



## **A reassessment of traditional lexicographical tools in the light of new corpora: sports Anglicisms in Spanish<sup>1</sup>**

ISABEL BALTEIRO\*  
*Universidad de Alicante*

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### **ABSTRACT**

There is no question nowadays as to the international and powerful status of English at a global scale and, consequently, as to its presence in non-English speaking countries at different levels. Linguistically speaking, English is one of the languages which have mostly influenced Spanish throughout its history and especially from the late 1960s. In this study, the impact of English on Spanish is considered in the language of sports; particularly, sports Anglicisms and false Anglicisms are analysed. Due attention is paid to the different forms that an Anglicism may adopt and to which of those forms are more widely accepted or rejected by prescriptivists and speakers at large, in the light of a contrastive analysis of their appearance in the *Nuevo diccionario de anglicismos*, the *Diccionario de la Real Academia Española* and the *Corpus de Referencia del Español Actual*.

**KEYWORDS:** Anglicisms, false Anglicisms, sports terminology, dictionaries, corpora

### **RESUMEN**

El estatus del inglés como lengua global es incuestionable hoy en día y, por ello, también lo es su presencia a todos los niveles en países de habla no inglesa. En términos lingüísticos, el inglés es una de las lenguas que más han influido en el español a través de su historia y muy especialmente a partir de la década de 1960. En este artículo estudiamos el impacto del inglés en el lenguaje de los deportes en español; en particular, nos centramos en los falsos anglicismos y en los anglicismos deportivos propiamente dichos. Basándonos en un análisis contrastivo de su aparición en el *Nuevo diccionario de anglicismos*, el *Diccionario de la Real Academia Española* y el *Corpus de Referencia del Español Actual*, prestamos especial atención no sólo a las diferentes formas que un anglicismo puede adoptar sino también a cuales de estas formas están más aceptadas y cuales son más rechazadas por los prescriptivistas y por los hablantes en general.

**PALABRAS CLAVE:** anglicismos, falsos anglicismos, terminología deportiva, diccionarios, corpora

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\* *Address for correspondence:* Isabel Balteiro. Dpto. de Filología Inglesa. Facultad de Filosofía y Letras I. Campus de Sant Vicent del Raspeig. Apdo. 99, Universidad de Alicante. 03080 Alicante. Spain. Telephone: +34 00 965 90 34 00 (Ext. 2542). Email: balteiro@ua.es

## 1. INTRODUCTION

In linguistic terms, the influence of English on most, if not all, world languages has two different effects: on the one hand, language contact has given rise to different varieties of non-native English, either as a second language or as a foreign language (see Jenkins, 2001; Mauranen, 2005; or Seidlhofer, 2007); on the other, world languages borrow, incorporate and use English words and expressions and hence are also affected at the orthographic, lexical, semantic, morphological and even syntactic levels (see Pratt, 1980: 229). This phenomenon, generally known as borrowing, has lately been particularly strengthened due to the influence and power of the mass media, the new technologies and the Internet, among many other factors. However, it has not had the same impact on all languages or even on different varieties of the same language. For instance, as regards Spanish, the influence seems to be more visible in Latinamerican Spanish than in Peninsular Spanish (on regional differences, see Rodríguez González, 2002: 132-133).

Although, as noted above, Anglicisms exist in all levels of language (though Rodríguez González (2002: 130) remarks that they are hardly visible in semantics, pragmatics, and syntax), it is in lexis that they are most noticeable. English words may be said to enter the Spanish language daily, either (most often) in their original form or, less frequently nowadays, adapted to the target or recipient language, that is, with a Spanish-like appearance which may disguise their origin. Apart from those, the strong impact of English on other world languages like Spanish can also be seen in the creation of the so-called false Anglicisms, that is, “Either [...] autonomous coinages which resemble English words but do not exist in English, or [...] unadapted borrowings from English which originated from English words but that are not encountered in English dictionaries, whether as entries or as sub-entries” (Furiassi, 2003: 123), but also other forms with those characteristics that have entered the Spanish language through other European or non-European languages different from English.

The influence of English on present-day Spanish vocabulary or terminology is undeniable in almost any field or area of knowledge, but it is probably most visible in those of science, technology, sports and fashion, amongst others. As some authors have already noted (see Fernández García, 1971), the presence of lexical Anglicisms in the field of sports is particularly visible. Reasons for this may be, first of all, the simple fact that sports like cricket, football, hockey, rugby, tennis, or even athletics are “British products”, that is, to a greater or lesser extent, they have their origin in Britain and, consequently, it is logical that the name of a new item should be imported together with the referent itself. In fact, English is the *lingua franca* of sports. On the one hand, it is the language used by all international federations, in major sports events. Moreover, most of the prestigious news agencies reporting sports news and matches, for example, are from English-speaking countries (such as

Associated Press, Reuters or United Press International), or resort to English, either as their only language (as in the case of Thailand's Asia News Network or Lebanon's Media Line) or as one of their working languages (most of the other major agencies, such as France Presse, EFE or Interfax). On the other hand, English is the language in which sports events are commented and broadcast in different (English-speaking and non-English speaking) countries. More importantly, when this kind of event is translated, translators may find it difficult, impossible or even unnatural to use target language words (on the language of sports in journalism see Castañón Rodríguez, 1991, 1993, 2000a, 2000b, 2005, 2006, 2007 & 2011; García Yebra, 1992; Rodríguez Segura, 1999; Rojas, 2005).

In this paper, besides the phenomenon of borrowing and, particularly, of Anglicisms, we will mainly focus on the use, adaptation and development of sports Anglicisms (and false Anglicisms) in Spanish by selecting a representative sample of items and checking their appearance in the *Diccionario de la Real Academia Española* (henceforth, *DRAE*) and their occurrences in the *Corpus de Referencia del Español Actual* (henceforth, *CREA*).

## 2. BORROWING: ANGLICISMS AND FALSE ANGLICISMS IN SPANISH

As seen above, English occupies not only a position of power or control over other languages like Spanish, but this also creates a situation of language contact, in which terms from two languages (in our case, English and Spanish) coexist in Spanish. These two different realities, however, basically converge into one and cause the growth of the recipient language vocabulary (and, secondarily, to a lesser extent, of the dominating language's). Such expansion may take place either by borrowing (through the incorporation of adapted or unadapted native English words, that is, Anglicisms and false Anglicisms from other mediating languages) or even by innovation or neology (by creating new forms and meanings which imitate English forms but which do not exist as such in English, that is, through formal or semantic false Anglicisms).

### 2.1. Lexical Borrowing

Lexical borrowing may be defined as a transfer or importation of a word or term from one language to another, although such word may also be formally (both phonetically and graphically) and functionally adapted in the recipient language. This phenomenon has been differently named in the literature, since there seems to be no agreement as to whether the "transferred" items should be called "foreign item", "borrowing", "adoption", "loanword", or even "interference" (on this see, for example, Casas, 1986; Clyen, 1967; García Yebra, 1989; or Gómez Capuz, 2000; a discussion of the appropriateness of these terms may be found in Balteiro, 2009). For the purposes of this study we shall use the most general labels, that is,

borrowing, in the first place, although we may also refer to them as “foreign words” or “foreign items”. Further distinctions found in the literature will be avoided in this work because they are not relevant for our purposes.

The phenomenon of borrowing has been either regarded as enriching or creative by some scholars (see Crystal, 2003; Friedrich, 2002), or disregarded and at times unwelcome. In fact, it has often been considered as peripheral, unnecessary, as a threat to the “purity” of the recipient languages, or even as something that “has offended users of other languages for more than a century” (Phillipson, 1992: 7). In line with this second position, in the past some countries have adopted a number of protective measures in order to preserve such purity, which have included creating bodies or institutions such as the *Real Academia Española* (Spanish Royal Academy), or, more recently, even enacting statutory instruments like the French Toubon Act, aimed at preventing the massive influence of English. In spite of this, language users have, for various reasons (mainly prestige, attractiveness, boastfulness or a feeling of being “cool” and different), keenly adopted English words. This is especially the case of terms related to fashion and other specialized fields, such as technological and scientific jargons, e.g. computer science, or even slang. It must be noted that sometimes Anglicisms enter a language through specialized areas but then later spread to other fields or even to general language.

In spite of all the controversy on borrowing and particularly on Anglicisms, this is a natural and “universal” (Chalker & Weiner, 1994: 49-51; Kocourek, 1991) phenomenon, which takes place primarily due to language contact, communication needs or both. However, it may also be the case that there is no actual need or no terminological gap; in such circumstances Anglicisms may be either motivated by prestige or conceived as threats to the nature, characteristics, resources and power of the recipient language, in this case, Spanish. Whatever the approach, Anglicisms in general may be said to “have a strong sound and visual impact which make them easily trend-setting” (Furiassi, 2003: 121).

## 2.2. Anglicisms

As with borrowing, there is no unique or homogeneous definition of what an Anglicism is. Moliner (2007) provides a very general and vague one, “palabra o expresión inglesa usada en otra lengua” [“An English word or expression used in another language”]. Nevertheless, one of the traditional definitions is Pratt’s (1980: 115), for whom an Anglicism is “un elemento lingüístico, o grupo de los mismos, que se emplea en [...] castellano [...] contemporáneo y que tiene como étimo inmediato un modelo inglés” [“a linguistic item or group of items used in contemporary Spanish, whose immediate etymon is an English model”]. Similarly, the *DRAE* gives a more detailed account: “1. Giro o modo de hablar propio de la lengua inglesa. 2. Vocablo o giro de esta lengua empleado en otra. 3. Empleo de vocablos o giros ingleses en distintos idiomas” ([“1. Expression or way of speaking typical of the English language. 2.

Word or expression of such language used in another language. 3. Use of English words or expressions in other languages”]. Probably, however, a more appropriate (but also controversial) definition should consider not only direct and indirect influences from English, but also include semantic, phonological and syntactic features peculiar to English that affect the Spanish language. In this line, López Morales (1987: 303) accounts for these nuances in his definition of Anglicism: “no sólo palabras que proceden del inglés, independientemente de que sean ya generales en el español y de que hayan sido aceptadas por la Academia, sino también aquellas que proceden de otras lenguas, pero que han entrado al español a través del inglés” [“not only words whose origin is English, regardless of whether they have become common in Spanish and have been accepted by its Academy, but also words from other languages which have entered Spanish through English”].

The introduction, presence, and consequences of the use of English vocabulary in Spanish have always attracted scholars’ attention, who have not only provided heterogeneous and diverse accounts but responded differently. The literature on this is quite extensive and, apart from the purely descriptive studies, reflects the already mentioned lack of agreement among linguists on how this phenomenon should be approached. Among those, the following deserve to be listed: (i) synchronic studies, such as those by Gómez Tórrego (1995); Lorenzo (1996); Medina López (1996); Pratt (1980); Rodríguez González (1996a); (ii) diachronic ones, such as Rodríguez Segura’s (1999); and (iii) studies on the use of Anglicisms in specialized or professional languages like those by Alcaraz Ariza (2000); Alejo (2004); Alzugaray Aguirre (1982); Balteiro (2009); and Campos (2011).

Among those and other works, two main positions may be distinguished: first of all, in the 1940s the tendency was to react against the use of Anglicisms and, therefore, adopt a purist approach (on this see Rodríguez González, 2002: 131-132). The general belief was that the penetration of English words and expressions would damage the Spanish language, which would lose its purity to such an extent that its future might not be guaranteed. It is precisely within this approach where the dichotomy was born between “necessary” and “unnecessary” Anglicisms, a distinction that was accepted at least until the 1970s. The second position is a more moderate one: it simply accounts for the presence of Anglicisms in the different varieties of Spanish and its specialized jargons or languages; in this case Anglicisms are not conceived as threats to the future and purity of the Spanish language. Apart from those two perspectives, it may be argued that nowadays the position taken by linguists, specialists or even users depends mostly on the field in which the Anglicism is introduced, on the educational and social levels to which users belong, and even on other factors, such as the potential intention behind its use. Therefore, responses to Anglicisms are now not as extreme as they were in the past and at least, if not regarded as enriching items, they are not rejected outright; rather, in some specialized fields they are most welcome due to lexical needs, fashion, prestige, etc. Two facts further corroborate this statement: on the one hand, one can detect the creation of so-called pseudo-Anglicisms or false Anglicisms, that is, as we shall

see, words which formally imitate or look like English words; on the other hand, the Spanish Royal Academy, despite its reticent character, seems to have become more permissive than ever before, incorporating Anglicisms (even unadapted ones) as new headwords in its 23<sup>rd</sup> edition, as we will exemplify in our study. Still, the *DRAE* sometimes uses cross-references to their recommended forms, be these synonyms, Spanish words, or even false Anglicisms, or mainly other forms where the English item has been more or less adapted to Spanish spelling or pronunciation.

In our opinion, the presence of Anglicisms should not be viewed as a negative or dangerous circumstance for the recipient language but as a natural situation due to mutual influences between languages in contact. Several reasons and purposes may justify their adoption and use, namely, the fact that English is a trendsetter, the existence of a lexical gap in the recipient language (in cases of inventions, for example), language economy (use of a shorter form or expression), prestige or snobbery, specialization purposes, provoking a certain reaction in the audience or reader, homogenization purposes, and, obviously, facilitating international communication mainly at a professional level (on this, see, for example, Bolaños-Medina & Luján-García, 2010: 245- 249; Durán Martínez, 2002; Lorenzo, 1996; Medina López, 1996; and Rodríguez Segura, 1999: 17).

### 2.3. False Anglicisms

The enormous amount of Anglicisms that enter other languages daily, not only apparently prevents the creation of new native words in the target language but also, paradoxically, fosters the creation of neologisms with an English appearance, that is, one of the types among the so-called false Anglicisms. As English is considered fashionable and prestigious, it seems that the tendency nowadays is to either welcome English terms, but also create new items which look like English words and which most probably native speakers of English might not be able to understand or identify; such terms are sometimes exported to other languages (e.g. from French into Spanish) which have welcomed them because they appear to have an English origin.

False Anglicisms or pseudo-Anglicisms may be defined as “autonomous coinages which resemble but are not real English words” (Pulcini, 1999: 362). In other words, the label “false Anglicisms” may be applied to those words which are apparently of English origin but have actually been created elsewhere (e.g. Spanish *footing*, a word created in French, vs. English *jogging*; on mediating languages see Rodríguez González, 1996b: 134; and Rodríguez González, 2002: 134), or also those which, though originally English, have undergone important deviations and changes, mainly semantic and usage ones; in both cases the meanings may be at times unrecognizable for English native speakers. Note, however, that, as Furiassi (2003: 121) wrote, “although it is certainly true that false Anglicisms are not used by native speakers of English, this fact does not necessarily mean that at least some of them

would not be understood, with a variable degree of cognitive effort (e.g. *antidoping* vs. *dope test*)”. Similarly, as Spence (1987) and later Campos (2011: 85) already put forward, even though most of the definitions of false Anglicism mention the “difference in meaning”, it is a fact that borrowings very seldom have *exactly* the same meaning as in the source language, given the fact that they are borrowed in very specific contexts. Accordingly, as Spence (1987:169) suggests, it may also be the case that the word may be a pure Anglicism used in a specialized field in English (e.g. French *trapping*; see Spence, 1987: 170) and the layperson or the average English speaker may not recognise it as a real English word. Furthermore, as Campos (2011: 84) also notes, “the moment a word departs from its source language and enters another, it becomes subject to different influences concerning both meaning [...] and grammar [...]”. Matters become even more complicated if we also consider cases of what might be interpreted as cases of reborrowing, e.g. the false Anglicism *outlet* used in Spanish, among other languages, is nowadays also found in English. Accordingly, *outlet* often replaces the original English *outlet mall*, as in *Bayview Village Fashion Outlet* (see <http://www.fashionoutlet.ca/index2.html>). However, in our opinion, a better explanation for this example is that English *outlet* is a case of shortening or truncation of the compound *outlet mall*.

Although Anglicisms are a widely studied and established topic, to the point that there are even compilations of such references (see Görlach, 2002b), the specific literature on false Anglicisms is much more restricted, despite the existence of important sources such as Bombi (1991); Filipović (1985); Furiassi (2005, 2006a, 2006b, 2007); Furiassi & Hofland (2007); Kirkness (2001); Moss (1995); and Spence (1987). Furthermore, terminology is neither clear nor consistent (on this see Campos, 2011; Furiassi, 2003: 122 and 2010; Pulcini, 1999), as reflected in the variety of labels used: “false anglicisms” (Campos, 2011; Furiassi, 2003; Pratt, 1997), “pseudoanglicisms” (Gómez Capuz, 1997/1998:63), pseudo-loans (Carstensen, 1980; Görlach, 2002a) and “apparent anglicisms” (Fanfani, 1991; Serianni, 1987). Furiassi’s (2003 and 2010) appears as the best account of false Anglicisms up to now, where he provides a very useful classification of this kind of borrowings, namely, autonomous compounds, autonomous derivatives, compound ellipses, clippings, semantic shifts, eponyms, toponyms, and generic trademarks. In spite of this, in sociological or sociolinguistic terms, as Campos (2011: 86) seems to tacitly suggest, it is to some extent irrelevant whether this kind of items should be called Anglicisms or false Anglicisms, “because if the word is deemed to be ‘English’ [...], it automatically acquires an aura of prestige that may extend its usage and, eventually, cause it to enter the allegedly original language [...]”, an idea which has also been sustained by Rodríguez González and Lillo Buades (1997).

### 3. THE LANGUAGE OF SPORTS IN SPANISH

The language of sports in Spanish, as in other European languages, is generally considered one of the most innovative jargons as regards the use of new or uncommon morphological mechanisms in the creation of new lexical items, but also concerning the introduction and enthusiastic acceptance of loanwords. In the Spanish language of sports most foreign words come from English, e.g. *badminton*, *chutar*, *curling*, *gol*, *jockey*, *penalti*, etc. As these examples illustrate, sports Anglicisms present different forms, depending on the kind of borrowing or also on its degree of adaptation to the Spanish language. In general, *-ing* forms, e.g. *curling*, are apparently quite popular and frequent in Spanish; besides these, one also comes across adapted English forms like *chutar* (the phonologically, graphically and morphologically adapted form of the English verb *to shoot*) or forms with simple alteration or elision of one of its letters, that is, phonologically and/or graphically adapted items, e.g. *penalti* (from English *penalty*) or *gol* (from English *goal*). In some cases, the unadapted English form (e.g. *basketball*) coexists with partially or totally adapted ones (e.g. *basquetbol* and *baloncesto*).

The remarkable presence and use of Anglicisms and even false Anglicisms belonging to the field of sports in Spanish may be due to a number of reasons. First of all, as explained in the first section of this paper, the importance and globalising character of the English language facilitates its penetration in other languages, and this is specifically true in the language of sports. Secondly, many sports are born and first established in England or the United States and, consequently, all the terminology appears for the first time in English, which then spreads quite soon and easily to the rest of the world (for instance, names of many football clubs in the North of Spain have contained English words since their foundation, such as *Sporting de Gijón*, *Athletic de Bilbao* or *Racing de Ferrol*). Thirdly, the mass media, namely, television, radio, and newspapers, but also the Internet and specialized sports publications, contribute to their spread because English terms are usually ‘fast’, direct and fashionable, especially in the oral medium. In fact, fashion and prestige are very much related to usage, since speakers seem to quickly accept these terms when proposed by the media, and at times imitate such usage (even sportsmen and sportswomen are frequently influenced by the vocabulary used by journalists and commentators, in an attempt to sound more “specialized”).

Quite important is also the fact that, as a consequence of the spread and frequent use of sports Anglicisms in the media and other environments, the Spanish Academy, as we mentioned earlier, has adopted a somehow more moderate position and incorporated Anglicisms as new headwords in the last edition (but also in previous ones) of its dictionary, i.e. the *DRAE*; the result is usually one in which both the original form in English and the adapted one may appear (e.g. *baseball*, *béisbol*).



#### 4. THE ANALYSIS OF SPORTS ANGLICISMS IN SPANISH

Our awareness of the aforesaid predominance of Anglicisms in the Spanish sports jargon has been one of the main motivations for the present work. Even though the study of Anglicisms in Spanish (Caballero & Rigal, 1990; Cabeza Cerrato, 1997; England & Caramés Lage, 1978; Fernández García, 1972; García González, 1997/98; Gómez Capuz, 2000; Latorre Ceballos, 1991; Lorenzo, 1995, 1996; Medina López, 1998; Riquelme, 1998; Rodríguez González, 1996; Rodríguez Medina, 2000; Stone, 1959) as well as the analysis of the language of sports have already given rise to a good number of contributions (see Agencia Efe & Gobierno de la Rioja 1994; Castañón Rodríguez, 1995, 1998b, 1999, 2002; Guerrero Salazar, 2003; Polo, 1992; Rodríguez Adrados, 1994), specific studies on sports Anglicisms are not so common, but for a few such as Alonso Pascual (1996), Alzugaray (1982), Castañón Rodríguez (1992, 1998a, 2009), Moral García (1964), Nomdedeu Rull & Márquez Rojas (2001), and Rodríguez González (2007). Moreover, they often fail to offer classifications of the nature and kind of elements, e.g. no distinction between false Anglicisms and proper Anglicisms is made.

##### 4.1. Methodology

For the purposes of the present study, that is, to analyse sports Anglicisms in Spanish, we have chosen a closed and perfectly defined wordlist from the *Nuevo diccionario de anglicismos* (henceforth, *NDA*) by Félix Rodríguez González and Antonio Lillo Buades (1997). This lexicographic tool, which is not systematically based on a closed corpus, has been the starting point of this study, and has allowed us to obtain a representative sample of not only genuine sports Anglicisms but also false Anglicisms related to sports, which amounted to 428 items. It must be noted that the dictionary provides different spellings and includes adapted and unadapted forms, but it does not actually distinguish between Anglicisms and false Anglicisms, although it occasionally mentions if the term is identical in English. Furthermore, this dictionary does not rely on statistical data, and therefore does not allow the user to identify which of those forms are well-integrated in the language or which are more frequent; in fact, it may be worth checking whether some of the headwords might be nonce formations or “careless translations” (Oncins, 2009: 117), especially if we consider that the authors of this dictionary sometimes refer to oral sources. With this in mind, we have checked their use and frequency in both the *DRAE*, a prescriptive lexicographic tool, and an open corpus, namely, the *CREA*. For the purposes of the present study and for reasons of space, however, we will only report here results concerning use and not frequency. Moreover, it has to be admitted that these two reference tools also have important limitations. On the one hand, the former (*DRAE*) may be too prescriptive and usually avoids the inclusion of new Anglicisms or those which have not been adapted, even though it has lately become more permissive and, therefore, has included new ones in its latest (23<sup>rd</sup>) edition. On the other

hand, the empirical data from the *CREA* are not always as useful and indispensable as the Spanish Royal Academy claims (see <http://www.rae.es/rae/gestores/gespub000019.nsf/voTodosporId/B104F9F0D0029604C1257164004032BE?OpenDocument&i=1>). In fact, in cases where, for example, an Anglicism does not appear in a specific year but in the previous or the following one, does this mean that such an element was not used in that year or rather, that the number of texts in the corpus is so limited that it cannot account for this? Consequently, the *CREA* cannot be regarded as a completely reliable source as to the frequency and increase or decrease in usage of a given Anglicism. Similarly, this corpus forces us to take a number of decisions which obviously determines the results of our study, namely, (i) whether we select only sports texts or all the types of texts in the database; (ii) whether we choose the peninsular variety, the Latinamerican ones, or all of them; (iii) whether one should check the dictionary entry form of a word or rather with its inflections. Furthermore, Pratt (1980: 15-16) mentions that the frequency of occurrence of an Anglicism is not always directly linked to the speakers' degree of knowledge of those words. For these reasons, as well as for the aforementioned ones, we will not include data concerning frequency in the present study. Still, we consider that the *CREA* is probably the best resource available nowadays to complement the data offered by the *DRAE* in order to obtain more reliable results as regards the acceptance and use of Anglicisms and false Anglicisms in present-day Spanish.

After analysing the data found in only sports texts from all the varieties of Spanish and, where necessary, the different inflectional forms that a word may adopt, we give an account of the results in the following section. We first classify the 428 elements in our sample (see also Appendix 1) into (adapted and undapted) Anglicisms and false Anglicisms tagged as 'sports Anglicisms' in the *NDA*. Note that the *NDA*, as said, was the starting point, but the *OED* was also used in order to check the origin and etymology of the elements studied. Secondly, we analyse whether the (false) Anglicisms as well as adapted forms of (genuine) Anglicisms in the *NDA* are all accepted by the *DRAE*. Thirdly, we check whether the elements in the sample can also be found in the *CREA*. Fourthly, we compare the results of the *DRAE* and the *CREA* as well as the degree of agreement between these two tools as regards inclusions and acceptance of Anglicisms and false Anglicisms in our sample.

## 4.2. Discussion of results

The analysis of the 428 sports-related Anglicisms selected from the *NDA* revealed that not all of them could be identified as proper or authentic Anglicisms, but a distinction should be made between false or pseudo-Anglicisms and ("true") Anglicisms (see Appendix 1). It is important to bear in mind that, unlike other studies (e.g. Furiassi 2010), forms like *futin* or *fúting* (both adapted forms of the false Anglicism *footing*) are also regarded as false Anglicisms, since their popularity also stems from an apparent English origin. We should also

remark here that we considered each of the different forms of a potential Anglicism as individual items, as we were aware of the fact that some of these forms may be better accepted than others either by users or by the Academy. For these reasons, but also because our source (the *NDA*) does so by using them as independent headwords in most cases: examples like *baseball*, *basebol* and *béisbol* were treated as three different items. Furthermore, and as regards the *CREA*, we have used the following criteria: all media, all geographical variants (that is, peninsular and Latinamerican varieties), and only those texts related to sports.

As expected, the number of true sports Anglicisms from the *NDA* was larger than that of false Anglicisms, the former accounting for 381 cases (89.01% ) while the latter were only 47 (10.98%). These numbers may indicate that Spanish adopts English words quite easily, but also shows the attractiveness of the English language in the sense that many of these words are simply created (or imported from other languages) because they “look” English.

As shown in Table 1, a further classification should be made within true Anglicisms themselves, namely, (i) unadapted Anglicisms, which amounted to 249 (58.17%); (ii) 99 phonetically and/or orthographically adapted Anglicisms (23.13 %), (iii) 13 morphologically adapted Anglicisms (3.03%), and (iv) 20 phonologically, orthographically and morphologically adapted Anglicisms (4.67%). This suggests that the Spanish sports jargon mainly welcomes those foreign elements from English, which tend to remain unaltered; in fact, out of 381 true Anglicisms in the sample, 249 (65.35% of the Anglicisms, that is, 58.17% of the total number of items) were left in their original English form. Therefore, there seems to be no need to adapt the terms borrowed, probably for several reasons that have already been explained, such as urgent lexical need, international homogenization, laziness or the prestige and attractiveness of English).

False Anglicisms	(True) Anglicisms					Total
	Unadapted Anglicisms	Adapted Anglicisms				
		Phon. & Orthogr. adapted Anglicisms	Morphol. adapted Anglicisms	Phon., Orthogr. & Morphol. adapted Anglicisms	Sub-Total	
47 (10.98%)	249 (58.17%)	99 (23.13%)	13 (3.03%)	20 (4.67%)	132 (30.84%)	428

Table 1. A classification of the sample of sports Anglicisms in the *NDA*

#### 4.1.1. A comparative analysis of the *NDA* and the *DRAE*

We believed it necessary to consider the *NDA* in the light of a prescriptivist dictionary, the *DRAE*, and also a widely-recognised corpus which incorporates actual uses, the *CREA*. The main reasons that justify this decision are: (i) the fact that the *NDA* is not a corpus-based dictionary and that it is compiled on data provided at times by (apparently) undefined and undetermined written and oral texts, but also (ii) the observation that some of its headwords are not so common in Spanish. Those two tools, the *DRAE* and the *CREA*, made it possible not only to draw conclusions on the degree of innovation of the *NDA* and on how much it reflects actual usages or well-established and accepted forms, but also to account for sports Anglicisms, thus distinguishing between true and false ones. In other words, the *DRAE* and the *CREA* allow us to obtain a right balance between the solutions offered by the three resources used (see Appendix 2).

Out of the 428 sports Anglicisms – both true and false – included in the *NDA*, the *DRAE* only accepts and, therefore, includes 67 items (15.65% of the sample), nine of which (13.43%) are false Anglicisms and 58 (86.56%) (true) Anglicisms. As expected, the highest number of accepted items belongs to adapted forms, that is, words which have been adapted to Spanish morphology, pronunciation and, mainly, spelling; in fact, out of the 58 Anglicisms accepted, 37 elements are adapted forms, that is, 55.22% of all the forms accepted by the *DRAE*, and only 8.64% of the total number of items in the sample. As Table 2 apparently suggests, the number of phonologically and orthographically adapted forms seems to be higher than those of other adapted forms. However, if we analyse them more carefully, we conclude that the *DRAE* accepts more easily morphologically adapted forms than others, as the 5 items accepted represent 38.46% of the morphologically adapted ones, while the 26 phonologically and/or orthographically adapted items which have also been accepted by the *DRAE* represent only 26.26% and, similarly, the six phonologically, orthographically and morphologically adapted elements included in the *DRAE* represent 30% of those items. Unadapted Anglicisms, that is, Anglicisms in their original English form, amount to only 21 items, that is, 31.34% of the Anglicisms accepted by the *DRAE* or 4.90% of the total of sports terms in the *NDA*. Accordingly, if we consider the 361 non-accepted forms, 228 elements (63.15%) are unadapted Anglicisms, 95 (26.31%) adapted Anglicisms, and 38 (10.52%) false Anglicisms.

	False Anglicisms	(True) Anglicisms					Total
		Unadapted Anglicisms	Adapted Anglicisms			Sub-Total	
			Phon. & Orthogr. adapted Anglicisms	Morphol. adapted Anglicisms	Phon., Orthogr. & Morphol. adapted Anglicisms		
Accepted by the <i>DRAE</i>	9 (13.43%)	21 (31.34%)	26 (38.80%)	5 (7.46%)	6 (8.95%)	37 (55.22%)	67
Non-accepted by the <i>DRAE</i>	38 (10.52%)	228 (63.15%)	73 (20.22%)	8 (2.21%)	14 (3.87%)	95 (26.31%)	361

Table 2. Number of items accepted and non-accepted by the *DRAE*

In the light of these results and as shown in Tables 2 and 3, it seems that the number of forms not included in the *DRAE* exceeds that of accepted items, independently of their character, that is, of whether they are false Anglicisms or Anglicisms, and within these, unadapted or adapted ones. As expected, and due to its purist character, the *DRAE* accepts adapted forms more easily (55.22% [37 words] of the 67 accepted true Anglicisms) than unadapted Anglicisms (only 21 items, that is, 31.34%). In spite of this, it is quite surprising that adapted but also widely-used forms like *pimpón* but *ping-pong* have not been accepted by the *DRAE*. Here, for example, lies the importance of tools like the *NDA* which include (more or less common) uses and even nonce formations. False Anglicisms are also preferred to unadapted Anglicisms and even adapted Anglicisms (see Table 3): while 19.14% of the false Anglicisms in the study have been accepted by the *DRAE*, only 5.51% of the unadapted Anglicisms and 9.71% of the three categories of adapted Anglicisms have been incorporated in the *DRAE*.

In terms of language use, these data imply that even though users and descriptive linguists and at times some reference tools like the *NDA* welcome unadapted Anglicisms (note that in our sample they amount to 249 items, that is, 58.17% of the total number of cases) these still show the lowest percentage of acceptance in the *DRAE* (5.51%). Consequently, the high percentage of non-inclusions, i.e. 228 (59.84% of the Anglicisms) confirms that the *DRAE* may not always reflect language use, and that other, less prescriptive but still “traditional” tools, such as the *NDA*, are necessary as reference works, not only for users but also for linguists and translators.

			Accepted by the <i>DRAE</i>		Non-accepted by the <i>DRAE</i>		Total
				Sub-total		Sub-total	
False Anglicisms			9 (19.14%)	9 (19.14%)	38 (80.85%)	38 (80.85%)	47
(True) Anglicisms	<i>Unadapted Anglicisms</i>		21 (5.51%)	21 (5.51%)	228 (59.84%)	228 (59.84%)	381
	<i>Adapted Anglicisms</i>	<i>Phon. &amp; Orthogr. adapted Anglicisms</i>	26 (6.82%)	37 (9.71%)	73 (19.16%)	95 (24.93%)	
		<i>Morphol. adapted Anglicisms</i>	5 (1.31%)		8 (2.09%)		
		<i>Phon., Orthogr. &amp; Morphol. adapted Anglicisms</i>	6 (1.57%)		14 (3.67%)		

Table 3. Number of accepted and non-accepted forms in the *DRAE*, according to kind of Anglicism

#### ***IV.1.2. A comparative analysis of the NDA and the CREA***

Similarly to the results provided by the analysis of the *DRAE*, which, in general, do not seem to validate the data in the *NDA* (or rather, the former shows a very prescriptive approach while the latter is more descriptive), the occurrence of sports Anglicisms and false Anglicisms in the *CREA* is somehow less numerous than expected. The data suggest that the *NDA* is far more innovative than the *CREA*, a corpus which should reflect actual usage more closely. Words like, for example, *bikero*, *esdash*, *foto finis* corroborate this statement, since they are not found in the *CREA*.

Out of the 428 elements in the sample, 266 (62.15%) appear in *CREA*. As Table 4 shows, 28 (10.52%) are false Anglicisms while 238 (89.47%) are true Anglicisms. Within the true Anglicisms, 168 (63.15%) are unadapted, while 53 (19.92%) are adapted to Spanish spelling and phonology, 8 (3%) are morphologically adapted, and 9 (3.38%) are phonologically, orthographically and morphologically adapted ones.

	False Anglicisms	(True) Anglicisms					Total
		Unadapted Anglicisms	Adapted Anglicisms				
			Phon. & Orthogr. Adapted Anglicisms	Morphol. Adapted Anglicisms	Phon., Orthogr. & Morphol. Adapted Anglicisms	Sub-Total	
Included in the <i>CREA</i>	28 (10.52%)	168 (63.15%)	53 (19.92%)	8 (3%)	9 (3.38%)	70 (26.31%)	266 (62.15%)
Not included in the <i>CREA</i>	19 (11.72%)	81 (50%)	46 (28.39%)	5 (3.08%)	11 (6.79%)	62 (38.27%)	162 (37.85%)

Table 4. False Anglicisms and Anglicisms in the *CREA*

		Included in the <i>CREA</i>		Not included in the <i>CREA</i>		Total	
			Sub-total		Sub-total		
False Anglicisms		28 (59.57%)	28 (59.57%)	19 (40.42%)	19 (40.42%)	47	
(True) Anglicisms	Unadapted Anglicisms	168 (44.09%)	168 (44.09%)	81 (21.25%)	81 (21.25%)	381	
	Adapted Anglicisms	Phon. & Orthogr. adapted Anglicisms	53 (13.91%)	70 (18.37%)	46 (12.07%)		62 (16.27%)
		Morphol. adapted Anglicisms	8 (2.09%)		5 (1.31%)		
		Phon., Orthogr. & Morphol. adapted Anglicisms	9 (2.36%)		11 (2.88%)		

Table 5. Number of included and non-included forms in the *CREA*, according to kind of Anglicism

Note that, as regards type of Anglicism (that is, Anglicism proper or false Anglicism), their percentage of distribution in the *CREA* is quite similar (see Table 5). Thus, 59.57% of the false Anglicisms in the sample appeared in the *CREA* as well as 62.46% of the Anglicisms. Within the Anglicisms, the highest percentage of occurrences is provided by unadapted Anglicisms (44.09%), unlike the *DRAE*, where adapted Anglicisms are more numerous (see above and Table 3). The tendency in the *CREA* suggests that unadapted Anglicisms are widely accepted by users either in oral or written productions, an impression also given by the

*NDA*, where these forms constitute most of the headwords in the dictionary, followed by adapted forms (as in the *CREA*) and false Anglicisms. These numbers and percentages, however, would change radically if we only considered peninsular Spanish and not all varieties of Spanish. Peninsular Spanish appears to be less innovative than other varieties and, therefore, would tend to be more reluctant to Anglicisms.

#### **4.1.3. A comparative analysis of the *NDA*, the *DRAE* and the *CREA***

If we now analyse and compare the results provided by the *DRAE* and the *CREA* in relation to the sports Anglicisms and false Anglicisms in the *NDA*, 62.15% of the *NDA* headwords appear in the data compiled in the *CREA*, while only 15.65% appear in the *DRAE*. The main differences between the *DRAE* and the *CREA* are in the incorporation of unadapted Anglicisms and of phonologically and/or orthographically adapted Anglicisms (see Table 6): while 63.15% of the unadapted Anglicisms in the *NDA* appear in the *CREA*, only 31.34% are included in the *DRAE*. Similarly, the number of phonologically and/or orthographically adapted Anglicisms included in the *CREA* is more than double of those in the *DRAE*, 53 and 26 items, respectively (see Table 6). In other words, the *DRAE* does not include 84.34% of the cases in our sample, while in the *CREA* this percentage is reduced to 37.85%. These results correspond, to some extent, to the expected ones, as the *CREA* is based on actual usage and, therefore, its range of forms should be actually wider than any dictionary, while the *DRAE*, following its already mentioned prescriptive attitude, does not reflect actual uses but “norms” and, therefore, is more conservative and reluctant to incorporate new or innovative lexical forms, especially foreign ones.

Probably some of the most interesting results are provided in Table 7, where we analyse the coincidence as to inclusion of headwords in the *NDA*, the *DRAE* and the *CREA* (see also Appendix 2). In general, 36.21% of the sports-related Anglicisms (false Anglicisms and Anglicisms) included in the *NDA* do not appear either in the *DRAE* or in the *CREA*, 48.13% appear in the *CREA* but not in the *DRAE*, 14.01% appear in all three sources, while only 1.63% appear in the *NDA* and the *DRAE* but not in the *CREA*. Similarly, as regards type of Anglicisms (or false Anglicisms) individually, false Anglicisms and unadapted Anglicisms show the same tendency, that is, the highest percentages apply to the examples which are included in the *CREA* but not in the *DRAE*, with 42.55% false Anglicisms and 38.29% unadapted Anglicisms. The highest percentage of adapted Anglicisms corresponds, however, to non-included forms, that is, 57 elements (43.18%) while, surprisingly enough, 5 cases (3.78%) are accepted by the *DRAE* but do not appear in the *CREA*.



	Included in the <i>DRAE</i> &/or the <i>CREA</i>						Not included in <i>DRAE</i> &/or the <i>CREA</i>							
	False Anglicisms	(True) Anglicisms					Sub-total	False Anglicisms	(True) Anglicisms					Sub-Total
		Unadapted Anglicisms	Adapted Anglicisms						Unadapted Anglicisms	Adapted Anglicisms				
			Phon. & Orthogr. Anglicisms	Morphol. adapted Anglicisms	Phon., Orthogr., & Morphol. adapted Anglicisms	Phon. & Orthogr. Anglicisms				Morph. adapted Anglicisms	Phon., Orthogr., & Morphol. adapted Anglicisms			
<i>DRAE</i>	9 (14.28%)	21 (31.34%)	26 (38.80%)	5 (7.46%)	6 (8.95%)	67 (15.65%)	38 (10.52%)	228 (63.15%)	73 (20.22%)	8 (2.21%)	14 (3.87%)	361 (84.34%)		
<i>CREA</i>	28 (10.52%)	168 (63.15%)	53 (19.92%)	8 (3%)	9 (3.38%)	266 (62.15%)	19 (11.72%)	81 (50%)	46 (28.39%)	5 (3.08%)	11 (6.79%)	162 (37.85%)		

Table 6. A comparison of items included in the *DRAE* and the *CREA*

	False Anglicisms	(True) Anglicisms					Sub-total	Total
		Unadapted Anglicisms	Adapted Anglicisms					
			Phon. & Orthogr. adapted Anglicisms	Morphol. adapted Anglicisms	Phon., Orthogr., & Morphol. adapted Anglicisms			
Neither in the <i>DRAE</i> nor in the <i>CREA</i>	18 (38.29%)	80 (32.12%)	43 (43.43%)	5 (38.46%)	9 (45%)	57 (43.18%)	155 (36.21%)	
In the <i>DRAE</i> , not in the <i>CREA</i>	1 (2.12%)	1 (0.40%)	3 (3.03%)	0 (0%)	2 (10%)	5 (3.78%)	7 (1.63%)	
In the <i>CREA</i> , not in the <i>DRAE</i>	20 (42.55%)	148 (59.43%)	30 (30.30%)	3 (23.07%)	5 (25%)	38 (28.78%)	206 (48.13%)	
Both in the <i>DRAE</i> & in the <i>CREA</i>	8 (17.02%)	20 (8.03%)	23 (23.23%)	5 (38.46%)	4 (20%)	32 (24.24%)	60 (14.01%)	
Total	47	249	99	13	20	132	428	

Table 7. Distribution of items according to their appearance in the *DRAE* and the *CREA*

Adapted Anglicisms seem to be most widely accepted, included or used in the three sources (24.24%), followed by false Anglicisms and unadapted Anglicisms, which appear in the *NDA*, the *DRAE* and the *CREA* with percentages of 17.02% and 8.03%, respectively. These data seem to corroborate previous results: adapted Anglicisms and false Anglicisms are preferred

by at least reference tools but this does not apparently seem to be the case with speakers nowadays.

## 5. CONCLUSIONS

In the previous sections we have attempted to provide an account of the strong impact of English on the Spanish language of sports. We have observed that many English sports terms are incorporated in the Spanish language without any alteration, while others have undergone important phonological, morphological and, mainly, orthographic changes in order to be adapted to the recipient language. Even though this may seem a quite old-fashioned idea, especially for Spanish language users and/or speakers, who are most welcoming as regards English terms, this is still the tendency followed by the *DRAE*. Accordingly, important discrepancies are found between the *NDA*, which is quite innovative and even incorporates what might appear to be nonce formations or low-frequency forms, and the *DRAE*. A more balanced position seems to be that offered by the *CREA*, which reflects actual language use, despite all the limitations that a corpus of this kind may have as regards, for example, range of materials, and also the use of texts which include, for instance, titles of songs and books or films in other languages.

Special mention should be made of false Anglicisms which, on the one hand, may be either forms born in Spanish or in other European languages (mainly French), following English models, or, on the other, may be different uses or even abbreviated forms of actual English words, and which, consequently, may cause controversial attitudes and rejection as to their inclusion and acceptance by the most prescriptive tools such as the *DRAE*. However, the sports false Anglicisms in our sample are, after adapted Anglicisms, the most accepted in the *DRAE* and the *CREA*.

In general, we may conclude that, surprisingly enough, some traditionally-compiled lexicographical tools, even though not corpus-based, are more innovative than up-to-date corpora. Does this mean that those tools are not valid or rather, that they are more valid and comprise a wider range of variants than even corpus-based ones? We are not in the right position to generalize about the acceptance of some of the terms included in some of the traditional dictionaries, which may not be guaranteed by frequency of use. However, we may still say that, on the one hand, traditional dictionaries like the *NDA* are very useful and interesting, precisely because they record less popular words (which is where their value lies), but, on the other, these tools should be careful as to the incorporation of nonce formations or of “careless translations”, and, if so, use some kind of label to indicate such instances. General users, linguists and translators should be conscious of all these differences and discrepancies among the different tools available and should try to find a right balance between them.

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## APPENDIX I: CLASSIFICATION OF THE LEXICAL UNITS IN THE SAMPLE ACCORDING TO KIND OF ANGLICISM

### I.1. False Anglicisms

aerobic	flight	goal-average	pádel
antidoping	flosbury flop	go-kart	parapenting
autogol	fly	goming	partido master
basket	footing	lift	pressing
basket average	Fosbury	looping	puenting
brush	fosbury	master	punching
bungee	fun	máster	push
bunging	futin	mister	recordman
bungy	futinero	míster	récordman
croner	fúting	outrigger	recordwoman
cros	go-cart	paddle	surf
cross	goal average	padel	

### I.2. Anglicisms

#### I.2.1. Unadapted Anglicisms

¡box!	bull-finch	dribbling	handicap
ace	bungee jumping	drive	handicapper
advantage	bungy jumping	driver	handler
agility	bunker	drop-kick	hat trick
alley-hoop	caddie	eagle	hazard
approach	canoeing	fastball	heavyweight
autocross	catch	field	hit
average	catch-as-catch-can	field goal	hockey
award	catcher	fielder	home run
backcourt	center	final four	hook



backgammon	challenge	first baseman	hooligan
backside	cheer leader	fly ball	hydrospeed
badminton	cheerleader	football	indoor
balk	chop	Fosbury Flop	infield
ball	clear	Fosbury-Flop	jab
baseball	clinch	foul	jet ski
basepath	clinic	foul hit	jet-ski
basketball	coach	foul tip	jockey
basket-ball	cock pit	foursome	jogger
biker	cockpit	free kick	jogging
birdie	conference	full contact	jumping
block	crawl	full-contact	k.o.
BMX	cricket	funboard	K.O.
bob	croquet	funboarder	kart
bobsled	curl	game	karting
bobsleigh	curling	goal	kick boxing
body building	dead ball	goal ball	kickboxing
bodyboard	derby	goalball	knock down
body-fitness	deuce	golf	knock out
bogey	doping	gymjazz	knock-out
bookmaker	draft	gym-jazz	lawn tennis
box	Dream Team	gymkhana	let
light-contact	ping pong	rugby	supporter
links	ping-pong	running back	surfer
lob	pitch	runningback	surfing
match	pitcher	scratch	tackle
match ball	playmaker	set ball	team
match play	play-off	set point	tee
match point	polo	single	tie break
medal play	puck	skate	tie-break
medley	punch	skateboard	top ten
meeting	punching bag	skate-board	top-ten
minigolf	punching ball	skateboarding	touchdown
minihockey	push shot	skater	trainer
musher	putt	skeet	training
mushing	putter	slice	transfer
net	putting green	smash	trekking
netball	putting-green	snowboard	turf
net-drop	quarterback	soccer	uppercut
off side	quarter-back	softball	volley-ball
offside	racquet ball	sparring	waterpolo
off-side	racquetball	sportsman	water-polo
open	rafting	sprint	welter
outdoor	rally	sprinter	wild card
outfield	record	squash	wild-card
oxer	regular season	steeple-chase	windsurf
paddock	ring	step	windsurfing
paragliding	road book	stepping	
passed ball	road-book	stick	
passing shot	rookie	stickball	
passing-shot	rough	streetball	
penalty	round	stretch	
penalty stroke	round robin	stretching	

### 1.2.2. Phonologically and/or graphically adapted Anglicisms

bádminton	derbi	foto finish	nocáut
banyi	diuce	foto-finish	nocdaun
basketbol	dopante	friqui	nocdáun

básquet	dopar	fútbol	orsai
basquetbol	dopin	fútbol-voley	orsay
bate	doping	futvoley	paddle tenis
beisbol	dóping	fut-voley	paddle-tenis
béisbol	drible	futvóley	pádoc
bengi	dribling	gim-jazz	penalti
bogquey	esdash	gimkana	penalti córner
boleyball	esparrin	gimnasia-jazz	penalti stroke
búnker	esprín	gol	pimpón
cadi	esprint	gol average	pítcher
cao	esprinte	golaverage	puching
chut	esprinter	gymkana	quécher
chute	esprinter	hándicap	récord
clínic	estic	hazar	rugbi
córner	estick	hidrospeed	soccer fútbol
criquet	estique	jóquey	sofbol
críquet	foot ball	knock-aut	softbol
crol	foto finis	nétbol	surfin
tacle	volei	voli	yoquey
tenis	voleibol	volibol	yóquey
tránsfer	voley	wéltér	yoqui
treking	voley-bol	yoquei	

### *1.2.2. Morphologically adapted Anglicisms*

antidopaje	driblear	kartódromo	noquear
boxeo	dropar	liftar	sprintar
chipear	hooliganismo	nocautear	topar
crolista			

### *1.2.3. Phonologically, orthographically and morphologically adapted Anglicisms*

abrochar	driblar	surfeada	windsurfeta
bikero	esportinguista	surfear	windsurfista
BMXero	esprintar	surfero	windsurfisticamente
chutar	skatódromo	surfista	windsurfístico
dopaje	sportinguista	trialsín windsurfero	

## **APPENDIX II: CLASSIFICATION OF THE LEXICAL UNITS IN THE SAMPLE**

### **II.1. False Anglicisms included neither in the *DRAE* nor in the *CREA***

brush	fosbury	go kart	partido master
bunging	fun	go-cart	puenting
croner	futin	goming	punching
cros	futinero	looping	
flosbury flop	fúting	parapenting	

### **II.2. Unadapted Anglicisms included neither in the *DRAE* nor in the *CREA***

advantage	chop	full contact	let
agility	clear	full-contact	light-contact
award	clinch	funboard	minihockey

backside	cock pit	funboarder	musher
basepath	cockpit	goal ball	mushing
biker	conference	goalball	netball
bobsled	curl	gymjazz	net-drop
body-fitness	dead ball	gym-jazz	paragliding
bookmaker	drop-kick	gymkhana	penalty stroke
breeches	fastball	handler	playmaker
brush shot	first baseman	hazard	puck
bull-finch	fly ball	home run	punching bag
bungy jumping	Fosbury Flop	hydrospeed	punching ball
canoeing	Fosbury-Flop	jogger	push shot
catch-as-catch-can	foul hit	kickboxing	putting green
cheerleader	free kick	knock down	putting-green
quarter-back	runningback	softball	surfer
racquetball	skate-board	stepping	uppercut
road book	skateboarding	streetball	volley-ball
road-book	skater	supporter	water-polo

### II.3. Phonologically and/or orthographically adapted Anglicisms included neither in the *DRAE* nor in the *CREA*

banyi	esprín	gymkana	pádoc
bengi	esprinte	hazar	penalti stroke
bogquey	estic	hidrospeed	quécher
boleyball	estick	knock-aut	rugbi
cadi	estique	nocáut	soccer fútbol
cao	foto finis	nétbol	sofbol
diuce	friqui	nocdaun	softbol
dopin	fut-voley	nocdáun	surfin
drible	futvóley	orsai	tacle
esmash	gim-jazz	paddle tennis	yoquey
esparrin	gimnasia-jazz	paddle-tenis	

### II.4. Morphologically adapted Anglicisms included neither in the *DRAE* nor in the *CREA*

chipear	lifter	sprintar
dropar	nocautear	

### II.5. Phonologically, graphically and morphologically adapted Anglicisms included neither in the *DRAE* nor in the *CREA*

bikero	surfeada	windsurfero	windsurfisticamene
BMXero	surfear	windsurfeta	windsurfístico
skatódromo			

### II.6. False Anglicisms included in the *CREA* but not in the *DRAE*

antidoping	flight	lift	pressing
basket	fly	master	push
basket average	Fosbury	mister	recordman
bungy	goal average	outrigger	récordman
bungee	goal-average	padel	recordwoman

## II.7. Unadapted Anglicisms included in the *CREA* but not in the *DRAE*

ace	average	balk	block
alley-hoop	backcourt	ball	BMX
approach	backgammon	baseball basketball	bob
autocross	badminton	birdie	bobsleigh
body building	game	off-side	smash
bodyboard	goal	outdoor	snowboard
bogey	handicapper	outfield	soccer
¡box!	hat trick	oxer	sportsman
break point	heavyweight	paddock	sprinter
bungee jumping	hit	passed ball	squash
bunker	hook	passing shot	steeple-chase
catch	indoor	passing-shot	step
catcher	infield	penalty	stick
center	jab	ping pong	stickball
challenge	jet ski	pitch	stretch
cheer leader	jet-ski	pitcher	stretching
clinic	jockey	play-off	surfing
coach	jumping	punch	tackle
crawl	k.o.	putt	team
croquet	K.O.	putter	tee
curling	kart	quarterback	tie break
derby	karting	racquet ball	tie-break
deuce	kick boxing	rafting	top ten
doping	knock out	record	top-ten
draft	knock-out	regular season	touchdown
Dream Team	lawn tennis	rookie	trainer
dribbling	links	rough	training
drive	lob	round	transfer
driver	match	round robin	trekking
eagle	match ball	running back	turf
field	match play	scratch	welter
field goal	match point	set ball	wild card
fielder	medal play	set point	wild-card
final four	medley	single	
football	meeting	skate	
foul	net	skateboard	
foul tip	off side	skeet	
foursome	offside	slice	

## II.8. Phonologically and/or orthographically adapted Anglicisms included in the *CREA* but not in the *DRAE*

basketbol	esprint	gol average	puching
beisbol	esprinter	golaverage	tránsfer
búnker	foot ball	hándicap	treking
clínic	foto finish	jóquey	volei
criquet	foto-finish	orsay	voley
doping	fútbol-voley	penalti córner	yoquei
dóping	futvoley	pimpón	
dribling	gimkana	pítcher	

**II.9. Morphologically adapted Anglicisms included in the *CREA* but not in the *DRAE***

hooliganismo	kartódromo	topar
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**II.10. Phonologically, orthographically and morphologically adapted Anglicisms included in the *CREA* but not in the *DRAE***

abrochar	abrochar	trialsín
esportinguista	esportinguista	

**II.11. False Anglicisms included in the *DRAE* and the *CREA***

aerobic	cross	máster	paddle
autogol	footing	míster	surf

**II.12. Unadapted Anglicisms included in the *DRAE* and the *CREA***

basket-ball	Handicap	ping-pong	sparring
box	hockey	polo	sprint
caddie	hooligan	rally	waterpolo
cricket	jogging	ring	windsurf
golf	open	rugby	windsurfing

**II.13. Phonologically and/or orthographically adapted Anglicisms included in the *DRAE* and the *CREA***

bádminton	córner	fútbol	voley-bol
básquet	críquet	gol	voli
bate	crool	penalti	volibol
béisbol	derbi	récord	wéltér
chut	dopante	tenis	yóquey
chute	dopar	voleibol	

**II.14. Morphologically adapted Anglicisms included in the *DRAE* and the *CREA***

antidopaje	crolista	noquear
boxeo	driblear	

**II.15. Phonologically, orthographically and morphologically adapted Anglicisms included in the *DRAE* and the *CREA***

chutar	dopaje	driblar	surfista
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**II.16. False Anglicisms included in the *DRAE* but not in the *CREA***

pádel

**II.17. Unadapted Anglicisms included in the *DRAE* but not in the *CREA***

minigolf

**II.18. Phonologically and/or orthographically adapted Anglicisms included in the *DRAE* but not in the *CREA***

basquetbol                      yoqui  
esprínter

**II.19. Phonologically, orthographically and morphologically adapted Anglicisms included in the *DRAE* but not in the *CREA***

esprintar  
windsurfista