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PRINCIPLES OF COMPILING AN ENGLISH-SERBIAN DICTIONARY OF SPORTS TERMS IN THE MODERN ANGLO-GLOBALIZED WORLD

Abstract

Given that the newly established sociolinguistic status of English as a *lingua franca* of international communication has resulted in Anglicization of non-English languages, especially in specialized registers, this research deals with a corpus-based contrastive analysis of sports terms in English and Serbian with an aim to explore the implications of Anglicization for the terminological system of sport and sports lexicography in Serbian. The findings indicate a far-reaching impact of English not only on the terminological system but also the general lexis of Serbian. This puts forward the need for terminological standardization and high quality lexicographic work. Accordingly, the paper deals with the principles of standardization and lexicographic codification of English-based sports terminology in Serbian. The analysis builds on the author's previous study (Milić, 2004) the most important result of which is the publication of a dictionary entitled *Englesko-srpski rečnik sportskih termina* [English-Serbian dictionary of sports terms] (Milić, 2006).

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Key words

English, Serbian, sport, specialized lexicography, terminology, terminological standardization.

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Sažetak

S obzirom na to da je novostvoreni sociolingvistički status engleskog kao *lingua franca* međunarodne komunikacije doveo do anglicizacije neevropskih jezika, naročito u stručnim registrima, ovo istraživanje se bavi kontrastivnom analizom korpusa sportskih termina u engleskom i srpskom jeziku sa ciljem da se ispituju implikacije anglicizacije u terminološkom sistemu sporta i sportskoj leksikografiji u srpskom. Dobijeni podaci ukazuju na dalekosežan uticaj engleskog jezika, ne samo na terminološki sistem, već i na opštu leksiku srpskog jezika, što nameće potrebu za terminološkom standardizacijom i veoma kvalitetnim leksikografskim radom. U skladu s tim, rad se bavi principima standardizacije i leksikografske kodifikacije sportske terminologije u srpskom jeziku koja nastaje adaptacijom termina iz engleskog. Analiza se temelji na prethodnoj studiji autorke (Milić, 2004), čiji je najvažniji rezultat objavljivanje rečnika pod naslovom *Englesko-srpski rečnik sportskih termina* (Milić, 2006).

Ključne reči

engleski jezik, srpski jezik, sport, terminološka leksikografija, terminologija, terminološka standardizacija.

1. INTRODUCTION

The aim of this paper is to offer principles of standardization and lexicographic codification of sports terminology in Serbian against the backdrop of Anglo-globalized world, in which English has established itself as what most authors refer to as *lingua franca* of international communication, or English as a global language (Crystal, 2003), and most recently English as *the* nativized foreign language (Prčić, 2014). Given that the impact of English on non-English languages is mostly the characteristic of specialized registers, the current research builds on a previous corpus-based study (Milić, 2004) of about 1,500 sports terms in English and Serbian. Complying with a linguistic approach to terminology, according to which terms are seen as lexical units with specialized meaning (L'Homme, 2005), the findings show a far-reaching impact of English not only on sports terminology but also the entire lexical system of Serbian (Milić, 2013a: 212) despite the fact that

sports Anglicisms¹ are predominantly justified in Serbian. In order to counteract the negative consequences of such a trend two measures require high priority: the standardization of the Serbian terminology and higher-quality lexicographic work. Consequently, the paper deals with theoretical and practical aspects of lexicographic codification of English-based sports terms in Serbian within the framework of the basic principles relevant for general bilingual lexicography (Prčić, 2011; Yong & Peng, 2007; Zgusta, 1971).

2. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

The first issue in dealing with the topic of lexicography implies answering the question whether there is such a thing as a theory of lexicography. Most authors (Atkins & Rundell, 2008: 4; Béjoint, 2010: 281) believe that it is the question of principles that guide lexicographers in their work rather than theoretical lexicography. Such a commonly shared disbelief in theoretical grounds of lexicography has resulted in treating the issue of specialized lexicography as something different from lexicography in general. With this in mind, Tarp (2000: 207, 290; 2010: 463) argues that lexicography in general and specialized lexicography in particular should be given the status of an independent science, since this is the only way to ensure a new generation of lexicographic products that meet the needs of the modern dictionary user. In line with this attitude, Hausmann (1986 as cited in Yong & Peng, 2007: 11) states that lexicography is not only a matter of practice (writing and compiling a dictionary), as it also includes “the theoretical generalization about what the dictionary is, how it is made and why it is needed”. This puts an emphasis on the fact that a dictionary is not merely a reference book consisting of “a systematically arranged list of socialized linguistic forms [...] commented on by the author in such a way that a qualified reader understands the meaning” (Zgusta, 1971: 197), which gives prominence to the compiler’s role in dictionary making. Rather, it is also an act of communication between the compiler and the user, which means that the process of dictionary making is also expected to fulfil the needs and expectations of the user. In accordance with this statement, the paper will follow the communicative approach based on Yong and Peng (2007: 11), who define lexicography “as the theory and practice of encoding and transmitting, intra-culturally or interculturally, information and knowledge concerning socialized linguistic forms of a given speech community and/or extralinguistic reality from the compiler to the user so as to affect the user’s knowledge structure and perception of the world.”

¹ According to Prčić (2014: 145), the term ‘Anglicism’ is defined here as a word from English, like *viski* (from *whiskey*), of any origin and morphological structure (i.e. simple, complex, compound, or phrasal), or an affix or combining form, which has entered Serbian and achieved at least some degree of integration into its system by adaptation at the levels of form and/or content.

Of central importance to specialized lexicography is the issue of defining the concepts of *term* and *terminology*. Given that there is no generally accepted definition of these terms, this paper is grounded on the linguistically-based approach, according to which terms are seen as lexical units with specialized meaning (L'Homme, 2005; Milić, 2004: 22). However, this does not mean that terminology is a subdiscipline of linguistics, since it is unique in its use of general lexical resources (Antia, 2000: 230). Consequently, a term is a lexical unit which acquires terminological meaning when it is activated by the pragmatic characteristics of the discourse (Cabré Castellví, 2003: 189-190), whereas "terminology is an inter-disciplinary field of enquiry whose prime object of study are the specialized words occurring in natural language which belong to specific domains of usage" (Cabré, 1999: 32). The implications of these linguistically-based definitions in lexicography are reflected by the fact that a term is no longer treated as the name of a concept but rather as a lexical unit of a natural language. Seen in this light, the existing practice in English-Serbian sports lexicography, which used to be oriented towards presenting word lists in the two languages (cf. Janković & Janković, 1979; Nemeč, 1994; Karalejić & Simović, 1996), is no longer satisfactory. Therefore, in addition to English and Serbian terms, an English-Serbian dictionary of sports terms should also contain: definitions of meaning, grammatical information, cross-references, and examples of use.

The topic of the English-Serbian sports dictionaries in the era of a globalizing world brings the question of English-Serbian language contacts to the forefront, since knowledge transfer from the prestigious English-speaking region into Serbian is carried out by borrowing concepts together with their names. As a result, Serbian has been exposed to an uncontrolled influx of English words, especially terms (Milić, 2015: 2), many of which are not only unjustified but also incorrectly adapted in the lexical system of Serbian. Even though a large number of studies examine the issue of Anglicization, not many of them address the Serbian language in the field of sport (cf. Furiassi & Gottlieb, 2015; Görlach, 2002; Milić, 2013b; Milić 2013c; Silaški, 2009; Velčić, 1972). Given that the lexical borrowings from English into Serbian are adapted through transshaping² and translation, it is not rare that a single concept has several names in Serbian, which more often than not comply with the linguistic standard of English. Thus Serbian is increasingly faced with the requirement for linguistic standardization in regard to the adaptation of lexical borrowings from English. This involves not only a corpus-based theoretical analysis of the sports register, but also concrete proposals concerning English-based standard solutions in Serbian and their dissemination in the language community. Communication of this information to the wider public could be established by means of an English-Serbian dictionary of standardized sports terms, preferably in electronic form owing to its fast and easy accessibility.

² According to the term used in Prčić (2011: 124), which means the creation of a new form whose inherent content is taken from English, but which is adapted to the orthographic and semantic standard of Serbian.

However, following Antia (2000: 177), such a high quality terminological work also requires a considerable effort in terms of language engineering in less studied and corpus-poor languages, Serbian being one of them. By offering standard solutions to equivalence problem of the two languages, an English-Serbian sports dictionary is not only a descriptive book but also prescriptive to a certain extent, even though prescriptivism is not generally accepted in modern linguistics (Crystal, 2008: 384). In fact, this is a matter which Yong and Peng (2007: 116) refer to as the challenge to bilingual lexicographers – how to implement the descriptive principle in dictionary compilation without totally abandoning the utility of prescriptivism.

In addition to the requirement for a certain extent of prescriptivism, Anglicization of non-English languages has generated the need for building contact linguistic competence,³ which includes three interrelated methods: language use, language description and prescription, and language teaching (Prčić, 2014: 150). From the lexicographic perspective, this means that an English-Serbian dictionary of sports terms should also be used as a teaching aid, which additionally calls for intensive and high quality lexicographic work. Even though the use of dictionaries in language teaching has been neglected so far, many authors claim its potential benefits in EFL teaching (Béjoint, 2010; Hayati & Fattahzadeh, 2006; Hulstijn, Hollander, & Greidanus, 1996; Yamaizumi, 2014). However, the study of Mármol and Sánchez-Lafuente (2013: 99) indicates that the results of a dictionary use have not met expectations even though students have positive attitude towards it. This is probably due to the requirement concerning a considerable amount of prior knowledge on the part of the learner/user involving certain rules of dictionary conventions, as commented by Scolfield (1982: 185). These results prove Hartmann's observation (2001: 83) that pedagogical function is one of the perspectives on dictionary use. However, these perspectives are presently studied only in the context of EFL teaching, which means that the use of dictionaries in ESP teaching, especially in teaching standardization of English-based terminology in non-English languages, is a newly recognized perspective of dictionary use, which would necessitate the introduction of lexicographic teaching contents within the framework of ESP syllabus in sports, so that students can acquire the habit of dictionary use.

The following issue related to the modern bilingual sports dictionary is its structure, which concerns organization and presentation of lexicographic information, as a form of written communication between the compiler and the user. From the viewpoint of the user (both professional and non-professional), the preference in terms of macrostructure is predominantly given to alphabetic ordering of lexical entries, even though the structure of electronic dictionaries could be based on a combination of semantic categorization and alphabetic ordering (see e.g. *Kicktionary: Multilingual Electronic Dictionary of Football Terms*).

³ According to Prčić (2014: 147), the term 'contact linguistic competence' is "a type of linguistic knowledge related to the use of elements, i.e. words and names, from English as *the* nativized foreign language in a non-English language that regularly comes into contact with it."

At the level of microstructure, the preference is given to facilitating active use. However, the essential requirement in terms of the dictionary structure is the necessity that the lexicographic information is organized in a regular, consistent and predictable manner (Yong & Peng, 2007: 121).

Bearing in mind the user-centred requirements of an English-Serbian sports dictionary, the compiler will have to start with the questions concerning the potential user of a dictionary and its purpose (Yong & Peng, 2007: 123-126). The answer to the first question is that it is intended not only for professionals but also non-professionals who directly/indirectly get in contact with the register of sport. This means that the dictionary should contain sufficient semantic information about the register so that the meaning of a particular concept can be grasped not only by professionals but also by non-professional users. Concerning the second question, the answer is that the dictionary is intended for active and passive use of a language. This means that a certain extent of semantic and grammatical information is expected to be included, in addition to translation equivalents, which generally satisfies the requirements of the passive language use only, as well as that the word list should include terms currently in use, i.e. that it should be synchronic. The focus on currently used terms also implies the requirement for revision of dictionary content in order to keep it updated with the latest changes of the sports register. However, this seems easier said than done with a paper dictionary since its life cycle in the Serbian specialized lexicography is predominantly longer than ten years, which is another argument for giving preference to an electronic dictionary of sports terms.

Eventually, user-friendliness is greatly contributed by aesthetics of the lexicographic source, which puts additional requirements in terms of the macrostructure and microstructure of an English-Serbian sports dictionary. Following Yong and Peng (2007: 126-128), aesthetics is reflected in the congruity between the form and the content of the dictionary, i.e. the composition of covers, the design of the title page, the layout of its printed pages, the choice of fonts and font types, the quality of illustrations, etc. Discussing the principle of aesthetics, the authors point out further that, at the level of macrostructure, this is the question of harmony, whereas at the level of microstructure, aesthetics is reflected in symmetry. As regards an English-Serbian dictionary of sports terms, the former is realized through consistency in following the previously defined rules and layout, in selecting word lists and guaranteeing the proportional distribution of lexicographic information throughout the dictionary. The latter is related to determining the status of a lexical entry (word entry or run-on in the text of an entry), or the status of borderline entries such as general lexical items and stylistic variants of standard terms.

To sum up, the contemporary challenge of lexicographic work in the field of English-based sports terminology in Serbian, from the communicative perspective, may be understood in terms of five principles that guide lexicographers in their work. They are: descriptive-prescriptive principle, linguistic principle, structural

principle, relevance principle, and aesthetic principle. Consequently, the following section presents theoretical and practical aspects of an English-Serbian dictionary of sports terms entitled *Englesko-srpski rečnik sportskih termina* (Milić, 2006), which is based on the analysis of the corpus of sports terms.

3. ANALYSIS OF THE CORPUS

This analysis builds on the author's previous study (Milić, 2004), which was based on the compilation of about 1,500 English and Serbian terms belonging to the lexical fields of the five most popular ball games in Serbia (basketball, football, handball, volleyball, and water polo). The terms were excerpted from official rule books in English that were in effect at that time (FIBA 1998, FIFA 1997, FINA 1994, FIVB 1993, and IHF 1989), and their translations in Serbian, published by the relevant national sports associations. The analysis was expected to yield insight into the current state of English-based sports terminology in Serbian, on the basis of which an English-Serbian dictionary could be designed.

The semantic analysis of the corpus in terms of lexical relations has revealed that there is a considerable extent of formal correspondence between English and Serbian, owing to the fact that international sports competitions are governed by a unique set of rules, which implies the equivalence of sports concepts across different languages. This is mostly true of antonymy and synonymy, whereas homonymy is predominantly a language-dependant relation. A high number of antonyms is due to the fact that antonymous sports terms largely belong to the category of complementaries (Cruse, 1986: 198) which have a high expectancy rate in terminology due to the potential of the term to develop associations of oppositeness and contrast, as well as owing to the knowledge of existence of concepts and phenomena being in a contrast relationship, such as *matter* and *non-matter* (Gortan-Premk, 2004: 122). Examples include: *live [ball] – dead [ball]* > ŽIVA [LOPTA] – MRTVA [LOPTA], *start – finish* > POČETAK – KRAJ, and *win – loss* > POBEDA – PORAZ. However, approximately equal number of synonyms are created through the processes of metaphorical transfer of meaning, clipping, or ellipsis (e.g. *baseline = end line* > OSNOVNA LINIJA = ČEONA LINIJA, *MVP = most valuable player* > MVP = NAJVREDNIJI IGRAČ, and *violation of a rule = violation* > POVREDA PRAVILA = PREKRŠAJ).

The morphosyntactic analysis of the corpus has shown that the corpus terms are predominantly nouns denoting actions, agents and states (1,403), and, to a lesser extent, verbs (84), both of which are predominantly polylexical units (990). The predominance of polylexical units also results in the limited derivation potential of sports terms. A smaller number of single-word terms (510) are either simple terms or complex terms formed by affixation, compounding, conversion, or clipping. The most frequent affixes that predominantly have formal correspondents in English and Serbian are agentive suffixes *-er/-AC, -AČ* (*runner* > TRKAČ) and gerund suffixes *-ing/-NJE* (*running* > TRČANJE). Owing to the need for

concision of a terminological unit, there are many clippings in both languages, mostly acronyms (*FINA* [*Fédération Internationale de Natation Amateur*] > *FINA*), and initialisms (*IHF* [*International Handball Federation*] > *IHF* [ihaef]). Polylexical terms comprise collocations (*score a goal* > POSTIĆI GOL), syntagms (*penalty foul* > PREKRŠAJ ZA ISKLJUČENJE), and clauses (*ball returned to back court* > LOPTA VRAĆENA U ZADNJE POLJE). Given that these terms are polylexical units in both languages with the language-specific morphosyntax of constituent words, there is no formal correspondence, due to the different typological characteristics of the two languages, one of which is non-inflectional (English) while the other is inflectional (Serbian).

The analysis of lexical borrowings in the corpus has indicated that sports Anglicisms have neither great frequency nor large share in the analyzed corpus; however, their adaptation in Serbian is only partial. Before presenting various deviations it is necessary to point out there are two models of adaptation of Anglicisms in Serbian. One is Filipović's model (1986), which is applicable to earlier established Anglicisms whose adaptation is carried out either by transliteration (e.g. *water polo* > VATERPOLO) or by means of mixed orthography and pronunciation (e.g. *cup* > KUP [kup]). The other, which is constructed by Vasić, Prčić, and Nejgebauer (2011), is applicable to recently borrowed terms and involves phonological adaptation of Anglicisms (e.g. *playoff* > PLEJOF ['plejɔf]). As the borrowed terms have already achieved some degree of integration into the system of Serbian, a general conclusion is that Anglicisms are predominantly adapted at the level of orthography, which is only partially true of phonology, morphology and semantics. At the level of phonology, recently borrowed terms tend to comply with the phonological norm of English rather than Serbian, whereas in terms of morphology, the borrowed terms are predominantly nouns which do not allow class-changing suffixation to derive adjectives, for which reason these forms are often used as noninflectional noun modifiers in calques, e.g. *set ball* > SET LOPTA. Regarding the semantic content of terms, the borrowed terms are predominantly adapted with terminological meaning. Besides, the borrowed terms are generally characterized by semantic stability, as a result of which most of them have already been included in general English-Serbian dictionaries. With reference to the total number of borrowed terms, it can be stated that Anglicisms are predominantly justified in ball game terminology due to the fact that most fill lexical gaps in Serbian.

Therefore, terms are for the most part polylexical nominal units which denote actions, agents and states. However, the most important finding is that a certain level of prescriptivism is a necessity in compiling a bilingual specialized dictionary of sport in order to bring the borrowed English elements into accordance with the linguistic standard of Serbian. In order to fulfil this requirement, the next step of theoretical analysis deals with the standardization of sports terms in Serbian, which is briefly presented in the following section.

4. STANDARDIZATION OF SPORTS TERMS IN SERBIAN

Theoretical aspects of standardization of English-based sports terms in Serbian were elaborated in a previous study (Milić, 2004), which has resulted in a proposal of the model that includes six principles listed in descending order of priority. They are: bi-univocity, transparency, systematicity, productivity, concision, and frequency. The principles are briefly defined and exemplified in the text which follows.⁴

Bi-univocity implies the requirement that the term should represent only one concept in a register (Bowman, 1997: 156; Felber, 1984: 183), e.g. *coach* ≠ *trainer* > TRENER ≠ KONDITIONI TRENER but not TRENER, which used to be the same translation equivalent of two English terms. Transparency implies the requirement that the concept a term designates can be inferred without a definition (cf. ISO 704, 2000: 25) and that it should be motivated etymologically, semantically, or morphologically (Bowman, 1997: 156), e.g. *diving* > BACANJE ZA LOPTOM but not SUVANJE (archaic), which existed before the process of standardization. Systematicity is the requirement that a term must be in accordance with the linguistic standard of Serbian on the level of: orthography, phonology and morphosyntax, e.g. *playoff* > PLEJOF but not PLAYOFF since this is a recently borrowed anglicism in Serbian, which is adapted according to the acoustic impression (Vasić, et al., 2011), or *6.25m semi-circle* > POLUKRUG 6,25M but not POLUKRUG 6.25M since there is no decimal point in Serbian (Pešikan, Jerković, & Pižurica, 2010). Productivity is the characteristic of the language system which enables communicators to encode and decode the maximum number of higher-order terminological units (cf. Prčić, 1999), e.g. *held ball* > NOŠENA LOPTA but not DRUGI KONTAKT S LOPTOM which existed before, since the standard term allows several derivations of the modifier NOŠEN (NOSITI, NOSILAC, NOŠENJE), whereas the same is not true of the other term. Concision implies that a term should not be too long, due to the fact that undue length violates the principle of linguistic economy (cf. ISO 704, 2000: 26), e.g. *offending player* > PREKRŠILAC but not IGRAČ KOJI JE NAPRAVIO PREKRŠAJ which existed before. Eventually, following Bowman (1997: 155), “the more frequent term should be preferred over its competitors”, e.g. *penalty kick* > PENAL but not KAZNENI UDARAC with lower frequency of use.

Pertaining to the fact that terminological standardization includes not only proposing rules and principles, but also their monitoring and updating (Auger, 1986 as cited in Cabré, 1999: 49), which essentially concerns the principle of relevance in terms of lexicography, the model applied in an English-Serbian dictionary of standardized sports terms (Milić, 2006) has been re-evaluated with hindsight of five years after its publication. The findings of Milić (2011: 268) have indicated that the standardization model has reached the desired goals, even though new technologies have imposed an additional requirement for electronic codification of the set standard, which essentially means that this is an issue of the

⁴ For a more detailed account see Milić (2015: 8-15).

form of the proposed standard rather than its content. However, to proceed with this stage, a considerable effort is needed in terms of language engineering in Serbian due to which standardization of sports terminology is still dependant on manual work with a paper dictionary as the best possible solution.

Having exhausted the theoretical aspects of the lexicographic model of sports terminology, we will now present its practical aspects.

5. AN ENGLISH-SERBIAN DICTIONARY OF SPORTS TERMS

Prior to further discussing the subject it is worth mentioning that the existing English-Serbian sports dictionaries, even the comprehensive ones, rarely provide sufficient information for a satisfactory transfer of English semantic content to Serbian. This is due to the fact that they commonly fail to provide glosses, but even if they do the semantic information in every single dictionary is different. In fact, all of them include only a random sequence of multiple Serbian equivalents for a single lexical entry (cf. Janković & Janković, 1979; Karalejić & Simović, 1996; Nemec, 1994). These findings have motivated the construction of a new lexicographic model which would be applicable to the overall thematic register of sport and potentially to non-sports registers as well. The result of this analysis was the publication of an English-Serbian dictionary of sports terms entitled *Englesko-srpski rečnik sportskih termina* [English-Serbian dictionary of sports terms] (Milić, 2006), henceforth referred to as the ESDST. The following sections present its macrostructure and microstructure. The decision to compile a paper dictionary and not an electronic one is based on the fact that the electronic corpus of Serbian is still rather poor.

5.1. Macrostructure of ESDST

Lexical entries of the ESDST have been excerpted from the previously analysed corpus which includes terms of the five ball games: basketball, football, handball, volleyball, and water polo. In order to meet the requirements of professional and non-professional users alike, the dictionary is synchronic as it includes only present-day terms which follow an alphabetic order. In addition to the central word list, the ESDST comprises secondary front-matter components including: a Table of Contents [*Sadržaj*], the Author's Foreword [*Reč unapred*], a detailed User's Guide [*Vodič kroz rečnik*], and a list of dictionaries and other reference works consulted [*Literatura*]. In addition, on the front inside cover, there is a tabular summary of abbreviations and symbols used in the dictionaries [*Oznake i skraćenice*]. Following the central word list, there is an Appendix [*Dodatak*], which includes standard descriptions of each ball game followed by field/court illustrations. The standard sequence of descriptive details includes a brief

presentation of: the history of a particular ball game, field/court of play, goals of play, rules of play, scoring, penalties, and officials.

5.2. Microstructure of ESDST

As shown in the Figure 1 below, a typical lexical entry (Milić, 2006: 56) consists of the following elements: English term (1), diatechnical label (2), grammatical word class (3), cross references for synonyms, antonyms and variants (4), translation equivalent/s (5), and gloss (6). Even though the inclusion of examples is justified for the active language use, the ESDST does not provide this detail due to the fact that the primary sources of terms are official rule books in English and Serbian. However, bearing in mind lexicographers' claims that examples have important functions – to prove the existence of words, to serve as complements to definitions, as well as to illustrate contextual features such as syntax, collocation, and register (cf. Atkins & Rundell, 2008: 453), their inclusion would be a reasonable option should a dictionary be based on additional sources.

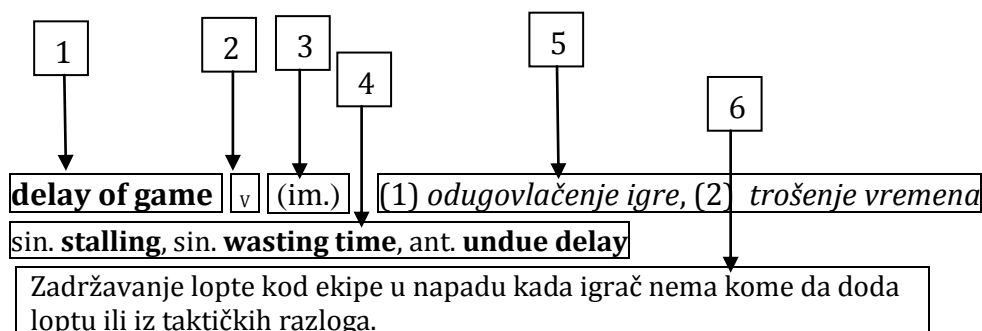


Figure 1. A lexical entry in the ESDST

English term (1) is the headword which is clearly marked using a different font (Arial bold, red, size 14) from the remaining part of a lexical entry (Times New Roman, black, size 12). If a term is homonymous, it is reentered with subscripts 'A' and 'B' in front of an entry. The same procedure is applied if an English form has more than one grammatical function.

Diatechnical label (2) is a symbol of a ball game. It is represented by a subscripted initial letter of a ball game name in Serbian, as follows: 'F' for FUDBAL [football], 'K' for KOŠARKA [basketball], 'R' for RUKOMET [handball], 'O' for ODBOJKA [volleyball], and 'V' for VATERPOLO [water polo]. If referring to a single register, polytechnical labels are allocated to headwords only; however, if referring to more than one register, they are allocated to other relevant elements of a lexical entry

(English terms, translation equivalents, and glosses). Entries without this label are general terms common to all included sports disciplines.

Grammatical information (3) is an abbreviation of the grammatical word class in Serbian provided in brackets. It includes: (gl.) for GLAGOL [*verb*], (im.) for IMENICA [*noun*], (prid.) for PRIDEV [*adjective*], and (pril.) for PRILOG [*adverb*]. These labels are the same for single-word and polylexical entries.

Cross-references (4), set in Times New Roman italic, include synonyms, antonyms and language variants. Synonyms in the ESDST are terms that have a closely similar, but not necessarily identical, meaning as another term. Antonyms involve terms with a meaning that is opposite to the meaning of another term, whereas language variants involve American and British English spelling alternatives. The cross references for synonyms, antonyms and language variants are labelled by means of abbreviations and symbols, as follows: 'sin.' for SINONIM [*synonym*], 'ant.' for ANTONIM [*antonym*], subscript symbol '£' for British English, and subscript symbol '\$' for American English.

Translation equivalents (5) are either single or multiple units. The former are entered without a designation (1), whereas the latter have numerical labels (1), (2), etc., provided the standard term is designated as (1). Sequence of translation equivalents designated with numbers other than (1) depends on the extent of compliance with the proposed standard.

Gloss (6) includes a concise definition of meaning which explains the main characteristics of a concept. The structure of the definition is in accordance with the 'genus-and-differentia' defining model (Atkins & Rundell, 2008: 436), which is predominant in the Serbian lexicography. According to this model, a word is described in terms of its superordinate⁵ or 'genus' expression and its additional features or 'differentiae', which distinguish the particular meaning from other category members. The analysis of the corpus has shown that there are four major superordinates (hyperonyms) in ball games. They are: *field/court*, *equipment* and *play*. Given that hyponymy is a transitive relationship, each of these hyperonyms have hyponyms such as *players*, *scoring*, *penalty*, *officials*, *official's signals*, *violations*, etc., which further branch into hyponyms, in which case they function as hyperonyms. Accordingly, the terminographic entry *live-time foul* (hyponym) in water polo has the following definition (Milić, 2006: 117): PREKRŠAJ KOJI SE NAPRAVI DOK JE LOPTA U IGRI [*A violation made while the ball is in play*].

5.3. ESDST in hindsight

The fact that specialized lexicography is a reflection of constantly changing registers and the user's requirements imposes the need for re-evaluation of dictionaries and improving them accordingly. Given that this is an open-ended issue, the requirement

⁵ The term 'superordinate' is also known as 'hyperonym' (Murphy, 2003: 10; Prčić, 2008: 121).

of the relevance principle makes it necessary to keep the dictionary contents updated in accordance with the changes within the register and the changing user's requirements. Reactions of a wider audience testify to good acceptance of the ESDST model in linguistic and technical community, even though users' feedback indicates the necessity for the correction and updating of the meaning of a certain number of terms. This provides a solid ground for further standardization work in sport and the publication of a new edition of ESDST, which will be designed to include terms of all sports taught at the Faculty of Sport and Physical Education at the University of Novi Sad. Also, the original ESDST content will be brought into accordance with the latest rules of included sports. Concerning the medium of the future dictionary, it is believed that the poor electronic corpus of Serbian still gives preference to a paper dictionary rather than an online source, even though new technologies work in favour of online lexicography. It is also worth thinking about the inclusion of other sources of terms, such as sports lexicons and multilingual sports dictionaries (Busch & Bergman, 1983; Flander, Hudetz, Jajčević, & Paulić, 1984; Katz, 1998; Selimić, 1983), which are expected to include standardized terms as well. It is also worth considering the inclusion of examples of use for polylexical units as the seventh detail of the lexical entry, as well as inflectional endings for the recently borrowed Anglicisms in accordance with the model offered by Vasić et al. (2011). These are expected to be far more numerous in recently popularized sports in this region.

6. CONCLUSION

All things considered, two issues related to sports lexicography are brought into the foreground. They are the standardization of English-based sports terms in Serbian and intensive lexicographic work in order to communicate the standard solutions to the wider public on time. Bearing in mind pedagogical prospects of an English-Serbian dictionary of sports terms in building contact linguistic competence, it is necessary not only to intensify lexicographic efforts in the field of sport, but also to introduce lexicographic contents into the teaching process of ESP for students of sport. Eventually, following the user-centred approach, further lexicographic work in corpus-poor languages such as Serbian necessitates a greater involvement of language engineering technology in order to achieve efficient and high quality work.

[Paper submitted 26 Aug 2015]

[Revised version accepted for publication 13 Nov 2015]

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