

Sports Terminology as a Source of Synonymy in Language: the Case of Czech*

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ABSTRACT

Modern sports and their terminologies in European and other languages have been strongly influenced by English. The reason is that some of the most popular sports originating in Anglophone countries have been exported to other countries together with established terminology. There are several possibilities of how to transfer terminology into recipient languages: to borrow and adapt original English terms, to use vernacular terms, or to do both. For the purposes of the study, 100 essential terms were selected for three different Anglophone sports, association football, tennis and golf, and all their Czech equivalents were gathered using available sources. It was assumed that a typical development involves the adoption of an Anglicism which is subsequently either replaced or supplemented by a vernacular term or terms. It was found that the 300 English terms are matched by the total of 540 equivalents. Thus, the results confirm the Anglicism-to-vernacular shift as a potent source of synonyms, though other intervening factors such as the length of time since the introduction of the sport, the general and social media popularity and accessibility of the sport for the general public play an important part and explain alternative patterns.

Keywords: sports terminology development, synonymy, association football, tennis, golf



1. Introduction: aim and methodology

The paper explores the Czech sports terminologies of three Anglophone sports, association football, tennis and golf, and examines the hypothesis that the development of these terminologies favours the appearance of terminological synonyms. Its aim is to show that the introduction of a new sport entails an urgent onomasiological need for vernacular terminology which, in effect, leads to the proliferation of new synonyms in the recipient language. Although Anglicisms and sports terminology have been explored before (see, for example, Benson, 1958; Balteiro, 2011; Ćirić-Duvnjak, 2013; Milić, 2013; Bergh & Ohlander, 2017; Kudla, 2018), the focus on synonymy in this connection is relatively rare. The study by Cocca et al. (2016) of sports terminology synonyms concentrates on their typology rather than their generation.

We start with the basic outline of lexical synonymy (including its sources and purposes) and a brief discussion of the synonymy and terminology relationship. The main aim of the paper is to build representative samples of English terms related to each of the three sports. The next step is to gather and analyse the corresponding Czech terms and to identify the emergent patterns of their appearance and discuss them with regard to terminological synonymy.

The three ball games, association football, tennis and golf were chosen for two reasons. Firstly, they are typically associated with English-speaking countries (and originating in the UK with the exception of tennis) and their terminologies were introduced into Czech through English. Secondly, they were introduced at different times and enjoy a different status and popularity in the Czech context. For each of the sports, 100 core terms, both standard and colloquial, were selected, mainly from internet sources (including articles, commentaries, official rule books, lists and glossaries of terms; some sources are electronic versions of printed books, such as the dictionaries Room, 2010 and Zahradníček, 2013). The sources listed in the References are the principal ones used (only a few additional terms were found elsewhere). It is to be noted that English-Czech sports terminology has not been comprehensively covered so far. Also, Görlach (2001, xix) in his dictionary places sports terms in the category of the most problematic words which are not known to the general educated reader and acknowledges that specialists “could easily point to hundreds of items we have not included”.

Since there is no study that has systematically analysed these terminologies and can offer a “terminological minimum” of the basic terms for these sports, the samples were built to cover the most fundamental concepts essential to the game and to represent an intersection of the terms appearing in most of the sources. Due to the range and variety of sources quantitative methods, such as frequency analysis of terms, are not applicable and the final selection was made at the authors’ discretion. Quite importantly, the English terms were chosen without regard to their Czech equivalents so as not to bias the sample and the distribution of equivalents (see more in 4.1). The collection of equivalents relies on the bilingual glossaries and dictionaries and comparative content analysis of the sources (see References).

2. Lexical synonymy: adopted definition, sources and functions

To quote Hüllen (2003: 122), “linguistically speaking, the act of translating is nothing more than the act of finding interlingual synonyms”. It follows that synonymy is a crucial concept as regards both Czech equivalents and their (intralingual) synonyms. In keeping with the mainstream approach, the operational definition adopted here views lexical synonymy as mutual substitutability between words (lexical units) in context ranging from full interchangeability in all contexts to cases of context-specific substitutability, i.e. it includes all degrees of synonymy posited, for instance, by Cruse (2011: 142): absolute synonymy, propositional synonymy and near-synonymy. Cruse’s propositional (cognitive) synonymy defined in terms of mutual entailment in which truth conditions are preserved is relatively unambiguous: the semantic differences between presumed propositional synonyms involve only differences in non-propositional aspects of meaning (expressive, stylistic and field-of-discourse). Near-synonyms share the same core meaning, do not contrast with one another, nevertheless they yield different truth conditions. Murphy (2010: 111) describes (cognitive) synonyms simply as being denotationally identical, while near-synonyms are not. Thus, slang synonyms, for instance, may exhibit additional semantic features, yet still are interchangeable with neutral terms in suitable contexts. The cut-off point between near-synonymy and non-synonymy is not so clear. The study does not distinguish between synonyms and near-synonyms as the formation of either type, triggered by Anglicisms, equally contributes to the expansion of vocabulary, which is the main concern here.

Additionally, it is important to note which mechanisms are used to form (near-) synonyms in language. It appears that their emergence is due to all kinds of lexicogenetic processes which draw on both external and internal sources. Synonyms from external sources result from borrowing (tapping a foreign language, or a dialect) typically as loanwords at different stages of adaptation (material borrowing), including hybrid loan blends, or as lexical or semantic calques (structural borrowing). The relation between loanwords and their near-synonyms in the recipient language is explored by Baeskow and Rolshoven (2018). Internal means producing synonyms include morphological word-formation processes (derivation, compounding) and other onomasiological processes, such as conversion, shortening, word creation and deformation, and onomasiological-semasiological processes, i.e. semantic shift (metonymy, metaphor, generalization, and specialization), and last, but not least, word combination supplying multi-word units and paraphrases. It is expected that (near-)synonyms in sports arise primarily from internal sources in reaction to terminological Anglicisms.

The existence of synonyms in sports terminology touches on the question of why a language acquires new synonyms in the first place. The expansion of vocabulary, i.e. the emergence of new words, is usually attributed to three general causes: (a) the necessity to name (label) new concepts; (b) the need for syntactic recategorization (transposing a concept into a different word-class), and (c) social motivation (ranging from novelty seeking and attention raising, the desire for stylistic variation, the assertion of one’s social identity, to the expressive indication of one’s attitude and

feelings, etc.). Clearly, as synonyms do not name new concepts but give new names to the existing ones, only the third cause applies to them. They are the staple of lexical variation which is an ineluctable fact of human communication. Without them stylistic diversity would disappear, and texts, including sports-related ones, would become impoverished, repetitive and monotonous.

3. Synonymy and terminology

Bertaccini et al. (2010: 14) note that “[o]ne of the cornerstones of traditional terminology is the so-called ‘univocity principle’, according to which only one term should be assigned to a concept and vice versa. The principle is thought to ensure effective and efficient communication, whereas its violation is perceived as a source of ambiguity.” Synonymy, they claim, may not only distort communicative efficiency, be “a strain on memory” and give “the impression of confusion”, but most of all it seems to interfere with the standardization of terminology. Therefore, technical language, it is often insisted, should not favour variety and expressive richness but rather semantic clarity, and hence synonymy should be avoided in terminologies (Cabr e, 2003; Gro sjean, 2009). Looking for synonyms in sports terminology therefore cannot avoid the issue of the relation between terminology and synonymy in general (synonymy as a phenomenon that affects terminology).

On the other hand, there are voices that question the univocity ideal of traditional terminology, seeking to eliminate near-synonyms and indicate a preferred term. Temmerman (2000: 150), for one, maintains that (near-)synonymy “exists because the mechanisms for naming can trigger several possible lexicalizations” and that synonymy is simply functional. She goes on to demonstrate the functional advantage of having synonyms in technical language. Bertaccini et al. (2010) likewise accept that “synonymy and variation do not belong exclusively to general language but also characterize specialized terminology”. In their own study they find that (p. 11) “both Italian and French DVT-B terminologies include a large number of English borrowings and are marked by a proliferation of synonyms and variants, probably for lack of standardization in this new developing domain”. Although terminology standardization and efficiency of communication are said to be hampered by synonymy, technical discourse takes place at different levels some of which may actually profit from the use of synonyms. The use and extent of terminological synonymy appears to vary from one discipline to another depending on the circumstances; moreover, even within the same field, different (sub)branches may display a different tolerance of synonyms. Pol a ckov a (2001), for instance, reports that the problem of synonymy which complicates efforts at systematization in medical terminology relates mainly to clinical medicine, but only to a small extent to anatomical terms.

The functionality of synonymy in sports terminology is supported, among other things, by the fact that, in addition to official documents (such as rules written by the governing bodies of the respective sports), sports terminology and language are used in written or live sports commentaries which are by nature expressive, attention-seeking,

often emotional and in constant need of innovative lexis, all of which is provided by (near-)synonyms. Also, unlike in scientific and technical vocabularies, the borderline between technical terminology and colloquial and even slang usage in sports language tends to be blurred.

4. Terminology of the sports under review

4.1. Preliminaries: terminology development hypothesis, describing equivalents

The sports terminologies discussed here in connection with synonymy are related to sports adopted in the Czech environment from the English-speaking world. The donor language of the sports terminologies under review is thus (British) English. In practical terms it means that the first step in the process of terminology development in the recipient language is the transfer of the English lexical field on which the sport's terminology and its rules are based into Czech, only then come the subsequent stages of assimilation and further elaboration.

It is only to be expected that a sizable number, if not most, of the Czech terms translating the English sports terminology in the first stage will be Anglicisms, as borrowing is the easiest and commonest way of lexicalizing imported concepts. Borrowing may take different forms, and the framework used here follows the generally accepted types (see Haugen, 1950; Capuz, 1997; Haspelmath & Tadmor, 2009; Durkin, 2014, and others). The most likely candidates are terminological Anglicisms in the form of loanwords (form-meaning borrowings in different stages of assimilation), loan translations (lexical calques), semantic borrowings (semantic calques or loanshifts), loan blends (hybrids), English-inspired loan creations (but not direct translations) and English-based neologisms (pseudo-Anglicisms, i.e. vernacular formations using English material). In some cases, even code-switching has to be taken into consideration.

From a formal point of view, vernacular Czech terms and neologisms used as equivalents of the English terms again come in many possible forms, ranging from formations based on morphological word-formation processes, derivation and compounding, to creations due to non-morphological processes, shortening, deformation, coinage, to word combinations, etc. In addition, the equivalents of English terms may be existing Czech terms recycled from the established terminologies of other sports or from general language (such as *victory*, *defeat*).

Given the many possible ways in which new terms may come into existence, the development of a sports terminology can be predicted to give rise to parallel variant terms as a matter of course. The same English term may, for example, be rendered in Czech as two or more different Anglicisms (e.g. loanword or loan translation). In other words, the English term will over a time frequently acquire not one, but two or more equivalents which are both interlingual synonyms of the original English term and intralingual (near-)synonyms by dint of their denotational identity or semantic closeness allowing for mutual interchangeability. The hypothesis is then that unless there happens to be a suitable Czech term at hand, or an easily formed vernacular neologism (possible,

but not always available solutions), the standard way of terminology development typically starts with an Anglicism which is subsequently supplemented or replaced with one or more alternative vernacular terms. This assumed tendency to vernacularization is seen as the primary source of new synonyms.

In the analysis Czech sports terms assigned to the original English terms on the basis of their translation equivalence (after being excerpted from the web sources given in the References) and used in Czech as their primary counterparts are called 'equivalents' in the overview tables in the appendix. The alternative terms, functionally, but not necessarily denotationally, equivalent and typically differing pragmatically, expressively or stylistically, are called 'synonyms' of the primary equivalents.

The equivalents in the samples will be broadly categorized into three groups: (i) Anglicisms, which are subdivided into loanwords (exhibiting different degrees of adaptation: *tiebreak* or *tajbrejk*; *green* or *grýn*, *grin*; *fairway* or *fervej*; *game ball* changed to *gejmbol*, *gembol* or *gambol*; *tee* to *týčko*; *dróčko* derived from *draw*; *halvbek*; *faul*, etc.) and calques, including both semantic (*wing* → *křídlo*, *header* → *hlavička*) and lexical calques (*attacking midfielder* → *útočný středopolař*, *ball retriever* → *lovítko míčků*); (ii) vernacular terms (*referee* → *rozhodčí*, *advantage* → *výhoda*), and (iii) hybrid terms, i.e. terms composed of an Anglicism and a vernacular word (*links* → *linksové hřiště*, *side-line* → *postranní lajna*, *lifted drive* → *liftovaný úder*).

Stylistically speaking, the sports terms used in the Czech samples can be generally classified into standard or official terms, colloquial and slang. However, the transition between official and colloquial, and sometimes even slang, expressions is often gradual. Slang expressions (marked by figurative and strong evaluative features) would not be normally used in official sports reports and commentaries in the media. We excluded them from the count (except for cases where the distinction between colloquial and slang is problematic), although they are mentioned in the text (and the tables) for the sake of completeness and their amusement value. In order to illustrate their figurative meaning they are provided with their English equivalents in the text. In most cases, they can be identified by their heavy markedness; moreover, wherever possible, decisions about their slang status are based on Czech dictionaries. The distinction between standard and colloquial expressions is more difficult to make, and colloquial terms may often have greater frequency than the official ones. They will not be distinguished and labelled in the text nor in the tables. Also, terminological Anglicisms may switch their position with their Czech vernacular synonyms, the former becoming more colloquial and wide-spread than their Czech counterparts.

4.2. The sample of English football terminology and its Czech equivalents

Of the three sports under examination, (association) football or soccer is the one which enjoys the greatest popularity and has become both a truly spectator sport and a mass sport for all. The Czech Football Association (*Český svaz fotbalový*) was founded as early as 1901, became a provisional member of FIFA in 1904 and a full member in 1922. Today, the Football Association of the Czech Republic (FACR) is a member

association of FIFA and UEFA. The fact that Czech football has such a long tradition means that the domestic football terminology has had enough time to develop and diversify stylistically.

The analysis looks at 100 basic and most common terms related to (association) football or soccer and concentrates especially on the field of terms describing the categories of players (Table 1 in the appendix). Symptomatically, the very name of the game in Czech reflects a competition between an English-based and a Czech expression: the term *fotbal* (adapted loanword) appears in the FACR's official rules of the game, although the vernacular term *kopaná* (combining the verbal basis *kopat*, 'to kick', with the feminine suffix *-ná*, denoting, among other things, games) is a well-established word which used to be regarded as stylistically more elevated (thus the standard dictionary of Czech defines *fotbal* as *kopaná* and not the other way round). Their respective frequencies in the Czech Corpus SYN version 7 (2018 update) are: *kopaná* 86457, *fotbal* 900193. There is also a colloquial expression *čutaná* (formed analogously from the verb *čutat*, 'to kick' or 'to shoot', its frequency in the corpus, however, is just 76).

Football is a team sport played with a ball (*míč*, *balón*, coll. *mičuda*, *meruna*) between two teams of eleven players (*jedenáctka*) on a rectangular field called a football pitch (*fotbalové hřiště*, *hrací plocha*). The object of the game is to score a goal (*gól*, *branka*) by moving the ball beyond the goal line into the opposing goal (*fotbalová brána*, *branka*). While the English goal metonymically describes both the structure into which a ball is kicked and the score itself, in Czech only the word *branka* does so. Although of the two terms for the score, *gól*, is probably the more frequent word, in the FACR's official rules only the word *branka* is used. As might be expected, there are special terms for goals, such as breakaway goal (*gól z protiútoky*) or an own goal (*vlastní gól*, *vlastenec*, *vlastňák*), and a number of slang expressions used by football aficionados: *banán* ('banana'; often accompanied by the comment *A voloupej si ho*, 'And you can peel it'), *angličan*, *angličák*, *anglík* ('Englishman'; a goal scored by a rebound from the goal post), *fík*, *fíkus* ('fig'), *haluz* ('branch'; a lucky goal), *golem* (an extended punning variant of *gól*), *kentus*, *kladivo* ('hammer'; a rebound from the cross bar), *kulec* (a rebound from a player's privates), *Sokrates* (a goal scored by the back heel), etc.

The pitch on which a football match (*fotbalové utkání*, *zápas*, *mač*), also a friendly match (*přátelské utkání*, *přátelák*) or a return match (*odvetný zápas*, *odveta*), is played is bordered by touchlines (*pomezní čára*, *pomezní lajna*, *postraní čára*, *postranní lajna*) and goal lines (*branková čára*). The ball crossing a touchline, or a goal line is out (of play) (*aut*, *míč v zázemí*) and is followed by a throw-in (*vhazování*). The goal positioned at the middle of the goal line consists of goal posts (*branková tyč*, *tyčka*) and a crossbar (*břevno*, *horní břevno*). In front of the goal is the goal area (*brankoviště*, coll. *malé vápno*, 'small lime'; metonymically after dry lime used to mark the lines) and the penalty area (*pokutové území*, *velké vápno*, 'big lime') where a penalty foul by a member of the defending team becomes punishable by a penalty kick. Other markings, such as the penalty spot (*pokutová značka*), centre spot (*středová značka*) or

corner flag (*rohový praporek*), define the position of the ball or players at a kick-off (*výkop*), goal kick (*kop od branky, kop z brankoviště*), corner kick (*rohový kop, kop z rohu*) and penalty kick or penalty (*pokutový kop, penalta*; coll. *jedenáctka*, ‘eleven’, from the distance of 11 m between the penalty mark and the goal line, also *desítka*, ‘ten’ and *pětka*, ‘five’, different names for the same distance; and the creative alterations of penalty, *penclé, pentle*).

The football player or footballer is called in Czech *fotbalista*¹, the derogatory slang is *čutalista, kopalista* and, rarely, *kopáč* (the frequencies in the Czech Corpus SYN v7: *fotbalista* 999096, *čutalista* 354, *kopalista* 17). They wear jerseys or shirts (*dres, tričko*), boots (*kopačka*), stockings (*podkolenka, štulpna*) and shin guards (*chránič holeně*). Players are divided into four categories according to their positions and functions, attacker, midfielder, defender and goalkeeper. Except for the goalkeeper, whose position and function never changes, the players are arranged in different basic formations (*základní formace* or *rozestavení*), such as the classic 2-3-5 “Pyramid” formation (*pyramida, systém 2-3-5*) with two fullbacks, three halfbacks and five forwards, or the modern formations, e.g. 3-5-2 or 4-5-1 (the first figure stands for the number of defenders, the second for midfielders and the third for attackers). The positioning and tasks of players in the formations may blur the differences between forwards and midfields and between midfields and defenders (see Table 1).

A special position among players is that of the goalkeeper (*brankář*, coll. *gólman*). The word *gólman*, a presumed pseudo-Anglicisms (-*man* was possibly borrowed from German), appears in other languages too (e.g. Serbo-Croatian). There are many jocular figurative slang expressions for the goalkeeper in Czech, referring to his skills, sometimes excellent, *kouzelník*, ‘wizard’, but mostly poor, *cedník*, ‘colander’, *síto*, ‘sieve’, *hadr*, ‘rag’ or ‘floor cloth’, *lata*, ‘patch’, i.e. implying holes, *pekař*, ‘baker’, *pouštěč*, ‘clumsy-hands’, *popelnice*, ‘dustbin’, etc.

The referee (*rozhodčí, soudce, sudí*; plus many figurative slang expressions such as *kanár*, ‘canary’, *tučňák*, ‘penguin’, *karbaník*, ‘card gambler’, etc.) punishes the players for offences against the rules. He is aided on either touchline by assistant referee, or linesman (*asistent rozhodčího*, formerly *pomezni/čárový/lajnový rozhodčí*), and by a (video) goal judge (*brankový rozhodčí*). Offences (*přestupek, provinění*) range from technical ones, such as offside (offence) (*ofsajd, postavení mimo hru*, slang *ofál*), to fouls (*faul, nedovolený zákrok*) and misconduct or unsportsmanlike conduct (*hrubé nesportovní chování*). Misconduct is punishable by a caution (*napomenutí*) indicated by a yellow card (*žlutá karta*), e.g. for delaying (the restart of play) (*zdržování hry*), or even by a dismissal or sending-off (*vyločení*), i.e. by a red card (*červená karta*). Fouls are punished by a free kick (*volný kop, volňák*, or *trestný kop, trestňák*) or possibly a penalty kick or penalty. Direct free kicks (*přímý volný kop*) are awarded, e.g. for tripping (*podrážení*), charging (*vrážení, nedovolené vrážení*), pushing (*strkání, strčení do soupeře*), obstruction (*bránění ve hře*), or serious foul play (*surová hra*), e.g. slide tackle or two-footed tackle (*skluz*), over-the-ball tackle (*šlapák*). An indirect free kick (*nepřímý volný kop*) is awarded, e.g. for a high foot or “playing in a dangerous manner” (*hra vysokou nohou, vysoká noha*) or handling the ball (*hra rukou, ruka*).

Game-related activities include passes (*pas, přihrávka, nahrávka*), such as a cross (*centr*), diagonal pass (*křížná přihrávka*), back pass (*přihrávka dozadu, nahrávka dozadu, zpětná nahrávka*, coll. *malá domů*), ground pass (*přihrávka po zemi*), chip pass (*přihrávka obloučkem*), backheel (*patička*) or header (*hlavička*), and kicks, such as a clearance (*osvobozující odkop*), drop kick (*výkop z ruky*), bicycle or scissor kick, scissors (*kop přes hlavu, nůžky*, coll. *koloběžka*, 'scooter'), goal attempt (*střela na branku*), or assist or goal pass (*asistence, nahrávka na gól*). Other activities are, e.g. a jink or dummy (*klička*), nutmeg (*housle*, 'violin', *jesle, jesličky*, 'hay rack', *dudy*, 'bagpipes'), shielding (*clonění*), building a defensive wall (*obranná zeď*), zone defence (*zónová obrana, územní obrana*), a breakaway (*rychlý protiútok*), a set piece (*standardní situace*), or penalty shootout (*penaltový rozstřel*) after extra time (*prodloužení doby hry, prodloužení*), which is not the same as added/additional time, injury time (*nastavení doby hry, nastavení, nastavený čas, nastavená doba*).

A precise count of the Czech football terms mentioned in this section is somewhat complicated by the fact that some of the equivalents are used for different concepts (cf. *centr, křídlo*), some are polysemous, etc. Spelling variants, however, are not counted in (*forward, forvard; half, halv*). The equivalents are divided into three main groups: (a) Anglicisms, which are subdivided into (i) (un/adapted) loanwords and (ii) calques (lexical, i.e. word-for-word translations, or semantic), (b) vernacular terms, and (c) hybrid terms (Anglicism-vernacular combinations). Bearing in mind that the figures are approximate (but reasonably close), the total of 210 Czech equivalents of 100 English terms includes 70 Anglicisms (25 loanwords and 45 calques), 133 vernacular terms and 7 hybrid expressions (see Table 4). The surplus of Czech equivalents (110 terms) is interpreted as synonyms.

4.3. The sample of English tennis terminology and its Czech equivalents

Although tennis also enjoys great popularity and thanks to television may be considered a spectator sport in the Czech Republic, its position is different from that of football. Its history in the country officially dates from 1893 when *I. Český lawn-tenisový klub* (1st Czech Lawn-Tennis Club) was founded and in the same year the English rules of tennis were translated into Czech. The next step leading to the spread of tennis was the founding of the Czech Lawn-Tennis Association in 1906, re-established as the Czechoslovak Lawn-Tennis Association in 1919 (a member of ITF), with the newly formed and independent Czechoslovakia taking part in the Davis Cup as early as 1921. After the great era of Czech tennis in the mid-20th century represented by Jaroslav Drobný (1954 Wimbledon winner, 1951 and 1952 French Open winner), tennis had to weather a period of disfavour by the Communist regime (Drobný was forced to emigrate) before acknowledged as a useful propaganda tool. The new generations of successful tennis players have appeared only from the mid-60s onwards (Suková, Kodeš, Lendl, Navrátilová, and others).

However, as a relatively expensive sport, tennis has never been taken up on such a large scale as football which was genuinely embraced by the masses. With a smaller

number of practitioners and followers, Czech tennis terminology appears to have developed fewer colloquial terms and tends to be more English dependent than football terminology.

The distribution of different kinds of Czech equivalents (and their synonyms) of the English terms is illustrated by the following selection of the basic terminology. To begin with, there is no vernacular term for tennis, only the English form has over time been simplified to “*tenis*”. The expression tennis player (the derived term “*tenniser*” exists only as a curious possibility in English) translates as *tenista* (a vernacular derivation on the same pattern as *fotbalista*). The match is played either by two players (singles, *dvouhra*), or two pairs of players (doubles, *čtyřhra. debl*, and mixed doubles, *smíšená čtyřhra* or *mix*). There are no such categories of players as in soccer, although there are different kinds of specialists (in court surfaces, play styles, etc.): grass-court specialist or grass-courter (*specialista na travnatý povrch, trávař*), hard-court specialist (*specialista na tvrdý povrch, hráč na rychlý povrch*) and clay-court specialist or clay-courter (*specialista na antukový povrch/antuku, antukový specialista, antukový hráč, antukář*), all-court player (*celodvorcový hráč*), base-liner (*tenista hrající od základní čáry*), etc. Instead, the richest terminology appears to have evolved around different types of stroke or shot (*úder*). They are categorized from many aspects: how they are hit (forehand, backhand, etc), when they are hit (serve, volley, etc.), where they are hit (lob, passing shot, dropshot, etc.), and others. The basic shots and their Czech equivalents and synonyms are summarized in Table 2. Strokes are affected by rotation or spin (*rotace, faleš*), bounce (*odskok, odraz*), swing or backswing (*nápřah*), the serve by a foot fault (*přešlap, chyba nohou, foot-fault*).

Tennis is played with racquets (*raketa*) and a tennis ball (*tenisový míč, míček, balón, tenisák*) on a court (*kurt, dvorec*) marked by lines (*čára, lajna*), such as the base-line (*základní čára, základní lajna*) or side-line (*postranní čára, podélná čára, boční lajna*) beyond which the area is “out” (*aut, zázemí, mimo*).

A tennis match (*mač, utkání, zápas*) is divided into sets (*set, sada*), sets into games (*gem, hra*). A game consists of points (*bod*): fifteen (*fiftýn, patnáct*), thirty (*třicet*), forty (*čtyřicet*), the next point wins the game; no point is called love (*nula, ‘zero’*). After three points the tied score (*vyrovnané skóre*) is called deuce (*shoda*). Other terms related to scoring are advantage (*výhoda*), game ball (*gejmbol, gembol, gambol, gamboll*), set ball (*setbol*), break point or break ball (*brejkbol*), break (*brejk, zisk soupeřova podání, ztráta podání, prolomené podání*), and tiebreak (*tiebreak, tajbrejk, zkrácená hra, zkrácená sada*). The points may be lost by net ball (*míč tečovaný sítí, prasátko, ‘piggy’*), fault (*chyba*) or double fault (*dvojchyba, double fault*) and, if the player is on serve (*na podání*), by a forced error (*vynucená chyba*) or unforced error (*nevynucená chyba*) after a rally (*výměna*) which, incidentally, in one case took 643 shots (a Vicki Nelson and Jean Hepner match in 1984). The decisions or calls (*výrok, rozhodnutí rozhodčího*) are made by the chair umpire (*hlavní rozhodčí, empajrový rozhodčí*), referee (*vrchní rozhodčí*), net-cord judge (*rozhodčí u sítě, síťový rozhodčí*), and line umpire/judge or linesman/linesperson (*čárový rozhodčí*), nowadays assisted by

Hawk-Eye (*jestřábí oko*) after the player's challenge (*challenge, žádost o přezkoumání dopadu míče*).

Tennis matches are played as part of tournaments (*turnaj*), such as challengers (*challenger, čelendžr*), challenge cups (*vyzývací pohár, vyzývací turnaj*) or Grand Slams (*grand slam*), in which the players try to reach quarterfinals (*čtvrtfinále, čtvrtka, osmička*), semifinals (*semifinále, semi*) and finals (*finále*). A knockout tournament (*vyřazovací turnaj*) is organized by a bracket (*pavouk, 'spider', hrací plan 'plan of matches'*). Players take part in it according to their ranking (*žebříček, pořadí, pořadí na žebříčku, postavení na žebříčku, umístění na žebříčku, místo na žebříčku*), or protected ranking (*chráněný žebříček, žebříčková ochrana*), or they get a wild card (*divoká karta, volná karta*). Top-seeded (*nejvýše nasazení*) players in a tournament are awarded a bye (*volný los*). The player who manages to avoid a losing streak (*série, šňůra porážek*), scores a bagel (*kanár, 'canary'*), wins a golden set (*zlatý set*), etc., and does not scratch (*skrečovat, vzdát*) a match, wins prize money (*prajz many, peníze za výhru, finanční odměna*). But even if defeated the player may be a lucky loser (*šťastný poražený*).

As with football terminology, the count of Czech terms is to be taken cum grano salis for reasons given above. The 100 English terms were translated by a total of 177 Czech terms of which, 78 were Anglicisms (45 loanwords, 33 calques, lexical or semantic), 91 vernacular expressions and 8 hybrid terms (Anglicism-vernacular) – see Table 4 below. It follows that the Czech equivalents of the 100 English concepts are supplemented with 77 additional expressions, synonyms (a 77.0 per cent increase). Again, spelling variants of the English loanwords (*tiebreak, tajbrejk; return, ritern*) are counted as one.

4.4. The sample of English golf terminology and its Czech equivalents

While the origins of golf go back to the 15th century Scotland (the oldest golf rules were laid down for the Company of Gentlemen Golfers in 1744), the first two Czech golf clubs appeared only in the latter half of the 1920's. In 1929, Golf Club Praha issued the rules and customs of golf in Czech for the total of 164 Czech golfers then organized in the two clubs. Later, *Golfový svaz ČSR* (Golf Association of the Czechoslovak Republic), subsuming two Czech and one Slovak golf clubs, was active between 1931 and 1948. Following the lacklustre Communist period (the regime looked askance at this "bourgeois" pastime of the upper class), the sport began to flourish after 1990 when over a hundred new courses were built and *Česká golfová federace* (Czech Golf Federation) was founded in 1991. Not only is golf the newest of the three sports on the territory of the Czech Republic, but it is probably even more exclusive and expensive than tennis, and certainly much more than football. The cost of building a golf course, and the price for its use, a so-called green fee (*hrací poplatek, fičko*), plus the expensive golf equipment, rule out golf becoming a mass sport. As a result, the community of speakers using and developing Czech golf terminology is smaller (and has been around for a shorter time) than is the case with football and tennis. This may account for the difference in the pace of its terminology development.

Again, we will look only at a selected sample of the basic terms that should give us a sufficient picture of the state and sources of Czech golf terminology. First of all, golf is, not surprisingly, called *golf* in Czech (no alternative expression) and a golf player, a golfer, is *golfista* in Czech (slang *golfař*, *golfák* or *plejer*), while a group of golfers on the course is called a flight (*flight*, *flajt*, *skupina*, ‘group’). Golf is played on a golf course (*golfové hřiště*, *kurz*), public course (*veřejné hřiště*), municipal course (*státní hřiště*) or, when near a coast, links (*links*, *linksové hřiště*). The principal parts of a golf course are the tee (*tee*, *tý*, *týčko*, *odpaliště*) and the green (*green*, *grín*, *grýn*, *jamkoviště*) with a hole (*jamka*). The area between the tee and the green is called a fairway (*fairway*, *fervej*). The fairway is bordered by rough (*rough*, *raf*, slang terms *rafuša*, *ráfek*, *rafík*, *rafíček* or *zelí*, the latter meaning ‘cabbage’ in Czech). As the golf course has typically 18 holes, its first half is called the front nine (*první devítka*) and the second one back nine (*druhá devítka*). There are different types of holes, such as dogleg (*dogleg*, coll. *zatáčka*, ‘curve’, *rohlík*, ‘roll’, *jamka do rohlíku*, ‘roll-shaped hole’), i.e. one whose fairway bends, cape hole (*cape hole*), blind hole (*slepá jamka*), par-four (hole) (*čtyřpar*, *čtyřparová jamka*, *čtyřpárovka*), etc. The player has to be careful not to get “out (of bounds)” (*out*, *aut*, *mimo hřiště*) and they must avoid all kinds of hazard (*překážka*), such as bunker or sand trap (*bunker*, *bankr*, *písečná překážka*, *písková překážka*, slang *písek* ‘sand’, *pískoviště* ‘sand pit’, *pískovna* ‘sand quarry’, *pláž* ‘beach’, *Florida*, *poušť* ‘desert’), pot bunker (*pot bunker*, *krater* ‘crater’), grass bunker (*travnatý bunker/bankr*), or water hazard (*vodní překážka*, slang *voda* ‘water’, *vasr*), casual water (*náhodná voda*), and finally watch out for the break (*break*, *zalomení*, *sklon* (*greenu*)).

The game is played with a ball (*míček*, *balón*, *balónek*, slang *kulička*, ‘marble’) and a golf club (*golfová hůl*, slang *palička* ‘mallet’, *rákoska* ‘cane’, *tyčka* ‘pole’) which features a shaft (*shaft*, *násada*), loft (*loft*, *úhel*), head (*hlava*) and sweetspot or sweetzone (*sweetspot*, *sweetzóna*) and is held using different types of grip (*grip*, *držení*), such as baseball grip (*baseballové držení*), or cross-handed grip (*obrácené držení*). There are different types of clubs (according to the material, function, properties, etc.), namely (a) woods (*dřevo*), subdivided into drivers (*drajvr*, slang *doga*, ‘Great Dane’, *kladivo*, ‘hammer’) and fairway woods (*fairway wood*, *fairwayové dřevo*), (b) irons (*iron*, *železo*, slang *kov* ‘metal’), subdivided into wedges (*wedge*, *večka*, slang *véčko* ‘letter V’, *veka* ‘French loaf’, *Vendula*), e.g. the approach wedge (*approach wedge*), gap wedge (*gap wedge*), sand wedge (*sand wedge*), pitching wedge (*pitching wedge*, *pičinkvečka*, slang *péčko* ‘letter P’) or lob wedge (*lob wedge*), then putters (*putter*, *patr*), e.g. belly putter (*bely patr*), and also the blade (*blade*, *žiletka*), and (c) hybrids (*hybrid*). The golf set (*golfový set*, *sada*) made up of fourteen clubs and a ball retriever (*lovítko míčků*, *lovítko*, *patnáctá hůl*) is kept in a bag (*bag*, *bágl*, *vak*). The golfer also needs a tee (*týčko*, *kolíček*) and a ball marker (*markovátko*). The bag is carried for the golfer by a caddy or caddie (*caddy*, *kedy*, *nosič*, slang *kedík*, *tahač* ‘tractor’) and for greater comfort and speed they may use a golf buggy or cart (*buggy*, *bugina*, *golfový vozík*, *golfové auto*).

Another rich field of terms is that of hole scores and shots (see Table 3). The standard score for a hole is called par (*par*, *norma*), and if the score is not “even par” (*v*

paru; slang *párek* 'pair'), it is either over par (*nad par, nad normu*) or under par (*pod par, pod normu*). Holes played one or more strokes over par are a bogey (*bogey, bogy*, slang *bogýčko, bogyna, bugyna* 'beach buggy', *bugy*; +1) and a double bogey (*double bogey, dabl*; +2). Conversely, holes played one or more strokes under par are a birdie (*birdie, berdý*, slang *berdík, Berd'ouš, ptáček* 'birdie', *pták* 'bird'; -1), eagle (*eagle, ígl*, slang *orel* 'eagle', *iglů*; -2), double eagle or albatross (*albatros*; -3), and condor (*kondor*; -4). An amateur golfer's potential scoring ability is called handicap or HCP (*handicap, hendikep, hcp*, slang *hendík*). Shots are called according to where and how they are played, e.g. drive (*drive, drajv, úder z odpaliště*), approach (shot) (*approach, eprouč, přihrávka, přibližovací rána*), bunker shot (*bankršot*), putt (*pat*), ace (*eso*) or hole-in-one (*hole-in-one, houlin*, slang *houlinka, houláč, dátin*), draw (*draw, dróčko*), chip (*čip*), pitch (*pič*), punch (*panč*), lay-up (*layup, pozice*), slice (*slajs, šlajs*), banana ball (*banán*), fade (*fejd*), bite (*bite, zakousnutí*), flop (shot) (*flop shot, lob*), flier (shot) (*flier, flajr*), hook (*hook, huk*), short game (shots) (*krátká hra*), long game (*dlouhá hra*), gimme (*darovaný pat, darovaná rána, darovaná hra*), mulligan (*maligan*), etc. A badly hit ball results in a poor shot, such as a shank (*shank, socket*, slang *soketka, sokol* 'falcon'), top (*top*, coll. *topinka* 'toast'), or fat (*fat, krtek*, 'mole'), producing a divot (*drn, řízek*, 'cutting').

Golf play comes in different forms, e.g. match play (*hra na jamky, jamkovka, jamková hra*), stroke play (*hra na rány*), stableford (*stableford, hra na body*), foursome (*forsom, čtyřhra*), best ball (*best ball*). In a multiple round stroke play tournament, the golfer has to make the cut (*kat*) to participate in the next round(s).

The 100 English golf terms are matched by 163 Czech equivalents. Of these 163 expressions, 98 are Anglicisms (80 loanwords and 18 calques), 9 are hybrid expressions and the rest, 56 terms, are vernacular (see Table 4 below). Compared to the 100 English terms, the Czech golf sample is larger by 63.0 per cent, and the 63 surplus equivalents are interpreted as synonyms.

5. Discussion of results

Analysis of the English-Czech football, tennis and golf terminology samples deals both with individual samples and their mutual contrast. Comparison of the findings in all three samples shows that they can be meaningfully correlated with the history of these sports in the Czech Republic: football with the longest history, followed by tennis, while golf is a relatively new sport (see the respective sections). All this is in lockstep with the status of the sports. Football is, beyond doubt, a mass sport, appearing on TV literally every day. Tennis less so, but thanks to Czech top-ranking tennis players, including Wimbledon winners, and the Davis Cup, it is presented on TV relatively often. Czech golf, by contrast, has no players of international renown, there are not so many golf courses in the country and so, being still a comparatively elitist sport, it is only rarely aired on TV.

This, we believe, is reflected in the extent to which the respective terminologies adopted from English have become assimilated and vernacularized in Czech. As can be

inferred from Table 4, the two telltale indicators of the development and vernacularization of terminology is the proportion of Anglicisms to vernacular terms and the total number of Czech equivalents per 100 English terms in each sample. The three samples contain 246 Anglicisms and 280 vernacular terms altogether. The hybrid terms (24 items) which, for simplicity's sake, are included neither in Anglicisms, nor vernacular terms are too few to play any role and are counted only when the total size of the English and the Czech sample is compared. It is assumed that when the new sport is introduced the terminology will be heavily dependent on English (in the form of both loanwords and calques) and only gradually, as the sport starts to live its own life in the Czech context, will more vernacular terms find their way into the terminology. Some of the Anglicisms will become firmly rooted, but in many cases Czech terms will take over and become the norm. As suggested above, the exact details of the process, are influenced by the duration of the sport's presence and the growing numbers of speakers who participate in or talk about it.

Table 4 shows that the set of Czech football equivalents includes the lowest number of Anglicisms of the three samples, 70, and the largest amount of vernacular terms, 133, i.e. in terms of percentage it has 34.5 per cent of Anglicisms to 65.5 per cent of vernacular terms (not counting hybrids). The Czech tennis sample comprises 78 Anglicisms and 91 vernacular terms, i.e. 46.2 per cent of Anglicisms to 53.8 per cent of vernacular terms. The golf sample includes 98 Anglicisms and 56 vernacular terms, i.e. 63.6 per cent to 36.4 per cent. The difference between football and golf is particularly conspicuous; the proportion of Anglicisms to vernacular terms in these sports is practically the reverse, with the percentage of Anglicisms in golf close to double the size of the vernacular group. The difference between tennis and football and tennis and golf is less pronounced. If we accept that loanwords are an even more telling sign of dependence on English than calques – Furiassi et al. (2012: 6) describe loanwords as direct, calques as indirect Anglicisms – and look at the incidence of English loanwords in the sample, the differences between the sports become even more prominent. Our focus on loanwords stems from the fact that loanwords manifestly preserve the form of the original and its semantics (both at least to some extent), while calques are words of the recipient language that assume another meaning according to the foreign model. In fact, of the total of 150 English loanwords in the three samples, the 25 football loanwords account for only 16.7 per cent, 45 tennis loanwords for 30.0 per cent and 80 golf loanwords for 53.3 per cent (more than three times compared to football).

Inasmuch as the aim of the paper is to examine why sports terminology should be a source of synonymy, it is important to note how much the size of each Czech sample differs from the respective English sample of 100 items. In aggregate, the difference between the 550 recorded Czech equivalents and the 300 original English sample terms is 250 items, i.e. an 83.3 per cent increase. It means that in 83.3 per cent of cases the English term had on average more than one equivalent. The findings also suggest that the lower the number of loanword Anglicisms in the Czech sample, the larger the total number of items in the sample. Thus, the football sample has the highest number of equivalents but the fewest number of loanwords (25 in 210). By contrast, the

golf sample with the largest number of loanwords is characterized by the smallest amount of equivalents (80 in 163). The sample of Czech tennis terms includes 45 loanwords in the total of 177 equivalents, which is half way between the other two.

It also follows from the findings presented in Table 4 that every English term had on average 2.1 Czech equivalents in football, 1.77 equivalents in tennis and only 1.63 in golf. However, the exact distribution of Czech equivalents per English term in the football, tennis and golf samples is recorded in Tables 5, 6 and 7 respectively. The focus of the following analysis is on the two sports which represent opposite extremes, football and golf, since the tennis sample is again positioned midway between them on the continuum and so is of less interest. A detailed analysis of the Czech football equivalents, the most numerous sample of the three, reveals that 39 terms of the English football sample have only one Czech equivalent, 34 English terms have 2 equivalents, 15 English terms have 3 equivalents, 7 English terms had 4 equivalents, 5 English terms have 5 to 7 equivalents (see Table 5). In terms of percentages, 39.0 per cent (slightly more than one third) of the English terms had one equivalent, 34.0 per cent (one third) of the English terms had two equivalents, and 27.0 per cent had had three and more Czech equivalents.

The findings also show that football and golf markedly differ not only in how many of their English terms have one, two or more Czech equivalents (see Table 6) but also in the type of these equivalents. In the case of the 39 English football terms with a single equivalent, the equivalents include 22 vernacular terms (*boot* – *kopačka*, *caution* – *napomenutí*, *set piece* – *standardní situace*, etc.), 14 lexical calques, i.e. translations by Czech words, 2 hybrid expressions (combining English loanwords *gól* – *goal* and *penaltový* – *penalty* with Czech words), and only one equivalent, *centr*, which can be considered a loanword (and at the same time a good candidate for a pseudo-Anglicism). *Centr* corresponds to the English term “cross”, a pass towards the centre of the pitch; this or the fact that the receiver of the pass is the centre forward (or *centr* in Czech) may have given it its name. Anyway, as far as football is concerned, if the English term has only one equivalent it turns out to be almost invariably a vernacular expression (or a Czech-based lexical calque), not a loanword. We may hypothesize then that if the English term has a vernacular equivalent right from the beginning, this seems to make the development of more equivalents unnecessary.

A different situation obtains with the remaining 61 English terms that have two and more equivalents. Equivalents of the English football terms with two and three equivalents (34 and 15 terms respectively) include 21, i.e. most of the English loanwords in the Czech sample (*gól*, *foťbal*, *mač*, *ofsajd*, *bek*, etc.), then 21 calques (*return match* › *odvetný zápas*, *penalty area* › *pokutové území*, *sweeper* › *zametač*, *wing* › *křídlo*, etc.) and two hybrids. In sets of two equivalents there are 25 pairs including an Anglicism of which only 3 do not adhere to the Anglicism-vernacular pattern; in sets of three equivalents, thirteen contain an Anglicism and only two do not exhibit the Anglicism-vernacular-vernacular pattern. Finally, the group of 12 English terms with sets of 4 to 7 equivalents includes eight terms with Anglicisms (3 loanwords, 10 calques and 3 hybrids; typically the pattern is one Anglicism-vernacular equivalents), and just

four English terms have only vernacular equivalents (*mič, housle, hrot, nastavení doby hry*). All in all, the multiple equivalents of English football terms are in accordance with the hypothesized progress of terminology development: starting with an Anglicism which, in the course of time, is supplemented by one or more vernacular expressions. The Anglicism acts as a stimulus activating the process of vernacularization. Thus, the rise of synonyms is typically triggered by borrowing accompanied and followed by the use of vernacular terms in increasing measure. This de-anglicizing tendency ties in with the inverse proportion between the number of loanwords and the total of equivalents in the samples pointed out in the preceding paragraph.

The same kind of analysis was applied to the set of equivalents with the highest number of Anglicisms, the golf sample of equivalents. Compared to the other two samples (tennis, and especially football), Czech golf terminology is marked by the lowest degree of de-anglicization, which is signalled not only by the largest number of Anglicisms (and the smallest total of equivalents) in the sample, but also by different patterns of equivalent distribution compared to football (see Table 7). More than half of the English terms (51) have only one Czech equivalent, of which 27 are loanwords (*birdie, bogey, fairway*, etc.), 16 are calques (e.g., *dřevo, kondonr, banán, slepá jamka*), 3 hybrids (*travnatý bankr*) and only 5 are vernacular terms (e.g. *jamka, hůl, překážka*), which is in stark contrast to the composition of single equivalents in football. Of the 37 English golf terms with two equivalents, 23 have equivalents in keeping with the hypothesized terminology development pattern, i.e. Anglicism → vernacular term expansion, in 13 cases both equivalents are Anglicisms (loanword + loanword, e.g. *draw-dróčko, wedge-večka*, or loanword + hybrid, e.g. *links-linksové hřiště, sweetspot-sweetzóna*) and in just one case the English term has two vernacular equivalents (*divot-drn, řízek*). In the remaining 12 English golf terms with three and four equivalents, the pattern Anglicism + 3–4 vernacular terms appears in eight cases. In two cases the equivalents of an English term included two loanwords (*tee, týčko, odpaliště; buggy, bugina, vozík, auto*) and only two English terms had vernacular expressions as the only equivalents (*hra na jamku, jamková hra, jamkovka, míček, balon, balónek*). Thus, the expected course of terminology development was confirmed in 31 of 49 English golf terms with two to four equivalents.

Naturally, the data also reveal that there are alternatives to the Anglicism-vernacular pattern of equivalents. Thus the English term may have only one equivalent (Anglicism or vernacular word), or the multiple Czech equivalents may include only Anglicisms (*sweetspot, sweetzóna*) or only vernacular expressions, although such cases are relatively infrequent (e.g. the equivalents of the English terms *pitch, ball, referee, goal post, crossbar, stocking, offence, added time, nutmeg, striker, bounce, side-line, match play*, or *divot*). Obviously, many of the Czech words serving as equivalents had existed in the language independently of the sport and so could be easily recycled.

Anglicisms in Czech terminologies appear to stimulate the process of vernacularization resulting in terminological variants typically with different stylistic values. Sometimes the vernacular term acquires official status and relegates the Anglicism to colloquial use, sometimes it is the other way around (*fotbal* as an official

term replacing the otherwise established *kopaná*). The degree of de-anglicization of Czech terminologies based on English models and the amount of terms are quite clearly dependent on such circumstances as the length of time the sport has been around, its popularity and affordability influencing sports participation, etc. Hence the terminology of football, the most popular sport of the three, has become the most de-anglicized and richest of the three. By contrast, the Czech terminology of golf, the most elitist sport among the three, is the least vernacularized and has the narrowest range of terms.

The difference between a highly anglicized terminology and a highly de-anglicized one, represented by golf and football respectively, shows even in cases where the English term has only one equivalent. Single equivalents of English football terms are predominantly vernacular expressions, while 46 of 51 single equivalents of English golf terms are Anglicisms. The tentative explanation is that the popular demand to de-anglicize golf terminology is relatively low, while with football, which has become a national pastime in a nation of bar room football experts and is heavily promoted by the media, the readiness to vernacularize its terminology is much stronger. Also, this tendency will not be evenly paced, being subject to a whole range of factors both external (language variation, the need for stylistic diversification, etc.) and internal (availability of vernacular words and word-formation patterns).

6. Conclusions

The study focuses on three Anglophone sports, football, tennis and golf, which were brought into the Czech language environment at the beginning of last century. For each sport, one hundred representative English terms were chosen and for each term Czech equivalents were looked up by consulting available articles, commentaries, glossaries, dictionaries and other reference sources. The equivalents are restricted to standard (official) and colloquial terms which are not always readily distinguished both stylistically and in terms of frequency; slang terms though occasionally mentioned are not included in the Czech samples (although the cline between standard – colloquial and slang is gradual and the boundary sometimes elusive).

The search resulted in 550 equivalents, i.e. in excess of 250 terms compared to the 300 English terms. This 83.3 per cent increase was the first finding of the study. As might be expected with Anglophone sports, the new terminologies in the recipient language are rich in Anglicisms (246 Anglicisms, i.e. 44.7 per cent, among the 550 Czech equivalents). The Anglicisms are divided into loanwords and calques (both lexical and semantic), of which the former appear to be particularly conspicuous indicators of the English influence. Secondly, the analysis uncovered a reverse proportion between the number of loanwords (the most distinct type of Anglicism) and the total of vernacular terms among the equivalents; it places the Czech terminologies of the three sports on a continuum from the most strongly influenced by English to the most vernacularized terminology. Thus, Czech golf terminology is the most anglicized of the three, containing as it does, the largest number of English loanwords and the smallest number of vernacular terms (80 loanwords to 56 vernacular terms), while

Czech football terminology is at the opposite end of the continuum (25 loanwords to 133 vernacular terms), with tennis terminology in between (45 loanwords to 91 vernacular terms).

The third finding provides a strong support for the presumed general tendency existing in contemporary vocabulary: terminology development under the influence of another language (in this case English) will proceed from loanwords (Anglicisms) to vernacular terms (either pre-existing or created for this specific purpose). The latter either supplement or, perhaps less commonly, replace the borrowed word (see Martincová, 2003; later on, she introduces the concept of a so-called balancing tendency, Martincová, 2013). This tendency is attested both in Czech golf terminology in 31 out of 49 English terms (with two to four equivalents) and football terminology where the same pattern in sets of equivalents including an Anglicisms and one or more vernacular terms is equally common.

Finally, although the paper does not make a claim to rigorous accuracy or completeness of data (due to having to rely on raw information provided by the consulted sources), we may conclude that the overall pattern of the data supports the initial hypothesis, namely, that the development of Anglophone sports terminologies in Czech results in vernacular terminological synonyms. It will be interesting to test whether further analysis of Czech terminologies of other Anglophone sports, such as ice hockey, baseball, basketball, softball, etc., will find similar trends in the distribution of their equivalents and the mechanisms of terminology development producing synonymy.

Notes

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1. In all sports, there are also female counterparts of terms for players in Czech (m. *fotbalista* – f. *fotbalistka*); however, they were omitted from the list of equivalents.

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Appendix

Table 1. Terms for the categories of football players with Czech equivalents

English		Czech	
general	specific or synonym	equivalent	synonym
attacker	forward	<i>útočník</i>	slang <i>forward</i> , <i>forvard</i>
	centre forward	<i>centrfoward</i> , <i>centrfoward</i>	<i>střední útočník</i> , <i>středový útočník</i> , slang <i>centr</i> , slang <i>hrot</i> , <i>hrotový útočník</i>

	winger (right, left)	<i>křídlo (pravé, levé)</i>	<i>(pravý, levý) křídelní útočník, slang brko</i>
	inside forward	<i>spojka</i>	
	striker	<i>útočník</i>	<i>hrotový útočník, slang hrot (útok), útočný hrot, hroťák</i>
midfielder	midfield player	<i>středopolař</i>	<i>záložník</i>
	half-back	slang <i>halvbek, halfbek</i>	<i>záložník, slang halv, half</i>
	attacking midfielder	<i>útočný středopolař</i>	<i>ofenzivní středopolař, útočný záložník, ofenzivní záložník, spojka, podhrotový útočník, slang podhroťák</i>
	right/left midfielder	<i>pravý/levý středopolař</i>	<i>(pravý/levý) krajní záložník, (pravý/levý) krajní středopolař</i>
	winger, wingman, wide midfielder	<i>křídelník</i>	<i>křídlo, křídelní záložník</i>
	defensive midfielder	<i>obranný středopolař</i>	<i>defenzivní středopolař, obranný záložník, defenzivní záložník, štít, štítový záložník, rare, slang štíťák</i>
	central midfielder	<i>střední středopolař</i>	<i>střední záložník</i>
	centre-half	slang <i>centrhalv</i>	<i>střední záložník, slang centr</i>
defender	back	<i>obránce</i>	slang <i>zadák, bek</i>
	right/left full-back	slang <i>pravý/levý krajní bek</i>	<i>krajní obránce, slang krajní zadák</i>
	wing-back (a combination of winger and full-back)	<i>(útočný) křídelní obránce</i>	<i>falešné křídlo</i>
	attacking full-back	<i>útočný obránce</i>	<i>ofenzivní obránce</i>
	centre-back, centre full-back, central defender	slang <i>centrbek</i>	<i>střední obránce</i>
	stopper	<i>stoper</i>	<i>střední obránce</i>
	libero	<i>libero</i>	<i>střední obránce</i>
	sweeper	slang <i>zametač</i>	<i>poslední obránce</i>
goalkeeper	goalie, keeper	<i>brankář</i>	slang <i>gólman</i>

Table 2. Types of shots in tennis with Czech equivalents

English term	Czech equivalent	Synonym
shot, stroke	<i>úder</i>	
backhand	<i>bekhend</i>	<i>hřbetový úder</i>
forehand	<i>forhend</i>	<i>dlaňový úder</i>
topspin	<i>topspin</i>	<i>úder s horní rotací (i.e. a shot with forward rotation)</i>
backspin	<i>backspin</i>	<i>úder s dolní rotací (i.e. one with backward rotation)</i>
sidespin	<i>sidespin</i>	<i>úder s boční rotací</i>
block	<i>blok</i>	

slice, slice stroke	<i>slajs</i>	<i>slajsovaný úder</i>
chop, chop stroke	<i>čop</i>	<i>čopovaný úder</i>
flat, flat drive	<i>přímý úder</i>	
drive	<i>drajv</i>	
smash	<i>smeč</i>	
serve, service	<i>servis</i>	<i>podání</i>
groundstroke	<i>úder po odskoku</i>	
volley	<i>volej (liftovaný, forhendový, bekhendový)</i>	
half volley	<i>halfvolej</i>	
lob (defensive, offensive)	<i>lob (obranný, útočný)</i>	
passing shot	<i>prohoz</i>	<i>prohození, obhoz, obhození</i>
stop-ball, drop-shot	<i>stopbal</i>	<i>dropšot, zkrácení hry, slang kratas</i>
drop volley, stop-volley	<i>stopvolej</i>	<i>stopbol volejem</i>
cross-court shot	<i>křížný úder</i>	<i>úder křížem</i>
down-the-line shot	<i>úder podél (postranní) čáry</i>	<i>úder po čáře, úder podél lajny, úder podél</i>
approach shot	<i>nabíhaný úder</i>	
overhead	<i>úder nad hlavou</i>	<i>vysoký volej</i>
single-handed (backhand)	<i>jednoručný (bekhend)</i>	<i>(bekhend) jednoruč</i>
double-handed (backhand)	<i>obouručný (bekhend)</i>	<i>(bekhend) obouruč</i>
lifted (drive), topspin (lob)	<i>liftovaný (úder, lob)</i>	
ace	<i>eso</i>	
return	<i>return, ritern</i>	<i>vrácení podání, vrácení míče</i>
mishit	<i>chybný úder</i>	<i>špatně zahráný míč, pokažený úder, slang kiks</i>

Table 3. Golf terms for the categories of hole scores and shots with Czech equivalents

English term	Czech equivalent	Czech synonym
par	<i>par</i>	<i>norma</i>
over par, under par	<i>nad par, pod par</i>	<i>nad normu, pod normu</i>
bogey	<i>bogey, bogy</i>	<i>bogýčko, bogyna, bugyna, bugy</i>
double bogey	<i>double bogey</i>	<i>dabl</i>
birdie	<i>birdie, berdý</i>	<i>slang berdík, Berd'ouš, ptáček, pták</i>
eagle	<i>eagle, ígl</i>	<i>slang orel, iglů</i>
albatross, double eagle	<i>albatros, double-eagle</i>	
condor	<i>kondor</i>	
drive	<i>drive, drajv</i>	<i>úder z odpaliště</i>
approach	<i>approach, eprouč</i>	<i>přihrávka, přibližovací rána</i>
bunker shot	<i>bankršot</i>	

putt	<i>pat</i>	
ace	<i>eso</i>	
hole-in-hole	<i>hole-in-hole</i>	slang <i>houlin, houlinka, houláč, dátin</i>
draw	<i>draw</i>	slang <i>dróčko</i>
chip	<i>čip</i>	
pitch	<i>pič</i>	
punch	<i>panč</i>	
lay-up	<i>layup</i>	<i>pozice</i>
slice	<i>slajs, šlajs</i>	
banana ball	<i>Banán</i>	
fade	<i>Fejd</i>	
bite	<i>Bite</i>	<i>zakousnutí</i>
flop (shot)	<i>flop shot, lob</i>	
flier (shot)	<i>flier, flajr</i>	
hook	<i>hook, huk</i>	
short game	<i>krátká hra</i>	
long game	<i>dlouhá hra</i>	
gimme	<i>darovaný pat</i>	<i>darovaná rána, darovaná hra</i>
mulligan	<i>Maligan</i>	
shank	<i>shank, socket</i>	<i>soketka, slang sokol</i>
top	<i>Top</i>	slang <i>topinka</i>
fat	<i>fat</i>	slang <i>krtek</i>
divot	<i>Drn</i>	slang <i>řízek</i>

Table 4. The distribution of the Czech equivalents of 100 English terms from three sports

sport / equivalent	Anglicism			vernacular term	hybrid term	total
	loanword	calque	total			
football	25	45	70	133	7	210
tennis	45	33	78	91	8	177
golf	80	18	98	56	9	163
total	150	96	246	280	24	550

Table 5. The number of Czech equivalents per English term in the football sample

Number of equivalents	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	total
English terms	39	34	15	7	2	1	2	100
Total of equivalents	39	68	45	28	10	6	14	210

Table 6. The number of Czech equivalents per English term in the tennis sample

Number of equivalents	1	2	3	4		5	6	total
English terms	47	37	10	5		-	1	100
Total of equivalents	47	74	30	20		-	6	177

Table 7. The number of Czech equivalents per English term in the golf sample

Number of equivalents	1	2	3	4	total
English terms	51	37	10	2	100
Total of equivalents	51	74	30	8	163