentary analysis, the decoding of these instructions facilitates the adequate perception of information by the audience. Furthermore, in pragmatically reinterpreting meanings, the decoding of the commentator's intent in the presence of a pragmatic context plays an essential role. This decoding process is presented through the linguistic phenomena of perclulsion and consolation. These processes are as follows: 1) Perclulsion involves warning or alerting the audience to the situation through commentary; 2) Consolation is a linguistic phenomenon in the commentary that helps maintain motivation for the audience and even the athletes or teams after a defeat.

10. In sports commentary, pragmatics focuses on the speech conclusions expressed during the commentary process. Pragmatic conclusions manifest according to the communicative situation, where communicative expressiveness is not limited to

the relationship between the addresser and addressee but also involves the game, the addresser, and the addressee. The pragmatic approach goes beyond the syntactic and semantic boundaries of the speech text, emphasizing how well the content presented by the commentator during the commentary aligns with the audience's understanding. Pragmatics, in this context, involves managing the flow of information, which refers to the methods of organizing and presenting information during communication. In the commentary process, although linguistic phenomena such as speech markers and intonation are present in controlling the information delivered by the commentator, the placement of introductory words plays a crucial role. This is because such units serve to connect various parts of the speech and are used in the form of words or phrases, acting as linguistic indicators that mark the transition of attention from one statement to another. In sports commentators' speech, they express their relationship to the statement being presented, indicating the overall evaluation of the thought, who it belongs to, or its connection to the preceding idea. Factors that influence the pragmatic formation of commentary include pragmatic elements (the commentator's goal or idea and the ability to maintain a positive attitude), socio-cultural factors (knowledge of how to convey lexical units related to another culture), ideological factors (the influence of collective-ideological principles associated with a particular generation, era, or the country where the sport originated), cognitive factors (the reflection of collective knowledge in the public consciousness and its individual interpretation through the prism of personal experience), linguocultural factors (units and specific linguistic realities that reflect culture), and linguocreative factors (the presentation of stylistic techniques and linguistic play during commentary without deviating from linguistic norms).

11. In the course of the research, a four-stage methodology for the analysis of the lexicon used in sports commentary was developed:

1. Stage One – Initial analysis preceding the commentary process: this involves identifying the type of sport (whether it is a team or individual sport) and its specific category (e.g., athletics, weightlifting, ball games, intellectual sports, combat sports, etc.).

2. Stage Two – Linguistic analysis: this step focuses on identifying the lexical, grammatical, stylistic, and functional features and challenges within the lexicon used in sports commentary.

3. Stage Three – Conceptual (interpretative) analysis: this stage involves refining the stylistic and linguo-cultural characteristics of sports commentary and conducting a comprehensive evaluation of their role in ensuring the conceptual unity and coherence of the commentary.

4. Stage Four – Providing linguistic recommendations aimed at improving, stabilizing, and maintaining the commentary's effectiveness, taking into consideration the varying levels of linguistic expression (weak, moderate, or strong) within the commentator's speech.

12. The lexicon employed in sports commentary can be distinguished from prose or poetic texts in several ways: it leverages the capabilities of language to present

information characterized by *immediacy* (conveying events live without editorial alteration), *vividness* (depicting events as they unfold), *flexibility* (free from the constraints of conventional poetic or prose forms), *creativity* (with the potential inclusion of poetic fragments, proverbs, idioms, or quotations relevant to the event), and *neutrality* (ensuring impartiality and balance without favoring any particular team). These features collectively differentiate commentary from other textual genres.

**НАУЧНЫЙ СОВЕТ DSc.03/30.12.2019.Fil.01.10
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НАЦИОНАЛЬНОМ УНИВЕРСИТЕТЕ УЗБЕКИСТАНА**

НАМАНГАНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ

САРИМСОКОВ ХУРШИД АБДИМАЛИКОВИЧ

**ЛИНГВИСТИЧЕСКИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ ЛЕКСИКИ СПОРТИВНЫХ
КОММЕНТАРИЕВ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ И УЗБЕКСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ**

**10.00.06 – Сравнительное литературоведение, сопоставительное языкознание и
переводоведение**

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диссертации доктора филологических наук (DSc)

Ташкент – 2024

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Ведущая организация:

Бухарский государственный университет

Защита диссертации состоится «13» декабря 2024 года в 10.00 часов на заседании Научного совета DSc.03/30.12.2019.Fil.01.16 по присуждению ученых степеней при Национальном университете Узбекистана (Адрес: 100174, г. Ташкент, ул. Фараби, дом 400. Тел. (+99871) 246-08-62; (+99871) 227-10-59; Факс: (+99871) 246-65-24; e-mail: pauka@nuu.uz. Национальный университет Узбекистана, Факультет зарубежной филологии (3 этаж, 311 -аудитория)).

С диссертацией можно ознакомиться в Информационно-ресурсном центре Национального университета Узбекистана (зарегистрировано за № 148). Адрес: 100174, г. Ташкент, ул. Фараби, д. 400. Тел. (+99871) 246-08-62.

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(Реестр протокола рассылки № 13 от «29» ноября 2024 года).



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ВВЕДЕНИЕ (аннотация диссертации доктора наук (DSc))

Цель исследования состоит из определения совершенствования лексических единиц, характеризующих спортивный обзор в английском и узбекском языках, раскрытия методологии анализа лингвостилистических и прагматических подходов при полном освещении обзора.

Объектом исследования были выбраны принципы языковой характеристики спортивных комментариев, отражаемых в средствах массовой информации и на страницах прессы в английском и узбекском языках.

Научная новизна исследования заключается в следующем:

при совершенствовании морфологических, лексико-семантических, функционально-семантических и синтаксических методов изучаемых языков путем сравнения единиц, характерных спортивным комментарием, доказаны свойственные языкам аллоформные и изоморфные особенности;

определены историко-генетические корни терминов, используемых в спортивных комментариях, по данным фактических аналитических источников обоснованы их семантические и фонетические изменения на этапах постепенного языкового развития;

доказано, что фонетические и лексико-стилистические средства в англоязычных и узбекоязычных спортивных комментариях являются сложным, многомерным лингвистическим образованием, включающего когнитивные и эстетико-культурные элементы в соответствии с применением комментария;

в спортивных обзорах выявлены самостоятельные исследования феномена внутренней и внешней рифмы, а также структурные особенности рифм, участвующих в составе предложения, а также возникновение в них нового смыслового значения;

доказано, что лингвистические особенности, как создание скрытого смысла в процессе комментирования, модификация подачи сообщения, создание когнитивной связи между комментариями, установление гармонии с аудиторией и вынесение выводов (положительных и отрицательных) могут стать основой прагматическому соответствию комментария;

на материале спортивных комментариев в английском и узбекском языках определены различия языковых особенностей комментаторской речи и разработаны принципы совершенствования путем языковых функциональных особенностей, как привлекательность, образность, символичность, креативность и беглость речи.

Внедрение результатов исследований. На основе результатов по описанию формальной, семантической и когнитивной структуры спортивных терминов на узбекском языке:

выводы, которые представлены в целях выражения логически сформированного общего описания и характера стилистических средств, выраженных в спортивных комментариях на сравниваемых языках, использованы в рамках проекта TRIGGER Европейского Союза по теме «Triggering innovative approaches, entrepreneurial skills and attitudes in HEI learners through creating the favourable conditions for graduate's employability in Central

Asian» (справка за №464/024 Наманганского инженерно-технологического института от 6 мая 2024 года). В результате, применены в раскрытии результатов анализа в данной исследовательской работе в качестве новых подходов в разработке методических пособий, созданных в целях повышения в речи лингвистических и коммуникативных способностей на основе инновационного исследовательского проекта, знаний в сферах сравнительной лингвистики и стилистики, а также укрепления и интернационализации процесса образовательной системы;

выводы исследования сравнительно-типологического аспекта лексических единиц сложной, многомерной лингвистической сферы, включающего когнитивные и эстетико-культурные признаки по использованию в комментарии фонетических и лексико-стилистических средств при спортивных комментариях сравниваемых языков использованы в рамках проекта Tempus Project 544161-TEMPUS-1-2013-1-UK-TEMPUS-JPCR Aston University DeTEL “Developing the Teaching of European Languages: Modernizing Language Teaching through the development of blended Masters Programmes” (2020-2021 гг.) программы TEMPUS Европейского Союза в Самаркандском государственном институте иностранных языков (справка за №791/02 Самаркандского государственного института иностранных языков от 16 апреля 2024 года). В результате, разработанные рекомендации способствовали реализовать учебный процесс и международные проекты института;

выводы по историко-генетическим корням терминов, используемых в спортивных обзорах, этапам постепенного развития, повторному методическому разграничению существующих слов, своеобразным изменениям и обновлениям в их семантике использованы в научном руководстве направления образования Portu universiteti FEUP – Faculdade de Engenharia Universidade do Portoria Universidade do Porto (справка за №4200-465 PORTO-NIPC 600 027 716 Университета Порту от 20 февраля 2024 г.). В результате, оно послужило эффективным источником теоретического совершенствования учебных материалов в этой сфере;

предложения, выводы по постепенному диахроническому совершенствованию единиц, характеризующих спортивные комментарии, некоторой лингвистике и спортивной журналистике, возникающих в двуязыковом сравнительном аспекте терминов и неологизмов использованы в подготовке радиовещаний «Большая перемена», «Образование и развитие» редакцией «Культурно-просветительские и художественные передачи» телерадиоканала “O‘zbekiston” Национальной телерадиокомпании Узбекистана (справка за №04-36-489 Национальной телерадиокомпании Узбекистана от 15 апреля 2024 года). В результате, внесена ясность дискуссиям о специфических особенностях сходства и различия в образовании широко употребляемых на сегодняшний день, популярных и встречающихся в речи новых лексических единиц на английском и узбекском языках, относящихся к физическому воспитанию и спорту;

выводы по развитию скрытого смысла в процессе комментирования путем сравнительного анализа двух языков, изменению передачи сообщения, созданию

когнитивной связи при выражении мнения, установлению гармонии с аудиторией использованы в научном руководстве направления образования Таджикского государственного университета права, бизнеса и политики (справка за №1419 Таджикского государственного университета права, бизнеса и политики от 22 мая 2024 г.). В результате, оно послужило эффективным источником теоретического совершенствования учебных материалов в этой области.

Структура и объем исследования. Диссертация состоит из введения, четырех основных глав, заключения и списка использованной литературы. Общий объем диссертации составляет 228 страниц.

E'LON QILINGAN ISHLAR RO'YXATI
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LIST OF PUBLISHED WORKS

I bo'lim (I часть; part I)

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2. Sarimsokov X.A. Badiiy merosimizda jismoniy tarbiya va sportga oid terminlarning aks etishi // NamDU ilmiy axborotnomasi. – Namangan, 2022. – № 5. – B. 643-648 (10.00.00; № 26).
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9. Sarimsokov X.A. The role of nomination in the development of sports terms // O'zMU xabarlar. – Toshkent, 2024. – № 1/3/1. – B. 317-321 (10.00.00; № 15).
10. Sarimsokov X.A. Sport sharhlarida terminlarning ahamiyati // NamDU ilmiy axborotnomasi. – Namangan, 2024. – № 4. – B. 452 – 456 (10.00.00; № 26).
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II bo‘lim (II часть; part II)

15. Sarimsokov X.A. Sport terminlarining leksik xususiyatlari // “Ta’limda tillarni o‘qitishning dolzarb masalalari: muammo, tahlil va yutuqlar” mavzusidagi Respublika ilmiy amaliy konferensiyasi. – Toshkent, 2022. – B. 71-75.

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Avtoreferat "O'zMU xabarlari" jurnali tahririyatida tahrirdan o'tkazildi



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Manzil: Toshkent shahar, Chilonzor tumani,

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