

Comparison of formation processes in English and Czech sports terminologies

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ABSTRACT

Language represents one of the main factors that determine the distinctiveness and cultural identity of each branch of sport. Its rich lexicon is an indication of its diffusion and status in the society. A large number of professional and trade jargons such as coaching jargon, sports training terminologies, the language of sport sciences, sport medicine and athletes' and sport fans' slang have emerged from the area of sport. Each of these reflects phonetic, stylistic and morphological features of its national language. Given that English has undoubtedly become the source language of sports terminology with a vast influence on other languages, the aim of this paper is to compare the formation processes in both Czech and English sports terminologies, emphasizing the influence of English on the formation of Czech sports terms.

KEY WORDS

English, Czech, lexicology, sport, terminology.

1. INTRODUCTION

Sports language reflects a highly specialised linguistic reality in which its protagonists are allocated various conventional linguistic roles, e.g. a referee using a set of short, laconic expressions accompanied by symbolic gestures denoting his/her commanding power; a coach using a specific register and style; players and spectators using a special jargon in order to communicate with one another, etc. Although these registers share a number of features, they differ in terminologies, intonation, stylistics, jargon or slang. Moreover, they can be further divided into different sports disciplines, since each of them features their own lexical corpus.

Gotti (2003, 81) says that the language of sport must reflect its specific objectives and requirements, as well as be concise and effective using linear linguistic expressions. Zummo (2008) describes the language of sport as something between code and jargon, a vivid language that must represent the double aspect of sports. Firstly, sport is a physical activity, which in terms of specific vocabulary must have specialised terms referring to equipment, special movements, techniques and tactics. Secondly, sport has its entertaining side with all its fancy and promotional products. Both aspects therefore contribute to the large and rapid changes in the vocabulary due to the influence of advertisements, media, and sports markets.

Since English has become the official language of international sports communities, it has a great influence on different language systems. In Milić (2013), considering the cross-linguistic equivalence of sport concepts, the difference between terms in two different languages is presumably reflected at the level of form rather



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than content. In Dubuc (1997, 131), sports terms may be created: (a) by means of adding a new meaning to already existing words, through metaphor in particular; (b) by changing the morphology or grammatical class of established resources; (c) and by borrowing from other languages. Due to the expansion of English and American sports, Czech sports terminology contains many English loanwords that were adopted into the lexicon, either via transshaping or translating. Prčić (2005, 124) explains the term ‘transshaping’ as a new form that involves an inherent content taken over from English that has been adapted to the orthographic and semantic standards of Czech. English words that are borrowed from another language or words created on the basis of their English counterparts are generally called *Anglicisms* (Petráčkova & Kraus, 1995, 52). Owing to the fact that borrowed units in sports terminology are not only the lexical ones but also translated lexical and syntactic units, lexical borrowing is assumed to be one of the most frequent processes in sports term creation in Czech sports language. In line with Prčić (2005, 145) and Milić (2013), such lexical or syntactic units (i.e. phrases and collocations) can be divided into three categories: those that (a) are borrowed (*set > set*); (b) are nativised and consequently semantically modified under the influence of English (*bonus > bonus* in basketball, referring to an advantage gained by a team whose player was fouled and thus gets the opportunity for a free throw); and (c) are translated, being in compliance with the lexical standard of English *loss of possession of the ball > ztráta držení míče*. Owing to lack of data on this subject, the aim of this paper is to compare Czech and English sports terminologies, stressing the similarities and/or possible influence of English on the formation of Czech sports terminology. Although mass media represent an important source of adapted or newly created terms in the Czech language, for the purpose of this study, we have only focused on official sports terms, idiomatic expressions and slang terms that are codified in the above mentioned dictionaries. The main source used is Heřmanský’s (2003) modern English-Czech dictionary of sports terms, *Moderní anglicko-český slovník sportovních výrazů*, which includes more than 13,100 main entries (i.e. official, collocational and slang terms) from 68 sports from 1927 to 2002. In addition, three more recent dictionaries were also considered: *Dictionary of sports and game terminology* (Room, 2010), *The Sports Book* (Stubbs, 2011), and *Slovník nespisovné češtiny* (Hugo, 2009). The linguistic analysis was done on a sample of sports terms compiled from the above dictionaries.

2. FORMATION PROCESSES IN SPORTS TERMINOLOGY

As Dubuc (1997, 131) concludes in *Terminology: A practical approach*, terms are created by means of adding new meanings to already existing words, changing the morphology or grammatical class of established resources and borrowing from other languages. Although the author provides us with a large scale of formation processes, only those predominantly registered in Czech sports terminology will be discussed here; namely (a) Adding a new meaning to an existing word; (b) Combination; and (c) Borrowing. Symbols and abbreviations that are used in the following analysis are: > (from English into Czech) and < (in Czech from English), Acc (accusative), Adj (ad-

jective), Affix (affixation), Comp (compound), Dat (dative), Instr (instrumental), Loc (locative), N (noun), PastP (past participle), Phr (phrasal), Prep (preposition), PresP (present participle), and V (verb).

3. ADDING A NEW MEANING TO AN EXISTING WORD

In both English and Czech sports lexicons there are many terms which have developed their meanings by adding a new meaning to an existing term, through metaphors in particular. According to Dubuc (1997, 132), terms have been produced by metaphor and analogy for a long time. However, the latter process is more apparent in sports terms as against the general lexicon. For instance, the English compound *record-breaker* is translated as *rekordman*, which could have been formed by analogy with other English borrowings with the agentive lexeme *-man*. On the contrary, there are many terms whose meaning has developed via a conceptual metaphor. Cruse (1986, 41) notes that the structure of conceptual metaphors enables the listener or reader to perceive things as if they were something else. This structure is characterized by applying linguistic expressions, normally used for a certain concept, to a new one. As Raad (1989, 134) points out, metaphors are used to make communication more attractive and effective. Despite the demonstrable influence of English-based metaphorical meanings, such as *golden goal*⁸ > *zlatý gól* (source domain: metallurgy), *sudden death*⁹ > *náhlá smrt* or *dead ball*¹⁰ > *mrtvý míč*, *míč ze hry* (source domain: living organisms), Czech terms have also developed their own metaphorical meanings independently of English. The following examples are non-metaphorical English terms matching a metaphorical counterpart in Czech: *tuck* > *vajíčko*¹¹ (source domain: food), *handlebars* > *berany*¹² (source domain: animal: ram); *bump pass* > *bagr*¹³ (source domain: machines), *contact with the net* > *rybařit*¹⁴ (source domain: fishing), *dump* > *zálivka*¹⁵ (source domain: cooking), or *outside* > *křídlo*¹⁶ (source domain: biology: a part of bird's body), or *whitewash* > *dostat kanára*¹⁷ (source domain: birds). Due to language economy (i.e. replacing a multi-word phrase with one word), accuracy and/or similarity, the newly created metaphorical expressions are then more frequently used than their originally translated concepts.

8 Also referred to as *golden point*, the first goal/point scored in extra time as a method of setting a draw.

9 An extra period of play to settle a tie, ending when one of the competitors scores.

10 A term used in many ball sports in which the ball is deemed temporarily not playable and no movement may be made with it.

11 A tied, forward-lean position, in which a skier squats, used for fast downhill runs.

12 A type of handlebars resembling the ram's horn lateral spiral shape.

13 A forearm pass in volleyball when the ball is played on player's outstretched forearms.

14 Used in volleyball to describe a strong contact of a player with the net.

15 In volleyball: an action in which a player tips a ball with his/her fingertips over a block.

16 In many ball sports: a player who stays wide on either side of the pitch (resemblance with the shape of a wing).

17 In tennis (also called *double/triple-bagle*): not to be able to win a game in a match (6-0). In other sports: a player/team that plays with mistakes, badly.

Sports terminology also contains a substantial number of eponyms, which Crystal (2001, 107) defines as terms that have acquired a terminological meaning through being named after a person. Examples are: a hockey competition *Stanley Cup*¹⁸ > *Stanlyův pohár* or *Rudolph*¹⁹ > *Rudolf*, etc. Although the most frequent eponyms are named after the first performer or the inventor, eponyms may be found either derived from an ethnic group (*cossack jump* > *kozáček*), a country (*canada* > *kanada*) or a nation (*Arabian hand-spring* > *arab*). Despite the fact that eponyms occur in almost every sport (mainly names of competitions or sport events named after famous athletes, execution of a technique, etc.), presumably the highest number appears in gymnastics or figure skating, using terms derived from the names of those who invented or performed a figure for the first time at the international level. Owing to the fact that eponyms are mostly created by lexical borrowing, they will be further discussed in the correspondent subsection.

4. COMBINATION

Terms created by combination include both phrasal and complex words, the former belonging to phraseology and the latter formed by word-formation processes (namely by affixes and compounding) (Lipka, 1992, 80). Despite the fact that affixation and compounding belong to the discipline of morphology and phraseology is a discipline itself, for the purpose of this paper they will be presented together. In fact, they share a common pattern, i.e. combination of phrasal and complex words, in order to create sports terms.

In Milić (2013), terms belonging to the terminological system are in the following subsections referred to as ‘phrasal terms’ and those denoting multi-word lexical units as ‘phrasal lexemes’.

4.1. AFFIXATION

Together with compounds, derivation is one of the most common processes of word formation. Although Czech and English may apply similar derivational processes as in (*porazit* — *porazitelný*, *neporazitelný* < *beat* — *beatable*, *unbeatable* respectively), the Czech language is more complicated in terms of distinguishing between word-formation and inflections (Hauser, 1996, 99–102). Both in Czech and English, suffixes can change a part of speech or its expressive function by being attached to a base word.

According to the number of agentive nouns (denoting an agent) occurring in Czech sports terminology, it can be said that the most productive suffixes are: (1) **-ista** (*hokejista*, *snowboardista*, *fotbalista*, *tenista*, *volejbalistka*, *basketbalista*, etc.), (2) **-ář/-ář** (*blokař*, *surfař*, *cyklokrosař*, *běžkař*, *oštěpař* and *slalomář*, *kajakář*, *házenkář*, respectively), and (3) **-er/-ér** (*gambler*, *boxer*, *manažer* and *trenér*, *masér*, respectively). In some cases, the Czech suffixes **-ista** and **-ář/-ář** correspond to the English suffix **-er** as in *snowboardista* < *snowboarder*, *fotbalista* < *footballer*, *surfař* < *surfer*, *blokař* < *blocker*, *kajakář*

18 Named after Lord Stanley of Preston, General Governor of Canada, who firstly awarded a trophy — a cup — to Canada’s top-ranking amateur ice hockey club.

19 Front somersault with triple turn named for Vaudeville’s Dave Roudolph who performed the skill on a trampoline in the late 1920s.

< *kayaker*, etc. As seen in these examples, the Czech suffixes **-ář/-ář** are those that most correspond to the English counterpart **-er**. Furthermore, a correspondence is found for the suffix **-ista** as well; though, in this case the English equivalents usually consist of two-word terms (such as *tennis player*, *volleyball player*, *basketball player* [though having its slang term *baller*]), where the agent — *player* — denoting the sport, finishes with **-er**, the sport being indicated by the preceding element. The examples of Czech sports terms ending in the English suffix **-er** shown in (3) are formed by borrowing the same from English rather than by suffixation. A certain number of nouns derived from nominal bases (names of sports) with an English suffix **-ist**, similar to Czech **-ista** also appear in the Czech sports terminology (e.g. *rugbist* > *ragbista*, *cyclist* > *cyklista*, *canoeist* > *kánoista*, etc.). As Bozděchová (2006) points out, new words are quite often formed in accordance with profession, occupation or interest, as in *freestylista* (the **-ista** suffix was added to the English borrowing *freestyle*) denoting a person, who does a freestyle sport. At the same time, we can find a new word such as *vicemistryně* directly denoting the gender of the person. Despite of the ambiguity of the English corresponding term *vice-champion*, still a context (a name) would be required in order to understand whether the champion is a woman or a man.

Action nouns are predominantly derived from verbal bases and the suffix **-ing** and **-ání/-ení** in English and Czech respectively. For instance, *running* > *běhání*, *jumping* > *skákání*, *swimming* > *plavání*, *throwing* > *házání*, *riding* > *ježdění*, *walking* > *chození*, etc. As the English suffix **-er**, several English gerund nouns have been transshaped into Czech sports lexicon, either adapting the suffix in accordance with the Czech standards (*training* > *trénink*, *stretching* > *strečink*, *pressing* > *presink*) or keeping the original graphic form along with the Czech adaptation (*yachting* > *jachting/jachtink*, *doping* > *doping/dopink*). The infinitive forms of some of the Czech nouns mentioned above generally correspond to the infinitive forms of English verbs with the Czech suffix **-ova(t)** (*box* > *boxovat*, *train* > *trénovat*, *dribble* > *driblovat*, *smash* > *smečovat*, etc.).

Owing to conversion, a considerable number of English state nouns keep the same form as verbs. On the contrary, as a result of class-changing suffixes **-ova(t)**, **-a(t)/á(t)** and **-i(t)** their transshaped or translated equivalents in Czech have different forms. The examples are shown in their respective order: *block* (V: *block*) > *blok* (V: *blokovat*), *score* (V: *score*) > *skóre* (V: *skórovat*); *jog* (V: *jog*) > *poklus* (V: *klusat*), *set* (V: *set*) > *nahrávka* (V: *nahrát*); *jump* (V: *jump*) > *skok* (V: *skočit*) or *screen* (V: *screen*) > *clona* (V: *clonit*).

In line with Milić (2013), in order to concisely define an exercise, Czech has formed several terms consisting of a nominal base denoting extremities and spatial-relationship prefixes such as **před-**, **při-**, **u-**, **roz-** and **za-**. These forms correspond to English multi-word phrasal units, e.g. *hold arms downward* > **přípažit**, *bring arms forward* > **předpažit**, *bring arms sideward* > **rozpažit**, *bring arms backward* > **zapažit**, *lift leg upward* > **zanožit**, *lift leg laterally* > **unožit**, *straddle* > **roznožit**, etc.

4.2. COMPOUNDING

Štekauer (2000, 93–129) considers compounds the most productive word-formation process in English. Nonetheless, the delimitation of compounds with regard to collocations and syntactic groups is not quite clear. Consequently, the status of many noun + noun or adjective + noun combinations is still ambiguous. Compounds can be

defined as combinations of word-formation basis of two or more independent words. Individual compound constituents do not contain inflectional morphemes, but it is only the compound as a whole that is inflected. On the other hand, groups of words in which the first constituent contains an inflectional morpheme are called syntactic groups. In these cases, the constituents then function as independent words. Examples in English and Czech sports terminology respectively are: *offensive foul* > *útočný faul*, *defending wall* > *obránná zeď*, *scoring board* > *výsledková tabule*, *qualifying round* > *kvalifikační kolo*, etc. However, there are exceptions to these general rules in the English language. For instance, the orthographic criterion is useless in English, since compounds can be written as a single unit, as two separate units, or they can be connected by a hyphen such as *matchball*, *home run*, and *tie-break*, respectively. Only a few hyphenated compounds are found in Czech sports terminology. The majority of them are English borrowings (e.g. *tie-break* [tajbrejk]). Moreover, some compounds do not follow the basic principle mentioned above, i.e. compounds consisting of uninflected word-formation basis such as in *tournaments coordinator*.

As already mentioned, both in Czech and English, most compounds consist of two nouns, out of which the first one is a modifier. For instance, *team-mate* > *spoluhráč*, *semi-final* > *semifinále*, *halftime* > *poločas*. We can also find a number of transshaped Anglicisms that follow the same pattern as in *tie-break* > *tie-break* [tajbrejk] or *playmaker* > *plejmejkr*. With reference to these examples, though formed from nativised or local words, the original compound form is English, from where it is translated into Czech using predominantly word-for-word translation. In many cases, the English compounds are translated or transshaped into Czech, using: (1) one-word term (e.g. *sportsman* > *sportovec*, *stop-watch* > *stopky*, *straightaway* > *rovina*, etc.), (2) two-word phrasal terms (e.g. *playmaker* > *tvůrce hry*, *raceway* > *závodní dráha*, *sportsdom* > *svět sportu*, etc.), or (3) multi-word phrasal terms (e.g. *one-on-one* > *situace jeden na jednoho*, *gate-money* > *celkový příjem na vstupném*, etc.).

According to Svobodová (1999), English compounds are adapted into Czech sports lexicon based on the following four criteria:

1. **Original nondeclinable compounds that were not orthographically adapted** — Although these compounds appear in Czech sports terminology in nondeclinable forms, they are matched with a gender (e.g. *power play*, *steeplechase* — feminine, *fair play* — both feminine and neutral, and *play off* — all three genders).
2. **Morphologically adapted compounds** with the original orthography. These nouns are declined in accordance with the Czech rules, yet keep the original (i.e. English) orthography. For example, *baseball*, *handicap*, *hattrick*, *homerun*, *kickbox*, also including the words *board(ing)*, *tie-break*, *topspin*. Other parts of speech or within the same part of speech the agents of an action may appear by means of adding suffixation. Among them we can find terms such as *skateboarder*, *snowboarder*, *sparringpartner*, *windsurfer*, *pivotman*, or *sportsman*. Other nouns were derived by means of Czech suffixes *-ista* and *-ař* (*snowboardista*, *baseballista*, *-ka* (*pivotmanka*, *sparringparterka*). Adjectives were formed by means of *-ový* (*grandslamový*). Verbal compounds were formed by the suffix *-ovat* (*snowboardovat*, *windsurfovát*).

3. **Compounds adapted both morphologically and orthographically.** These compounds were orthographically adapted and are declined in compliance with the Czech grammatical rules (e.g. *backhand* > *bekhend*, *breakball* > *brejkbol*, *central court* > *centrkurt*, *floorball* > *florbal*, *rallycross* > *ralykros*).
4. **Hybrid compounds.** (a) compounds adapted orthographically, e.g. *cyklokros* < *cyclo-cross*, *motokros* < *moto-cross*, *sportkoktejl* < *sport cocktail*; (b) compounds + substantive derivation of (a), e.g. *cyklokrosař* < *cyclo-cross rider*, *motokrosař* < *motocross rider*; (c) compounds not graphically adapted + compounds adapted both morphologically and orthographically, e.g. *beachvolleyball* > *beachvolejbal*, *bodycheck* > *bodyček*, *fit-club* > *fit klub*, *fitness-club* > *fitness-klub*, *softball* > *softbal*; (d) compounds adapted both morphologically and orthographically + morphologically adapted Anglicisms with the original orthography, e.g. *goalman* > *gólman*; (e) compounds adapted both morphologically and orthographically + Czech expressions, e.g. *džezgymnastika* (*jazz* > *džez* + *gymnastics* > *gymnastika*); and (f) Anglicisms with the original orthography + Czech expressions, e.g. *fit-centrum* (*fit* > *fit* + *center* > *centrum*), *jazzgymnastika* < (*jazz* > *jazz* + *gymnastics* > *gymnastika*) or *skiakrobacie* (*ski* > *ski* + *acrobatics* > *akrobacie*).

Compared to English sporting terms, Czech sports terminology uses more periphrastic expressions. This feature is most noticeable in compounds, since the Czech language does not create compounds as easily as English does. For this reason, the Czech language usually has to find another way to express English compounded words by means of paraphrasing them (e.g. *frontcourt* > *přední polovina hřiště*, *warm-ups* > *tep-láková souprava na rozcvičení před zápasem*, *bench personnel* > *osoby doprovázející družstvo v prostoru lavičky*, *ding-dong* > *zápas vedený se štěstím, které se přiklání na obě strany*).

Similarly, paraphrasing is also required for quotational compounds (originally sentences or parts of sentences taken from their syntactic environment and used as one word) such as *between-the-legs dribble* > *prohození mezi/pod nohama* or *pick-and-roll* > *útočná akce, kdy útočník odcloní obránce od spoluhráče, který má míč, a pak si rychle zaběhne ke koši, aby dostal přihrávku od téhož spoluhráče*. The only phrase which has its equal counterpart in Czech is *give-and-go* > *hod' a běž*.

Nevertheless, though most evident in compounds, periphrasis is also apparent in the Czech language with English expressions such as *squad athlete*, *club sport* and *clutch*. Due to the differences between these two languages Czech doesn't have a simple translation and thus uses paraphrases: *sportovec patří k jádru družstva*, *sport organizovaný sportovními kluby*, *rozhodující moment zápasu*, respectively.

4.3. PHRASEOLOGY

Phrasal units in sports terminology may appear in various patterns, ranging from two-word up to nine-word patterns. Naturally, the more complex a signified concept of a term is, the more the number of words increases. As Milić (2013) points out, phrasal expressions occurring in ball games mainly correspond to a penalized foul play. In gymnastics, a single performance is composed of several elements from which each has its own name. Thus, a complete exercise must consist of a set of words denoting the concept (*triple back somersaults tuck* > *trojné salto vzad skrčmo*).

Like English two-word patterns N+N, Adj+N, PresP+N, PastP+N and compounds, the corresponding patterns in Czech commonly consist of an adjective and a noun or two nouns. In most cases, the first of the pair functions as a modifier. Some examples can be shown: *finish line*_(N+N) > *cílová čára*_(Adj+N), *club president*_(N+N) > *prezident klubu*_{(N+N(Gen))}, *fair-play*_(Adj+N) > *férová hra*_(Adj+N), *lost game*_(PastP+N) > *prohraný gem*_(PastP+N), *rained out*_(PastP+Particle) > *zrušený kvůli dešti*_{(PastP+Prep+N(Dat))}, *turnaround*_(V+Prep) > *střídání stran*_(N+N), *fizzle out*_(V+Particle) > *skončit neslavně*_(V+Adv), *player-manager*_(N+N) > *hrající kapitán*_(PresP+N), *score sheet*_(N+N) > *zápis o utkání*_{(N+N(Loc))}, *playing court*_(PresP+N) > *hrací plocha*_(Adj+N), *scoring player*_(PresP+N) > *střelec*_(Affix), *playmaking*_(N+PresP) > *tvoření hry*_(N+N), *pre-qualifying*_(Affix+PresP) > *před-kvalifikační*_(Prep+Adj), *sex-determination test*_(N+N+N) > *test na určení pohlaví*_{(N+Prep+N+N(Gen))}. Concluding from the above examples, the Czech language is influenced by the phraseological forms, whereas the grammatical forms of words are adapted in compliance with the standards of the Czech language.

7 meter line > *čára sedmimetrového hodu*, *double-leg ½ circle* > *půkolo odbočmo kůň na šíř*, *1 ½ turn* > *jeden a půltý obrat* are examples of three-word phrasal expressions. As is evident, most of the phrasal units constitute a numerical modifier. Nevertheless, the formation of complex terms in English differs from the Czech terms depending on the availability of specific resources. Thus, Milić (2013) refers to these phrasal terms as functional equivalents. These equivalents result from a translation process called ‘functional approximation’, which Prčić (2008, 418) explains as a process connecting expression of a native language (L₁) context with lexical resources of a second language (L₂) in order to precisely reflect the referent’s function either by changing or keeping the literal conceptualisation. Regarding the differences between Czech and English, contrast can be found in the word-formation processes of phrasal units and their constituents (e.g. *double-leg*_(comp) > *kolo odbočmo*) or changed conceptualisation (e.g. *7m shot* > *sedmimetrový hod* vs. *7m line* or *7 meter line* > *7m čára*, *čára sedmimetrového hodu*).

Multi-word terms are the last phrasal lexemes occurring in both sports terminologies, usually denoting complex actions, officials’ signals or execution of an exercise consisting of several elements. These terms consist of a headword and a multi-word modifier. Naturally, owing to the typological difference between Czech and English, the position of words as well as their syntactic function within a phrasal unit differs. Despite having a different syntactic function, the phrasal form of phrasal modifiers is usually the same in both languages. For instance, *charging with the ball*_(Gerund+PhrAdj) > *pronikání s míčem*_{(Gerund+N(Inst))}, *game lost by forfeit*_(N+PhrAdj) > *utkání prohrané bez boje*_(N+PhrAdj), or *sagital balance free support*_(PhrN+PhrAdj) > *přednožení bez oporu rukama*_(PhrN+PhrAdj).

5. BORROWING

Milić (2013) in her study suggests that lexical items are usually, but not necessarily, borrowed in order to fill a lexical gap or as a result of the need for language economy. Furthermore, Katamba (1994, 191-194) mentions several reasons for a language to borrow words. Amongst them, he stresses cultural and social issues such as the contact

between people from different countries; the need for creating words for unfamiliar things; code-switching, especially in bilingual persons; and prestige.

In sports terminology we can find borrowings such as *time-out* > *time out* [tajm aut], *tie-break* > *tie break* [taj brejk], *set* > *set*, *match-ball* > *mečbol*, *extra* > *extra*, *limit* > *limit*, *manager* > *manažer*, *doubles* > *dabl*, *forehand* > *forhend*, *back* > *bek*, *goal* > *gól*, etc. The number of borrowings in each sport depends on its age, popularity and people's awareness of it. In other words, the so-called traditional sports do not use so many borrowings as the so-called 'extreme' or 'modern' sports do. This is evident especially in the 'young' sports, such as snowboarding, skating, and similar ones, where for technical figures there is a tendency to borrow lexical terms rather than to translate them (e.g. *air* (jump), *half-pipe* (relating to U-ramp), *eggplant* (a one-handed 180° invert), etc.). Lexical borrowings may also coexist with the local words as in *penalty* > (1) *penalta*, (2) *rohový kop*, *bully* > (1) *buly*, (2) *vhazování*, *team* > (1) *tým*, (2) *družstvo*, *serve* > (1) *servis*, (2) *podání*. On the other hand, the tendency seems to be to push the local terms aside as in *box* > (1) *rohování*, (2) *box*, *football* > (1) *kopaná*, (2) *foťbal*, *volleyball* > (1) *odbíjená*, (2) *volejbal*, where the former Czech equivalent is either not used any longer or appears only in educational or theme-related texts.

As already commented upon in the section "Adding a new meaning to an existing word", eponyms may be considered as a special group of lexical borrowings. With regard to the previous examples, most eponyms are found in gymnastics, figure skating, aerobics, but also for instance in snowboarding. Examples: *Lutz jump* > *lutzův skok*, *Arabian handspring* > (1) *Arab*, (2) *odrazem jednož přemet stranou zprosta*, *cossack jump* > *kozáček*, *Philips 66* > (1) *Philips 66*, (2) *převrat, u kterého snowboardista najíždí pozadu ke stěně U-rampy, na hraně udělá stojku na zadní ruce, převrat vpřed a vyjede popředu*, and also some others, such as *McEgg*, *Michaelchuck*, *Miller flip*, *Haakon flip*, *marchenkov*, *tamaro*, *nezezon*, etc. Considering that only two of the examples listed above are derived from a toponym (*Arabian handspring*) and an ethnic group (*cossack jump*), it can be said that eponyms deriving from athletes' names predominate. It also should be pointed out that some of the above-mentioned toponyms such as *Arabian handspring* or *Philips 66* were found to have a Czech translation as well. However, this translation usually requires a longer lexical phrase, which is the exact description of the exercise's execution. Thus, considering the length of such phrase, it appears to be very economical to use the short, English borrowing.

A number of clippings borrowed from English can be also found in Czech sports terminology. However, it must be pointed out that some of them are originally French borrowings in English. These acronyms are for instance names of the international sports federations such as *FIFA* (*Fédération Internationale de Football Association*), *FIG* (*Fédération Internationale de Gymnastique*), etc. These acronyms were borrowed by the English language and subsequently became English borrowings into Czech. English initialisms are predominantly borrowed in the same forms, keeping the same pronunciation (e.g. *NBA* (*National Basketball Association*) > *NBA* [enbíej], *MVP* (*most valuable player*) > *MVP* [emvípí], *UEFA* (*United European Football Association*) > *UEFA* [uefa]). Although the Czech sports terminology uses borrowed English acronyms, the full names used are their Czech translations, e.g. *Evropská fotbalová unie*, *Unie evropských fotbalových unií* (UEFA), *Mezinárodní federace házené* (IHF), *Mezinárodní plavecká fed-*

erace (FINA). Apart from the acronyms, there are also several clipped phrasal terms that Czech has borrowed. These terms include *Fed Cup* (from *Federation Cup*) > *Fed Cup* [fed kap], or *Euroleague* (from *European League*) > *Euroliga*.

A special type of borrowing is a *loan translation* or *calque*. In this type of process, the words borrowed are converted to the new language keeping the exact translation such as *free throw* > *volný hod*, *start zone* > *startovní zóna*, *sideline* > *pomezí čára*, *finishing tape* > *cílová páska*, etc. Beyond lexical calques, we can also find semantic calques. In this process the word already exists in the borrowing language. However, its meaning is widened in order to include another meaning in accordance with its correspondent translation in the lending language. For instance, *training* > *trénink* (organized workshop for improving working, communicative, etc. skills), *trick* > *trik* (1 slang — sport figure in biking, snowboard, etc.; 2 slang — technical element while plying a record in order to make special sound effects) (Mravinacová, 2005).

As has already discussed, English also influences the Czech language by adding a new metaphor-based meaning to already existing words. Examples are as follows: a term denoting a constituent part of a volleyball net *antenna* > *anténa* (source domain in both languages: telecommunications), an informal term denoting both the net hanging from a metal ring high up at the end of each basketball court and a score of one, two, or three points in basketball, *basket* > *koš* (source domain in both languages: household container), *goal* > *gól* (borrowed with terminological meaning, but consequently added a new meaning to the general lexical unit expressing, according to Hugo et al. [2009, 147], a big surprise), or a phrase *to be out* > *být mimo* (originally talking about a ball being out of bounds, adding a new meaning to denote a person who is not the topic of conversation or does not dress according to the latest fashion [Hugo et al., 2009, 250]). In line with Milić (2013), to control the potential semantic shift of English borrowings it is essential to establish a proper codification of dual (translated and borrowed) terms.

6. CONCLUSION

English has undoubtedly made a great impact on sports terminology of various languages. One of its strongest characteristics, compared to others, is that it is succinct and follows the rule of semantic economy, which is particularly useful in journalism or sport reporting. Furthermore, it seems to have a wider range of vocabulary for defining what in Czech may be expressed by only one word. The influence is so great that it is almost impossible not to come across some English words in a newspaper, sport report or a sport commentary (Zummo, 2008). Despite the different typology and classification of the two compared languages, our analysis has shown the rich contact on either semantic or lexical level, and ranging from the basic borrowing and takeover of semantic contents with new forms, clipped and compounded forms up to borrowing new-metaphorical meanings. The high number of English borrowings found in the samples can be explained by the fact that English creates compounds in a much easier way than Czech. Furthermore, despite the

fact that the process of borrowing is usually followed by immediate standardisation which leads to the formation of synonymic pairs (one term borrowed and one translated), in the more current sports borrowed Anglicisms appear without having one. Also, due to the strong English preference, many Czech equivalents have been pushed aside and/or forgotten.

On the other hand, affixation and phraseology represent areas in which the English influence is not so strong. In the former, the different aspects of English (analytic type) and Czech (inflectional type) result in Czech deriving more forms of a single English sporting term. In phraseology, the more lexis appears within a phraseological unit, the more the process of borrowing is influenced by the lexical patterns rather than syntax. Thus, the English influence is most noticeable in compounding and single lexemes.

INDEX OF WORDS

1 ½ turn, 7 meter line, 7m line, 7m shot,
 Acrobatics, Air (jump), Antenna, Arabian handspring, Arch position,
 Back, Backhand, Baseball, Basket, Basketball player, Beachvolleyball, Beat, Beatable,
 Bench personnel, Between-the-legs-dribble, Block, Blocker, Board(ing), Body-
 check, Bonus, Box, Breakball, Bring arms backward, Bring arms forward, Bully,
 Bump pass,
 Canada, Canoeist, Center, Central court, Charging with the ball, Club president, Club
 sport, Clutch, Contact with the net, Cossack jump, Cyclist, Cyclo-cross, Cyclo-
 cross rider,
 Dead ball, Defending wall, Ding-dong, Doping, Double-leg, Double-leg ½ circle, Dou-
 bles, Dribble, Dump,
 Eggplant, Euroleague, European league, Extra,
 Fair play, Fair-play, Fed Cup, Federation Cup, FIFA, FIG, FINA, Finish line, Finishing tape,
 Fit, Fit-club, Fitness-club, Fizzle out, Floorball, Football, Footballer, Forehand,
 Free throw, Freestyle, Frontcourt,
 Game lost by forfeit, Gate-money, Give-and-go, Goal, Goalman, Golden goal, Gym-
 nastics,
 Haakon flip, Half-pipe, Halftime, Handball player, Handicap, Handlebars, Hattrick,
 Hold arms downward, Homerun,
 IHF,
 Jazz, Jog, Jump, Jumping,
 Kayaker, Kickbox,
 Lift leg laterally, Limit, Loss of possession of the ball, Lost game, Lutz jump,
 Manager, Marchenkov, Match-ball, Matchball, McEgg, Michaelchuck, Miller flip,
 Moto-cross, Motocross rider, MVP,
 NBA, Nezezon,
 Offensive foul, One-on-one, Outside,
 Penalty, Philips 66, Pick-and-roll, Pivotman, Play off, Player-manager, Playing time,
 Playmaker, Playmaking, Plying court, Power play, Pre-qualifying, Pressing,

Qualifying round,
 Raceway, Rained out, Rally cross, Rallycross, Record-breaker, Riding, Rudolph, Rug-
 bist, Running,
 Sagittal balance free support, Score, Score sheet, Scoring board, Scoring player,
 Screen, Semi-final, Serve, Set, Sex-determination test, Sideline, Skateboarder,
 Ski, Smash, Snowboarder, Softball, Sparringpartner, Sport cocktail, Sportsdom,
 Sportsman, Squad athlete, Stanley cup, Start zone, Steeplechase, Step aside,
 Stop-watch, Straddle, Straightaway, Stretching, Sudden death, Surfer, Swim-
 ming,
 Tamaro, Team, Team-mate, Tennis player, Throwing, Tie-brake, Time-out, To be out,
 Topspin, Tournaments coordinator, Train, Training, Trick, Triple back somersault
 tuck, Tuck, Turnaround,
 UEFA, Unbeatable,
 Vice-champion, Volleyball player,
 Walking, Warm-ups, Whitewash, Windsurfer,
 Yachting

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