



## STRUCTURAL-SEMANTIC FEATURES OF CHESS TERMS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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### Annotation:

This article presents thoughts and opinions on the construction of a structural scheme of chess game terms in Uzbek and English languages. The analysis of words, terminological phrases, and phraseological combinations expressed during the chess game is covered. The main content of the research is to study the formation of chess terms according to their components.

**Keywords:** chess terms, structure, chess aesthetics, complex terminological units, semantic integrity, abbreviation, method of composition.

It is known that today chess has its place and status as a highly intellectual sports game on the world scale. This game has been relevant for many centuries and even thousands of years, and interest in it is growing year by year. If we consider the game of chess from a linguistic point of view, we can be sure that it has attracted the special attention of scientists.

Researchers I. Zhuravleva and M. Vlavatskaya described the structure of English chess terms in their research work. At the same time, researchers found that complex terminological units include two or more terminological expressions and they are characterized by the feature of semantic integrity.<sup>1</sup>

As a result of the research, it was found that the game of chess in different languages is divided into units with simple components and complex components. It was found that complex units have a significant advantage over simple units and have their terminological features. First, it is possible to include root words in the first group of simple, that is, one-component terminological units.

**English language:** match, final, check, win, draw, coach, tiger, rank, board, break, cook, corr, crush, file, flank, frame, gambit, kick, king, line, mate, move, norm, pawn, pin, ply, rank, option.

<sup>1</sup> Zhuravleva I, Vlavatskaya M. Structural schemes of English chess terminology. // International Conference on Language and Technology in the Interdisciplinary Paradigm. – Novosibirsk State Technical University, 2021. – P. 71-76.





**Uzbek language:** o‘yin, final, g‘alaba, durang, murabbiy, piyoda, oliya, farzin, ruh, fil, sipoh, raqib, grossmeyster.

It is understood from the research that in English, we can include single-component terms formed by the affixation method, more precisely, by adding a prefix to simple terminological units.

**English language:** trapper, tailender, bungler, opposition, diagonally, forcing, exchange, arbiter, bishop, exhibition, imbalance, inactive, increment, unpinning.

Complex terminological units are formed from two or more words, and it was found that a new word is formed in the compositional method during the analysis of the chess game. It is known that creating a new word that forms a single structural-semantic unit by combining at least two or more words used in the form of independent words is called word formation by the method of composition. This situation manifests itself in the game of chess as follows:

**English language:** windmill, copycatting, time-trouble, half-move, endgame, fortress, kingside, outpost, seesaw.

In linguistics, words formed by shortening word combinations are considered abbreviations. In the process of analyzing the structure of the terminology of the game of chess, the existence of abbreviations and combinations of words, acronyms, and words was studied.

**English language:**

- ICCF Grandmaster;
- FIDE member;
- under FIDE auspices;
- FIDE Laws of Chess;
- FIDE World Chess;
- ICCA – International Correspondence Chess Federation;
- ICS – Internet Chess server;
- IGM – International Grand Master;
- PCA – Professional Chess Association;
- WCC – World Chess Championship;
- BCF – British Chess Federation.



### **Uzbek language:**

- GMA – grossmeysterlar uyushmasi;
- FIDE – xalqaro shaxmat federatsiyasi.

Complex terminological units include two or more terminological expressions and are characterized by the feature of semantic integrity.

**English language:** chess problem, high-caliber, chess player, chess aesthetics, minor piece, major piece, chess board, time pressure, bottom players, back rank, bare king, big pawn, best play, blockade, blitzkrieg, can opener, check clock, chess club, chess set, closed game, draw death, drawing the line, draw offer, horizontal line, king rook, king pawn, king walk, mating net, open game, open lines, queen pawn, royal fork, silent move, speed chess.

**Uzbek language:** yengil sipohlar, og‘ir sipohlar, otni berish, ruhni yutish, shox gambit, farzin gombiti, sun‘iy pozitsiya, donalar joylashuvi, vertikal harakatlanish, sifat ustunligi, otlar oldi piyodalar, markaziy piyodalar, blits turnir.<sup>2</sup> In conclusion, it can be said that the study of chess terminology both theoretically and practically contributes to the development of terminology in linguistics. Based on the above examples, the structure of chess terms in the English and Uzbek languages, which are being compared, was analyzed, and the differences in the use of chess terms in both languages.

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<sup>2</sup> Isabekov. Sh.M. Shaxmat tarixi va uning asoslari. Uslubiy qo‘llanma. Namangan – 2022. – B. 115-116.

