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Abstract : There is a concept that sport is for fans. However, not all sports enthusiasts are well versed in this field. He looks at the ongoing competitions and games with the eyes of an ordinary amateur and spectator. It's no secret that commentary is one of the most widely used genres in sports journalism. This direction is characterized by special complexity. Therefore, there is always a great need for a good commentator in sports journalism. In this article, the peculiarities of commenting on competitions in Uzbek sports journalism, the specialization of commentators, and the use of genres of commentary and reportage are considered.

Keywords : journalism, sport, genres, review, Olympic Games, world championships, football, reportage, article, chess, gymnastics, competition, site, mass media.

Sports have always been an important part of society. If we consider any ancient civilizations, we can certainly find out that special emphasis was placed on physical activities and mental work ¹. In fact, the term "sport" is derived from French and ²means "to play", "to enjoy". Based on this, it can be seen that most of the modern sports in the beginning served entertainment purposes such as spending time, playing, having fun, competing in something. The earliest appearance of competitive sporting events dates back to the ancient Olympic Games. This competition program, which began in ancient Greece in 776 BC, included three types of martial arts - boxing, wrestling and pankration. Also, several forms of athletics were held - running, long jump, discus and javelin throwing, as well as equestrian competitions. In fact, we can say that commenting on competitions started from those times. Because the ancient Greek writer Philostratus ³gave people an understanding of this competition by commenting on this sport: "The ideal fighter in pankration is the athlete who fights better than the boxer and the boxer falls better than the boxer. " is defined as a component of physical culture, a means and method of physical training, a system of organizing, preparing and conducting competitions in various sets of physical exercises.⁴

In practice, it is a field that has become a type of competition, which follows certain rules and consists of competing with each other through physical and mental capabilities. Physical education serves to strengthen health and increase activity of individuals. In sports, mainly high results are expected. Journalism mainly focuses on covering sports events. The fact that attention to sports debates in society is very strong is the main factor in the development of sports journalism.

In world sports today, the arena that holds the largest number of fans is the Narendra Modi ⁵Stadium in India. It can accommodate 132 thousand people. The arena with the largest number of fans in the history of sports is the Maracana stadium in Brazil. In the 1950 World Cup, 199,850 fans came to watch the match here ⁶. This record has not yet been broken and is unlikely to be broken again.

What does this indicate?

¹ <https://uz.warbletoncouncil.org/historia-origen-deporte-10652#menu-1>

² <https://uz.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sport>

³ <https://olympic.uz/uz/menu/istorija-igry>

⁴ <https://uz.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sport>

⁵ https://moya-planeta.ru/travel/view/samye_bolshie_stadiony_v_mire

⁶ <https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maracana>

No arena can hold enough people to watch it. Fans get information about the sports events they are interested in from the media.

It is this feature that creates the basis for the emergence and regular development of sports journalism, in particular, sports commentary.

Every country has its own journalism in sports. The commentary genre in Uzbek sports mainly started with the broadcasting of football matches on television. Until then, as in many countries, the first step to commentary was observed on the radio.⁷ The Uzbek school of commentary is largely associated with the names of two people - Akhbor Imomkhojaev and Roman Turpishev. These two experts, who are actually athletes, appeared on the air as sports commentators for the first time in 1956. They⁸ comment on the match between "Pakhtakor" and "Spartak-Yerevan" for 15 minutes in Russian and Uzbek languages. So, based on this, it can be confidently said that Uzbek sports commentary began in 1956.

Since 1960, Imomkhojaev and Turpishev began commenting on the matches of the "Pakhtakor" team on television⁹. These two people became an example in sports commentary.

In 1964, Roman Turpishev commented on the match between Torpedo Moscow and Dynamo Tbilisi at the Pakhtakor stadium with the famous Russian commentator Vadim Sinyavsky, and was highly praised by his colleague¹⁰.

Later, the number of sports commented on by the mass media increased, and the number of athletes expanded. Here, it is worth emphasizing that most of the commentators are people who were involved in sports at a serious level in their time.

At this point, first of all, it is necessary to know the definition of the word comment. In the "Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" it is defined as: "Commentary is to reveal the content, essence of something, to explain it: to interpret, to explain"¹¹. Therefore, a sports commentator is a specialist who gives detailed information to the viewer, listener or reader about the processes such as the competition, game, event, meeting, conference, competition. Consumers of information, in this case sports fans, focus on commentators' interpretations when drawing conclusions about certain events¹². In this sense, sports commentary is also a genre of journalism. Commentary is the opinion of a person, journalist or specialist who has the ability to comment on an event, situation, fact¹³. Commenting on sports competitions requires the commentator to have an understanding of those sports, a database, the ability to analyze, objectivity, quick thinking, and eloquence. The specialization of reviewers plays an important role in this process. One commentator cannot comment on all sports at a high level. However, there is a strong tendency to comment on certain sports.

Today's television commentators can be divided into two categories. Most of them are organized by journalists. They may not be journalists by training. However, among media workers, there are many representatives of other fields who have enough creative potential.

In particular, among the TV journalists working in the field of sports, there are many commentators on sports that they are interested in and love, that they know deeply.

As an example, commentators such as Khairulla Hamidov, Davron Fayziev, Mirzahakim Tokhtamirzaev, Arif Tolipov, Otabek Joraev, Dilshodbek Tokhtabekov, Hasan Turdialiev, Abdulla Nurmonov, Eldor Mustafoev are known among fans mainly by commenting on football matches.

⁷ https://otherreferats.allbest.ru/journalism/00062769_0.html

⁸ https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/Imamkhodjaev,_Akhbor_Rustamovich

⁹ <https://tashkentpamyat.ru/turpishhev-roman-abdullaevich-sportivnijj-zhurnalistikomentator-.html>

¹⁰ <https://tashkentpamyat.ru/turpishhev-roman-abdullaevich-sportivnijj-zhurnalistikomentator-.html>

¹¹ A. Madvaliev and others: "An explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language". "National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan" State Scientific Publishing House. 533-p.

¹² Kasimova N. And others. Training manual for print media editors. Tashkent-2008. 31-p.

¹³ https://vuzlit.com/699420/sportivnyy_kommentariy_zhanr

Among the football commentators, Davron Fayziev and Mirzahakim Tokhtamirzaev have the skill of commenting on the conferences held on complex competitions, team games, martial arts, including several types of sports.

In this sense, commentators specializing in other sports are not absent. For example, Ikrom Yusupov can thoroughly comment on boxing and Ghanisher Rahmatullaev tennis competitions. In this, it helps them to regularly engage in the sports that they comment on from a young age.

In general, what topics sports commentators cover will depend on what sports are popular in that area.

In Uzbek sports, martial arts ranks next to football in terms of popularity. So, among the commentators, there are enough people who have the ability to comment on these sports.

Commentators such as Musurmon Elmurodov, Mirali Boymurodov, Zahid Karimov, Ahmad Eshmatov, Jalal Ahmedov have the opportunity to freely comment on sports such as boxing, judo, sports wrestling, oriental martial arts, and Uzbek national wrestling for TV and radio broadcasts.

In the matter of interpretation, it is permissible to dwell on the type of chess. Many Uzbek sports fans know very well that Akrom Toshkhojaev, a specialist who has been professionally involved in this sport for many years, has been commenting on chess competitions. There are not many journalists covering chess today.

For now, we can follow Husan Karvonli's work on chess reviews.

Naturally, one of the most painful points in the issue of commentators is the issue of female commentators. In general, it is difficult to find female commentators in world sports.

But there are specific types of sports for women. For example, commenting on competitions in graceful sports such as rhythmic gymnastics and synchronized swimming is, to put it simply, not characteristic of "male commentators".

Until now, we can see the activity of journalists who understand sports, such as Yulduz Ortikova and Yulia Radimtseva, in covering such sports, which are practiced only by women.

It is possible to observe cases where sports journalists involve representatives of those sports in the process of commenting on competitions. This method is also widely used in world sports.

In world sports, we can see many celebrities working as sports commentators or pundits after completing their professional careers.

For example, "Real" player Toni Kroos comments on matches on the German paid platform "MagentaTV". England star Gary Lineker hosts VVS sports programs and his famous ¹⁴saying that "football is played by 22 men, but the Germans win in the end" is quite famous.

Another example is the participation of Terry Henry, the world champion of the French national team, in the football commentary of the Sky Sports channel.

Experiments show that the involvement of celebrities in reviews has a positive effect on the rating of that media.

Today, the Internet's deep penetration into sports journalism has increased the need for commentators. Sites, social networks today have the power to broadcast the proceedings of sports competitions online. This, in turn, requires interpretation of those competitions.

Nowadays, online broadcasts are becoming more and more popular. Because it has been providing the opportunity to watch a short film or a full report directly from sports competitions anywhere in the world through a computer, smartphone or any other gadget.

Among the sports sites in Uzbekistan, the.sports.uz portal has established the experience of broadcasting sports competitions through the winning channel.

¹⁴ <https://www.sport-express.ru/football/euro/2016/reviews/1009456/>

This site broadcasts live football and several martial arts competitions through its winning channel. In particular, Bekzod Isaev, Yahyokhoja Ulug'hojaev, Jaloliddin Kabiljanov, among the site's employees, cover football competitions, and Akhmed Eshmatov and Jalal Ahmedov are commentators on martial arts tournaments.

In conclusion, it should be said that sports commentary is one of the most complex journalistic genres. In fact, there is no special higher education institution that teaches commentary. Commentary is a field that is primarily taught through the mentor-disciple tradition.

Therefore, commenting on sports events requires a special responsibility. Because there are many people who are interested in sports, they always follow sports processes. A sports commentator, in understanding sports, commenting on them, providing information and analysis, must know a lot of information from fans, be able to analyze the situation better than them, and manage to be at least one head ahead in all aspects.

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