

Lexico-Phraseological Explication Of Concept Football In Sports Discourse

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Abstract: in this article, the lexical and phraseological content of the concept of football is revealed in the framework of the linguistic-cognitive approach, which allows us to present the football phenomenon as a significant fragment. The concept of football is presented as a representative phenomenon of public life and to explicate its structure in linguistic consciousness. Also, the author reflected the features of modern sports discourse in the field of football communication.

Keywords: linguoculturology, discourse, football, the phenomenon of football, language unit, sports information

Modern linguoculturology defines sport as an important component of human activity, which largely determines the social, cultural, as well as cognitive orientation of a person in the modern world (R.V. Popov, N.I. Svistunova, V.I. Stolyarov).

The study of the historical development of man as a biological creature reveals the important role of sport in society. Sports historians have not yet provided a convincing explanation why, in the oldest society of people, the basis of any physical activity was the identification of the best (i.e., the strongest, appropriate, hardy, etc.). The principle of motivation lies at the heart of modern sports activity, which forms modern speech culture.

Being a game activity, sport expresses the “sensual and aesthetic needs of the individual” and society as a whole [Kozhevnikova 2002: 229]. In a first approximation, at least two cognitive levels of interpretation of the concept of sport can be called: 1) physical activity as the identification of the best individual of its kind; 2) game activity as a manifestation of human feeling (R.V. Bogoslovskaya, I.G. Kozhevnikova, N.I. Svistunova).

In modern scientific literature, the game of football is presented not only as a popular variety of modern sports, but also as a sociocultural phenomenon, as “its value to a social subject, the possibilities of a positive impact on the culture of an individual and society, real cultural significance” [Stolyarov 2000: 10]. One of the most important values of the game of football is the activity itself with its emotional moments, which is the functional content of sports in general, and football in the first place. Among the values of this game, one can distinguish biological (physical qualities, health, attractiveness, willpower, courage), self-actualization (the desire for social recognition, authority, test of one's strength, usefulness to others, etc.) and beauty (enjoying the beauty of sports) (E.V. Ptushkina, V.I. Stolyarov, M.P. Sushkov, Yu.A. Fomin).

Due to the fact that sport determines a significant part of modern Uzbek culture, one can quite reasonably talk about the current linguistic reality of this phenomenon, about the sports linguistic culture.

In the XXI century, researcher V.R. Bogoslovskaya introduces term *Russian sports linguistic culture* into scientific usage, thereby paying attention to one of the most important areas of intercultural communication [Bogoslovskaya 2002: 219]. Today, in the field of sports communication, the emergence of a new language material, the redistribution of stylistic layers, as well as the synthesis of various language means of expression. In recent decades, due to high sports achievements, the attitude towards sport and the language of sport has changed. Modern sport is a

popular phenomenon of the XXI century, and its linguistic content requires in-depth study.

Modern sport is an integral part of a large part of Uzbek society. In many areas of the life of modern society, sports activity is becoming a fairly significant fact. As rightly noted researcher V.I. Stolyarov, dealing with philosophical, cultural and sociological problems of physical culture and sports, “depending on the specific conditions, under the influence of various factors, the content, nature, orientation of the sport, its impact on the personality and relationships of people cultural potential is used to a greater or lesser extent ”[Stolyarov 1998: 64].

The language of sports communication, reflects universal national realities, on the other hand, it opens up a special language world, appears as an important component of its carriers belonging to a specific sports society.

An important component of sports communication is the non-verbal component of communication. The relationship between the verbal and non-verbal components in the field of communication under consideration is complex and little studied today. It is difficult to imagine any sports sector without this significant element. The actual material of the study showed that verbal and non-verbal communication in the framework of football communication are closely interconnected. A striking example is the gesture “Bebeto”, which is used in the sense of “Swinging hands from side to side, imitating a child”. This lexical unit is a special gesture used by football players in a situation when the ball is scored into the opponent’s goal. Such a gesture is an example of the closest connection between the verbal and non-verbal components of football communication. By making this gesture, the football player informs other participants of the football event (active and passive) that the goal produced is dedicated to his recently born child or his future birth. Thus, the sports information produced by the players on

the field at the gesture level, correctly decrypted, receives the corresponding language expression, actively functioning in the speech of sports communicators.

Choosing between universal and special components that are specific to a given language, the language of culture prefers lexical units that correspond to the effective achievement of goals in sports communication. So, the names of football players reflect the special features of the language consciousness. For example, nominations of strangers, guests and hosts are a clear and organic definition of the status of teams, in contrast to the universal enemy team and our team. Comparing the nominations *goalkeeper- darvozabon*, *gate keeper-darvoza himoyachisi*, gate king and goalkeeper, keeper, where the latter are borrowed from the English language, we find the choice of language units is distinguished by cultural markings. Thus, in the sports commentator's speech, the borrowed component gives way to the culturally significant, which meets the goals of sports communication in general.

In accordance with the existing classification, according to which three types of concepts are distinguished on the basis of structural features (single-level, multi-level and segment), the concept of football can be attributed to a multi-level type. This interpretation is based on the fact that the concept under study includes not only the basic core, like single-level concepts (so-called household concepts, such as the ball, etc.) can serve as an example, and is not limited to several segments of meaning, like segment concepts [Boldyrev 2001: 25].

Unlike the segment type of concepts, which are a base layer surrounded by several segments (for example, the concept of tolerance, the concept of football has a multidimensional structure and can be classified as a multilevel type of concept [Sternin 2007: 6].

The structure of the linguistic and cultural concept of football includes a conceptual level, which is determined by a system of lexical and phraseological

tools, figuratively metaphorical, representing the basic metaphorical models for representing the concept of football, as well as a value level containing socially significant (gender) information in Russian.

The conceptual level of representation of the concept of football is stored in the language in a verbally indicated form. Figuratively metaphorical is nonverbal, however it lends itself to description and interpretation. The value, gender-relevant level includes both verbally and non-verbally expressed code components.

Inside the structure of the concept of football it is possible to observe field education. Proximity to the core of one or another level of concept representation is determined by the value of information of this level for speakers of the modern Uzbek language. Nuclear and peripheral elements that form the concept presentation levels and manifest a sporting fragment of a person's conceptual system can be qualified as a special kind of general literary language, they are used to store, process, transmit and perceive special (sports) information. The concept of football seems possible to attribute precisely to the type of linguocultural concepts.

According to our observations, the aforementioned lexical formations have slang attribution (*mezbon kamanda, mehmonlar, darvozabon*), which explains their popularity in sports discourse. Probably in the speech of a sports journalist and sports commentator special elements, such as jargon, sound more organic and natural than stylistically neutral borrowings that allow expressing sports emotions so clearly.

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Thus, special linguistic means, primarily jargon, make up a significant share of lexical and phraseological means of sports communication, "which reflects as

the culture described by the language and the culture in the language" [Khimik 2000: 13].

Thus, football is a culturally significant phenomenon, richly represented in the Uzbek language. Football is not only an integral part of the social, cultural and cognitive orientation of a person in the modern world, but also a special linguistic reality.

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