

The First Football Anglicisms in the Spanish Language (1868–1903)*

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ABSTRACT

This study has the objective of presenting fifty-three (53) football-related Anglicisms found in Spanish texts published between 1868 and 1903. Using heuristics in various texts and documents digitalized, a corpus was built using the *Reglamento de foot-ball* (1902), adopted by the Asociación Clubs de Football de Barcelona, Antonio Viada's *Manual del Sport* (1903), and general and specialized texts taken from newspapers, like *La Vanguardia*. This study on fifty-three Anglicisms found between 1868 and 1903 aims to be a lexical contribution to the history of Spanish language and to the Historical Dictionary of Football Terms in Spanish (DHTEF, in Spanish), currently in progress.

Keywords: football Anglicisms, Historical Dictionary of Football Terms in Spanish, history of Spanish language, sport press

1. Introduction

The first news in Spanish about football appeared as early as 1868, while the first chronicle of a football match played in Spain appeared in 1890. During this twenty-two-year period, news in brief about matches or a particular aspect related with football were very rare. However, in the late 19th century, news about this new sport were published under chronicle and news-in-brief formats. This resulted in an increase of new lexical units related with football.



Lexical borrowings and, particularly, Anglicisms related to football were infrequent in news in briefs or chronicles published in the late 19th century. As analyzed by Nomdedeu (2019, in press), out of a total of fifty-five (55) football-related terms found in texts until 1899, only four English borrowings (8.3%) were present, namely, *foot-ball*, *goal*², *growl*, and *match*. In the early 20th century (1899–1902), more football-related Anglicisms were introduced and popularized mainly due to the daily newspaper *La Vanguardia*. Since then, Anglicisms became more popular. The publication of *Reglamento de foot-ball* -the first manual of football rules published in Spanish- in 1902 by the Asociación Clubs Foot-ball de Barcelona, was very important for the incorporation of football terms from English into Spanish (Nomdedeu, 2014); indeed, out of sixty-seven (67) terms detected, thirty (30) were borrowings (44.8%), and twenty-nine (29) were Anglicisms. The publication of this manual had a strong influence from the lexical point of view on further discussions published in newspaper articles. In 1902, Antonio Viada started a series of articles about lexical aspects (published between February and December, 1902: 1902a–1902i), and the discussion about adopting or not Anglicisms continued until 1919, when Federico Caro (1919) reflected on the need of coining sports-related Anglicisms in Spanish. Evidence of this discussion is found in publications such as Un Delantero (January, 19, 1902), Antonio Viada (1902a–1902i), Mariano de Cavia (1908a, 1908b), Carlos Miranda (1908), an anonymous article dated in 1908 (1908), Luis Zozaya (1908), Narciso Masferrer (1911, 1912), Francisco Bru (1918), Moreu (1919), and Federico Caro (1919) (See Nomdedeu 2019, in press).

Considering this, the objective of this study is to show and analyze fifty-three (53) Anglicisms related to football and found in publications made between 1868 and 1903. The results are intended to be a lexical contribution to the history of Spanish language especially in relation to the corpus-based project about the Historical Dictionary of Football Terms in Spanish (DHTF, in Spanish), currently in progress.¹

2. Context of the Study

This study is based on literature review methodology, and its main objective is to determine the history of football language in various types of texts written in Spanish. At the lexical level, some publications based on partial research studies doing historiographical analysis of football-related terms have been made during the last years (Torrebadella & Nomdedeu 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016; Nomdedeu 2014, 2015, 2019 in press; Nomdedeu & Torrebadella 2016, 2018). However, these have been insufficient for the diachronic study of football terminology.²

Some dictionaries on football³ and sports⁴ have been published, but few studies have been made on the analysis of football terms in texts. Then, it becomes necessary to go through the first texts that introduced football language in Spanish. In this sense, no study on football-related language has been made from an interdisciplinary perspective, *i.e.*, a study where linguists, sports historians, football experts, and documentalists may have participated. This, then, justifies the elaboration of *DHTF* dictionary.

For describing the context and time of the first football Anglicisms in Spanish language (1868–1903) – the first years from the first period (1868 and 1913) divided into the six-year period for the history of football terminology,⁵ named “First Movements in Sport Journalism and Birth of an Autonomous Character”, at least three factors should be considered.

Firstly, it should be considered that football-related language was not published in different text types (news articles, chronicles, journals) regularly until the 1890s. During those years, football news were shared with other sports news, even with other kind of news. Starting the 20th century, football language was still under construction. By 1902, competitions celebrated in Catalonia, such as Copa Macaya or the competition organized by the Spanish Federation of Gymnastics, required to spread news about football as well as to set some rules for its practice. Football became a sport that gained importance and presence among the high class society in Spain. As described by Torrebadella & Olivera (2013), hunting and cycling were the main sports; hunting was considered the traditional recreation activity for high and middle class society during the first years of sports practice in Spain. Cycling, on the other hand, was present in many press news between 1865 and 1899⁶, due to the fact that the bicycle as a recreation means of transportation for Spanish people became the symbol of modern times. These, however, were not the only sports present in the news. Other sports like riding, fencing, and tennis (*lawn tennis*) were also sports practices that were gradually added to those practiced exclusively by the aristocracy and high class society. People practicing those activities were known as *sportsmen*; they were people who followed the same attitudes and fashion activities of the English colony (Castro 2012; Lagardera 1996; Otero 2003; Pujadas & Santacana 2003; Torrebadella 2011), settled near factories and industrial sites (Castro 2012; Torrebadella 2012; Torrebadella & Nomdedeu 2014). As Rivero (2005: 83) has stated:

en la década de los ochenta del siglo XIX, se practicaban deportes con orígenes militares y aristocráticos, relacionados con las salas de armas, la hípica, la náutica, los clubes de lawn-tenis y el automovilismo (...), deportes que se siguieron desarrollando en el nuevo siglo. (...) En los noventa, se crearía un movimiento gimnástico protagonizado por educadores, que fue seguido por sectores de clase media que veían en la actividad una fuerza ‘regeneradora’ y positiva. (...) El deporte se fue popularizando y algunos sectores sociales de las ciudades españolas vieron en él una nueva variante de ocio y espectáculo. Tras la derrota del 98, todas estas actividades físicas empezaron a ser consideradas como un buen instrumento para la regeneración de la ‘afligida raza’ y por tanto como algo beneficioso ‘para la patria’.

Football was somewhat used as a mechanism of Spanish reaction to the end-of-century crisis. In this sense, Torrebadella, Olivera & Bou (2017: 3) have stated that:

Indeed, football bloomed in Spain at the time of the regenerationist movement following the political and institutional crisis that erupted in 1898. Regenerationist policies had an impact upon the emerging sports clubs, and football in particular was to become the setting where the new ideology would thrive.

Secondly, it was not until 1902 when the *Reglamento de foot-ball* from the Asociación de clubs de Foot-ball de Barcelona⁷ (Nomdedeu, 2014) was published. With the exception of Barcelona, football was still widely unknown in most populated industrial and urban settlements (Torrebadella, 2012). Barcelona was, on the other hand, the main promoter of football and other sports (Lagardera, 1996).⁸ Evidence of this is shown in some texts published outside Catalonia, such as *Los Deportes* (1897–1910), *El Mundo Deportivo* (1906), and in an incipient specialized literature where football was in the spotlight. In Madrid, the sports magazine *Gran Vida* (1903–1935) included news and commercial announcements about football. While having a disadvantage in relation to other aristocratic sports, football gained presence in a relatively short period of time (Otero, 2003). Until 1910, football was practiced in a rudimentary way, as an athletic and amateur activity with little knowledge of the rules (García-Castell, 1968). This period is called “*Etapa de gestación o regeneracionista*” (1900–1919)⁹, a period which finished with sport demands for being included in the Olympic Games in Antwerp (Kuntz, 1919; Reparaz, 1919). During this period, those who played football also practiced other sports, and were followers of physical education. These were known as *sportsmen*; they were people who followed the same attitudes and fashion activities of the English colony (Castro, 2012; Lagardera, 1990; Otero, 2003; Torrebadella, 2009) normally located around industrial settings (Castro, 2012; Torrebadella, 2012; Torrebadella & Nomdedeu, 2014).

The use of football terms was significant during that period. Starting the 20th century, two events occurred and showed the increasing interest on football game. In 1902, journalists and editors reflected upon the adaptation of football terms in Spanish (Nomdedeu 2019, in press). At the same time, *Heraldo del Sport* newspaper was founded. Its orientation was mainly towards motor racing and football, though it also included news about cycling sport, fencing, *yachting* or horseriding, among other sports. In 1903, *Gran vida* sports newspaper (1903–1935), the *Revista de Sport*, and the newspaper ABC (1903–...) were founded. On the same year, the *Manual del Sport* by Antonio Viada was published. This, in turn, can be considered the first complete bibliographic contribution to Spanish sports and the first publication that illustrated and popularized sports based on the English model.

Thirdly, it is necessary to consider that the sport press in Spain received an extraordinary impulse under the *regeneracionista* movement (Torrebadella & Olivera, 2013), shown through the increasing number of publications that appeared during the last quarter of the 19th century. This was possible thanks to the Regenerationism movement towards the diffusion and practice of physical activities. Therefore, the period included in this study (1868–1903) represents an important time for the insertion of football terms, especially in newspaper articles, where attention was paid towards this new sport. Evidence of this was the foundation of new clubs and the high frequency of football matches. Concern about neologisms was not still present during this period, in spite of the important number of English borrowings found in publications since 1902 (see Nomdedeu, 2019, in press). However, we cannot consider there was a national specialized literature in football, because there was almost no bibliography on sports,

actually (Torrebadella, 2011). Then, it is important to consider that the first important sports publication in Spain was the *Manual del Sport*, by Antonio Viada¹⁰, in 1903 (See Nomdedeu & Torrebadella, 2018). There, Viada (1903: 15) complained about the lack of interest Spanish society had towards sports and referred to the fact that the sports were better developed and practiced in the rest of Europe than in Spain.¹¹

3. Corpus compilation and methodology

In achieving the main objective of this study, some resources and techniques of historical analysis on original texts have been used. The texts from the study period (1868–1902) were obtained through heuristics. Contributions from Torrebadella & Olivera (2012, 2013) and Torrebadella & Nomdedeu (2014, 2015) were used in relation with physical education, sports, and football. Other important documentary collections, such as *Biblioteca de l'Esport* (Barcelona), were used. Digitization of important texts from the last decade of the 19th century found in various repositories - Hemeroteca Digital de la Biblioteca Nacional de España, Biblioteca Virtual de la Prensa Histórica, Arxiu de Revistes Catalanes Antigues (ARCA) de la Biblioteca de Catalunya, Xarxa d'Arxius Comarcals. Premsa digitalitzada catalana, Hemeroteca Histórica del Ayuntamiento de Huelva, and Hemeroteca digital de *La Vanguardia*- has facilitated term search and documentation in a way that it would not be possible without the current technological advances. Once textual resources were documented, a critical analysis was made followed by terminological data retrieval for obtaining the first football terms for the *DHTF*. Other secondary sources of historical information were considered in order to complete an adequate theoretical context of the study (e.g. Bahamonde, 2002, 2011; Castro, 2012; García-Castell, 1968; Torrebadella, 2012). These studies have also offered a good opportunity for approaching sources of historical information. This methodological procedure has permitted to show a coherent information analysis, to understand historical events, and to show new lexical data.

It should be noticed that the subject field of this study includes technical manuals, sports regulations and other sports-related texts that are not easily available at public access catalogues. Private football collections have made to consider private libraries for information retrieval. In spite of limitations for text cataloguing and term detection, we have found this is an adequate procedure for text extraction, term description, and hence, to make a historical dictionary that may include the first football terms and their evolution through history. Therefore, it is probable to discover new text sources as the study research goes on. In this case, both data and data analysis from this study are not exhaustive, but representative, and highly reliable.

4. Text Corpus for the *DHTF* (1868–1903)

Text corpus for the *DHTF* (1868–1903) is composed by newspaper articles, a sports rules text, and a sports manual. The texts were taken from compilations made by

Torrebadella & Olivera (2013) and from term extraction studies related with football documents published between 1890 and 1936 (Torrebadella & Nomdedeu, 2014, 2015, 2016; Nomdedeu & Torrebadella, 2016). Thus, the study corpus is mainly made of 85 texts about sports and 121 texts about football. Other periodicals from the study period were also included. The analysis corpus is composed by the following texts:

- (1) 30/04/1868: The first reference of football published by *El Panorama, Periódico ilustrado quincenal* (Valencia). [News]
- (2) 01/02/1881: *La Vanguardia*, Barcelona.
- (3) 14/10/1883–30/06/1904: *La Dinastía. Diario político, literario y mercantil*, Barcelona.
- (4) 12/03/1890: First chronicle of a football match (Sevilla-Recreativo de Huelva). *La Provincia*, Huelva. [Chronicle]
- (5) 01/11/1897–15/07/1910: *Los Deportes* [Newspaper], Barcelona.
- (6) 1902. Asociación de clubs de Foot-ball de Barcelona: *Reglamento de foot-ball*, Barcelona. [Rules] (See Nomdedeu, 2014).
- (7) 1903. Viada, Antonio: *Manual del Sport*, Ed. Adrian Romo, Madrid. [Manual] (See Nomdedeu & Torrebadella, 2018).

DHTF text corpus is based mostly on journalistic texts. They represent the way where the first football terms were introduced, and also the space where these terms became stable: the first reference to football (1868), the first chronicle of a football match (1890), and newspapers like *La Vanguardia* (1881–...), *La Dinastía* (1883–1904), and *Los Deportes* (1897–1910).

Linguistic analysis of these texts, from which some advances have already been published¹², has been necessary to determine the origin of football terms and thus, to describe their characteristics by the time of their introduction to Spanish, and then of their consolidation in Spanish language. As already mentioned, the texts listed above are not all the texts including football terms; instead, some loose notes or brief news announcing a football match in local newspapers¹³ have been collected constantly. Recent research studies have shown that football history in Spain is under constant revision. Regarding historical studies, in this first phase we decided to review the most representative terms used in the history of this sport. In further phases, other less relevant texts for the period of study will be considered, as stated by Pascual (2012: 2).

The first reference to football was published in Valencia, by *El Panorama, Periódico ilustrado quincenal*, on April 30, 1868 [1N]¹⁴, five years later than the foundation of *The Foot-ball Association*, in London (1863). This news, found in Martínez (2010), has been included thanks to the digitization made by the Hemeroteca Digital de la Biblioteca Nacional de España. The news described the game rules in a very rudimentary way, but it has linguistic relevance because of the presence of words and phrases like *bola de pie*, *foot-ball* -meaning *balón* and *fútbol*- and *poste* and *percha* (*larguero*). After this first news about football, the word *foot-ball* (related to the football match) began to appear in numerous newspapers or magazines after the celebration of

an activity called football, such as in *El Progreso. Periódico político* de Jerez, in November 1, 1870; or the *Eco Republicano de Compostela*, on June 26, 1873. From 1883 onwards, such a term was used in other periodical publications such as *El Día* (12/02/1883, p. 7), *La Ilustración artística* (14/03/1887, p. 82), *La Ilustración católica* (25/10/1889, n.º 30, p. 4), *Diario oficial de avisos de Madrid* (28/04/1891, p. 3), *El Heraldo de Madrid* (3/10/1891, p. 1), *Revista de España* (1/1892, n.º 138, p. 199), *La Época* (14/7/1892, n.º 14.313, p. 3), *La Iberia* (22/11/1892, p. 3), *La Dinastía* (24/12/1892, p. 2), and *La Publicidad* (03/03/1895, p. 3), among others.

As mentioned by Torrebadella (2012: 82), “en esta época el fútbol era completamente desconocido entre los españoles. Las pocas referencias que se tenían sobre este deporte llegaban a través de algunas noticias de Inglaterra, en las que habitualmente daban información de la desmedida brutalidad del juego.”

It is important to notice that the first Spanish association for football practice, the Huelva Recreation Club, was founded in 1889,¹⁵ twenty-one years later than the first Spanish news on football.¹⁶

Before 1890 football news were based mostly on anecdotes. In the 1890s the first reference to this sport was published in a chronicle. This news was the first football match written in Spanish.¹⁷ It was played on March 12, 1890, between the Huelva Recreation Club and the English Colony at Sevilla – English workers from Portilla White Co – at the hippodromus from Dehesa de Tablada de Sevilla (Rodríguez & Narbona, 1954; Seijas, 1975; Bálmont, 2007; Franco, 2010; Castro, 2012). This chronicle was published in *La Provincia* (Huelva) [1C], and it is a very important text at the lexical level because the first football terms related to the match, the movements, and demarcations were registered on it. In [1C] the following six terms were registered for the first time: *botar* (‘serve’), *capitán*, *colocar* (‘score’), *goal*¹ (‘score’), *jugador*, and *partida*. The only anglicism that represents a first documentation is *goal*¹ (‘score’). Until 1890, the terms registered were almost exclusively about football, because news on football matches or news in brief were used to announce a match.

Neither *El Panorama* nor *La Provincia* were newspapers that could pay attention to sports news, and football, in particular. These are basic texts because of their lexical relevance for the study corpus. The first news (*El Panorama*) and the first chronicle (*La Provincia*) about football were there published.

General-interest newspapers, such as *La Dinastía* and *La Vanguardia*, being both from Barcelona - this city has been recognized as the cradle of modern sports in Spain-, published the first columns on football news in Spain. Both newspapers are significant for football terms diffusion (§5), especially *La Vanguardia*. Both newspapers were founded for supporting each one of the two parties that took turns in the government of Spain by the time.

La Dinastía was a periodical publication ideologically linked to the Conservative Party of Antonio Cánovas del Castillo, and was founded with the purpose of collaborating in the attempt to regain lost political power. Its name shows the orientation towards the restitution of monarchy as a system of government. Thus, it was an anti-republican and an anti-anarchist publication. After Cánovas del Castillo’s

murder, *La Dinastía* increased its reactionary character, while the Conservative Party was losing recognition in Catalonia because of the emerging force of the Regionalist League and of Ierrouxism. *La Dinastía* last publication was on June 30, 1904, at the same time the Catalan conservative leader Josep Maria Planes i Casals resigned and retired from political life. The column called “Sport Internacional”, written by E. Font Valencia, was published on November 5, 1892 in this newspaper, being the first sports column published in Spain. The fact of publishing this kind of news meant that there was certainly a good disposition towards these kind of news.

La Vanguardia was created as a branch of the Liberal Party led by Práxedes Mateo Sagasta for the province of Barcelona. Its name was taken after an early short-lived republican and federalist weekly magazine, founded by Anselmo Clavé after the revolution of 1868. At the time of the 1888 Barcelona Universal Exposition, *La Vanguardia* introduced a new format as an independent newspaper, having morning and afternoon editions and with no links to the Liberal Party. *La Vanguardia* started to be a football reference in 1894–1895. It became a “corporate newspaper” that highlighted especially in Catalonia. After the arousal of other political parties, like Solidaritat or the one led by Alejandro Lerroux, *La Dinastía* disappeared and *La Vanguardia* was detached from the liberal party to become a neutral and commercial newspaper. Since its first editions, *La Vanguardia* showed interest for publishing sports articles: “Noticias relacionadas con los habituales deportes aristocráticos como las carreras de caballos, la caza, el tiro al pichón o los deportes náuticos, se encuentran desde los primeros números de la cabecera” (Simón Sanjurjo, 2012: 29). However, some football terms had been used between 1893 and 1895: *football* (February 1, 1893), *match* (March 11, 1894), *goal* (December 13, 1894), *campo* (May 18, 1894), *bando* (December 6, 1894), *delantero* (February 5, 1895), and *team* (March 12, 1895). Since “Crónica de Sport” started its editions on October 31, 1894, more sports news were published. They were signed by the journalist named Franco until 1898. Then, the sports section became “Notas de Sport” (the first article was published on July 28, 1898), under the responsibility of Alberto Serra.¹⁸

Other newspapers did not collect as many lexical units as it would be expected. However, this does not mean they did not publish articles showing football terms or writing about football-related news on their time.¹⁹ There were a plenty of newspapers that during the last years of the 19th century had published football-related news: *El País*, *El Cardo*, *El Día*, *La Ilustración católica*, el *Diario oficial de avisos de Madrid*, *El Heraldo de Madrid*, la *Revista de España*, *La Iberia* or *La Publicidad*. In spite of this, we are still on a very early phase to establish differences between terms based on their usage. This element will be considered for term extraction from texts published in the 1900s. Thus, terminological variation from different publications could be analyzed and compared.

Regarding specialized periodicals, *Los Deportes* newspaper from Barcelona, founded and presided by Narciso Masferrer, was “la publicación periodística especializada más representativa del momento a nivel nacional” (Torrebadella & Nomdedeu, 2013: 12) and “sirvió como plataforma de lanzamiento de diversas

entidades deportivas y se caracterizó por el rigor de los contenidos y por la labor efectuada en defensa de los valores del deporte” (Saiz de Baranda, 2013: 25).²⁰ A total of 520 numbers were published between November 1, 1897 and July 15, 1910.²¹ The first editions were published every two weeks, but since May 7, 1899, publications were weekly. This coincided with the acquisition, in March, of *Barcelona Sport* magazine, which had been founded in 1897 (Berasategui, 2000: 158). Since then, “la revista se consolidó como la cabecera deportiva más importante en Cataluña, (...) se convirtió en semanario, diversificó el contenido informativo e inició la organización de competiciones deportivas” (Pujadas & Santacana, 2012: 144). On December 24, 1899, Number 43, *Los Deportes* published for the first time a column called “Foot-ball”. Obviously, the percentage of football-related information increased notably. Before this column, news were published under the column called “Miscelánea”. On December 31, 1899, Number 44, Alberto Serra, author of the article called “Foot-ball”, justified the creation of the column by writing about the how football had been accepted in Barcelona:

es el sport del día que ha tomado plena carta de naturaleza en esta capital. El deporte que cautiva la atención de todos los aficionados y que practican por las tardes de los días festivos en el ex Velódromo de la Bonanova los distinguidos socios del ‘Foot-ball Club Barcelona’, del ‘Foot ball Club Catalán’ y los del ‘Team Inglés’ (p. 1119).

In the same volume, Serra wrote the chronicle of football matches between “los teams del “Foot-ball Club Barcelona” and “Foot-ball Club Català” (p. 1119), and “Match entre el team inglés y el team mixto de socios de los clubs “Català” y “Barcelona” (p. 1120), the first *in strictu sensu* chronicle published in *Los Deportes*. The terms used in this document were *match*, *team*, *foot-ball*, *partido*, *jugada*, *bando*, *combinación*, *conducción*, *jugador*, *juego*, *pelota*, *campo*, *growl* (‘partida’), *corredor* (‘football player’), *primer espacio de tiempo*, *defensa* (f.), *jugar la pelota*, *entrada* (‘goal’, ‘score’), *puerta* and *hacer goal*.

Apart from journalistic texts, where the first football terms were found as well as the first football-related Anglicisms, we found a football rule (*Reglamento de foot-ball* used by the Asociación Clubs Foot-ball, 1902) and a sports manual (*Manual del Sport* de Antonio Viada, 1903), being both of them very important for the detection and extraction of the first football Anglicisms in Spanish.



Figure 1

Given the elements described in §2, presence and diffusion of match rules were necessary during the first years of the 20th century. Then, the first *Football Rules* published in Spain was promoted by the Asociación Clubs Foot-ball de Barcelona (1902) (Fig. 1).

In the *Estatutos de la Asociación Clubs de Foot-ball* (Fig. 2) –approved by the football clubs Barcelona, Catalá, Catalonia, Catalunya, Español, Hispania, Iberia, Internacional, Irish, Salud, Universitari, and X, that came into force on January 1, 1903 and later published on October 11, 1903 on Number 41 in *Los Deportes*– the need for establishing rules for football (“Reglamentar el juego de Foot-ball”, in Spanish) (p. 646) is found in Art. 11, regarding the obligations of the *Asociación*. The publication of these rules was the starting point for playing football under certain order (Torrebadella & Nomdedeu, 2014), since football training was taught orally by football followers – sports leaders from the English colony, mainly-, though insufficient for setting new rules, given the constant evolution of football practice.



Figure 2

An example of this evolution can be seen on the fourteen rules established by the then new football rules that resulted in the foundation of the *Football Association* (FA), written on October 26, 1863 by 11 English clubs at Freemasons' Tavern, in London. These rules were modified constantly: by 1871, the goalkeeper was the only player who could use his hands everywhere in the field; by 1886, the rule established that the goalkeeper could use his hands within his own area; by 1891, penalty area kick and nets on the goalposts were introduced. These first football rules in Spanish showed the last changes applied to match regulations. A good example can be the presence of the penalty area and half-way line that had been introduced in 1902 by the English Rules. As can be seen in the figure of the football pitch (Fig. 3), these elements also appeared on the Spanish rules. Hence, new terms were introduced and used frequently.

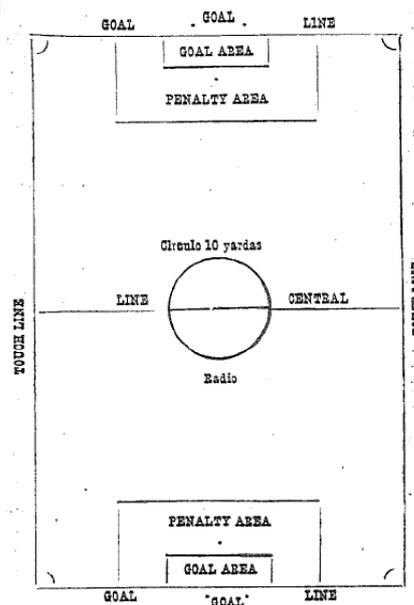


Figure 3

Antonio Viada's *Manual del Sport* (1903), as said, is the first complete modern text that contributed extensively with sports practiced in Spain. Torrebadella & Olivera (2012) has considered this manual one of the most important one-hundred publications of the sports history in Spain. This text deals with numerous historical, technical, and rule-oriented elements related with sports, some of which were almost unknown in Spain. This was a simple but complete encyclopaedia of sports, being the first one published in Spain. Viada introduced the term *sport* to explain the elements that structured sports practice: match fields, materials, tests, players and other related people, and regulations. Likewise, he proposed a "scientific" classification from his "common sense" comprehension of the similarities he observed in the objectives and/or the equipment used: weapon sports, whose equipment is mainly a weapon; *ball* sports (*bolos o pelotas*, in Spanish), whose purpose is the use of a ball; athletic sports, whose

purpose is the practice of gymnastics or athletics. This, then, is considered the first systematic classification of sports in Spanish.

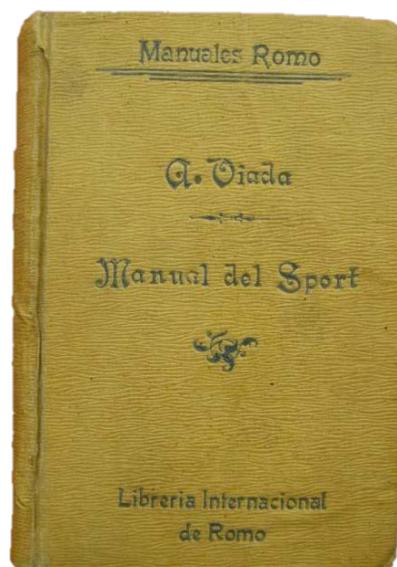


Fig. 4. *Manual del Sport* (1903)

Manual del Sport (Fig. 4) was also the first Spanish publication that offered examples and imitated the English style for sports practice. Then, it should be considered an important contribution for sports knowledge in Spain, since sports were practiced by few groups of people. There were some sports that took many years for their practice, such as basket-ball, foot-ball rugby, and skating-hockey. Until 1920s, *Manual del Sport* was the only reference for modern sports published in Spanish for Spanish people. It was the first text ideologically linked with regenerationism (Torrebadella, 2014). As explained by Nomdedeu & Torrebadella (2018), this was the first technical text of Spanish sports that included a whole chapter on *football*, from which thirty-nine (39) terms were documented.

5. The first football Anglicisms in Spanish (1868–1902)

There are fifty-five (55) lexical borrowings documented between 1868 and 1903 in study corpus from *DHTF*:

| | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|
| <i>área de la (meta) goal</i> | <i>foot-ball association</i> | <i>kick-off</i> |
| <i>área de penalty</i> | <i>Foot-ball Association Cup</i> | <i>línea de goal</i> |
| <i>association ('fútbol')</i> | <i>football rugby</i> | <i>linesman</i> |
| <i>Back</i> | <i>foot-vall</i> | <i>marcar goal</i> |
| <i>Behind</i> | <i>forward</i> | <i>match</i> |
| <i>Calcio</i> | <i>fothal</i> | <i>offside</i> |
| <i>centre half</i> | <i>free-kick</i> | <i>Penalty</i> |

| | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <i>challenge</i> | <i>fut-bol</i> | <i>penalty kick</i> |
| <i>Copa Manier</i> | <i>goal</i> ('portería') | <i>poste-goal</i> |
| <i>Copa Sheriff Dewar</i> | <i>goal</i> ('tanto') | <i>primer kick</i> |
| <i>Corner</i> | <i>goal kick</i> | <i>referee</i> |
| <i>corner-flag-kick</i> | <i>goal line</i> | <i>shooter</i> |
| <i>corner-kick</i> | <i>goal-keeper</i> | <i>shuot</i> |
| <i>cronometeur</i> | <i>growl</i> ('partido') | <i>team</i> |
| <i>dribbling</i> | <i>hacer goal</i> | <i>terreno de association</i> |
| <i>entrar goal</i> | <i>half-back</i> | <i>time keeper</i> |
| <i>football</i> | <i>hands</i> | <i>touch</i> |
| <i>foot-ball</i> ('balón') | <i>kick</i> ('puntapié al balón') | <i>touch line</i> |
| <i>foot-ballista</i> | | |

Table 1. The first football Anglicisms (1868–1903)

From the terms ordered alphabetically in Table 1, fifty-three (53) are Anglicisms, one term is a galicism (*cronometeur*), and one term is an italianism (*calcio*). All cells in green show non-Spanish-adapted Anglicisms (=37 terms, such as *back*); all cells in blue show compound terms (=11, such as *terreno de association*), and all cells in yellow show hybrid terms, representative of “spanglish” variation (=5, such as *foot-ballista*).²²

Regarding diachronic documentation of these 55 lexical borrowings, Fig. 5 shows that the first loans observed were introduced in Spanish very slowly between 1868 and 1901, but it was not until 1902–1903 when an increase is observed mainly due to their use in different publications.

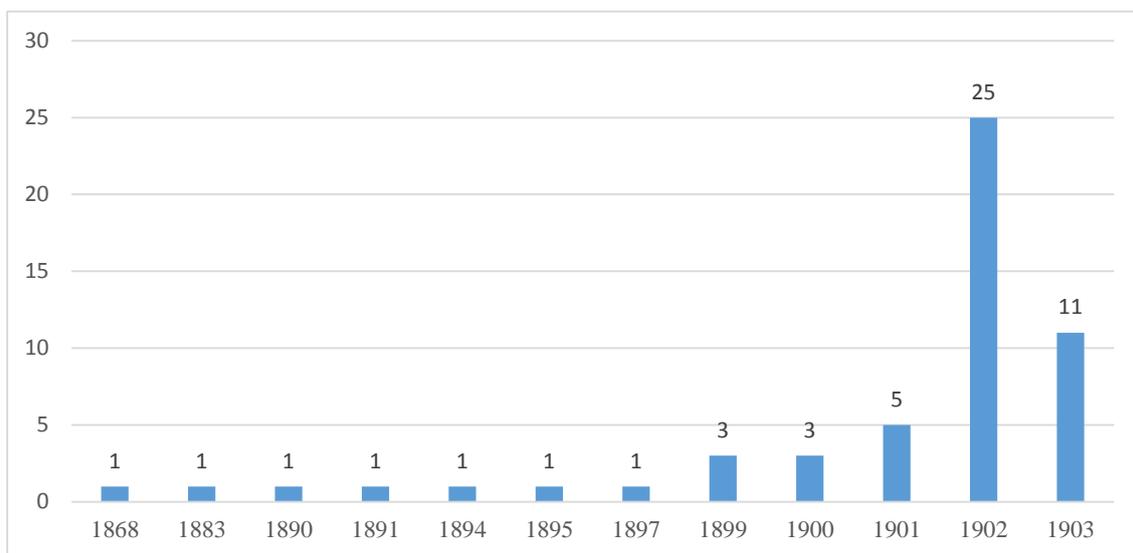


Figure 5. Number of Linguistic Borrowings

Given the English origin of football, it could be expected that most football terms introduced during the last quarter of the 19th century were taken from English.

There have also been other “sports” from which English loans have been taken to Spanish, such as horseriding, during the first half of the 19th century (Vázquez 2014). However, it was not until 1902 that their documentation increased substantially.

As said above, journalistic texts (general and sports-oriented) were mostly used to detect and extract football borrowings (Fig. 6).

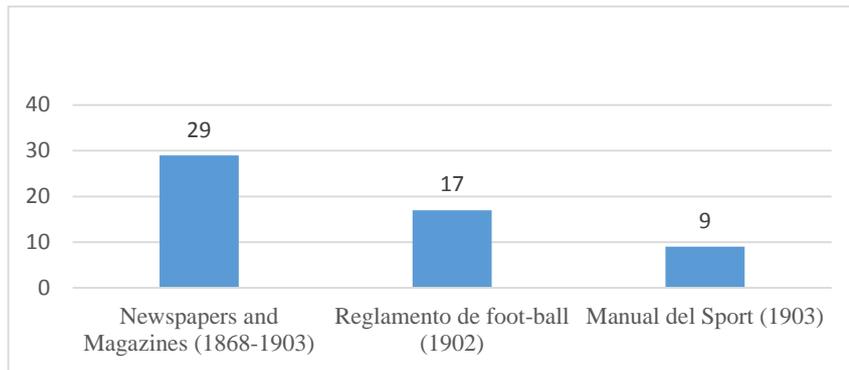


Figure 6. Documentation Sources of the First Football Anglicisms (1868–1903)

However, the *Reglamento de foot-ball*, published in Spain and promoted by the Asociación Clubs Foot-ball de Barcelona (1902), together with the *Manual del Sport*, by Antonio Viada (1903), were the first non-journalistic texts that registered the first football borrowings in Spanish language.

The texts from which 55 borrowings were detected and extracted include three authors who introduced the majority football borrowings in Spanish, as shown in Fig. 7.

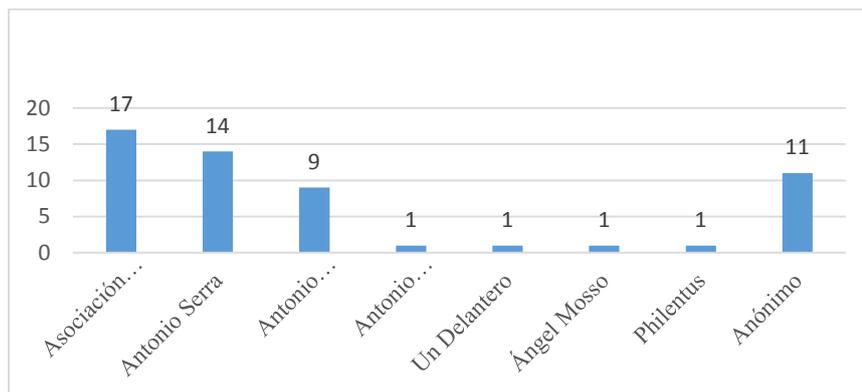


Figure 7. Authors

Alberto Serra, Antonio Viada and the *Asociación de Clubs de Foot-ball de Barcelona* were fundamental in the introduction of football borrowings into Spanish. From the 55 borrowings documented as the first terms used between 1868 and 1903, only 40 were introduced by these authors between 1902 and 1903.

Alberto Serra was a sport journalist at *La Vanguardia* for 18 years and was the author of most sport news there published during the first years of the 20th century. He also introduced the football chronicles in *Los Deportes*, and was the author of the football chronicles from F.C. Barcelona. He has been considered the first great sport journalist of Barcelona, and was substituted by Narciso Masferrer after his death in 1912. His articles documented within this period show fourteen Anglicisms: *centre half*, *fofbal*, *free-kick*, *fut-bol*, *goal* (‘portería’), *goal-keeper*, *growl* (‘partido’), *hacer goal*, *línea de goal*, *offside*, *penalty*, *penalty kick*, *shooter*, and *shuot*.

The *Reglamento de foot-ball* (1902) from the Asociación de Clubs de Foot-ball de Barcelona registers sixty-seven (67) football terms for the first time in Spanish²³ (Table 2):

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| <i>área de la (meta) goal</i> | <i>goal</i> ¹ (<i>meta</i>) | <i>off-side (falso avance)</i> |
| <i>área de penalty (área de castigo)</i> | <i>goal</i> ² (<i>tanto</i>) | <i>partido (match)</i> |
| <i>back (defensor)</i> | <i>goal kick (saque de meta)</i> | <i>Pelota</i> |
| <i>bando (team)</i> | <i>goal line</i> | <i>penalty (saque del castigo)</i> |
| <i>Campo</i> | <i>goal-keeper (guarda meta)</i> | <i>penalty-kick (saque de castigo)</i> |
| <i>campo de juego</i> | <i>guarda meta (goal-keeper)</i> | <i>Poste</i> |
| <i>Carga</i> | <i>half-back (medio)</i> | <i>poste-goal</i> |
| <i>centro del campo</i> | <i>half-time (descanso)</i> | <i>primer kick (primer saque)</i> |
| <i>corner (esquina)</i> | <i>hands (manos)</i> | <i>primer saque (primer kick)</i> |
| <i>corner-flag-kick (saque de ángulo)</i> | <i>juez árbitro (referee)</i> | <i>puerta (goal¹)</i> |
| <i>corner-kick (saque de ángulo)</i> | <i>juez de línea (lineman)</i> | <i>referee (juez árbitro)</i> |
| <i>cronometeur (time Keeper)</i> | <i>Jugador</i> | <i>Saque</i> |
| <i>defensor (back)</i> | <i>kick-off (primer saque)</i> | <i>saque de ángulo (corner-kick)</i> |
| <i>delantero (forward)</i> | <i>línea de meta (goal line)</i> | <i>saque de castigo (penalty-kick)</i> |
| <i>descanso (half-time)</i> | <i>línea lateral (touch line)</i> | <i>saque de meta (goal kick)</i> |
| <i>entrar goal</i> | <i>lineman (juez de línea)</i> | <i>saque del castigo (penalty)</i> |
| <i>esquina (corner)</i> | <i>manos (hands)</i> | <i>saque libre (free-kick)</i> |
| <i>falso avance (off-side)</i> | <i>marcar tanto</i> | <i>Sustitución</i> |
| <i>foot-ball</i> | <i>marco (goal)</i> | <i>Tanto</i> |
| <i>forward (delantero)</i> | <i>match (partido)</i> | <i>team (bando)</i> |
| <i>free-kick (saque libre)</i> | <i>medio (half-back)</i> | <i>time keeper (cronometeur)</i> |
| <i>fuera de juego (off-side)</i> | <i>meta (goal)</i> | <i>Touch</i> |
| | | <i>touch line (línea lateral)</i> |

Table 2. Football terms registered for the first time in Spanish, in the *Reglamento de foot-ball* (1902)

From these sixty-seven (67) terms, there are thirty (30) borrowings (44,8%); twenty-nine (29) terms are Anglicisms -*área de penalty, back, corner, corner-flag-kick, corner-kick, entrar goal, foot-ball, forward, free-kick, goal¹, goal², goal kick, goal line, goal-keeper, half-back, half-time, hands, kick-off, lineman, match, off-side, penalty, penalty-kick, poste-goal, primer kick, referee, team, time keeper, touch, and touch line* - and one galicism - *cronometeur*. From the twenty-nine (29) Anglicisms, there are five terms composed by a Spanish word and by an English word - *área de la (meta) goal, área de penalty, entrar goal, poste goal, and primer kick*. The other thirty-seven (37) terms (55,2%) are terms created in Spanish, most of which (=27), calques or Spanish translations from English. This last element highlights the importance synonymy and equivalence have for both languages in contact, with respect of football terms used by the time, such as *descanso (half-time)*.²⁴ Moreover, there were terms used as synonyms, like *corner-flag-kick* and *corner-kick*. From the thirty (30) borrowings used by this *Reglamento*, there are seventeen (17) introduced for the first time in Spanish: *área de la (meta) goal, área de penalty, back, corner, corner-flag-kick, corner-kick, cronometeur, entrar goal, goal kick, goal line, hands, kick-off, poste-goal, primer kick, time keeper, touch, touch line*.

As said above, Antonio Viada devoted a whole thirty-four-page chapter (pp. 481–515) to football in his *Manual del Sport* (1903). Sixty-nine (69) football terms were used. From them, thirty-nine (39) were terms introduced for the first time in Spanish (Table 3) (see Nomdedeu and Torredadella 2018):

| | |
|--|--|
| association ('fútbol') | <i>atacar</i> ('entrar, acometer') |
| bolea | campo de meta |
| carga | Challenge |
| círculo de saque | Copa de la Liga Inglesa |
| Copa Manier | Copa Sheriff Dewar |
| dribbling | foot-ball association |
| Foot-ball Association Cup | <i>fuera de juego</i> ('balón fuera del terreno de juego') |
| <i>golpe aplicado</i> ('tiro directo') | golpe de rebote |
| golpe franco | guarda de meta |
| guardián | guardián de meta |
| <i>juez de pasa</i> ('juez de línea') | <i>kick</i> ('puntapié al balón') |
| <i>línea de pasa</i> ('línea lateral') | línea divisoria de los dos campos |
| madero travesaño | <i>meta</i> ('gol') |
| obstrucción | Pasa |
| pasar | Pase |
| puntapié | puntapié de meta |
| puntapié de rincón | Resto |
| <i>rincón</i> ('córner') | Sacador |
| <i>salida</i> ('saque inicial') | terreno de association |
| travesaño de meta | |

Table 3. Thirty-nine terms introduced for the first time in Spanish, in the *Manual del Sport* (1903)

From these thirty-nine (39) terms, nine terms were borrowings representing the first lexical documentation in Spanish: *association* (*'fútbol'*), *Copa Manier*, *dribbling*, *Foot-ball Association Cup*, *challenge*, *Copa Sheriff Dewar*, *foot-ball association*, *kick* (*'puntapié al balón'*), and *terreno de association*.

Therefore, many Anglicisms and neologisms were used in the pages of press media written in Spanish, especially of newspapers. In consequence, a linguistic discussion started by Antonio Viada in 1902 (shown in a series of articles published between February and December, 1902: 1902a–1902i) and kept until Federico Caro (1919) was about to adopt or not into Spanish those Anglicisms found in sport areas. Participants of this polemic discussion were Un Delantero (January 19, 1902), Antonio Viada (1902a–1902i), Mariano de Cavia (1908a, 1908b), Carlos Miranda (1908), an anonymous article (1908), Luis Zozaya (1908), Narciso Masferrer (1911 and 1912), Francisco Bru (1918), Moreu (1919), and Federico Caro (1919) (See Nomdedeu 2019 in press). A campaign about Spanish adaptation of Anglicisms was started, as shown in Nomdedeu (2019, in press). Only in 1902, twelve articles about the terminology of football and sports were published, particularly two articles signed by Narciso Masferrer (January 12 and March 2, 1902), one article signed by Un Delantero (January 19, 1902), and nine articles published by Antonio Viada, between February and December, 1902 (1902a–1902i).

In the article named “Crónica de la Semana”, published in *Los Deportes* on January 12, 1902, Masferrer adopted a clear position in defense of hispanizing lexical borrowings, though his article did not make an approach to sports vocabulary as Viada’s articles (1902a–1902i):

Mi excelente amigo, el ilustrado *Cartero* de *La Vanguardia*, me ha dirigido atenta misiva en súplica de que influya cerca de mis compañeros para que vertamos al castellano ese fárrago de *palabrotas* (¡qué dirán los lores luego de nosotros!) que tanto se usan al hablar de cuestiones de *sport*, y el *Cartero* tiene requetemuchísima razón; desde que fundamos y bautizamos estos DEPORTES fué ese nuestro mayor afán, el traducir al castellano todo lo que olera á *sportivo*, dejándonos de *match*, *teams* y una baraunda de palabras que ni Dios entiende y que con tanta sal y pimienta comentó un cronista de *La Esquella*, quien afirmaba que el lector que se tragaba una crónica deportiva mixta de inglés y castellano, acaba por no entender de la crónica la mitad.

(...)

Está muy en lo cierto el simpático *Cartero*; al escribir en castellano precisa escribir en nuestra lengua patria, amoldar aquellas palabras que los más no entienden en nuestro idioma, para que las comprendan todas, muy principalmente los no iniciados en nuestras prácticas, y llamar al pan, pan y al *sport*, *deporte*; al *team*, bando; al *match*, desafío y al *goal*, tanto, *et sic de caeteris*. (Masferrer, 1902: 19–20)

The article signed by Un Delantero, entitled “Foot-ball. La cuestión del día”, and published in *Los Deportes*, Number 3, on January 19, 1902, shows some aspects related with the translation of terms. Those aspects were placed on the center of the terminological debate in the first years of the 20th century: “Mi parecer es contrario á una traducción más ó menos fiel de todos los términos, pero sí favorable á la de algunos

de ellos” (Un Delantero, 1902: 38). This opinion would be in the same line of terminologists from the last century, who stated that the main feature of a term is its universal character. Following Un Delantero’s words, he defended the use of a universal language in both areas and, therefore, was against terminological variation of one single concept:

Mi opinión contraria á un cambio total de nombres, no sólo en este deporte sí que también en los demás, es debida á entender sería de gran utilidad existiera un lenguaje universal, no sólo para las relaciones mercantiles y comerciales, sí que también para las sociales y deportivas (ibíd.).

This article included football terms from English, such as *corner kick*, *goal*, *free kick*, *kick-off*, *kick*, *off-side*, *goal kick*, *behind*, and *penalty*. According to Un Delantero:

los que desean dedicarse ú ocuparse del foot-ball deben adoptar los primitivos nombres, universalmente usados, siendo mi parecer serán de difícil traducción, y mejor seria [sic] dejarlas como están las palabras *Corner kick = goal = free kick = kick-off = kick = off-side = goal kick = behind = penalty, etc.*, no sólo por ser la razón antedicha, sí que también por expresar el significado con gran concisión, debiendo tener presente también, que dichas palabras han tenido buena aceptación. (ibíd.: 38–39)

The other terms were referred by Un Delantero as those that:

podrán muy bien traducirse al español, pues son muchos los que saben que en Francia se designa el lugar de los jugadores por: *goal = arrières; demis, avants*; pudiéndose asimismo traducir: *match = team = linesman = referee = goals lines = touch lines = time keeper = hands = half-time, etc.* (ibíd.: 39)

This personal consideration about the translation of terms was different from the opinion further authors would have when writing about football area. Likewise, Un Delantero made a call to those who would want to translate football words from English to Spanish, and urged them to

se pongan de acuerdo cuanto antes para adoptar uno definitivo, pues queriendo todos traducirlos á su antojo, cada uno saca á relucir un nombre nuevo y con ello va á armarse mayor confusión que antes, pues si hay muchos que se quejan de no entender la palabra *goal keeper*, más engorroso será saber si significan diferentes cosas: guarda meta, portero, guardián, custodiante, si unos usan una palabra de éstas y otros las demás. (ibíd.)

Since then, most authors would translate the lexical borrowings into Spanish.

Antonio Viada, who collaborated with *Los Deportes* newspaper from 1897 to 1910, published nine articles about the problem of adapting or not foreign sports terms. One of the articles was addressed to Narciso Masferrer and was entitled “¿En qué quedamos?” (Viada, 1902a). The other eight articles were named “Sobre el vocabulario

deportivo” (Viada, 1902b-1902i), and dealt with hispanizing sports Anglicisms. These nine articles together with the previous articles by Masferrer (1902a, 1902b) and by Un Delantero (1902) were published in *Los Deportes* newspaper. All these texts were about linguistic insights on terminological borrowings in sports. As stated by Viada in his seventh article, “no son ni pueden ser mis propósitos pasar revista á todas las voces deportivas extranjeras, sino sólo á las que se introducen ó se trata de introducir en España” (Viada, 1902g: 507). In his first article (1902a), published on February 10, 1902, and entitled “¿En qué quedamos?”, Viada addressed to Narciso Masferrer²⁵, and set up his position about untranslatable neologisms by arguing that their presence in Spanish would enrich the language:

Porque es el caso que existen vocablos ¡hay que reconocerlo! que no tienen traducción castellana. Representan objetos nuevos y se traen, como es natural, nombres nuevos; nombres que hay que aceptar con librea exótica, mientras el uso no los vista con traje de la tierra, ó sea con asinencia ó desinencia castellana. Si los idiomas se cerraran en absoluto á la banda en esto de no admitir nombres nuevos, se quedarían pobres y estacionarios y no corresponderían á los progresos de las ideas. (Viada, 1902a: 101)

Regarding *foot-ball* anglicism, Viada wrote some months later that “una voz tan en boga como lo es el foot-ball, que casi sería preferible españolizarla escribiendo futbol, y aún mejor fudbol como se pronuncia. Tienen la palabra los futbolistas o fudbolistas” (Viada, 1902c: 179–180). In this sense, the journalist José Elías Juncosa (1880–1944), alias “Corredissas”, who was in charge of sports department at *La Veu de Catalunya*, used *futbol* in 1902, both in Spanish and Catalan (Corredissas 1902), and spread it from his position as a journalist, writer, and editor (Torrebadella & Planas, 2011: 24), a conduct that was flattered by Viada (1902g: 508): “el amigo Corredisses ha emprendido también la tarea de españolizar los exóticos deportivos, vistiéndolos en catalán, que no deja de ser una lengua española, y, según Menéndez y Pelayo, más antigua que la castellana.”

In his first article, Viada (1902a) asked Masferrer to follow the behavior of the editor in chief of *Le Vélo*, Paul Rousseau, who used to require his journalists to avoid using Anglicisms such as *veloceman* or *cycleman*. In offering Masferrer examples, Viada told him that when he was in charge of *El Ciclista* magazine, he asked to replace the term *entraînement* by *entrenamiento*: “Hoy [en 1902] “entrenamiento” es de uso corriente.” Likewise, he said that while working on the 1899 edition of the Spanish Language Dictionary from the Royal Spanish Academy (*DRAE*, in Spanish), Víctor Balaguer²⁶ asked him “una lista de voces de *sport* españolas ó españolizadas por el uso ó que á mi juicio fuesen españolizables” (Viada, 1902a: 101–102). Then, Viada forgot Balaguer’s petition; in consequence, the word *entrenamiento* was still not included in 1914 edition of *DRAE*:

Con un poco menos de negligencia por mi parte, de la cual me acuso contritamente, hoy tendríamos en el diccionario: entrenamiento, entrenador, entrenar, deporte (en el sentido de sport, único que hoy tiene), deportivo, deportivamente, handicap, (por *handicap*), mache

(por *match*), embalaje (en el sentido de *emballage*), embalar, espor y esportman (por *sport* y *sportman*,) y otras voces, hasta una cuarentena, que ahora no recuerdo, escritas tal como se pronuncian y están en uso. (Viada, 1902a: 102)

Viada invited Masferrer to offer, in advance, the use of these and other related terms so that they could be included in the 1914 edition of *DRAE*: “pues mi consabida listita fué [sic] entregada posteriormente al secretario Sr. Tamayo²⁷ (Viada, 1902a: 102). Another argument used by Viada to defend his position for hispanizing the Anglicisms was the following:

que las tales voces exóticas que tanto se usan y de que se hace gala en estas columnas, están escritas con frecuencia rematada mente mal y algunas veces mal apropiadas.

El lector recordará haber leído algunas veces *sportmant*, *sportmans*, *recordmans*, *entrenement*, *chauffeur*, *cronometreur*, *embalage*, *canoé* y otras, en vez de *sportman*, *sportmen*, *recordmen*, *entraînement*, *chauffeur*, *chronométrateur*, *emballage*, *canoe* (que los franceses escriben *canoé* por razón de sus reglas de acentuación). (Viada, 1902a: 102)

Finally, Viada told Masferrer that in a further article he would point out those words that could be adapted to Spanish as well as those words that could not accept any kind of adaptation.

Masferrer published the article entitled “Observatorio deportivo” in *Los Deportes*, on March 2, 1902, two months later than Viada’s first article. There, Masferrer did not deal with sports terms, though he used the term foot-ball and concluded the article with the same statement of a previous article dated January 12, 1902:

Desde lo más alto de mi observatorio elevo mi potente voz, y ordeno y mando abolir para siempre jamás amén todo lo que trascienda á *inglis* ó á *franchute* y ¡Viva España! Y de ahora en adelante atengámonos, queridos compañeros y estimados colaboradores, á lo dicho: al pan pan, al *sport* deporte, al *team* bando, al *match* partido, al *goal* tanto, *et sic de caeteris*. (Masferrer, 1902b: 117)

The other eight articles written by Viada showed aspects related with the translation of 192 terms related to sports. Thus, one article, one sport and its terms. In 1902b, the article was devoted to general terms; 1902c was about names of sports; 1902d dealt with horseriding; 1902e was about motor racing; 1902f was devoted to cycling; 1902g was for football and rugby; 1902h was about ball-related sports; and 1902i, about paddle and sailing. For the 192 foreign sports terms, Viada proposed 217 equivalents. This means that he proposed more than one equivalent for a foreign term - examples of this are found in *concurso* or *chaleje* as equivalents of *challenges*; *polo-patín*, *patín-polo* or *polo en patines* as equivalents of *skating polo*-. He also proposed one equivalent for two or more borrowings. Examples of this are found in *esquife* as an equivalent of *skiff* and *scull*, or *saque* having the same meaning in different sports like *bowl* (cricket), *honor* (golf), *pitch* (baseball), *bully* (hockey), *service* (tennis).

6. Conclusions

Considering the English origin of football, it was expected that most terms used in Spanish during the last quarter of the 19th century were Anglicisms. This was common by the time when other sports activities, such as horseriding, had been incorporating Anglicisms as early as the first half of the 19th century. However, this did not happen as expected. Between 1868 and 1890 the first news and chronicles on football matches were published in newspapers, though their frequency was rare.

In the 1890s news on football changed their anecdotic tone in general-interest newspapers for a more systematic treatment in specialized periodicals. During this period of time, terms documented are mostly created in Spanish, but between 1899 and 1902, Anglicisms started to be introduced into Spanish especially by *La Vanguardia*, a newspaper, where fourteen (14) English loanwords related to football were used for the first time, thanks to Alberto Serra. This initial impulse given by this newspaper in Barcelona towards the incorporation of new terms was later endorsed and increased by the *Reglamento de foot-ball* (1902), adopted by the Asociación Clubs de Foot-ball de Barcelona. This document is a turning point in relation to the incorporation of football English terms into Spanish. In particular, thirty (30) from sixty-seven (67) terms there registered are foreign borrowings (44.8%). From them, seventeen (17) terms were used for the first time in Spanish. The *Manual del Sport*, by Antonio Viada (1903), followed the same line of including football terms already established by *La Vanguardia* and by the *Reglamento de foot-ball* (1902). This manual contributed with nine (9) new English borrowings. This was so evident by the time, that a discussion on linguistic aspects began in 1902 in different journalistic texts. This discussion was started by Antonio Viada through a series of articles under his signature between February and December 1902: 1902a–1902i, and was finished by Federico Caro (1919), who questioned about adapting or not English terms into Spanish. The authors that participated in this important discussion were Un Delantero (January 19, 1902), Antonio Viada (1902a–1902i), Mariano de Cavia (1908a and 1908b), Carlos Miranda (1908), an anonymous article (1908), Luis Zozaya (1908), Narciso Masferrer (1911 and 1912), Francisco Bru (1918), Moreu (1919), and Federico Caro (1919) (see Nomdedeu, 2019, in press). As a consequence, a campaign to hispanize English sports terms was developed.

This study is considered pioneering because it sheds light on how and when the first football Anglicisms were introduced in Spanish documents between 1868 and 1903. Particularly, fifty-three (53) football Anglicisms were documented within these years. The documents included in the study corpus -newspapers, a football rule, and a technical manual- are fundamental to explain and know more about football language in Spanish; in other words, a segment in the history of Spanish language.

Notes

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1. Some incomplete sample articles may be consulted at <http://www.dhtf.es>.

2. Puyal (1972), Gutiérrez Gutiérrez (1991), Castañón (1991, 2005), Loureda (1997), Vivas (1998), Palacios (1999), Nomdedeu (2001, 2003a, 2003b, 2004a, 2004b, 2008a, 2008b, 2009b), Nomdedeu & Márquez (2001), Alba (2010, 2011), Aleixandre et al. (2007), Gómez Torrego (2003, 2010a, 2010b), Gómez Torrego & Mapelli (2010), Saiz Noeda (2010), Pascual (2012), Ricco & Nomdedeu (2012), Pérez (2013), Torredadella & Nomdedeu (2013 y 2014a).

3. Polo (1996), Silveira (1996), Koch (1998), Peltzer (2007), Teruel (2007), Nomdedeu (2009a), Tolares (2009).

4. Karag (1958), Agulló (2003), Real (2003), Castañón (2004), Loza & Castañón (2010), Pascual (2012).

5. See Nomdedeu & Torredadella (2016).

6. For more information, see Torredadella & Olivera (2013), where more than twenty-five publications on this topic have been compiled.

7. The Football Club Association of Barcelona was created in 1902. This showed the rapid growth football was having in Barcelona (Torredadella, 2012). Indeed, it was the first association known throughout Spain, as published in Number 44 Los Deportes magazine, dated November 9, 1902 (p. 683). It was created on November 12, 1902 under the name of Asociación Clubs Foot-ball (“Asociación Clubs Foot-ball”, 1902: 683) without any reference to the name, as a result of the enlargement of the Catalan Federation created on November 11, 1900, under the name of Foot-ball Asociación. However, by the end of 1902, some meetings were held in Madrid in order to create a Spanish Federation of Football Clubs – football in Madrid was practiced by high class members, mainly-. Finally, the Asociación Madrileña de Foot-ball was founded and presided by Carlos Padrós, one of the most important football leaders – also, a sports journalist and a football referee- who, together with his brother, Juan Padrós, founded the Real Madrid Club de Fútbol, and presided the club for about five years, among other activities.

8. Apart from Catalonia, this sport was mainly practiced in Madrid as well as in northern port cities like Bilbao, Vigo, La Coruña, and Gijón, as well as Oviedo (Soto, 1930), and in the southern regions and towns such as Jerez de la Frontera, Huelva or Seville (Castro, 2012).

9. See Torredadella & Nomdedeu (2014) for detailed explanation of the texts included in this period. See Torredadella & Olivera (2014) for more detailed explanation of sports news in Spain within the Regenerationist period.

10. Writer of “Notas de sport”rom Ilustración Española y Americana” (Torredadella & Olivera, 2012).

11. *Manual del sport* was the only publication published in Spain until the 20s of 20th century.

12. Examples are found in Nomdedeu (2014, 2015, 2019 in press), Nomdedeu & Torredadella (2016, 2018), and Torredadella & Nomdedeu (2013, 2014, 2015, 2016).

13. We found information of first news and chronicle of the first football matches in cities like Jerez (*El Progreso*, 1870), Huelva (*La Provincia*, 1890), Sevilla (*El Porvenir*, 1890), Barcelona (*La Dinastía*, 1892), Tenerife (*Diario de las Palmas*, 1894), Bilbao (*Noticiero Bilbaíno*, 1894, and *El Pelotari*, 1894), La Coruña (*Anunciador*, 1894), Vigo (*El Pelotari*, 1895), or Madrid (*La Correspondencia de España*, 1898).

14. Franco (2010) says erroneously that this first reference to football was published by *El Progreso. Periódico político de Jerez* (November 1, 1870).

15. As remarked by Torredadella (2012: 82), the foundation date of the Huelva Recreation Club as shown in other studies until recent years (1878), is, by far, inexact. Bálmont (2007) has pointed out that 1878 is the year when Club Inglés de Rio Tinto was founded. Officially, “el

Huelva Recreation Club quedó constituido en 1889, a iniciativa de la colonia inglesa, pero todavía se trataba de una asociación recreativa, en la que se practicaban diferentes sports como pelota, cricket, lawntennis, regatas, ciclismo o foot-ball. Sin embargo, sí que puede admitirse que probablemente fuese la primera asociación española que practicó oficial y públicamente el fútbol en España” (Torrebadella, 2012: 82).

16. During these years, football was present everywhere an English community was and with the number of young players necessary to play football. The controversy of when the first football match occurred in Spain is still open. Mouriño (2003) and Domínguez (2009) have referred to 1873 as the year when the *Eco Republicano de Compostela* – June 26 and December 10 – published a news about the ball-pushed-by-feet-match played by English sailors at the Port of Vilagarcía de Arousa. However, a documentary study about football in Spain has shown this information is untrue (Moreno, 2007).

17. It should be noticed that it is not completely clear which was the first football match in Spain. Recent news say that a brief chronicle about a match played in Bilbao in 1899 (the reference is shown at <http://olimpismo2007.blogspot.com.es/2013/02/primera-cronica-periodistica-de-un.html>, though it has not been possible to access the news directly), and published in the English newspaper *Sunderland Daily Echo and Shipping Gazette* on July 4, 1889, could lead to revise the information about the “first football match played in Spain” related to Sevilla-Recreativo match, played on March 12, 1890. Torrebadella, Olivera & Bou (2017) state that “Matters such as who brought the first football to Spain, who played the first match and where, or which was the first association to play it, whether in a casual or an organized manner, remain to be ascertained. There is probably no record of the first spontaneous match played in Spain, but the first press news can likely shed some light.” Then, it is not easy to find the first document showing the echoes from football.

18. Simón Sanjurjo (2012: 30) indicates 1895 as the first publication of “Crónica de sport”, and 1899 as the first publication of “Notas de sport”. We have found, however, that the first “Crónica de sport” was indeed on October 31, 1894, while the first “Notas de sport” appeared on July 28, 1898.

19. With the exception of *La Provincia* (Huelva), in which we found the first two chronicles written in Spanish. However, no more football-related news have been found in this newspaper in the subsequent months.

20. For more details about *Los Deportes*, see Cervelló (2011).

21. This newspaper began its decadence mainly because of the creation of *El Mundo Deportivo*, in 1906, a sports newspaper that occupied the place that *Los Deportes* had been left. It followed the same pattern of European periodicals, like *Gazzetta dello Sport* (1897), in Italy, or *L'Auto* (1900), an antecedent of *L'Equipe* (1945), in France. It was also a leader in communication and organization of sports events in those years (Berasategui, 2000: 159).

22. Classifications of Anglicisms proposed by Pratt (1980) or Gutiérrez (1998) were not considered because they are out of the scope of this study.

23. Terms in parentheses were also included in the rules analyzed, and are shown in the same order of Table 1.

24. In section 3, more details are given about the need for explaining and translating football borrowings within this period of time.

25. Narciso Masferrer did many activities. Among others, he participated in the foundation of FC Barcelona, where he was also its vice-president; likewise, he was the president of the Catalan Federation of Football; he was a member of both the Catalan and Spanish Olympic Committes, and the founder of *El Mundo Deportivo* and *Los Deportes* newspapers.

26. Víctor Balaguer (1824–1901) was a numerary member of the Royal Spanish Academy (RAE, in Spanish). He took his position on February 25, 1883, under chair b.

27. Viada referred to Manuel Tamayo y Baus (1829–1898), a numerary member of RAE, who took his position on June 12, 1859 under the chair O. He was elected as a life secretary from the Academy on December 3, 1874, until his death, in 1898.

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