Translating the Special Language of Football from English to Swedish
A Study on Terminology and Metaphor

Author: Malin Schultz
Supervisor: Magnus Levin
Examiner: Ibolya Maricic
Semester: Spring 2013
Subject: Translation
Level: Advanced
Course code: 4EN31E
Abstract

By combining quantitative and qualitative methods, the present study aims to investigate what strategies may be used in the translation of a text on football from English to Swedish, with focus on terminology and the metaphor FOOTBALL IS WAR. Special attention is paid to the trait of football language as a special language. Dictionaries and parallel texts, as well as different sources on football language and translation theory, such as Bergh & Ohlander (2012), Levin (2008) and Newmark (1988) were consulted in the translation and the subsequent analysis. As expected, the results show that borrowing is a very common strategy in the translation of football terminology. The loanwords were categorised as either direct (letter-for-letter or adjusted) or indirect (with the same or reversed order of inherent elements), and the most common kind was indirect loans (calques) with retained order of elements. Moreover, some terminology had to be translated by means of Vinay & Darbelnet’s (1958) equivalence. With regard to terms based on the FOOTBALL IS WAR metaphor, many could be reproduced in the target text, while others were changed to another image, and yet others reduced to literal language, after careful consideration of their frequency and appropriateness in Swedish football language. One of the major conclusions drawn from the present study is that some knowledge about the topic of the source text, as well as extensive and proper use of parallel texts is necessary, considering the distinctiveness of football language as opposed to general language.

Keywords: equivalence, FOOTBALL IS WAR, loanwords, obsolete terminology, parallel texts, (semi)-fixed expressions
Contents

1. Introduction ........................................................................................................... 1
   1.1 Statement of aim......................................................................................... 2
   1.2 Material........................................................................................................ 2
   1.3 Method ........................................................................................................ 3

2. Theoretical background .................................................................................. 3
   2.1 Football language – a special language? .................................................. 4
   2.2 Terminology ............................................................................................... 4
   2.3 FOOTBALL IS WAR ............................................................................... 6

3. Analysis ............................................................................................................. 7
   3.1 The translation of football terminology .................................................. 8
      3.1.1 Direct loans ....................................................................................... 10
      3.1.2 Indirect loans ................................................................................... 13
      3.1.3 Historical or obsolete terminology ................................................ 16
      3.1.4 Translating a special language ........................................................ 17
      3.1.5 Terminology based on the FOOTBALL IS WAR metaphor .......... 20

4. Conclusion ....................................................................................................... 23

References ............................................................................................................. 25
1. Introduction

“[...] the translator is continually making choices, weighing up, balancing, comparing the merits of one ‘equivalent’, or carrier of meaning, against another” (Newmark 1991:33)

As suggested by the quote above, the process of translation often involves choosing between several alternatives. Which translation alternative to choose is determined by a number of factors – context, the purpose of the translation, the target reader, and perhaps sometimes the translator’s personal preferences. Very often, however, the choice of alternative is determined by the topic and type of text. Different subjects and text types are characterized by different kinds of language and terminology.

In other words, many subjects have “special languages”. There is, for instance, something called legal English, which deviates from general English and other special languages. Bergh & Ohlander (2012a:16) argue that the language used to talk about football is both a special language and a public one. It is public in the sense that many people worldwide use it and special in the sense that it consists of a large number of terms, semi-fixed phrases and other expressions that are not used in other contexts, many of which are based on metaphor. The most common metaphor within football language is, without a doubt, the FOOTBALL IS WAR metaphor, which is realized in basic football terminology such as defend, attack, shoot, beat and penalty.

Much scholarly attention has been paid to football, and in later years also to the linguistics of the sport (cf. Lavric et.al. (eds.) 2008, Levin 2008 and Bergh & Ohlander 2012a). However, to the best of my knowledge, no large-scale studies have been conducted on the language of football from a translation perspective. This paper focuses on how to deal with some of the problems that may occur in the translation of a text on football from English to Swedish, and what strategies may be used by the translator.

Football was invented in Britain, and hence, the language first used to talk about the sport was English. When football spread to other parts of the world, so did much of the language used when talking about it. This is evident in the great number of English loanwords used by players, commentators and spectators in other countries, such as the Swedish words offside, back, forward and match.

But is the translation of English football language into Swedish all about borrowing? The answer to that question is obviously “no”. For instance, some of the English loanwords also have alternative Swedish translations (such as anfallare for forward), and other Swedish football words seem to have developed independently of
English influence, such as filma for *take a dive* (Bergh & Ohlander 2012a:27). Apparently, the translation of ‘football language’ involves many difficulties, some of which will be discussed below.

1.1 Statement of aim

The aim of the present paper is to investigate what strategies may be used in the translation from English to Swedish of a text on football. The focus will be on how to deal with:

- football-related terminology
- the FOOTBALL IS WAR metaphor.

Special attention will be paid to the trait of football language as a special language, and the implications that this may have on the translation of a text on football.

1.2 Material

The source text (henceforth ST) translated to obtain data for the present study consists of twelve pages from the second chapter of the book *How to Score – Science and the Beautiful Game*, written by Ken Bray in 2006. In this book, Bray tries to reveal the science that lies behind football. The most prominent linguistic trait of the text is that it consists of much ‘football language’, i.e. vocabulary, terminology, phrases, metaphors and other expressions more or less specific to the language of football. The target reader of the book is a person interested in football and, preferably, physics. However, the particular chapter of the book translated for this study does not have a scientific approach, but instead describes a part of the history of English football.

The target text (henceforth TT) is intended to function on its own, not as part of a book. Hence, the purpose of the TT is slightly different from that of the ST. However, the overall purpose is still to inform the reader about the history of English football, and the intended target reader is any Swede with an interest in football. As mentioned above, the current chapter of the book does not have a specifically scientific approach, why the TT reader need not be particularly interested in physics.
1.3 Method

To obtain data for the present study I translated the above-mentioned English text on football into Swedish, and then went on to identify terminology and metaphors more or less specific to the language of football, as well as the strategies employed in the translation. In the translation process, Norstedts online dictionary was used, and Internet sources such as ‘England Football Online’ proved useful in the understanding and translation of specific terms. Moreover, since a significant part of the ST consists of ‘football language’, some of its terminology is not included in general-purpose dictionaries. In these cases, Swedish parallel texts on football provided invaluable help in the translation process and the subsequent analysis. More precisely, the parallel texts used include the “Offside corpus”, (a corpus with almost 1.8 million words from the magazine Offside from the years 2000–2009, consisting of texts such as interviews, reports, argumentative articles and texts with historical perspectives), as well as Svenskafans [www] (a website which covers football news from various countries, as well as some other sports) and Sportbladet [www] (Sweden’s largest sports magazine). Parallel texts were also consulted when there was a need to check the frequencies of (near-)synonymous words and collocations. Different sources on translation theory (e.g. Vinay & Darbelnet 1958 and Newmark 1988), as well as on football language, were consulted as support for the specific choices made in the translation.

Some quantitative data on the distribution of translation strategies for loanwords was collected. The loanwords were categorised as either direct (letter-for-letter or adjusted) or indirect (with the same or reversed order of inherent elements). Considering the limited material analysed, this distribution can hardly be generalised, but combined with qualitative discussions of a number of representative examples of these strategies, as well as some other strategies, some light can be shed on the difficulties involved in the translation of a text on football.

2. Theoretical background

The following section includes a brief survey of the characteristics of ‘football language’, its terminology and use of metaphor, and an introduction of some of the challenges involved in the translation of this kind of language from English to Swedish.
2.1 Football language – a special language?

According to many scholars, among them Levin (2008), football language supports both inclusion and exclusion, or, in Bergh & Ohlander’s (2012a) words, it is both a public language and a special one. The major challenge for the translator arguably stems from it being a special language. The terminology and phraseology of football language is in many ways special (Bergh & Ohlander 2012a). Levin’s (2008:153) study suggests that the language used to talk about football “is to a large extent built up from semi-fixed chunks of language”. In other words, people who follow football expect certain words and phrases to express certain meanings, many of which may not be completely transparent. Levin discusses phrases with the word net, and exemplifies with the following sentences:

(1)  Bobby told me he needs somebody to put the ball in the net.
(2)  Peacock had the ball in the net after 65 minutes but the effort was disallowed.

When looking at the phrases put/have the ball in the net isolated, they arguably seem to convey the exact same meaning. It turns out, however, that the phrase in (2), with the verb have, is most often used to describe cases where the goal was disallowed. In this particular sentence this is obviously not a problem, since it is actually stated that the goal was disallowed. However, this may not always be the case, which means that the translator must carefully analyse the intended meaning of the ST expression, in order to transfer the correct meaning to the TT. An example of a rather non-transparent expression from the current ST can be seen in the following sentence:

(3)  Puskas […] hammered the ball home. [p. 40]

To a person not familiar with English football language, the meaning of the word home in (3) may not be easily understood at first sight. The translation of this expression, and others of this kind, will be discussed in detail in the analysis section below.

2.2 Terminology

Terms are linguistic labels for given concepts (Palumbo 2009:112), and they are often subject-specific. In the present study, clear-cut football terms, such as free kick and corner kick, as well as vocabulary based on metaphor (such as defence and attack) and football-related expression such as the above-mentioned hammer the ball home, are all classified as terminology.
Ingo (2007:229) claims that the most prominent difference between a special language and general language is the former’s use of subject-specific terminology. The language of football is no exception, as Lavric (2008:5) puts it: “The language of football is first and foremost football terminology”. Some of this terminology is restricted to football, some is used in other sports as well, and some is also part of general language. There are, however, no water-tight definitions of football terminology as opposed to sports terminology or the vocabulary of general language. In the words of Bergh & Ohlander (2012a:16): “the interface between general language and football language is a blurred one, with a good deal of overlap”.

Furthermore, Ingo (2007:229) claims that the fast development of special fields and the arrival of new inventions, products and ideas within them result in a huge demand for new terms, both within a language and in translation. This, however, is seldom true for football terminology today. Considering the long tradition of the sport, and the fact that its rules and conventions were regulated by the Laws of the Game as early as in the 1860s (Bergh & Ohlander 2012a:12), there are already well-established football terms in most languages and new ideas and products demanding new terms must be claimed to be fairly rare.

As mentioned in the introduction, football and its language developed in Britain, which has resulted in a great number of English loanwords in other languages, not only Swedish (see for example Bergh & Ohlander (2012b) for a survey of English loanwords in European football languages). The direct loanwords are characterized by varying degrees of integration into the phonology and morphology of the borrowing language (Bergh & Ohlander 2012a:27). Examples include the Swedish words *match*, *derby*, *forward* and *tackla*. However, as discussed by Bergh & Ohlander, Swedish football language is not only characterized by direct loans from English, but even more frequent are indirect loans such as semantic loans (not included in the present study) and calques. Calques are discussed by Vinay & Darbelnet (1958:32), and according to them, a calque is a special kind of loan in which an expression is borrowed from one language to another, which then translates each of its elements literally. Furiassi et al. (2012:9) also point out that order of the elements in a loan translation may be reversed. Examples from the realm of football language are the Swedish terms *frispark* for *free kick*, where the elements occur in the same order, and *inkast* for *throw-in*, with reversed order. (Since calques are the only indirect loans discussed in the present study, those two terms are used interchangeably.)
Moreover, there is seldom a one-to-one correspondence of football terminology between English and Swedish (Bergh & Ohlander 2012a:28). Instead, one of the languages often has several lexical items corresponding to only one lexical item in the other language. According to Bergh & Ohlander (2012a:28) “English appears to have more synonyms than Swedish with regard to central football vocabulary” and an example mentioned is the English terms team and side, both of which correspond to the Swedish lag. In addition, there are numerous cases where both English and Swedish have more than one term for the same concept. Bergh & Ohlander (2012a:28) exemplifies this with the English terms added time, injury time and stoppage time, corresponding to the Swedish synonyms tilläggstid and stopptid.

Next, we will look at another striking trait of football language, namely its use of the metaphor FOOTBALL IS WAR.

2.3 FOOTBALL IS WAR

A prominent characteristic of football language is its frequent use of metaphors. The most common and popular metaphor is arguably FOOTBALL IS WAR – Bergh & Ohlander (2012a:36) have even called it “the all-pervasive “master metaphor”” of football language. This metaphor is an example of what Lakoff & Johnson (1980) would call a conceptual, structural metaphor, in which we metaphorically structure one concept in terms of another. According to them, metaphors are part of our everyday life, in language as well as thought and action. They claim that “the essence of metaphor is understanding and experiencing one kind of thing in terms of another” (Lakoff & Johnson 1980:5). Thus, in the case of the FOOTBALL IS WAR metaphor, we understand football in terms of war.

The parallel between war and sports in general, and football in particular, have been discussed by many scholars during the years, among them Lakoff (1991), Nordin (2008) and Bergh (2011), and realizations of the conceptual metaphor FOOTBALL IS WAR are evident in many languages. A significant number of the terms used in football language, both English and Swedish, are actually based on this metaphor, including for example defence – försvar, attack – anfall and shoot – skjuta. An example from the current ST is enemy territory.

Bergh (2011:84) points out that the war-inspired language used to depict football ranges “from clear-cut metaphorical expression to mere allusions to line-ups, strategies and general aggressive behavior”, suggesting a deeply rooted parallel between the two
domains. Examples of words and expressions more vaguely related to war include danger, escape, failure, injury and dead (Bergh 2011:90). Bergh (ibid.) continues by suggesting that our understanding of football nowadays can be said to depend on its connection to war, which suggests that the FOOTBALL IS WAR metaphor, and its relative frequency in the source and target languages (henceforth SL and TL), is one of the most important aspects for the translator of a text on football to consider.

Newmark (1991:84) claims that there are several possible translation procedures to consider when it comes to metaphor, procedures that must always “be weighed against contextual factors such as status, frequency, modernity, register, naturalness, and appropriacy of a metaphor in the TL”. In other words, one and the same procedure cannot be applied to all metaphors in a text, but factors such as those mentioned by Newmark must also be taken into account. This is arguably specifically true within special languages, such as football language, with which certain metaphors are associated, and others less common or appropriate. Newmark (1988:108–109) further states that the most appropriate translation procedure for stock metaphors, which he defines as established metaphors, is to reproduce the same image in the TT, provided that it is comparably frequent and current in the given TL register, but that it is more common to replace the SL image with another established TL image. Finally, Newmark (ibid.) adds a third translation procedure for these kinds of established metaphors, namely to reduce the image to literal language, which entails an inevitable loss of emotive or pragmatic impact. If it is true as Bergh (quoted above) suggests – that our understanding of football depends on its connection to war – explanatory translations of metaphor are arguably especially undesirable within football language. All of the above-mentioned strategies will be exemplified and discussed in Section 3.1.5.

3. Analysis
The current ST is filled with challenging football-related terminology. However, only a minority of it can be discussed here. The analysis section below consists first of quantitative information about the distribution of some of the strategies employed in the translation of football terminology, followed by a discussion of the different strategies. It starts with a discussion of some of the direct and indirect loanwords used in the translation, followed by a survey of the strategies employed in the translation of some of the ST’s historical or obsolete football terms. After this follows a discussion of some possibly surprising translation equivalents chosen due to the characteristics of football
language as a special language. The analysis section is concluded with a discussion of the translation of some terminology based on the FOOTBALL IS WAR metaphor.

3.1 The translation of football terminology

As mentioned in Section 2.2, Bergh & Ohlander (2012a:27) claim that direct loans from English are frequent in Swedish football language, but indirect loans even more so. Let us now look at the results of the current study. Table 1 below shows the distribution of strategies used in the translation of football terminology in the current ST. The first category, direct loans (letter-for-letter), includes direct loanwords that have been transferred letter-for-letter to the TT (e.g. offside – offside), the second category includes direct loanwords with phonological or morphological adjustments (such as tackles – tackleingar), the third category covers indirect loans in which the order of the elements has been retained (penalty area – straffområde), and the fourth category includes indirect loans with reversed order (warm-up – uppvärmning). Each term has only been counted once (i.e. even though the strategy of direct loan in the case of offside was employed in each of its two occurrences in the ST, it has only been counted once). The distribution of the above-mentioned translation strategies are seen below.

Table 1. The distribution of translation strategies for football terminology

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of times used</th>
<th>Direct loan (letter-for-letter)</th>
<th>Direct loan (adjusted)</th>
<th>Indirect loan (same order)</th>
<th>Indirect loan (reversed order)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As can be seen in Table 1, Bergh & Ohlander’s (2012a:27) claim that indirect loans are more frequent than direct loans is supported by the findings in the present study. The most frequent strategy employed was, by far, indirect loans (calques) in which the order of the term’s inherent elements was retained in the TT. Examples include football – fotboll, playing system – spelsystem, penalty area – straffområde, midfield – mittfält and half-time – halvtid. In addition, the above table suggests that even though English loanwords are frequent in Swedish football language, the translator has many aspects to consider before using a loanword, such as the order of the elements in an indirect loan, and whether a direct loanword must be adjusted to Swedish phonology or morphology or can be transferred letter-for-letter (cf. the discussion on dribbler/dribblare below). Consider especially the fact that out of the 50 direct and indirect loans in the current
translation, only six have been transferred directly, without any adjustments (examples include *offside*, *cross* and *knickers*).

Before moving on to a discussion of some of the direct and indirect loans used, let us start by looking at some other challenging terminology in the current ST. As mentioned in Section 2.2, there is seldom a one-to-one correspondence between football terminology in English and Swedish. However, since it is more common that English has more synonyms than Swedish (Bergh & Ohlander 2012a:28), this particular aspect was not very problematic, since there was often only one Swedish term to choose from. An example of a term that has more synonyms in English than Swedish mentioned by Bergh & Ohlander (2012a:28) is the English *team* and *side*, both of which correspond to the Swedish *lag*. These English terms are fairly frequent in the ST, and examples can be seen in (4)–(5) below.

(4) both *sides* played W-M [p. 29]  
båda *lagen* spelade med WM-systemet

(5) these were rarely exploited because *teams* [...] effectively colluded with one another [p. 29]  
men dessa utnyttjades sällan, då *lagen* enligt något slags tyst samförstånd tog ut varandra

Both *sides* and *teams* are included in general-purpose dictionaries such as Norstedts, and the Swedish equivalent to both these ST terms is undoubtedly *lagen*. However, considering the frequency of these words in the ST, one obvious issue is that the TT becomes more repetitive, since the same TL word has to be repeated on each occurrence. Such lexical impoverishment, i.e. loss of lexical variation, is a common criticism against translations, as noted by for example Chesterman (2004:5). However, the only reasonable way to transfer the meaning of the ST terms is by using the TL term *lag*, and as pointed out by Ingo (2007:76), the transfer of meaning is always most important when there is a need to prioritise between semantic and stylistic demands. In the words of Vinay & Darbelnet (1958:169), translation inevitably involves some loss, in this case loss of variation.

Other examples of (near-)synonymous ST terms that, in most cases, have been translated with one and the same TL term are seen in (6)–(9).

(6) a *match* played on Arsenal’s ground [p. 37]  
en *match* som spelades på Arsenals hemmaplan

(7) *the game* finished with 2 goals each [p. 36]  
den här *matchen* slutade istället lika, 2–2
but if *the fixture* were to be approved  
men om *matchen* godkändes

*the fixture* was enthusiastically offered to Sandor Barcs  
en entusiastisk Rous la fram erbjudandet om *ett möte lagen emellan* till Sandor Barcs

In (6)–(8) the SL terms *match, game* and *fixture* have all been translated with the TL word *match*, i.e. a direct loan in one of the cases and not the others. As with *team* and *side* above, this was not particularly challenging in the translation, but the problem of lost variation in the TT inevitably reoccurs. However, (9) suggests that the Swedish term *match* actually has a synonym, namely *möte*, indicating the often complicated relationship between English and Swedish football terminology. The translation of the English term *fixture*, as opposed to *match* and *game*, did involve some difficulties, since this term does not have a direct lexical equivalent in Swedish – we can perhaps even talk of a lexical gap (see Ingo 2007:162–163). The term *fixture* is, however, included in Norstedts online dictionary, with the following sport-specific translation: “[fastställd dag för en] tävling (match, jakt)”. As suggested by this, *fixture* does not have a one-word lexical equivalent in Swedish, a situation which is fairly common in the relationship between English and Swedish football language, according to Bergh & Ohlander (2012a:30). Instead, the translation given by the dictionary is a rather long, explanatory phrase, which can be hard to render idiomatically in a translation. In (8) and (9) above, the “[fastställd dag för en]” is inevitably lost in the TT, but the somewhat simplified *matchen* and *ett möte lagen emellan*, can arguably not lead to any confusion.

In conclusion, the translation of most of the above ST terms was not particularly challenging, but inevitably lead to more repetition and generalisation, and perhaps even impoverishment of the TT. Let us now move on the more specific case of direct loans.

3.1.1 Direct loans

As stated in Section 2.2, English direct loans are frequent in Swedish football language. The occurrence of many loanwords might be considered to be of great help for the translator – he or she does not even have to translate some words, just borrow from the ST. However, it is often not as easy as that. First of all, there is the problem of knowing when to use a loanword and when that is not appropriate, and secondly, as suggested by Table 1, there are many other issues surrounding the use of loanwords, such as the degree of integration into the borrowing language’s grammar and phonology (Berg &
Ohlander 2012a:27) and the challenges that might arise when, for example, inflections of certain words do not fit into the structure and sound system of the borrowing language. An example of a direct, letter-for-letter loan is seen in (10) below.

(10) forwards running through on the far side were less likely to be caught offside [p. 31] därmed blev det mindre troligt att anfallare som kom sättande på den bortre kanten kunde ställas offside

In (10), the ST term *offside* is used as a direct loan without any adjustments in the TT. This is a well-established term in Swedish, probably known by the general public (although many people would probably not be able to explain the offside rule). Hence, the translation of this particular term did not entail great difficulties. However, as mentioned above, there are many aspects that must be considered in connection to loans. In (10), the verb used in collocation with *offside* in English is *be caught*. Since the term *offside* is borrowed directly from English, and since the closely related term *offsidefälla* is fairly common in Swedish football language (9 occurrences in the “Offside corpus”, 540 on Svenskafans and 50 on Sportbladet), the translator may be tempted to use a direct translation of the verb *be caught*, leading to the translation *fångas offside*. This construction, however, is non-existent in all three parallel texts consulted. Instead, the verb that is most commonly used in collocation with *offside* in Swedish is *ställas*. Ingo (2007:226, 330), among others, emphasises the translator’s responsibility and need to make proper use of aids such as parallel texts, especially when translating a special language, and the discussion above will have suggested that a careful examination of parallel texts is vital in the translation of football language.

In (11) there is another example of a direct loan, and in (12)–(14) there are terms related to this, indicating some of the challenges involved in the translation of football terminology.

(11) a quick cross-field pass could exploit this [p. 31] genom en snabb cross kunde man utnyttja denna brist
(12) a very bad prospect when the next move would very likely be a cross [p. 31] vilket inte var en bra utgångspunkt då nästa drag antagligen var ett inlägg
(13) his centres, delivered with pin-point accuracy, invariably found the heads of the incoming forwards [p. 32] hans inlägg var alltid perfekta och träffade alltid huvudena på de framstörtande anfallarna
In (11), part of the ST term cross-field pass, namely cross, is used as a direct, letter-for-letter loan in the TT. In (12), however, cross has been given a completely different translation equivalent, inlägg. Hence, the English term cross corresponds to two Swedish terms, with different meanings, and is thus an example of polysemy, as also pointed out by Bergh & Ohlander (2012a:29). Since cross is a rather well-established loanword in Swedish, the translator might be tempted to translate all instances of that ST term with the TL equivalent cross. Interestingly, however, the only football-specific Swedish translation of cross in Norstedts online dictionary is inlägg. Hence, if not considering the ST context, the translator can be fooled in both directions, choosing either cross or inlägg throughout.

Moreover, in (13) and (14), two other ST terms, centres and ‘wing’ assists have also been given the TL equivalent inlägg. In other words, the English term cross can refer to either the direct loan cross, or inlägg in Swedish, while the Swedish term inlägg has at least three English equivalents; cross, centre and ‘wing’ assist. To sum up, this certainly supports Bergh & Ohlander’s (2012a:28) claim that there is a frequent absence of a one-to-one correspondence between English and Swedish football terminology, which means that the translator must be extra careful. For example, cross cannot simply be borrowed into Swedish without considering its ST context and without making sure which TL equivalent meaning is intended. Another issue concerning the use of loanwords is illustrated in (15).

In (15) the term dribbler is used as a direct loan in the TT. However, there is a version of this loanword that is more integrated into the morphology and phonology of Swedish, namely dribblare. This word is possibly the first that comes to mind as a translation of the English dribbler, and it is the only translation included in Norstedts online dictionary. In other words, this is not as obvious a direct, letter-for-letter loan as for example offside, but consultation with parallel texts show, perhaps surprisingly, that dribbler is more frequent than dribblare. Dribbler occurs 17 times and dribblare 4 times in the “Offside corpus”, and on Sportbladet the figures are 94 for dribbler and 7 for dribblare. Considering this significant difference in frequency, the alternative
**dribbler** is the most suitable TL term. This is an indication of the importance of considering a loanword’s integration into the morphology and phonology of the borrowing language, as discussed by Bergh and Ohlander (2012a:27), and the importance of consulting parallel texts as a complement to general-purpose dictionaries when translating football language. Moreover, the context in which the word **dribbler** occurs in the current ST (i.e. a dribbler *in the classic English style*) might also be reason to choose the unadjusted English direct loan, since it refers to an English dribbler.

Next, we will look at an example of a direct loanword that is not rendered letter-for-letter in the TT, but adjusted to fit into the structure of Swedish.

(16) *volleyed* the ball to one another [p. 37] spelade bollen på *volley* till varandra

In (16) *volley* is used as a direct loan in the TT. However, it has been adjusted to some extent, as it is used as a verb in the ST and a noun in the TT. In the “Offside corpus”, *volley* occurs 35 times, and it also occurs in numerous noun compounds, such as *helvolley* and *volleymål*. However, in none of the occurrences is the term used as a verb. Instead, it must be used as a noun in a prepositional phrase. Searches in the “Offside corpus” show that the preposition used with *volley* is på, leading to the prepositional phrase på *volley*. In other words, the translation strategy used is Vinay and Darbelnet’s (1958:36) transposition, i.e. the replacement of one word class with another without changing the meaning. In addition, Bergh & Ohlander’s (2012a:27) discussion of the varying degree of integration of loanwords into the phonology and morphology of Swedish was also considered, since a verb form of *volley* in Swedish, i.e. “volleyade”, arguably fits ill in both the phonology and morphology of Swedish.

As mentioned in the background section, and as suggested in Table 1, English indirect loans are even more frequent than direct loans in Swedish football language. Let us now move on to a discussion of some of the indirect loanwords used in the current TT and the challenges involved in the translation of those terms.

### 3.1.2 Indirect loans

Many of the ST terms translated by means of indirect loans (calques) did not pose particular problems. As mentioned in Section 2.2, the terminology of football is fairly well-established, considering the long tradition of the game. In the case of calques, one-to-one correspondence between English and Swedish football terminology actually seems to be fairly frequent. Consider, for example, the calques in (17)–(21) below.
The above ST terms have obvious Swedish equivalents, and their translation should not entail any great difficulties, provided the translator has some insight into Swedish football language, or access to dictionaries and parallel texts. All of the above ST terms are included in Norstedts online dictionary.

There are, however, some aspects for the translator to consider. In (20) and (21), the terms warm-up and kick-off have been translated by means of calques, but the order of their inherent elements has been reversed. As mentioned in Section 2.2, this is a possibility pointed out by Furiassi et al. (2012:9). This suggests that the translator must not just use a calque without taking into consideration aspects such as the order of its inherent elements in the TL. Moreover, in (20), pre-match has not been transferred to the TT, since it is arguably implicit that a warm-up takes place before a match, in line with Ingo’s (2007:124) strategy of implicitation.

In many cases the translation equivalents are not as obvious as in (17)–(21) above. As is so often the case in translation, there were sometimes several TL alternatives to choose from when translating an English term. In (22) below, an alternative to lagkamrat is lagkompis.

(22) team mate [p. 31] lagkamrat

As pointed out by Bergh & Ohlander (2012a:29) there are some cases where Swedish has more synonyms than English for the same concept, even though the opposite situation is more frequent. The English term team mate is included in Norstedts online dictionary, with the Swedish alternatives lagkamrat and lagkompis. Hence, either of these alternatives could arguably have been used in the TT. Supposedly, the use of lagkompis would not have confused the TT receivers. However, one could expect that one of the Swedish alternatives is more common than the other. Consultation of parallel

---

1 Note that the Swedish term halvtid is the only equivalent to half-time, even though many Swedes wrongly use the term halvlek with that meaning, e.g. in the phrase han byttes in i halvlek (http://www.svenskafans.com/fotboll/184493.aspx)
texts indicated that lagkamrat is much more frequent than lagkompis in Swedish football language (for example, on Sportbladet lagkamrat occurs 1,312 times, compared with only 79 for lagkompis in football contexts). In other words, even though lagkompis would have conveyed the right meaning, most readers of a Swedish text on football would expect the word lagkamrat to express that meaning. As Levin (2008:146) states: “special phraseology is [...] necessary to express certain recurrent meanings and is expected by those who follow football”. As the above discussion will have suggested, this is arguably the case with isolated words like lagkamrat as well.

Another English term that has more than one Swedish equivalent is the ambiguous goal line which may refer to either kortlinje or mållinje, as seen in (23) and (24).

(23) but Ramsey, reverting to the only instinct of a full back under extreme pressure, had stayed rigid on the goal line by the far post [p. 41]

(24) the consequence was that the far full back was now defending much closer to his own goal line and pulled into a more central position [p. 31]

In fact, goal line does not have two synonymous Swedish equivalents. Instead, just as with the above-discussed cross, this can be seen as a case of polysemy, since the English term has two different, but related meanings, which can result in a rather difficult situation for the translator. In (23), the term goal line has been translated by means of a calque, i.e. mållinje, but in (24) with another Swedish term, kortlinje. In other words, goal line refers to the whole line, while Swedish distinguishes between the part of the line between the posts (mållinje) and the parts outside the goal (kortlinje). Interestingly, Andersson (2001:13) claims that the official Swedish name for the whole line is mållinje, but that the alternative kortlinje eventually started being used in order to avoid confusion. In fact, by using the term byline (or byeline), corresponding only to kortlinje, this ambiguity can be avoided in English too (Bergh & Ohlander 2012a:29).

When faced with an ambiguous ST term such as goal line, the translator might also have to be a researcher. Vinay and Darbelnet (1958:180) state that many texts are ambiguous without situational information. Considering the situational information given in the above ST extracts one could make a qualified guess as to which Swedish term is intended. However, some further investigation might be needed, in order to choose the right TL equivalent. When trying to decide whether to use mållinje or
kortlinje in (23), for example, I found a Youtube clip (2011) in which it is clear that Ramsey was on the mållinje, not the kortlinje.

In conclusion, ambiguity and polysemy in STs are obviously challenging for the translator. In comparison, Jumpelt (in Krein-Kühle 2011:440–441) claims that problems of polysemy are among the most difficult and frequent within scientific and technical translation. As the discussion above suggests, this is also the case in the translation of other special languages, such as football language.

Now that we have discussed some direct and indirect loans, let us move on to a brief discussion of one particularly challenging aspect of the translation of the current ST, namely its frequent use of historical or obsolete terminology.

3.1.3 Historical or obsolete terminology
As suggested by the analysis so far, terminology is often tricky for the translator. However, what can be even trickier is obsolete terminology. As mentioned in Section 2.2, Ingo (2007:229) claims that the arrival of new inventions, products and ideas within special fields results in a huge demand for new terms. The current ST cannot be said to contain any such new terms, but it contains much terminology that is not used today, or that has different meanings today compared to the historical context of the ST. New terminology and neologisms are widely discussed within translation theory (cf. Ingo 2007 and Newmark 1988). The opposite phenomenon, i.e. old or obsolete terminology, however, is not given much attention, which means that the translator faced with these terms cannot find much help in the literature.

The current ST deals much with a specific formation, called the W-M formation, which was common in the 1950s. Since no professional team uses this formation today, and has not done so in a long time, the terms used to refer to the different positions in the formation are out of date. Examples are seen in (25)–(27) below.

(25) centre halves marked centre forwards [p. 29]  de så kallade centerhalvbackarna (motsvarande dagens mittbackar) markerade de centrala anfallarna

(26) half backs marked inside forwards [p. 29]  halvbackarna (ungefär motsvarande dagens defensiva innermittfältare) markerade de släpande anfallarna

The italicised terms in (25) and (26) are all mentioned in a historical context. For example, centre halves and half backs are positions specific to the W-M formation, and
hence, not used for any present day position. Both these terms are included in Norstedts online dictionary, with the Swedish equivalents *centerhalv[back]* and *halvback*, respectively, which are also included in a list of Swedish football terms on Wikipedia (2012). Hence, these TL terms could have been used, but considering their obsolete nature and the TT readers’ supposed ignorance of these terms, some additions were deemed necessary. In figuring out how these positions could be ‘explained’ to the TT receivers, a picture of the formation in the ST book as well as discussions by Andersson (2001:36) and Bergh & Ohlander (2012a:26) proved helpful. According to Andersson, both *centerhalv[back]* and *halvback* started disappearing from Swedish football language around the 1960s. He further claims that the term *halvback* referred to a position between the defence and forward lines, and that it has been replaced by *mittfältare* (midfielder). However, looking at the picture of the formation, it seems that the half backs were rather deep-lying and hence not clear-cut midfielders. As for *centre half*, Bergh & Ohlander claim that this term nowadays refers roughly to *centre back* or *central defender*. Taking the above facts and clues into consideration, I finally decided on the translations in (25) and (26), including the parenthetical additions *motsvarande dagens mittbackar* and *ungefär motsvarande dagens defensiva innermittfältare*, in line with the translational strategy of semantic additions (cf. Ingo 2007:123).

3.1.4 Translating a special language

In addition to the direct and indirect loans discussed above, much ST terminology had to be translated by means of a strategy that could be classified as Vinay & Darbelnet’s (1958:38) equivalence, i.e. rendering the same situation with completely different stylistic and structural methods. Given that football language is a special language, there are often well-established ways to express certain meanings and considering Levin’s (2008:153) claim that much of football language is made up of (semi-)fixed constructions, people who follow football expect certain constructions to express certain meanings. This means that the translator sometimes must not translate the actual words of the ST, but investigate how the meaning of those words is expressed within the TL’s football language. To illustrate my point, consider the translations in (27)–(29) below.

(27) Matthews pulled the ball *back across* the goal face [p. 32]  
(28) Matthews slog bollen *snett inåt bakåt*
For a follower of football, it is probably hard to think of a direct translation of *back across the goal face* that would be appropriate in Swedish football language. The meaning of this phrase is not expected to be expressed by means of a direct translation such as *förbi målöppningen*. Instead, the most frequent way to express this meaning, especially in direct match reports, is arguably *snett inåt bakåt*, occurring 6 times in the “Offside” corpus, 180 times on Sportbladet and more than 1,000 times on Svenskafans. Hence, the surface meaning of the TT phrase deviates from that of the ST phrase, but at a deeper level it can actually be said to express the same meaning, even though it uses different stylistic and structural methods. In other words, this can be seen as a case of equivalence (cf. Vinay & Darbelnet 1958:38). A related issue can be seen in (28) below.

(28) Bolton were *strolling home* at 3–1 up with only 22 minutes left [p. 31]  
    Bolton ledde med 3–1 med bara 22 minuter kvar, och såg ut att gå mot en promenadseger

*Strolling home* refers to a situation in which one of the teams is on their way to winning the game, or has won it, quite easily. The direct translation *promenera hem* is non-existent in all parallel texts consulted. However, *promenadseger* (‘stroll victory’), which builds on the same image, is fairly frequent (occurring 90 times in sports contexts on Sportbladet). The most common collocate to *promenadseger* is *gå mot*, as in the phrase *Inledningsvis trodde man att IFK Malmö skulle gå mot en promenadseger* (Mohlin Törringer 2008 [www]), i.e. a kind of duplication of the image of strolling. Hence, the TT expression is not completely unexpected as a translation of the ST phrase, since it builds on the same image, but it had to be changed somewhat to be appropriate in the current TL register, indicating again the importance of parallel texts. The trait of football language as a special language is further illustrated in (29) below.

(29) again and again the Bolton full back, fooled by Matthews’ body swerve, ‘bought the dummy’ [p. 32]  
    gång på gång lurades Boltons ytterback “upp på läktaren” av Matthews kroppsfint

The expression ‘*bought the dummy*’ is not included in general-purpose dictionaries such as Norstedts, which suggests that it is specific to football language. And, indeed, it is included in England Football Online’s (2005) football glossary, according to which it refers to a situation where a player is fooled by a body movement of an opponent. Hence, the meaning of this ST expression could arguably have been transferred simply as *gång på gång lurades Boltons ytterback av Matthews kroppsfint*. However,
considering the figurative and playful tone in the ST, this is arguably too flat a translation. A comparably figurative Swedish expression is “luras upp på läktaren”. This expression is not very frequent in parallel texts, but it does occur and considering the playful tone of the ST expression, it was deemed a suitable equivalent in the current context, as the translator has the responsibility to transfer not only the meaning but also the style of the ST (see e.g Ingo 2007:76). The discussion of (29) suggests that it can be of great help for the translator to have some knowledge in the topic of the ST. Many translators with no knowledge in football and its language probably would not have thought of lurades upp på läktaren as an equivalent to bought the dummy. The translation equivalents of the ST expressions discussed above are far from obvious, at least to people with no interest or knowledge in football. This is in line with Levin’s (2008:143) statement that many aspects of football language “both support social cohesion and social exclusion”.

The examples below can further illustrate the distinctiveness of football language and the challenges that trait poses for the translator.

(30)  Puskas […] *hammered the ball home*  Puskas […] *dundrade in bollen i mål*

(31)  *one more touch* then a ferocious shot  *ett tillslag* till och så ett stenhårt skott

As touched upon in Section 2.1, the meaning of the word *home* in the ST extract above is not completely transparent. Bergh & Ohlander (2012a:32) claim that if a football term is not included in general-purpose dictionaries, it is specific to football (or sports) language, and they exemplify this with the term *home* in a similar context as in (30) above. A search for “home” in Norstedts online dictionary results in several sports-related translations, such as “hemmaplan”, but none with the meaning “scoring a goal”. Hence, it is part of the special language of football, and the translator must be careful not to mistranslate it (for instance, one could be fooled into believing that *home* means *hemåt* or *bakåt*, i.e. towards the player’s own goal). Moreover, the verb *hammer* can also be quite tricky to translate. Interestingly, *dundra* is not included as a Swedish translation of this word in Norstedts online dictionary. There are often several synonyms in both English and Swedish football language for the same concept, for example the way a kick is executed, as noted by Bergh & Ohlander (2912a:29) and Levin (2008:147). Examples include the English verbs *belt, boot* and *side-foot* and the Swedish *dundra, smeka* and *slå*. In order to transfer the right style and tone of the
powerful ST verb *hammer, dundrade* was deemed the most appropriate equivalent, although that leads to an inevitable loss of the alliteration *hammer home*.

Finally, the TT term *tillslag* in (31) is not included in Norstedts online dictionary as a translation alternative for *touch*. However, the consultation of parallel texts shows that this is the word used to express this meaning in Swedish. *Touch* is used as a loanword in Swedish as well, but with the meaning *deflection* rather than the deliberate touch on the ball when transporting it, as in the extract above. As pointed out by Ingo (2007:161), translation is not only a matter of language, but it is also necessary for the translator to have some knowledge about the topic of the ST, in this case football.

Let us now move on to the last area of analysis in the present study, namely the translation of football terms based on the FOOTBALL IS WAR metaphor.

### 3.1.5 Terminology based on the FOOTBALL IS WAR metaphor

The current ST contains a considerable amount of terminology more or less related to the domain of war. As suggested by Newmark’s (1991:84) quote in Section 2.3, there are many aspects to consider in the translation of metaphors, such as frequency and appropriateness of a certain metaphor in the TL register. Those aspects often proved crucial in the decisions on which strategies to employ in the translation of metaphors, as we shall see in the discussion below.

Some of the terms based on the metaphor FOOTBALL IS WAR in the current ST are clear-cut metaphorical expressions, while others are more marginally related to war, just as discussed by Bergh (2011:84, see Section 3.2 above). Examples of words perhaps not associated with war at first sight include *shot, retreat, encounter, threat, dead, defeat, damaging runs* and *captains*. Most of these marginally metaphorical expressions did not pose particular problems, but could usually be translated directly, i.e. by reproducing the same image in the TT, as preferred by Newmark (1988:108–109).

More obviously related to war are the metaphorically based terms used to refer to the different positions and actions on the pitch. Dictionaries and parallel texts show that these have corresponding images in the TL, as seen in (32)–(36).

(32) the *defence* [p. 30] *försvaret*  
(33) the *defender* [p. 32] *försvararen*  
(34) yet another *attack* [p. 40] *ännu ett anfall*
The variants of the terms defend and attack above have clear connections to war – you defend your goal and attack the opponents in much the same way as you do in war, albeit without weapons. The corresponding TT terms, försvar and anfall, are equally war-related. Thus, Newmark’s (1988:108–109) strategy of transferring the same image to the TT was employed. With regard to the variants of the ST term attack, however, the translator might be tempted to use the direct loanword attack in the TT. This word is occasionally used in Swedish football language, but parallel texts show that anfall is much more frequent (2,003 hits for anfall and 1,234 for attack in football texts on Sportbladet). Also, many of the occurrences of attack refer to situations off the pitch, e.g. Brescias Ultras till attack mot det egna laget (Wesslén 2009 [www]). Moreover, the word ‘attackerare’ (i.e. a direct translation of attacker) is not used in Swedish. This does not mean, however, that the war metaphor is lost – both the English attack and the Swedish anfall are clearly related to war.

To sum up, Newmark’s (1988:108–109) preferred strategy of reproducing the ST image in the TT could be employed in the translation of all the (more or less) metaphorical terms discussed so far, but only after careful investigation of parallel texts, which showed that the same image is frequent in the particular TL register. In other words, Newmark’s (1991:84) suggestion that there are aspects such as frequency and appropriateness to consider in the translation of metaphor was taken into consideration before deciding on which strategy to employ. The fact that the ST images could be reproduced in the TT also draws on Beaugrande’s (1987:3) notion that special-purpose languages (such as football language) tend to be more international or universal than general-purpose language, as the war images discussed above seem to be international enough to be used in both English and Swedish football language. In the following paragraphs, however, we will see that this is not always the case.

On the contrary, some metaphorical ST terms had to be translated with non-metaphorical Swedish terms. In other words, in (37)–(38) below, the less-preferred strategy of reducing the image to literal language (Newmark 1988:109) was employed.

(35) Hungarian attackers [p. 40] ungerska anfallare
(36) the attacking team [p. 30] det anfallande laget

leaves two defenders for dead [p. 39] tar sig snabbt ifrån två försvarare
deep into enemy territory [p. 30] långt in på motståndarens planhalva
In the above examples, the ST words *dead* and *enemy* have more or less clear connections to war. Considering Newmark’s (1988:108–109) discussion of which strategies to employ in the translation of metaphor and Bergh’s (2011:90) claim that our understanding of football depends on its connection to war, these metaphors should preferably be reproduced in the TT. However, as can be seen in (37) and (38), this is not the case, for reasons having to do with the appropriateness and frequency of those images in Swedish football language.

The expression “leave sb for dead”, as in (37), is included in Norstedts online dictionary, with the following sports-related translation: “lämna ngn långt bakom sig, klart distansera ngn”. Hence, transferring the meaning of the ST metaphor is not very difficult, but rendering the same, or a corresponding, image in the TT is harder. There is, to the best of my knowledge, and after consulting parallel texts, no way to express this meaning with the inclusion of the word *död* (dead). Therefore, the ST image with its allusion to war has been reduced to literal language (Newmark 1988:109).

In (38), the war allusion of *enemy* could have been transferred to the ST by using the word *fiendens*. In line with Newmark’s (1991:84) advice to consider the frequency and appropriateness of a metaphor in the TL, I searched my parallel texts for expressions with this word (“fiendens mark”, “fiendens område”, “fiendens planhalva” etc.). Phrases including the word *fienden* proved very rare in these contexts, however, and I therefore chose the much more frequent explanatory phrase *motståndarens planhalva* (with more than 400 hits on Svenskafans), which is probably also the phrase followers of football expect to express that meaning (cf. Levin 2008).

In conclusion, after investigating the appropriateness and frequency of the above ST images in the TL register, in line with Newmark’s advice, I came to the conclusion that it is more suitable to reduce the images to literal language, since that is arguably the way we tend to express their meanings in Swedish football language.

As we saw in Section 3.1.2, the English term *goal line* has two Swedish equivalents with different meanings; *mållinje* and *kortlinje*. In (39), however, we can see that the Swedish *kortlinje* has another, less ambiguous, English equivalent.

(39) Matthews pulled the ball back across the goal face from his favourite position near the *dead-ball line* [p. 32]  

Matthews slog bollen snett inåt bakåt från sin favoritposition nära *kortlinjen*

In Section 3.1.2 the existence of the unambiguous term *byline*, equivalent to *kortlinje*, was noted. In (39), then, we see that there is yet another alternative term in English,
based on the war-related word dead. This term is not included in general-purpose dictionaries such as Norstedts, but considering its inherent elements and context, its meaning is fairly easily detected – its Swedish equivalent is kortlinje. The question for the translator then is whether it is possible to find an alternative Swedish term for this which also transfers the image of death. A fairly common way to refer to a situation in which the ball has passed this line, i.e. is outside the pitch, is “bollen är död” (“the ball is dead”), occurring 5 times on Svenskafans and 3 times on Sportbladet. Thus, Swedish footballers are not unfamiliar with the image of a ball being dead when passing this line, but there is, to the best of my knowledge after having consulted parallel texts, no term including such an element. Hence, the image in the ST metaphor dead-ball line had to be reduced to literal language in the TT (Newmark 1988:109).

Finally, let us consider one example of a term that is based on the FOOTBALL IS WAR metaphor in Swedish, but not in English.

(40) forward [p. 39] anfallare

As we saw in (35) above, there is a war-related English alternative to the term forward, namely attacker. In (40), however, the ST term is not associated with war. Instead it can be claimed to be an orientational metaphor (Lakoff & Johnson 1980:14), since a forward’s orientation on the pitch is actually forward. Hence, while the FOOTBALL IS WAR metaphors in (37)–(39) had to be reduced to literal language, that loss is somewhat compensated in (40), in which an allusion to war is actually added in the TT. This change of image is also in line with Nordin’s (2008:118–119) finding that direction-based metaphors are not very common in Swedish football language – when Swedes attack, they go up, not forward. (Forward is also used as a loan in Swedish, but anfallare is much more frequent in football contexts; 5,241 versus 1,481 on Sportbladet.)

To sum up, some FOOTBALL IS WAR metaphors have been transferred directly, some have been changed, and some have been reduced to literal language. Thus, all three strategies discussed by Newmark (1998) have been employed, after investigating the appropriateness and frequency of each of the ST images in the current TL context.

4. Conclusion

The aim of this study was to investigate what strategies may be used in the translation from English to Swedish of a text on football, with focus on terminology and the
FOOTBALL IS WAR metaphor. The analysis above has argued that there are many aspects for a translator of football language to consider.

Not surprisingly, loanwords proved very common in the translation of terminology. The most common translation strategy for terminology was indirect loans in which the order of the term’s inherent elements was retained. Only a minority of the loanwords used were direct loans transferred to the TT without any adjustments, which is an indication of the importance of considering the integration and establishment of a term in the TL before borrowing it from the ST.

As regards terminology based on the FOOTBALL IS WAR metaphor, all three of Newmark’s strategies for translation of metaphors were employed. In some cases the ST image could be reproduced in the TT, in others the image had to be reduced to literal language and sometimes the ST image had to be replaced by another image in the TT. The reason for not employing the same strategy, e.g. Newmark’s preferred strategy of transferring the same image, was that certain ST images proved rare or even inappropriate within Swedish football language.

As suggested in the analysis, a translator of a text on football can find some help in the translation literature, as indicated for instance by the frequent use of the translational strategy of borrowing, and the use of all of Newmark’s strategies for translation of metaphors. However, the analysis will also have indicated that football language is a special language with many (semi-)fixed expressions, which means that the translator should preferably have some knowledge about football and the language used to talk about it, in both the SL and the TL, in order to transfer the right words, meanings and nuances. Moreover, one of the most important arguments throughout the present study is the importance of consulting parallel texts in the translation of a special language such as football language. Parallel texts are arguably invaluable both in the translation of terminology, with regard to checking the frequencies of synonymous words, inflections, collocations etc. and in the translation of metaphor, in checking the appropriateness and frequency of a certain metaphor within football contexts in the TL.

The present study combined quantitative and qualitative methods, but considering the limited material analysed, the quantitative results are very tentative. The focus of this study was instead on qualitative discussions of the different translation strategies employed. Hopefully, this paper can inspire to future research on the language of football, for example more large-scale quantitative studies of the translation strategies used for football terminology.
References

Primary source

Secondary sources
Furiassi, Christiano, Pulcini, Virginia and Rodríguez González, Félix. (eds.) 2012. The Anglicization of European Lexis. Amsterdam: John Benjamins,


Wikipedia, 2012. *Lista över fotbollstermer*. Available at:


Youtube, 2011. 25/111953 England v Hungary. Available at:

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7wdW5p3jd2Y [Accessed 12 April]

**Parallel texts**


Mohlin Törringer, Tim. 2008. Årssummering 2008. *SvenskaFans*. Available at:

