

## Verbalization Of The Concept Of Football In The Lexical And Semantic Space Of Modern Sports Discourse

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**Abstract:** this article is devoted to the analysis of separate concepts, often rely on a dictionary that allows to identify the different sustainable concept representation, and, conversely, the analysis of speech material allows us to build a presentation system concept. The results of the conceptual analysis undertaken in this study are not only to systematize the lexicophraseological representation of the concept of football for research purposes, but also to create dictionaries. In this study, many lexical and phraseological units that express the concept of football were semanticized for the first time, which became possible only due to deep familiarity with the established rules of the game, as well as multiple viewing of matches and a thorough analysis of the game of football as a whole.

**Key words:** football, lexicographic sources, concept, conceptual analysis, phraseological subsystem, lexeme.

Today, lexicographic sources dedicated to football slang have already appeared. For example, the "Football slang dictionary" contains 2000 slang words, stable combinations and expressions used by football players and football fans [Nikitina, 2006]. Meanwhile, it is difficult to draw a clear line between / cardboard and slang in the field of sports, in particular football. An example of this is the dictionaries focused on the language in the field of football communication, which have been published in recent years both in print and electronic form (Bashkirov A. A., Kislicin Yul., Tyshler D. A. ' however, the analysis of dictionaries of this kind reveals a lack of order both in relation to the composition of lexemes presented in dictionaries, and in the organization and description of language material. Often the authors of dictionaries do not distinguish directly between the levels of representation of the language of football, mixing stylistically jargon,

slang and lexical substandard of the sport in question. In this regard, the most popular are still General sports dictionaries that represent the reader's term system of the main modern sports. For example, the "Explanatory dictionary of sports terms" is probably the only lexicographic publication of this kind today, focused on the ordering of language means in the field of sports. It should be noted that this publication contains only the terminological component of various sports. Of course, the term system is the basic level for studying the deep levels of functioning of the language of sport, but it is not the only possible one.

Following V. V. Khimik , we understand jargon as "a semi-open lexical and phraseological subsystem used by a particular social group for the purpose of isolation from the rest of the language community" [Khimik: 2000: 13]. Within the framework of this study, a particular lexeme receives the status of jargon in the case of obvious social and group colouring, has a certain amount of emotional and expressive colouring, sufficient novelty, and is used for certain purposes. An important proof that words belong to sports jargon is the emotional and expressive use of these words in the sports press. Most researchers note the "emotional and expressive richness of the slang word". As D. S. Likhachev notes, "under the emotional and expressive side of the word, it is most convenient to understand the identification of our attitude to the subject with the properties of the word. For example, our assessment of the subject (negative or positive) is transferred to the word; our feeling caused by a known object is also transferred to the corresponding word" [Likhachev 1992: 336]. From our point of view, football jargon has certain characteristics of a typical socio - professional language: the composition and set of nominations in this area change periodically, "creating an impression of a lively and not always logically motivated word-making process", which relate to narrowly football uses [Khimik 2000: 51]. Thus, football jargon is a narrower concept than General sports jargon: on the one hand, the distinctive features of sports jargon, and on the other - contains highly specialized names that are peculiar

only to this game. For example, the slang units of the base (fans of the football club "Lokomotiv»), a *football masterpiece, closing the canopy* (hitting the ball with yoga or head after the ball is delivered from another player of your team), *hanging the ball in the penalty area* (passing the ball to your partner in the air) can be attributed to the football sphere. Regarding the distinction between the concepts of *sports jargon* and *football jargon*, we note that only by analysing the jargon component of other team sports can we say with confidence that this or that lexeme is definitely football jargon. Research devoted to the study of the language substandard of various sports popular in modern Russia has so far remained on the side-lines, with the focus of research falling only on the term system. This type of analysis of the slang component of other sports was not included in the tasks of this study, so in the work and in the application, we use the tag "sport, jargon" in cases of sports and football jargon. When determining the slang identity of a particular lexeme, it is also important to correlate this lexeme with its terminological correlate. Jargon relatedness is most obvious when referring to a term. Let's compare, for example, the phrases *indoor football* in the sense of 'football built on the game from the defence' and *solid football* in the sense of 'about a match that is characterized by high technique', where the first has a terminological relationship, and the second refers to sports jargon.

Sports slang lexemes arise as a result of reinterpretation of popular words, both on the basis of metaphorical transfer (*scissors, breeder, gate keeper*), and as a result of specialization of meaning and word-formation changes (middle peasant, youth). Much of the sports jargon came about by reinterpreting popular words.

Slang as a special subsystem of the Russian language is a "national" "common" slang or inter-jargon, intended for the expression of enhanced expression and special evaluation colour in the system of existence of the national language, the Central place is occupied by the literary language as the highest form of language existence. As you know, the forms of language existence are divided

into the main ones, i.e. literary language, spoken language, vernacular and territorial dialects, and secondary ones, which include professional sublanguages, argot and jargon. As the researcher V. D. Bondaletov notes, the linguistic nature of slang allows us to attribute it to a certain intermediate form between the main and secondary forms of language existence. In turn, football slang is also a narrower concept in relation to football jargon. Slang of football fans (active and passive), as well as professionals in the field of sports communication is characterized by a specific set of lexical and phraseological means that differ from football jargon by a special stylistic leniency and is used in the speech of participants in sports communication to Express enhanced expression and a special evaluation colour. Thus, from our point of view, this layer of the football language is at the stage of formation and depends on a specific moment in the life of the language society, it is extremely unstable and therefore difficult to fix.

Sports jargon is actively included in the modern literary language and correlates with all its components, it is some "inclusions" that closely border on the literary language and vernacular, argot, slang. The boundaries of sports jargon are relatively conventional and fairly permeable. Today, the honour of sports and football jargon, expressive emotional and evaluative units, goes beyond the scope of social and group use and is actively used in everyday language usage. Foot-sick jargon is constantly being transformed, where metaphor plays an exceptional role, depending on the addressee factor.

In our view, it is more appropriate to present lexical and phraseological units related to certain time periods of the life of sports communities in modern dictionaries devoted to the study of the nature of this phenomenon.

As for the slang component, our observations on the functioning of the language of football in sports discourse allow us to speak about the special position of this level of language. Modern football jargon has a special status, being a specific component of the language of football.

The specificity of football jargon is determined by the hierarchy of its construction. So, for example, the upper level forms a football jargon that is quite accessible to the mass recipient (*to kick off, fail in the game, etc.*), as well as directly football jargon (for example, *security officer, rejected, collection, youth, etc.*), while the lower level is represented by a football substandard (for example, such lexemes as *hussars, bed, double, etc.*).

The language sport substandard is a special linguocultural socio-group phenomenon. The generation and use of sports sub-standard units allows the speaker to achieve group self-identification and self-realization. This does not mean that language tools of this kind should be completely excluded from the lexicographic practice of sports publications. It seems to us that these low manifestations of sports language deserve special attention, but they should not be included in a large dictionary of the language of football (or any other sport). Due to its low value, this specific language layer is difficult to fix and has almost no clear stylistic boundaries.

As noted above, sports slang occupies a specific intermediate position, especially in the field of football. Football slang is an open subsystem for the most part of non-normative lexical and phraseological means for expressing enhanced expression and a special evaluation colour. Football slangisms are well known to a wide range of football fans and are more free and open in nature. From our point of view, it is difficult to draw a clear line between football jargon and football slang. In this regard, the existing dictionaries of football slang are controversial from a stylistic point of view. Units included in dictionaries of this type often have a transitional status (for example, *a brigade* - a group of fans, *cars* — fans of the football club "Lokomotiv", etc.). These football sub-standard means of exclusion, going beyond their narrow use, lose their rough expression, and get a General slang relatedness. From a stylistic point of view, such lexemes are not sufficiently formed, so they cannot be entered with full confidence in the explanatory

dictionaries of the sports type without special droppings.

At the moment, the most relevant is the creation of highly specialized lexicographic publications that consider the language of individual sports, as well as large-scale and heterogeneous dictionaries of sports and their stylistic status. Terms from various fields of sports are found in journalism, as the most effective and vivid form of attracting public attention and expressing their attitude to a particular sport, as well as to sports culture in General, as well as in fiction and oral speech genres. A wide range of people who are directly related to the game of football (coaches, football players, sports journalists), as well as people who perceive a huge array of sports information, including foreigners who are interested in reality in the field of sports, need clear definitions of sports terminology and jargon in the field of football. It should be noted that foreign students, when addressing the national culture and its manifestation in the language, are faced with language units of different levels and related to different spheres of communication.

Given the fact that sport is an important and integral part of the life of Russian society, we believe that familiarization with the language units of the sphere of sport is part of understanding culture as a whole.

Based on the peculiarities of the lexicophraseological material we are considering, the most appropriate description of the football vocabulary is based on a conceptual model, that is, the representation of *the logical and conceptual field of the game of football*. The selection of these subtypes is often quite conditional, so it is advisable to include a General classifying feature in the title of dictionaries of the proposed type [Baranov 1991: 58-63].

From our point of view, the dictionary article of the sports ideographic dictionary of the language of football should include expanded vocabulary information, thereby creating a more vivid image of the denotation. A more holistic description of language particular sport, considering the most relevant for

the perception of speech information and systematic understanding of all the lexicographical parameters to better meet the communication needs of the reader this kind of dictionary.

Enhanced visual component, special dynamism - important components must be taken into account while describing certain specific actions with the ball, technical and tactical techniques. Thus, when describing a particular hit on the ball, it is not enough just to indicate the fact that the player made a hit on the ball, it is necessary to reveal in more detail and in depth the specific movement in the sequence and dynamics of its execution. Therefore, the dictionary interpretation of sports lexemes should be based on such minimal semantic components that allow identifying a specific sports object/person, and more often an action/situation.

Thus, from our point of view, it is most functional to describe the lexical and phraseological means of the football language based on ideographic principles of representation. For this purpose, we propose to present a set of words United by one or another idea, that is, to distinguish topics-concepts, according to the terminology of Yu. n. Karaulov - "descriptor zones" [Karaulov 2001: 25-30].

So, within one *descriptor* zone, you can distinguish the nuclear and peripheral components of a football game, as well as phrases of a sporting nature. This method of presenting lexical and phraseological material is functional and meets the communicative needs of the sports recipient. In the framework of this study, preliminary dictionary work was carried out to collect and semanticize lexical and phraseological units that represent the game of football. The paper selects stable phrases, defines terms, jargonisms and phraseologisms that characterize the conceptual space of the game of football, which at the next stage of the work receive thematic attribution, and is distributed across a number of descriptor zones, taking into account the stylistic attribution, expressive content and partial characteristics. We emphasize that *the interpretation of lexical and phraseological units, which are presented in this work and in the appendix, are author's*.

The research results are published in the framework of the educational publication "Ideographic dictionary-minimum language of football".

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