

THE USE OF CHESS TERMS IN THE UZBEK LANGUAGE AND THEIR LINGUOCULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

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Annotation: This article analyzes the origin of chess terms, the process of formation and the features of their use in the Uzbek language based on a linguocultural approach. The introduction of chess terms into the Uzbek language through Indian, Persian, Arabic and European languages, their phonetic and semantic adaptation are scientifically covered. The article shows the cultural, symbolic and functional significance of chess terms, as well as their metaphorical, sporting and scientific use in modern Uzbek speech. It is based on the fact that chess terms are an important linguocultural phenomenon that reflects the historical experience, thinking and cultural heritage of the people through language. The results of the research are of practical importance in standardizing Uzbek chess terminology, enriching terminological systems in linguistics, and effectively conducting chess education.

Keywords: chess terms, linguoculturology, chess, terminology, Uzbek language, etymology, cultural heritage.

Chess terms in the Uzbek language were formed as a result of the adaptation of ancient sources, Persian-Arabic forms, Soviet-era Russian terms, and post-independence international standards. Today, chess terms are widely used in Uzbek sports, education, the press, and everyday speech. The vast majority of Uzbek chess terms are inherited from Persian-Arabic sources. These words are used in the Uzbek language with phonetic adaptations. The oldest borrowings: Shah (Persian "shāh") Mate (Arabic "māt") Rukha (Persian "rukh") Farzin (Persian "farzīn") Pawn (Persian "piyāda") Elephant (Arabic "fil") Horse (Turkish word) With the popularization of chess in the Soviet era, Russian terms actively entered the Uzbek language: Borrowed from Russian: Debut (открытие) Mittelshpil (middlegame) Endshpil (endgame) Combination Strategy, tactics Castling Gambit After independence, English forms are also actively used in the Uzbek language: Championship / Championship Rapid, Blitz Tournament FIDE (international federation) Modern units such as Online chess, chess rating, coach These terms are mainly used in Uzbek without translation or in a semi-translated form. In sports reviews In chess competitions commentators use a mixture of technical and international terms: "Black chose the gambit." , "White took the initiative in the debut." "This is a tactical mistake of the highest order — a real blunder." In the educational process, in schools and chess schools, terms are used in Uzbek forms: "The bishop walks along the diagonal." "The passed pawn is a strategic advantage." "The opposition plays a decisive role in the endgame." Chess terms are often used figuratively: "He made a good combination in politics." "This decision was a checkmate for the company." "He took them by the fork." This is a sign of the deep penetration of these terms into Uzbek cultural speech. Chess terms are not only linguistic units expressing the rules of the game, but also a linguocultural phenomenon that provides important information about the culture, worldview, historical experience and model of thinking of the people. They were formed in the languages of different peoples, at different historical stages, reflecting their cultural environment. The



interrelationship of language, thought and culture Since the game of chess is a deeply intellectual activity, its terms are closely related to such cultural categories as: logical thinking, strategic decision-making, military-tactical ideas, social structure. For example: terms such as “Shah”, “Farzin”, “Rukha” reflect the political structure of the feudal era. “Gambit”, “Strategy”, “Tactics” originated from military and scientific thought. Thus, chess terms encode the knowledge, experience and worldview of humanity in different eras. The origin of chess terms sheds light on the interaction of different civilizations. This further increases their linguocultural significance. For example: Shah (shah) - Persian; passed to Europe and became check. Shāh māt - “The king cannot be saved” → checkmate. Rukh (chariot, fortress) → rook. Farzin (vizier) → ferz → queen. Elephant → In Europe, it was likened to a priest → bishop. These processes show that chess terms are linguistic traces of global cultural exchange. Despite their different formation in different languages, chess terms have become a global language all over the world: mutually understandable, connecting cultures, reflecting a universal model of thinking. Through chess terms: intellectual heritage, historical experience, intercultural communication, universal human values are embodied in one language. Chess terminology serves as an important source in linguoculturology for studying:

- ✓ the inextricable link between language and culture
- ✓ metaphorical and symbolic thinking
- ✓ historical-cultural exchange
- ✓ linguistic expression of national mentality
- ✓ cultural adaptation of terms

These aspects make chess terms an important place not only in linguistics, but also in cultural studies and social psychology.

This article analyzes the origin, historical development and use of chess terms in the Uzbek language from a linguo-cultural point of view. The results of the study show that chess terms not only express the technical rules of the game, but are also an important linguistic phenomenon that reflects the thinking, historical experience and cultural heritage of the people.

Chess terms in the Uzbek language originate from Persian, Arabic, Turkish and Russian sources and are combined with modern English terms. In this way, they reflect the uniqueness of Uzbek culture and language, as well as its connection with international chess culture. Chess terms have been widely used in education, sports commentary, scientific literature and everyday speech, and are of linguo-cultural and practical importance.

As a result, the study of chess terminology and its standardization are of great importance not only in the field of linguistics, but also in the popularization of chess and the effective organization of the educational process.

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