

Theoretical Aspects of Formation of Slang of Football Fans

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Abstract: Sport is rightfully considered a significant social phenomenon of the 21st century, a sociocultural phenomenon of a universal nature. Today, sport is in the sphere of interests of specialists in various scientific fields. An important place is occupied by linguistic research devoted to the specifics of the language of various sports. The article is devoted to the consideration of theoretical aspects of the formation of football fans' slang. It is indicated that the linguistic personality of a football fan has a number of specific features, which in modern conditions are most objectively represented in Internet forums and communities.

Keywords: terminology, football slang, football discourse, linguistic variability, linguistic means, metaphor, sociolect.

The research of such famous foreign and domestic scientists as S. Bally, I.A. Baudouin de Courtenay, V. Humboldt, A.A. is devoted to the issues of the connection between language and culture. Potebnya and others. Some scientists consider the cultural component an integral part of linguistic research: "Any contribution to the study of language used now a days is impossible without considering national and cultural peculiarities" [3]. Globalization of culture as "the acceleration of the integration of nations into the world system" [4] leads to changes in language, the result of which is the process of borrowing. Research in various languages of the world (L. Bloomfield, W. Weinreich, L. P. Krysin, A. P. Mayorov) indicates that lexical units of the English language as the language of the predominant world culture are borrowed most often. Due to the scale of the process of borrowing Anglicisms, many scientists have thought about its consequences for the languages and cultures themselves.

Football is undoubtedly the world's premier team sport, fueled by the passion of its loyal fans like no other form of popular culture. Football discourse, like sports discourse in general, is the most popular discourse in the modern world, as it covers all social strata. Football is a sporting activity that is practiced by both professionals and amateurs, as well as a huge number of fans. It is diverse in its manifestations.

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Obviously, team sports have the greatest influence on the cultivation and representation of the values of nations and communities. Football is without a doubt the world's premier team game,

and football fans are usually considered the most dedicated. While local football matches do not have an impact on the formation of national identity, games played at international level are associated with a single team representing the entire nation, "literally wrapping themselves in the national flag and entering the field singing the national anthem." of your country." Footballers, therefore, appear not as ordinary players, but as representatives of the nation, who are entrusted with the responsibility for the advancement of their own people on the world stage.

All of the above served to form special symbols, slang and other attributes of the subculture, which later served as the basis for the formation of the language of football fans, such expressions and phrases as: fan, football player, striker, defender, goalkeeper, referee, team, ball, competition, bus (bus with fans), skinhead (shaved, skinhead), glory hunter (glory hunter), scarfer (fan who wears a scarf with the symbols of the club) [3, p. 26].

Fans, who are an important element of almost any football event, express support for their favorite team through cheers, chants, songs, cheering the local team or ridiculing the opposing team. Some phrases from the language of fans and athletes seem difficult to understand to uninitiated people, and sometimes even completely ridiculous. Research shows that the speech of fans and football fans is characterized mainly by metaphors, often military, aggressive or comic, ridiculing, as well as slang words and phrases. Although not everything in the language is acceptable, it significantly embellishes the speech with its liveliness, flexibility and unexpected wit.

The speech of football fans, within which they implement an informative function, is often filled with clichéd constructions. For example, "spectacular moment", "obvious problems", "building a game", "problems in defense", "progress is visible", "system errors", "positive result".

A special feature of a football fan's speech is its dynamism. It is quite difficult to identify, but its expression is a certain kind of syntactic construction. As a rule, they are conveyed through monosyllabic sentences (for example, "Cool!", "Super!").

At the end of the games, in communication between fans, first of all, the analytical function of speech must be implemented. It involves saturating the speech with interrogative questions (for example, "Does the coaching staff have enough ability not to ruin the team in the next games?"). As can be seen from the example, such discussions are rhetorical, although they support and stimulate subsequent conversation.

A significant part in fan discourse is occupied by the implementation of the evaluative function of speech. In replicas, it finds its expression in emotionally expressive linguistic means.

Football fans can choose various stylistic and genre means from their entire diversity to express their thoughts about a football match. Therefore, among fan statements one can find both official business and artistic vocabulary, as well as colloquial, and sometimes even obscene.

At the same time, every football fan tries to demonstrate his competence not only in the field of game tactics, but also in team management. The extent to which people express their thoughts on this topic is evidence of people's deep interest in football, the difference between them in age and cultural level, as well as in knowledge of the club's history, traditions, coaches, etc.

Thus, the linguistic personality of a football fan as a linguistic phenomenon finds its expression in the totality of speech features identified in the language of football fans. This phenomenon is dynamic and multidimensional in nature, which requires further and more in-depth study.

The linguistic activity of football fans is not limited only to oral communication [5]. Fans also express their thoughts and emotions on team flags or banners displayed during matches. Outside the stadium, fans of a team convey their thoughts through fanzines, online blogs and discussion sites (forums). They tend to use informal language that sometimes becomes offensive when addressing fans of opposing teams. The texts that are published there are distinguished by their originality, since the language forms in them are hybrid - the youth language and the language of a specific subculture are dressed in a media form. There is an increasing interest among linguists

in the analysis of new, interactive types of text created by sports fans in the context of chat communication, since it becomes possible to highlight many key problems of modern linguistics using the material of texts embedded in the discursive space of fans.

The language of football in general is characterized by a wide variety of expressions, metaphors, idioms, as well as borrowings that are found in live football commentary and in the speech of fans. In the English language of football, there are some borrowings from French and other languages to name foreign football realities.

Observations show that football provides a vision in which discourses of national identity are mapped and mediated by mass communication. The language of sports is no different from any other language. It is part of the social, cultural, economic essence of nations.

Football fans use reduced vocabulary, for example, expressions and phrases such as: “swamp” – a field of poor quality; “duck” – a bench at the stadium; “adopted ball” – goal, etc.

As in English, in Russian there is an interchange of vocabulary between general jargon and a variety of group and professional jargons and literary language. Having adopted many elements from other sublanguages, football jargon quickly began to produce new words for general use.

Football fan slang is a dynamic sublanguage that actively absorbs the vocabulary of other sublanguages, creating its own words and expressions and enriching the common spoken language with them.

The language of football can be divided into the following components: highly specialized terms, terms of wide range of use, jargon, football aphorisms and sayings. It is worth noting that the enrichment of the football language with certain lexical units occurred unevenly, which was due to fluctuations in the level of interest in football on the part of fans, as well as some social and even political factors.

The close connection with the English language has determined the specific features of the vocabulary of football slang. Most of the words we studied are Anglicisms. In addition to the meanings of new words, the semantic phenomena that accompany them also pass into the Russian language from English. At the same time, foreign words in football jargon are quickly integrated into speech, acquiring grammatical categories characteristic of the Russian language.

On the basis of borrowings with the help of Russian word-forming morphemes, new words are constantly formed. Words in football slang are actively created using different methods of word formation, the most active of which are prefixes and suffixes. Very often you can also find truncation of the stem, as fans strive to shorten words as much as possible and simplify speech.

The slang of a football fan appears before us as a metaphorical model, an example of which would be such words as: “match - battle”, it permeates all sports activities and has deep roots, because sports activities “originally were preparation for battle, competition” [4, With. 28].

Thus, from all of the above we can conclude that the slang of football fans is a dynamic sublanguage that actively absorbs the vocabulary of other sublanguages, creating its own words and expressions and enriching the common spoken language with them. Thus, we can conclude that the borrowing of English football terms by other languages, including Russian, is a consequence of the globalization of culture and, accordingly, the development of language contacts, which can be considered as a positive or negative trend. At the same time, semantic analysis of units of the football terminological system showed the ability to preserve national-cultural identity in the context of globalization.

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