

THEMATIC GROUPS IN THE PROFESSIONAL ENGLISH AND RUSSIAN NON-CODIFIED SPORT SUBLANGUAGE

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ABSTRACT

The authors of the given material consider the thematic groups of Russian and English professional sport terms, highlighting the macro and thematic groups of the sports professional non-codified language. Based on the combination of words in terminological groups, the article has carried out lexical and semantic characteristic of a professional sport non-codified language. When studying, systemizing and using terminological units, it is extremely important to study their structural features. The main objective of this study is to identify and describe the thematic groups that make up the professional sports non-codified language. The research has been made on the basis the original nominative and communicative units of Russian and English professional uncoded sports language, Russian borrowings of professional sports terms from English language and their Russian translations. As a result, the following conclusions are made: professional sport sublanguage is one of the variants of the realization of the national language, a subsystem secondary to the national language, possessing the thesaurus characteristic of it and serving both official and unofficial communication in sports.

Keywords: Linguistics, language, translation, speech, terminology, professional language, thematic group, semantic field.

INTRODUCTION

Learning more about the picture of the world of an individual or a certain social-mind is based on the study of its linguistic design, since language is not just a means of communication, transmission and expression of thought: a conceptual image of the world is formed in a language. For modern science, interest is not just a person, but also an individual, which is, a concrete person, a carrier of consciousness, language, possessing a complex inner world and a certain attitude towards destiny, the world of things and their own kind.

Professional language identity is defined as a generalized language portrait of a professional figure, who speaks professional language, professional thesaurus and the next level of professional behavior. The professional language personality of an athlete is the aggregate language image of a person engaged in sports, which has certain linguistic and sociocultural characteristics.

The thesaurus of the linguistic personality is a category determined by the verbal-semantic "network" of the language, in addition, the formation of thesauruses is "marked" by the socially determined personality experience, the value orientations inherent in this sociocultural community. At the thesaurus level, generalized (theoretical or everyday) concepts, large concepts and ideas should be considered as units, the units of the verbal-semantic level being the spokespersons, but now descriptor-based. The relationship between these units - the subordinate-coordinating plan - also fundamentally changes and is built into an orderly, fairly strict hierarchical system reflecting to some extent the structure of the world. As an analogue of this system, a thesaurus can be considered. The thesaurus is a cognitive map, which shows the entry points to the concept. The peculiarities of the structure of the linguistic personality begin to be manifested most clearly on the verbal-semantic level, and the thesaurus, since only from this level it is possible to make an individual choice, the personal preference of one concept to another. The person

operates with some personal concepts, from which complex conceptual pictures are formed in the process of thinking. These concepts may or may not have direct correlations in natural language.

Professional sports sublanguage is one of the options for realizing the national language, a subsystem secondary to the national language, possessing the thesaurus characteristic of it and serving both formal and unofficial communication in sports. Every person who has some practical experience of communication with sport industry or interpreting of the professional sport language realizes the importance of studying sport terms and thematic groups of the professional sport non-codified language [1].

The principle of the systematic character of lexical units in traditional linguistics was introduced by Ferdinand de Saussure under the definition of the system, "all parts of the cortex can and must be considered in their synchronic interdependence" [2]. Different researchers in different ways approached the study of the system in the vocabulary and identified the field, relying on different grounds. The fields of M.M. Pokrovsky, who set the task of systematic study of vocabulary; he substantiated the intralingual associations ("in terms of representations") and the associations of extra lingual unions ("by subject areas"). His ideas were developed in modern linguistics in researching the question of the lexical and semantic organization of the vocabulary of the language, including in the theory of thematic groups [3]. L.M. Bosova, considering the problem of the systemic nature of vocabulary in the applied aspect, considers that the theory of the semantic field is a consequence of the search for ways to study the systemic links of the lexical composition. Under the given conditions, "each word is connected by numerous threads with the meanings of other words. The study of the lexical system of language is usually conducted in the form of identifying lexical groupings of different types and volumes, as well as establishing their relations with each other" [4].

METHODS AND MATERIALS

The thematic group is a collection of words united based on the extra lingual community of the objects or concepts they designate. The basis for distinguishing a thematic group is a set of objects or phenomena of the external world, united according to a certain feature and expressed in different words.

One of the important features of the thematic group is the heterogeneity of the linguistic relations between its members or the absence of such in general and the existence of extra linguistic links among them, which serve as the basis for unification.

The thematic group includes words based not on linguistic lexical-semantic links, but on extra linguistic, that is, on the classification of objects and phenomena of the external world. This is the fundamental difference from the lexico-semantic group, which is based on the intralingual links of the words entering into it. Since there are whole "segments of reality" organized into thematic groups, there is a huge number of thematic series in the language [4].

RESULTS

Studies on the content of thematic groups and subgroups in the professional sport non-codified language, in accordance with the model of the lexical and semantic system of Hallig and Wartburg, made it possible to correlate all the considered language units with the field "Man". [5]. The study of the occupancy of thematic groups and subgroups, in accordance with the model of the lexico-semantic system of Hallig and Wartburg, made it possible to attempt to correlate all the considered language units with three vast fields: A (universe), B (person), C (being).

Semantic analysis of the units that make up the field the person identified 3 main macro groups in both versions of the professional sport non-codified language:

I macro group: "Man"; II macro group: "Action"; III macro group: "Characteristics of man."

The thematic macro group "Man" includes the group "People associated with sports", in which four subgroups were identified. Let's demonstrate the logic of the carried out research on the example of the subgroup "Athletes" in the sublanguage under consideration. The choice of this particular group is due to the fact that the units included in their membership nominate the main character in sports – a person who actively participates in sports activities, and, thus, are a direct reflection of the cognitive picture of the world of the microsociety.

1. "Sportsmen": **гольфкипер** - футбольный вратарь; **гумбо** баскетболист; **молодчик** - отличившийся игрок; **народник** - футболист футбольного клуба «Спартак»; **челнок** - фланговый футболист; **bricklayer** - баскетболист, который часто не попадает в корзину; **baler** - баскетболист, **pigskin** - футболист; **tree** - высокий игрок; «Тренеры, судьи и лица, организующие и сопровождающие спортивные мероприятия» **папа** - тренер; **люди в черном** - судейская бригада. The difference is expressed in the quantitative inconsistency of the units in the Russian and English. For example, the subgroup "Fans and viewers" is represented by 124 units (12%) in the Russian language and 18 units (2.8%) in the English version.

Macro group A person is represented by the group "People associated with sports", implemented in 4 subgroups (in terms of the decrease in the Russian version "Athletes" (154 units) [129 units]; "Fans and viewers" (124 units) [18 units]; "Sports teams and clubs" (78 units) [38 units]; "Trainers, judges and persons organizing and accompanying sports events" (36 units) [7 units]. For example, **космонавт** - боец особого милицейского отряда, облаченный в шлем, бронезилет и с дубинкой, поддерживающий порядок на стадионе; **мамон** - отряды милиции особого назначения; **чебурек** - спортивный арбитр; **gaffer** - главный тренер; **spotter** - помощник телекомментатора, называющий игроков на поле; «Спортивные команды и клубы»; **карлик** - юный, неопытный фанат; **левота** - болельщики, не принимающие участия в драках и выездах вместе с любимой командой; **моб** группировка фанатов; **пионер** - молодой фанат; **старик** - фанат с большим стажем; **bellower** - футбольный болельщик; **yob** - футбольный фанат.

The thematic macro group "Action" includes 3 groups: "Actions of people, which are not connected with sport", "Athlete's activities" and "Activities of fans."

The group "Actions of people, which are not connected with sports" contains a subgroup "Artifacts": **ведро без дна** баскетбольное кольцо; **газон** - футбольное поле; **сачок** - ворота; **утка** - кресло на стадионе; **черенок** - ручка клюшки; **apple** - мяч; **biscuit** - шайба; **ducks** - входные билеты на игру; **gate** - деньги, собранные с продаж билетов на игру.

The group "Action of athletes" includes 3 subgroups.

The first is "Strikes and throws". Here are the following examples under the studying: **горшок** - накрытый бросок в баскетболе; **данк** - бросок двумя руками в баскетболе; **кирпич** - футб. очень сильно брошенный мяч в ворота; **ножницы** - удар через себя в падении; **томагавк** - баск. бросок сверху прямой рукой; **bank** - совершить бросок от щита, т.е. чтоб мяч отскочил от щита **bomb** очень длинная передача; **loft** - высокий дугообразный удар; **chippie** - легкий бросок.

The second is called "Successes and achievements". We can give here the following examples: **распечатать ворота** - забить первый гол; **забомбить** - забить гол; **похоронить** - обыграть с разгромным счетом; **рвать** - не давать сопернику никаких шансов выиграть; **bic** - удачный бросок, при котором мяч не касается металлических частей; **golden goal** - решающий гол в дополнительном времени, приносящий команде победу в матче **laughter** - очень лёгкая победа, при которой победившая команда просто хорошо проводит время.

The third group is "Technical mistakes and failures". It consists of the following examples: **замазать** - промахнуться; **мимо денег** - промахнуться; **сливать** - проигрывать (с любым счетом), часто

безвольно уступать, не пытаясь отыгаться; shoot bricks - неумело бросать мяч в корзину; whitewash - проигрыш с сухим счётом; paste - поражение. замазать промахнуться; мимо денег промахнуться; сливать проигрывать (с любым счётом), часто безвольно уступать, не пытаясь отыгаться; shoot bricks неумело бросать мяч в корзину; whitewash проигрыш с сухим счётом; paste поражение. For example, a team scores a goal, and the fans start screaming, rejoicing or it's negative in the penalty, by a disgusting judging decision, etc. The crowd begins to resent.

In the thematic macro group "The name of physical characteristics", two groups were identified: "Physical and emotional state": *измена испуг; мандраж предстартовые волнения. «Неужели и у тебя мандраж на старте?»; порваться получить травму; in good voice в хорошей форме; роху слабый; second wind всплеск энергии после периода усталости и истощения, второе дыхание; burner зацементированный нерв и «Части тела» рычаг рука или нога; трица трицепс; фанера грудь; чайник голова футболиста; chiclet зуб. «According to Modano, only about half the Stars are missing even one chiclet»; melon голова; wheel нога.*

The research demonstrated that the concepts of the SPORTSMAN, nominated by 154 (14.9%) units, are the nuclear concepts in the structure of the Russian professional language personality engaged in sports; FANS (124; 12%); ACTION OF ATHLETES (247, 24%) and ARTEFACTS (152, 14.6%). CONCEPTS OF FAN ACTIVITY, PHYSICAL AND EMOTIONAL STATE AND BODY PARTS are considered as auxiliary and implemented in less than 10% of the units of the Russian variant.

DISCUSSION

Thus, it can be concluded that the presence of macro groups and their micro groups confirms the systemic nature of the professional sport non-codified language, since the terminology in question consists of a multitude of linguistic elements, links and relationships, which thus forms a linguistic integrity.

The conducted research gives grounds to speak about the presence in the Russian and English languages of a special non-codified component in the composition of a professional sports sublanguage (the second-level norm), implemented by sports professionalism and jargon.

System parameters of the organization of vocabulary in the Russian and English versions of professional sports uncoded sublanguage show significant similarities. Thematic groups, with the general similarity of the concepts they cover (Man), demonstrate a different degree of filling and graduation of nominations. In the Russian language: MAN (392) (37.8%); ACTIONS (595) (57.5%); CHARACTERISTICS OF A MAN (49) (4.7%). In English: MAN (192) (24.2%); ACTIONS (575) (72.6%) CHARACTERISTICS OF A MAN (25) (3.2%). Differences in the absolute indicators of occupancy of subject groups in the Russian and English versions of the PSYA are balanced by an almost complete symmetry of the percentages. Different in Russian and English versions is realized in quantitative inconsistency of units only in the subgroup "Fans and viewers": in the Russian version, there are almost seven times more units detected than in English: in Russian - 124 units, in English only 18 units.

Professional language personality is a generalized linguistic portrait of a professional person who speaks professional language and professional thesaurus and is realized in specific linguistic personalities of people engaged in a certain type of activity. The architectonics of the English-speaking language personality, engaged in sports, demonstrates a high degree of symmetry: the basic concepts should be recognized: SPORTSMEN [129; 16.2%]; ACTIONS OF SPORTSMEN [245; 30.9%]; ARTEFACTS [130; 16.4%]. The concepts of FANS 'ACTIONS, PHYSICAL AND EMOTIONAL STATE, SOMATICS are on the periphery of the structure of the linguistic personality and are objectified in less than 6% of the units of the English version.

CONCLUSION

The "Sportsmen" subgroup acts as the implementation of a specific concept, which includes 154 units in the Russian version and 129 units in the English version. The methods of the linguistic designation of the concept in the lexico-phraseological system of the professional sports sublanguage are numerous and diverse.

Professional sport sublanguage is one of the variants of the realization of the national language, a subsystem secondary to the national language, possessing the thesaurus characteristic of it and serving both official and unofficial communication in sports.

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