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## Voetbalverslaggeving in de Lage Landen

*Een terminologisch onderzoek*

### **Summary**

This paper is based on a terminological study of the language of football reporting carried out by Serbruyns (1991). Based on a corpus of written and spoken material consisting of 548 types and 9585 tokens for 28 concepts occurring in the semantic field of 'football' in the Netherlands and Flanders, the paper comes to the following tentative conclusions: (1) Both in the Netherlands and Flanders the language of football reporting is mainly "Dutch." Our corpus consists of 72,7% of Dutch lexemes versus 21% of English ones and 6,3% of French ones. For 22 of the 28 kernal football concepts analysed in this paper, the English borrowing was replaced by a Dutch semantic equivalent. Journalists prefer using Dutch words to refer to football concepts. However, to bring some variation in their language, they often switch to the English term. Influence of English is most noticeable in compound expressions: 33,3% of all compounds show influence of English, while in simplex forms this is the case for only 10,2%. (2) There is hardly any difference between the language of football reporting as written and spoken in Flanders and as used in the Netherlands concerning the extensiveness of the terminology and the number of references to central concepts, except for some minor differences reflecting the reality of football itself. Flemish reporters tend to make more use of stylistic devices, such as comparisons, metaphors and metonymies than their Dutch colleagues. (3) The difference between the spoken and the written media lies mainly in the extensiveness and variation typical of the language of newspapers and magazines. (4) The football terminology is well represented in *Van Dale* (1992) and in *Grote Koenen* (1986), where not only the "neutral" terms, but also the marked vocabulary (metaphors and metonymies) having a special football interpretation, are entered. In this respect, *Van Dale* (1992) is more extensive than *Grote Koenen* (1986). The dictionary of football language by Siekmann (1978), however, is incomplete and inconsistent.