



## SOME FEATURES OF CONTEMPORARY MOTORSPORT VOCABULARY

Porubay I. F.

PhD, Lecturer, Fergana State University Fergana, Uzbekistan,

E-mail: porubaysmart@gmail.com

### Annotation

The purpose of this article is a scientific definition of the language of the sphere of motorsport and its lexical properties. The aim of the work is to analyze the lexical diversity of the language of motorsport, to analyze the linguistic phenomena that appear in it. The article also proposes a categorization of lexemes included in the language of motorsport, represented by professional and terminological layers of sports and automotive equipment, sports units of slang and jargon, as well as the style of motorsport media.

**Keywords:** sports language, motorsport language, slang, jargon, terminology, professional language, motorsport, sport

### Introduction

Motorsport vocabulary in the modern language is conditioned by a number of aspects, including the aspect of the professional sphere itself, which is manifested in the specifics of the communication vocabulary of persons directly related to the sphere, i.e. athletes; some manifestations in the field of sports journalism, commenting; terminology and slang of the language of communication of sports fans, amateurs.

This article reflects a study, the main purpose of which was to determine the basic features, trends and patterns of the language of motorsport. The tasks of the study included: 1) analysis of the reasons for the lexical diversity of the language of this sphere; 2) consideration of linguistic phenomena that are clearly manifested in the language of motorsport and serve as the basis for its scientific identification; 3) categorization of linguistic manifestations of the motorsport sphere.

### Materials and Methods

Almost all aspects of the analysis of the sphere were taken into account, including research in the field of basic characteristics of the motorsport language, research on communication levels, stylistics, aspects of sports jargon, slang, etc. Structural, typological, certification methods and, in many cases, the introspective method have found application.





Some studies in the field of motorsport language are analyzed, including those by A. Kobyskana, E. Erofeeva, E. Mashtakova.

## Results

The sports language is, in general, a little-studied phenomenon from the point of view of linguistics, despite the obvious fact of the presence of this language in the modern world as a separate phenomenon. Some studies draw attention to the fact of the institution of motorsport, in particular, as one of the resources for the obvious enrichment of the lexicon, which is associated with the development of the infrastructure of this industry (5, 109-113).

The language of motorsport is a very diverse phenomenon, due to the involvement of various public institutions in its current state - here we can talk not only about the athletes themselves, but also in the media, Internet services and its social networks, podcasts covering sports events, analysts, commentators, sports journalists, various sponsors, fans, sports enthusiast clubs, etc. The presence of media platforms and the international nature of sport create favorable conditions for the dissemination of the lexical realities of sport on a global scale, and contribute to the processes of borrowing. Despite the fact that each sport has its own, individual lexicon that determines its specificity, there are common features of the language of sport, in particular, its non-isolation - the sports language actively interacts with other areas, which affects the mutual influence of several areas, in particular, linguistic ones. sports, journalism, social networks, fans, etc. Secondly, in the language of the sports sphere, one of the key points is the presupposition - the initial knowledge, ideas and opinions of the communicant about the field of sports, which is necessary in the orientation of the communicant in this language sphere (4, 52-58).

For this reason, consideration of the sub-language of motorsports involves taking into account all the above-mentioned aspects of this institutional phenomenon.

As a rule, the language of a certain professional sphere has a number of characteristics that are decisive. In particular, in the current state, one can undoubtedly conclude that the lexicon of the motorsport language consists of several layers:

- 1) Terminological, which is determined by the specifics of the sphere itself. This includes both the terminology of the technical aspect of motorsport and the rules of the sport itself;
- 2) Slang and jargon, which is associated with informal communication of professionally related persons in the field. In this case, slang and jargon can develop in several "linguistic circles": 1) among athletes and teams, 2) among motorsport journalists, commentators and bloggers, 3) among fans. It should be noted that these





"circles" are not closed, but rather, on the contrary, actively intersect with each other, which makes the lexical picture of motorsport even more complex. At the same time, the sphere of journalism and the media contribute to the popularization of the specifics of motorsport outside these "circles".

The implementation of the lexical features of motorsport can be traced on the example of a particular motorsport league. E.Erofeeva conducts the following analysis of motorsport vocabulary using the example of Formula -1:

- 1) Engineering terminology related to technical regulations (wing, traction control);
  - 2) Jargon associated with the name of individual elements of the car, which is used both in the field of engineering and journalism and sports commentary. (fin - aerodynamic element of the car body, soft rubber - soft tires);
  - 3) the terms of the sports regulations, designed to describe some of the realities of competitions and races (qualification, free practice);
  - 4) general sports terms that are used in other sports (peloton - the main group of racers);
  - 5) sports jargon - used by athletes, commentators and sports fans to refer to certain sports realities (drive into points - score points, slam the gate - leave no chance for overtaking);
  - 6) terms of the automotive environment - professional words and terms related to driving a car (under steer - poor steering of a car, drift - cornering with a stall of wheels, grip - grip);
  - 7) jargon of the automotive industry - profanity that is used by all motorists and drivers, regardless of the level of professionalism (chew rubber - spoil tires during the race);
  - 8) general jargon - words from the general jargon that are used by Formula 1 fans (stick - be unable to overtake, catch a star - become arrogant after achieving victory, results);
  - 9) Vernacular - words of a vernacular form that are applicable in relation to the realities of the race (engine - engine, weaving - a hundredth of a second). (1, 114-123)
- From the above examples, the role of the English-speaking environment of the motorsport language is noticeable, which can be explained by several reasons. The first is the fact that sport itself is an international phenomenon in which English acts as the lingua franca. English remains one of the leading languages in this case and even often is one of the requirements for an athlete to participate in international competitions.

Secondly, the English language has historically been fundamental in the field of motorsport, since most of the realities associated with motorsport, such as the





engineering of a car, the realities of racing regulations, competitions, have developed in English-speaking countries, and in particular in the United Kingdom and the United States. Another factor is the authority and reputation of athletes from these countries. "British drivers have won championship titles in almost all motorsport disciplines over the years, many of which are already in his hall of fame. The UK has a large number of motorsports venues of legendary status, hosting world competitions and training of athletes from various countries, such as Brands Hatch and Silverstone. Most teams, in particular Formula 1, are based in the UK. All these factors also only reinforce the status of the English language in sports and expand its use." (3, 153-168) Regarding the issue of scientific identification of the language of motorsport and its definition as a separate category of discourse, it is possible to take into account the following aspects of the application of the specifics of the language of this area:

- 1) terminological aspect, including terminology related to: 1) motorsport competition regulations; 2) motorsport and automotive technologies; 3) the infrastructure of autodromes, tracks, etc.;
- 2) colloquial speech, units of slang included in it, motorsport jargon, slang, which is used among: 1) athletes; 2) journalists, observers, commentators; 3) sports fans and enthusiasts;
- 3) the style of motorsport journalism, Internet media covering certain aspects of motorsport.

Accounting for these aspects is visually presented with some examples in the table below:

Terminological aspect	motorsport competitions rules	"Yellow Flag"	Flag warning athletes of an incident on a section of the track where overtaking is temporarily prohibited and speed is limited
		"Checkered Flag"	Flag announcing the last lap of the race
		"Last Circle"	The last lap of athletes on the track, which determines the winners
		"Peloton"	Group of racers on the track
		"Safe Mode"	A mode that takes effect during a race during a racing incident during which overtaking and high speed on the track are temporarily prohibited
		"Pace car"	A car that restricts the movement of riders on the track during safety mode
		"Restart"	Resuming the race in battle mode



		"Pit stop"	Technical stop of the racer for the purpose of changing tires, refueling or repairing the car
		"Balance of power"	The process of equalizing the capabilities of different brands of sports cars in races by distributing their weight in relation to engine power and the number of previous victories
		"Stint"	A section of the race that one rider completes
	motorsport and cars terminology	"Monocoque"	Carrier, main body of a Formula 1 racing car
		"Chassis"	The base on the basis of which manufacturers build a particular car.
		"Slick"	Tires used for racing
		"Trakshn-control"	Technical means of helping the car to grip the road
		"Limitator"	Means of limiting the maximum speed of the car
		"Wind tunnel"	Means for testing the aerodynamic qualities of a car, its parts or its miniature prototype
		"Monopost"	Racing car with open wheels
		"Prototype"	A special type of sports car built for endurance racing, such as a Le Mans prototype
	motorsport infrastructure terminology	"Rubber"	Tires
		"Track"	Track
		"Pit Lane"	The road near the finish line, along which are located garages for teams to make pit stops
		"Hairpin"	Turn on the track in 180 degrees
"Apex"		Curve trajectory close to the edge of the road	
"Tribune"		Seats for spectators on the track	
"Curb"		A special coating on the edges of the track, which serves as protection against destruction by the wheels of the car	
Colloquial speech, slang and jargon	"Worms"	Rubber tracks left by a racing car	
	"Photo Finish"	The finish of two or more riders with a minimum visual gap from each other.	
	"Cross"	Attempt to overtake by changing the trajectory from one side to the other	
	"Slam the gate"	Do not leave a chance for the enemy to overtake	
		"Change shoes"	Change tires during a pit stop



Стиль автоспортивной журналистики	"Square Tires"	Ruin tires in a race
	"Weekend"	Main racing event
	"Double Header"	A racing event that includes two races, sometimes in different racing categories.
	"Grand Slam"	The record for a driver who wins the qualification by leading the entire race and wins it with the best time

## Discussion

It should be noted that the motorsport language analyzed in this study and the above typological analysis does not take into account the specifics of individual motorsport categories. As a diverse phenomenon, motorsport includes a huge variety of different disciplines, the realities of which may differ. Thus, a communicant in one area of motorsport may have insufficient knowledge (including from a linguistic point of view) about another area of motorsport. Thus, some of the above lexemes and phrases may be exclusive to a particular discipline in motorsport, being associated with realities that appear only in this discipline. For example, E. Mashtakova cites as an example element of the subculture of drifters, which are clearly different from other motorsport areas: "smoke" (driving spectacularly, creating puffs of smoke by rubbing tires), "arc" (long turn), "donor" (a car whose spare parts are put another). (2, 57-63) The following table is provided to illustrate:

Exceptional for a specific motorsport discipline		
Exceptional for a specific motorsport discipline	Гонки кузовных автомобилей класса GT3	Гонки на выносливость с большой дистанцией, например, 24 часа Ле-Мана
Монокок Аэротруба Монопост	Баланс сил Трекшн-контроль	Прототип Стинт
<b>Универсальные слова</b>		
Шасси, слики, перекрестить, апекс, шпилька, пит-лейн, пит-стоп		

It has been observed that some of the phrases and words of motorsport, while also being universal, are used more in the Formula 1 field, largely based on the traditions of the style of sports commentary and media coverage: "grand slam", "square the tires", "peloton", "curb", etc.

From the above examples, it can be seen that the language of motorsport has a high level of specificity and requires proper understanding and interpretation. Possession of this specificity determines the level of proficiency in the discourse of the sphere.



At the same time, the level of awareness and proficiency in these words is high not only in a professional environment, but also in a non-professional environment, for example, among fans and enthusiasts, largely due to the popularization of motorsport by television and the Internet.

### **Bibliography**

1. Erofeeva Elena V. (2017). VZAIMODEISTVIE KODOV V ZhARGONE SUBKULTURY (NA PRIMERE SOTsIOLEKTA BOLELSHchIKOV "FORMULY-1"). *Filologicheskie zametki*, 2 (15), 114-123.
2. Mashtakova Ekaterina Igorevna (2021). LEKSICHESKIE VZAIMODEISTVIA V SOTsIOLEKTE SUBKULTURY DRIFTEROV. *Vestnik Permskogo universiteta. Rossiiskaia i zarubezhnaia filologiya*, 13 (1), 57-63.
3. Porubay, I. F. (2022). Leksicheskie Svoistva Sovremennogo Avtosportivnogo Diskursa (Na Primerakh Angliiskogo I Russkogo Iazykov). *Central Asian Journal of Literature, Philosophy and Culture*, 3(11), 159-168.
4. Porubay, I. F., Ibragimova, E. I., & Zokirov, M. T. (2022). O NEKOTORYKh KHARAKTERISTIKAKh SPORTIVNOGO DISKURSA. BARQARORLIK VA YETAKCHI TADQIQOTLAR ONLAYN ILMIY JURNALI, 2(12), 52-58.
5. IAKOVLEVA EVGENIIA ANDREEVNA, & KOBYSKAN ALEKSANDR STEPANOVICH (2015). RASSHIRENIE IAZYKOVYKH I PROFESSIONALNYKH KOMPETENTSII NA PRIMERE IZUCHENIIA OTRASLEVYKH PODIEIAZYKOV. *PEDAGOGICHESKII ZHURNAL BASHKORTOSTANA*, (6 (61)), 109-113.
6. Zokirov, M. T., & Zokirova, S. M. (2020). About Lexical-semantic Interference in the Speech of Tajiks, Living in Fergana Region of the Republic of Uzbekistan. *International Journal of Pharmaceutical Research*, 12(3), 10-11.
7. Turdaliyevich, Z. M. (2022). YOZUVNING KELIB CHIQISH TARIXI. BARQARORLIK VA YETAKCHI TADQIQOTLAR ONLAYN ILMIY JURNALI, 2(9), 56-62.
8. Turdaliyevich, Z. M., & Muzaffar, M. (2022). INGLIZ TILIDAGI REKLAMA MATNLARIDA ANTROPONIMLAR QO 'LLANISHI XUSUSIDA. BARQARORLIK VA YETAKCHI TADQIQOTLAR ONLAYN ILMIY JURNALI, 2(8), 121-124.
9. Turdaliyevich, Z. M. (2022). BADIY NUTQ USLUBINING TARAQQIYOTI. BARQARORLIK VA YETAKCHI TADQIQOTLAR ONLAYN ILMIY JURNALI, 681-685.
10. Zokirov, M., & Isomiddinov, F. (2020). December). About the holes of language language dictionary. In *Konferencii*.





11. Zokirov, M. T. (2007). Lingvistik interferensiya va uning o'zbek-tojik bilingvizmida namoyon bo'lishi. Fil. fn ilmiy darajasini olish uchun taqdim etilgan dissertatsiya.
12. Zokirov, M. T., Zokirova, S. M., & Dadabayeva, S. S. (2021). About The Influence Of The Uzbek Language In Rishtan Tajik Dialects Of Ferghana Region. Turkish Online Journal of Qualitative Inquiry, 12(4).
13. Умаржонова, Г. М. (2018). Формирование познавательной активности студентов во внеаудиторной работе. Молодой ученый, (21), 492-495.
14. Mukhtorovna, U. G. (2022). Somatic Phraseologies with “Hand” – “QO „L” Component, Expressing Diligence in German and Uzbek Languages. International Journal of Culture and Modernity, 14, 68-71.
15. Умаржонова, Г. М. (2021). ФРАЗЕОЛОГИЗМЛАРДА “ҚЎЛ” СОМАТИЗМИ “МЕҲНАТ ВОСИТАСИ” СИФАТИДА. In КУЛЬТУРОЛОГИЯ, ИСКУССТВОВЕДЕНИЕ И ФИЛОЛОГИЯ: СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ВЗГЛЯДЫ И НАУЧНЫЕ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ (pp. 66-70).
16. Умаржонова, Г. М. (2021). On the issues of the study of the functional content of phraseological units with the components “hand “–“қўл” in the contemporary German and Uzbek languages. In КУЛЬТУРОЛОГИЯ, ИСКУССТВОВЕДЕНИЕ И ФИЛОЛОГИЯ: СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ВЗГЛЯДЫ И НАУЧНЫЕ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ (pp. 66-70).
17. Umarjonova, G. (2019). On the issues of the study of the functional content of phraseological units with the components “hand “–“қўл” in the contemporary German and Uzbek languages. Scientific journal of the Fergana State University, 2(4), 145-148.
18. Umarjonova, G. (2022). FUNCTIONAL CONTENT OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS WITH THE COMPONENT “HAND “–“ҚЎЛ” IN GERMAN AND UZBEK. Oriental Journal of Social Sciences, 2(04), 84-92.