



**The Athlete's Thesaurus of the Professional Language Level Personality  
(Certification Algorithm)**

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**ABSTRACT**

The authors of the given material consider the thesaurus of the athlete's level, which gives the athlete the opportunity to get closer to the comprehension of the language athlete's picture of the world. The article has carried out the lexical items, which provide a means of access to the world picture of a language personality. The study of the occupancy of thematic groups and subgroups in a professional sports non-codified sublanguage, in accordance with the model of the lexical and semantic system of Hallig and Wartburg, made possible to correlate all the considered language units into one vast field – the man. The Russian version of the sports uncoded sublanguage nominates objects, properties, processes of the real and spiritual worlds. In the center of the article is the following nominations: athlete's teams, trainers, judges and persons organizing, accompanying sports events, sports teams, clubs, fans, and spectators. The given analysis highlights one of the most relevant professional athletes nomination, which deals with the personal nomination.

**Keywords:** Linguistics, language, speech, lexical units, linguistic examination, structural and semantic classification, personal language, professional language units.



## **1 INTRODUCTION**

One of the most positive phenomena in linguistics in the late twentieth century was *increased by the attention to the language personality, which led to a general humanization of linguistics*. Some scientists focus their attention on language personality and professional languages in their researches (Flowerdew,2004; Biber,2006; Swales,2004; Bashirova,2015). It was the subject of sociolinguistics that managed to overcome that abstraction of science from the person to which Y.N. Karaulov said: "Even psycholinguistics from its very beginnings, seemingly connected with the personal, human principle, remains inhuman, focusing on the study of speech activity and its mechanisms in abstraction, in abstraction from the properties of the producer of speech activity itself" (Karaulov,2003, p. 20). This became possible after the researchers, which began to be interested in phenomena not in the ordinary language, but as the language of a particular individual or as the language of the certain professional groups.

You can learn more about the picture of the world of an individual or a particular society based on the studying its language 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 no longer simply a person, but a person that is a concrete person, a carrier of consciousness, language, possessing a complex inner world and a certain attitude to fate, to the world of things and to oneself like that.

The linguistic personality is viewed as a stable system of logical-linguistic forms structuring the internal and external activity of the individual; it mediates the self-construction and self-presentation of the individual in real and ideal communication with other people and the objective world. The linguistic personality forms ways of life, fixed in speech and guiding the thought (Solnyshkina,2005, p. 16).

"Professional linguistic personality is defined as a generalized linguistic portrait of a professional figure who knows the professional language, professional thesaurus and the following stereotypes of professional conduct" (solnyshkina,2005,p. 8). The



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professional language personality of the athlete is the cumulative linguistic image of a person engaged in sports, which has certain linguistic and sociocultural characteristics. V.N. Karaulov points out that the linguistic personality is "the deepening, development, saturation of the concept of the individual in general with additional content."

Highlighting the three levels, he correlates them, respectively, with the lexicon, thesaurus and the pragmatist, these levels are representative. And the linguistic personality "at each level of its organization, accordingly, has both temporary and timeless, variable, evolving formations, and a combination of these phenomena creates a filling of the corresponding level" (Solnyshkina, 2005, p. 28).

On the verbal-semantic level, individual words are units, the relations between them cover the entire diversity of their grammatical-pragmatic, semantic-syntactic and associative connections.

The thesaurus of the linguistic personality is a category determined by the verbal-semantic "network" of the language, in addition, the formation of thesauri is "marked" by the socially determined personality experience, the value orientations inherent in this sociocultural community. There is known, as units of the cognitive (thesaurus) level, which organize a static and relatively stable picture of the world of the native speaker, the denotat, significant, extensional and intentional concept, frame, generalized utterance (i.e., aphorism, maxim, proverb, etc.), phraseology, metaphor, visual image (live "cinematographic" picture, pun, etc.). The thesaurus level presupposes readiness to operate with precedent texts, national and international onomastics, and «winged words". The reference to precedent texts is conditioned by their pragmatic orientation, the ability to reveal the profound properties of the linguistic personality, conditioned by goals, motives, and situational intentions.

## **2 METHODS**

The modern linguistic paradigm regards language as a "symbolic key to culture", primarily as a product of culture and society, and as such it must be studied. Specialists recommend considering the evolution of literary languages and professional sublanguages "in the context of the development of cultures" (Elistratov, 2000, p. 582). A special role in the accumulation of the cultural experience of the people is played by precedent texts (Karaulov, 2003, p. 218), those texts that are well known to



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representatives of this culture. It has been established that precedent texts exist in the minds of native speakers as linguacultural concepts, the appeal to which is made in discourse by mentioning, direct quoting, quasi-citation, allusion and continuation (Slyshkin, 1999; p. 4). As for the description of the interaction of an uncodified component of the language and the corresponding subculture, it is only beginning. National culture is realized in a huge number of subcultures, including professional ones, inside of which symbols, meanings and norms are inherent. As a rule, a person, following certain rules and norms (including linguistic ones), recognizes himself as part of a certain culture and subculture. Under the cultural self-determination of the individual we mean "certain features of group entities that manifest themselves in a particular situation and thus attribute the individual to their representatives, as well as the individual's awareness of their place in the spectrum of cultures and activities aimed at assigning themselves to this or that entity" (Sysoev, 2003, p. 43).

Cultural self-determination of a person is aimed at realizing its role as a participant of communication in a certain micro society, i.e. on the development of microsocial and micro-sociocultural competence. In any society, linguacultural patterns and sociocultural rules are what must be followed, and what they want to follow. The use of linguacultural patterns and sociocultural rules is the assimilation of certain norms and values, which ensures the socialization of the individual in a certain cultural society. It is obvious that the use in speech units **ПРОЧИТАТЬ АТАКУ** in the sense of anticipating the direction of the opponent's attack; **РАЗОБРАННЫЙ** in the sense of an athlete is not ready for competition, a bad athlete is verbalization of cultural self-determination of an athlete. As we can see, the cultural component of the semantics of the linguistic unit is fixed explicitly in the first case, and implicitly in the second case. Professional, guild, material-activity argues are as much as possible attached to life, time, place, they convey the spirit of the era and depend on it. In them we will find the subtlest nuances of life, the mass of what is called historical, "regional geography" material. This household argot. They "smell" of time, behind each argotism there is a cultural background" .

At the thesaurus level, generalized (theoretical or everyday-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. Relations between these units - the subordinate-coordinating plan - also fundamentally change and are built into an orderly, rather strict hierarchical system, reflecting to some extent the structure of the world. As an analog of this system, a thesaurus can be considered. The thesaurus is a cognitive map, which shows the entry points to the concept. The linguistic personality does not begin with a verbal-semantic level, but with a thesaurus level, since only from this level it turns out that individual choice is possible, the personal preference of one concept to another. Certification of the thesaurus of the athlete makes it possible to approach the comprehension of the linguistic picture of the athlete's world, and it is the lexical units that serve as a means of access to the picture of the world of the linguistic personality. "Everything that is called a single word, is isolated by the mind of a person, stopped for one reason or another his attention" (Cubreacova, 1988 p. 148).

The material of the presented research is 893 single-word and wordy units of professional sports uncoded sublanguage (basketball, football, hockey).

The proposed study seeks to identify those concepts that native speakers of the ethnos and professional sports sublanguage were deemed worthy of the most graded nomination. The concept, as an invariant mental unit, can have several "fingerprints", realizations in the language. Analysis of the concept is the identification of ways to nominate a mental unit in the language.

### **3 RESULTS**

The professional concept sphere is a variant of the ethno concept sphere, a historically dependent system typified on the basis of coincidence in the structure of its constituent units (concepts) and their connections that arise as a result of a commonality in cognition methods in the performance of professional activity. As the first stage of the study of the thesaurus level of a professional language personality, a professional sports non-codified sublanguage (by the field method and determine the fallibility of the nuclear thematic fields and groups.

Taking the theory of "semantic fields" as the starting point of the research, we believe that the "verbal network" of the PLN is a vast structure supported by the brain, which fixes the meaning of each word of the learned language and multiple inter-verbal ties of varying degrees of "proximity" or "remoteness" (Ushakova, 1989).



Concepts "broadcast" in various areas of human existence, such as language, art, religion, etc. The concept involves reflection of the whole body of knowledge about reality, phenomenon, property, etc. The most extensive field of expression of concepts in the language is its lexical layer.

The unification of language units into semantic and thematic groups is carried out because of a certain similarity or difference, contrasting their meanings. This similarity is based on very specific semantic features, the combination of which form the lexical meaning of the linguistic unit. Lexical meaning as a central constitutive unit unites two other parameters: a lexical-semantic paradigm and a semantic attribute.

Based on the above principles, we consider the system parameters of the organization of vocabulary in the subsystem of language under consideration. The study of the content of thematic groups and subgroups in the PSNIA, in accordance with the model of the lexico-semantic system of Hallig and Wartburg, made it possible to correlate all the considered language units into three broad fields: A (universe), B (person), C (being). We see that the application of the field method revealed the absence of units belonging to the fields A (Universe) and C (Genesis) in the PSNIA. Semantic analysis of the units that make up the field B the person has defined 3 basic macro groups: Man, Action (person) and Characteristics of the face. In the center of the professional nomination there are units of language that denote human activity (60.4%) and people (34.2%). Asymmetry in the structure of the inventory of sports sublanguage is manifested in the fact that most of the units have a correlation with the concept of Person and denote the social and professional activity of a person, his physical sensations, his state of mind, his speech behavior, emotional reactions, interpersonal relations.

#### **4 DISCUSSION**

Investigation of the inventory of the subgroup Fans and spectators in the professional sports sublanguage revealed that the professional nomination in the considered thematic subgroup is represented by the units denoting (in descending order): the names of the fans of the various teams are 45 units; the names of inexperienced fans - 12; the name of the experienced fan is 39; the name of the fans is 8.

The concept of NAMES OF FANS is represented by the following names: animals - (pig, pork, lead hint, horse, stubborn horse, rat, wolf, pony); Profession - (butcher,



butcher); Food - (yoghurt, meat); the fighter - (the gladiator, the soldier); Artifact - (locomotive, garbage, garbage disposal), etc.

It is significant that when the fans of sports teams are nominated, the fans themselves use lexemes that demonstrate an ironic and negative attitude towards themselves.

Obviously, the base layer of the concept under consideration is formed on the basis of unpleasant, enemy relationships between the fans of various sports teams.

Thus, the Russian version of the sports uncoded sublanguage nominates objects, properties, processes of the real and spiritual worlds. In the center of the nomination are teams Athletes Trainers, Judges and persons organizing, accompanying sports events Sports teams, clubs, Fans, and spectators. Thus, one of the most relevant for professional athletes is the nomination of a person - 306 units, which is 34.2% of the total number of units considered in the Russian version of the PSN. Demonstrate the logic of the research carried out on the example of a subgroup of Fans and viewers in the sports sublanguage. The choice of this particular group is because the constituent units nominate a secondary character in sport - a person who actively participates in sports activities, and, thus, is an indirect reflection of the cognitive picture of the world of the ethno microsocial. Macro group the person is represented by the group "People associated with sports", implemented in 4 subgroups (in terms of decreasing): "Athletes" (104 units); "Fans and viewers" (104 units); "Sports teams and clubs" (68 units); "Trainers, judges and persons organizing and accompanying sports events" (30 units).

Subgroup Fans and viewers act as a specific concept, expressed by a number of nominal single-word and multi-word units. The methods of the linguistic designation of the concept in the lexico-phraseological system of the professional sports sublanguage are numerous and diverse.

## **5 SUMMARY**

A comparative study of lexical units and the concepts they denote within the lexical-thematic community allows not only to reveal the universal, ideational, and ethnic in its composition and structure, but also to establish possible causes of similarities and differences in the architectonics of concepts denoted by units of the field under consideration. The conceptual inventory, represented by the base layer and the



interpretation field, has a historical character and changes along with a change in the existing scientific and industrial paradigm, the conceptual and definitive development of certain areas of human activity. The concept exists in the system, it is correlated and dependent on other concepts, and the torn from the system gives only a fragmentary, incomplete representation of the object under study. It is logical to carry out the analysis of the concept within the concept sphere, to search for the dominant and the periphery.

## **6 CONCLUSIONS**

The role of concepts in the representation of the distinctiveness of national culture, professional and domestic ethics, the specifics of the conduct of business, and priorities is great. Obviously, the conceptual concepts differ from individual ones, while ethno cultural concepts differ from ethno-sociocultural ones. For example, the most important concepts in the minds of English athletes have more coincidence with the concepts of Russian athletes, rather than teachers, doctors, programmers.

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 (Ismaeva, 2016, p. 306).

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