Terminology in the Official International Rules of the Basketball Manual

Macan, Željka; Medak, Luka

Source / Izvornik: **Croatian Studies Review, 2023, 18-19, 25 - 38**

Journal article, Published version
Rad u časopisu, Objavljena verzija rada (izdavačev PDF)

Permanent link / Trajna poveznica: https://urn.nsk.hr/urn:nbn:hr:186:912850

Rights / Prava: In copyright / Zaštićeno autorskim pravom.

Download date / Datum preuzimanja: **2024-12-01**

Repository / Repozitorij:

Repository of the University of Rijeka, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences - FHSSRI Repository

Terminology in the Official International Rules of the Basketball Manual

Željka Macan
Luka Medak
University of Rijeka

Abstract

With new sports emerging in the Croatian-speaking area, there was a need to publish manuals explaining the tactical and technical rules of each sport, which brought about the formation of sports terminology and its usage. Croatian sports terminology was (and still is) strongly influenced by the English language, as evidenced by examples of terms verified in the Official International Rules of Basketball manual published in 1933. This study aims to determine and describe the similarities and differences between the terms verified in the source used and those that are in active use nowadays. In accordance with that, two hypotheses have been formulated. The first one is that the terms taken directly from English, which have been substituted by domestic terms in present terminology due to processes of terminological development, planning, and standardisation, will be verified in the Manual. The second hypothesis is that some of the basketball terms verified in the Manual nowadays have the status of obsolete terms, i.e., they belong to the passive vocabulary, which is due to extralinguistic factors, primarily changes in the rules of the game of basketball. The collected terms are divided into several groups and observed according to the criterion of adapting certain terms to Croatian as the recipient language. Terms in active use are taken from the Official Basketball Rules authorised by the Association of Croatian Basketball Referees, compared to the official FIBA basketball rules in English.

Key words: *Official International Rules for Basketball*; terminology; basketball; active use; passive vocabulary

1. Introduction

In sports research, the very beginnings of basketball are linked to celebrations in honour of the Sun God, held by ancient civilizations of the Mayas, Incas, and Aztecs. The creation of modern basketball is attributed to Canadian James Naismith, a PE teacher from Springfield, where in 1891 he and his students demonstrated the game. Basketball first spread across the United States of America, followed by the rest of the world. In Geneva in 1932, the International Basketball Federation (Federation Internationale de Basketball Amateur, FIBA) was founded, prescribing unique rules of the game for all members and

organising international competitions. Basketball was brought to the Kingdom of Yugoslavia in 1923 by a representative of the Red Cross, William A. Weiland, when he presented the rules as well as the tactical and technical basics of basketball during courses held in Belgrade[1]. The first written description of the rules from that year has not been preserved. In 1933, Milan Kobali, a pedagogue and member of the Hrvatski Sokol Association, together with the players came up with a new name for this new game, which became 'košarka' in Croatian, and in that same year he published the Croatian translation of the first written basketball rules. The *Official International Rules of Basketball* manual (hereinafter Manual) was published that same year by Gimnastikon, a professional journal for physical education. The author is not stated, but it can be assumed that these rules have been adapted from a previous translation by Milan Kobali. The Manual is used as a source for diachronic research of basketball terminology in the Croatian language. Writing on the development of the meaning of *rukomet* ('handball'), Marković (2020: 228) notes that "[d]evelopment of a sports game, in effect a non-philological topic, demonstrates how language develops with it, i.e., how words can change their meanings". The name of this sports game is juxtaposed with *nogomet* (Marković 2020: 226), which was coined in 1893/1894 by Slavko Rutzner Radmilović as a replacement for the English term *football*. Marković (2012) presents how it was adopted and progressively used more often (Marković 2012), which Raffaelli (2009) correlates with this sport's popularity and overall presence, as well as with the translation of *Pravila nogometa* ('Rules of Football') from 1908. In this example, too, the rules of a particular sports game are related to the development of sports terminology and the attitude of a linguistic community towards borrowed linguistic elements, the creation of neologisms, and the development of professional terminology (cf. Marković 2012). The importance of precise terminology as a prerequisite for quality scientific communication in the area of kinesiology was stressed by Omrčen, Bobić and Jurakić (2011: 111), as evidenced by their analysis of select examples of handball terms. Manuals explaining the rules of a particular sport or sports discipline, are thus a valuable source for research of sports terminology, including basketball, which is the aim of this paper's analysis.

[1] On the historical development of basketball see Hajdarović (2007).

2. Methodology and material

This study[2] aimed to determine and describe the similarities and differences between the terms verified in the source used and those that are in active use nowadays. In accordance with that, two hypotheses have been formulated. The first one is that the terms taken directly from English, which have mostly been substituted by domestic terms in present terminology due to processes of terminological development, planning, and standardisation, will be verified in the Manual. The second hypothesis is that some of the basketball terms verified in the Manual nowadays have the status of obsolete terms, i.e., they belong to the passive vocabulary, which is due to extralinguistic factors, primarily changes in the rules of the game of basketball. From the text of the Manual, 37 basketball terms have been excerpted and analysed at the semantic level, and the degree of their adaptation to Croatian as the recipient language is discussed. The collected terminological material is observed according to the criterion of adapting certain terms to Croatian as the recipient language. Terms in active use have been taken from *Službena pravila košarkaške igre* (Official Basketball Rules, hereinafter OBR) from 2020, which were authorised by the Croatian Basketball Referee Association, compared to the official FIBA basketball rules in English[3]. Alongside certain basketball sports terms, jargon expressions are listed as well, as they are considered to be illustrative and interesting while taking into account the relationship between scientific terminology and jargon as an optional part of the communication of a particular social group (cf. Hudeček, Mihaljević 2010).

3. Analysis and discussion

The collected terms are analysed within the four groups into which they are divided, as follows: 1. Terms that are in active use today, 2. Terms that alternate with another term (terms) or coexist with it/them in active use, 3. Terms that have been replaced by new ones at the synchronic level, and 4. Terms that became obsolete.

3.1. Terms that are in active use today

The term *košarka* is listed in the Manual as an additional explanation for the key term *basket-ball*[4], which also appears in the title. Beganović et al. (2005: 40) link the coinage of the term *košarka* to Milan Kobali's and his associates' desire "to

[2] This work has partially been supported by the University of Rijeka under the project number uniri-human-18-285.
[3] Official Basketball Rules (2020).
[4] See 3.3. Substitution with new terms.

find a Croatian word for basketball, and substitute as many unadapted loanwords in the translation of the rules with domestic terms as possible".

In the General rules of the Manual, the game is said to "consist of two 20-minute half-times separated by a 10-minute break" (Manual 1933: 13). The term *poluvrijeme* is a calque, a compound word based on the English expression *half-time* (*half-time break*). Today, this term refers to the interval between the first and second (first half-time) and the third and fourth (second half-time) part of the game (OBR 2020: 14).

The term *blokiranje* ('blocking') stands for irregular physical contact that hinders the opposing player's movement whether or not they have the ball, i.e., as written in the Manual, "a player is blocked when their free movement is hindered even if they are not in the possession of the ball" (1933: 12). *Blokiranje* is a partial calque with a change in morphological structure, modelled after the English two-word expression *blocking foul*. The root *block-* was orthographically adapted according to its pronunciation. It was also adapted at the phonological level, whereas the morphological adaptation was achieved by adding a domestic bound morpheme to the foreign stem (cf. Filipović 1986).

The Manual also contains complex lexical expressions "that form a new term only when separate items are put together, and as such express a single meaning as individual lexemes" (Raffaelli 2015: 75). There are many such terms in basketball terminology, and they are most commonly formed "by combining adjectives and nouns into new lexemes with a new meaning, which is different from the meaning of individual lexical items" (Raffaelli 2015: 76). Among multi-word expressions found in the Manual and still in active use today is *središnji krug* ('centre circle'), which is "61 cm in size including the diameter, and is divided in the middle by a line, which runs parallel to the shorter bordering lines" (1933: 4), and today "the centre circle must be drawn in the middle of the court and have a diameter of 1.80 m to its outer edge" (OBR 2020: 5).

Središnji krug and *granične crte* ('bordering lines') are multi-word terms listed and described within Rule I, which pertains to *igralište* ('court'), another term from the Manual that is still in active use today. It is a partial calque that existed before basketball, indirectly borrowed from the German word *Spielplatz*, and formed in the same way as the English word *playground*.

The term *granična crta* ('boundary line') is a calque, while today, both in the Manual and in active use, *granična linija* is also found.

Due to its complexity, the term *lopta izvan granica* ('ball out of bounds') is rarely used, which is why the shorter term *vani* or the English term *out* are used alongside it in the Manual. Interestingly, the term *out* is not verified in the current official rules, but for reasons of language economy, it is often used during the

game itself (as in other sports). Therefore, the borrowed term *aut* is routinely found in active use, and even though it is originally an adverb, it is used as a noun.

For the term *nesportsko ponašanje* ('unsportsmanlike behaviour') the current rules list several items (cf. SPKI 2020). Although its definition is not stated in the Manual, it is said that the game leader is entitled to remove the player or spectator that displays unsportsmanlike behaviour (1933: 7).

In the Manual, the two-word expressions *držana lopta* ('held ball'), "when two players of the opposing team hold the ball with one or both hands, or if a player does not want to or cannot throw the ball" (Manual 1933: 9), and *mrtva lopta* ('dead ball') are also found. Interestingly, in colloquial use, a held ball can be called dead, even though this means something else in basketball. The ball is considered to be dead whenever it is outside the court, or whenever play is not allowed, which is further exemplified and explained in the Manual (1933: 9).

In the Manual, *osobna grješka* ('personal foul') refers to "holding, pushing, and blocking the opponent", whereas *tehnička grješka* ('technical foul') "does not involve personal touch" (1933: 13). Although today technical foul is defined in the same way, personal foul is described in more detail and it includes "irregular touch between a player and their opponent, whether or not the ball is held or dead" (SPKI 2020).

Since the "very game this terminology analysis refers to is a foreign innovation in Croatian culture, ideal conditions have been created for the appearance of a large number of formally independent neologisms" (Ćurković 2013: 73). One of them is *utakmica*, a term based on the English term *game*, which is a general sports term denoting competition between two teams.

3.2. Term alternation

Other variants have been developed in modern Croatian for some basketball terms verified in the Manual, but for certain reasons (primarily language economy), the new terms failed to replace the old ones, so they coexist in active use today. The general sports term *time-out* belongs to the so-called raw anglicisms, i.e., words whose "lexical elements have been borrowed from English without any orthographic adaptation in the recipient language, partial morphosyntactic and phonological adaptation, and complete semantic and pragmatic adaptation" (Jardas Duvnjak 2014: 186/187). In standard Croatian, there is a formally independent neologism, the complex lexeme *minuta odmora* ('one-minute break'), which is used in the official rules. However, for reasons of language economy, the borrowed term *time-out* is more often found in active use. The alternation of *time-out* and *prekid igre* is verified in the Manual, but in

today's rules, these terms do not completely overlap in meaning with the term *minuta odmora*. According to the Manual, *prekid igre* or *time-out* is called when the game is stopped, but this pause does not enter the duration of the game, whereas *minuta odmora* today refers to "a pause in the game requested either by the coach or the assistant coach" (SPKI 2020: 21). *Time-out*, in fact, used to denote any stopping of the clock, i.e., the game, which is where it derives its name from. However, the game could also be stopped by the players (team captains) to request a one-minute break. Since polysemy is not desirable in terminology, over time the terms *time-out*/*minuta odmora* have shifted semantically from the term *prekid igre*. The term *time-out* is, therefore, a reflection of the so-called relative diachronic stability "because its semantic structure has changed with respect to its etymological meaning, becoming peripheral and, eventually, completely disappearing, so that the directions of diachronic development are no longer recognisable in the synchronic moment" (Raffaelli 2009: 94).

3.3. Substitution with new terms

Most terms verified in the Manual have been replaced with new ones. In the title and introductory chapter, the sport described in the Manual is referred to by the unadapted loan word *basket-ball*. Although this term, which was borrowed from English in its unadapted form, can be considered a basic term, alongside it also appears, in brackets, the term *košarka*, a new term that was introduced in this way into active use[5]. In the introductory part of the Manual, which lists countries where basketball became a popular sport, Czechoslovakia particularly stands out. The name of this game in the language spoken in that area is also listed – "košikova"[6].

The term *izmjena (igrača)* is defined in the Manual as "a pause in the game requested by a substitute in order to enter the game" (1933: 16). Today it is replaced by the related but more precise term *zamjena (igrača)*. The original term was introduced as a heterophonic semantic calque through the conversion of a general word into a term[7]. The English term *substitute* and the Croatian term *izmjena* "have completely different forms, but their semantic properties are motivated by the new meaning in the borrowing language, which is then

[5] On the desire and possibility to replace English terms with domestic ones, "especially those that do not fit into the sound structure of Croatian", see Mihaljević (1998: 113-114).
[6] Cf. "Among educational games, "košarka" stands out in particular, especially in Czechoslovakia, as "košikova" (Manual 1933: 1).
[7] On the conversion of general words into terms see Mihaljević (1998: 111).

translated into the recipient language through polysemisation. These might be considered calques that are not neologisms, but neosemanticisms, words with new meaning" (Ćurković 2013: 74). Nonetheless, the prototypical meaning of the verb *izmijeniti*, 'to make something different, make it partially different; to modify', which the term *izmjena* is based on, does not correspond in meaning to this procedure in basketball. In the borrowing language this term is, in fact, called *replacement*, but in basketball terminology (and in FIBA's official rules) there is only the term *substitute*. The term has since been replaced by the term *zamjena*, a noun coined from the verb *zamijeniti*, meaning 'to take someone else's place, role, duty', which is perfectly in line with the definition of this basketball term.

The term *bodovi*, per the English *points*, is also verified in the Manual. Today *bod* has been replaced with the international word *poen*, so *poeni* is used as the measurement unit of achieved baskets in basketball. More precisely, in present basketball terminology *poen* is a hyponym, i.e., a semantically subordinate term of *koš*, because one basket (throw) can be worth three, two, or one point, depending on from which position and in what conditions it is scored. The score worth three points is not listed in the Manual, since the line for three points was only added in 1979 and 1984 in the US and the rest of the world, respectively.

Alongside the term *proigravanje* the Manual also lists its semantic equivalent *dribble*, meaning 'to throw, roll or bounce the ball while keeping the opponent from taking it over' (Manual 1933: 12). Today, two terms are used for this procedure – *vođenje lopte* and *driblanje*. They are defined as 'the movement of the player in the possession of the ball, who throws, bounces, and rolls the ball on the floor, or deliberately throws the ball on the backboard' (SPKI 2020: 25), while the original term *proigravanje* acquired a new meaning. In English basketball terminology, the term *dribble* originates from the vernacular, and since "words can be borrowed between vernaculars, despite the official (in the official rules listed) term *voditi loptu*, the partial calque *driblati* is accepted in the substandard, first in sports terminology, and then in the general vocabulary, with the figurative meaning 'to trick someone' (< 'prijeći' ~ 'proći'), from where it entered into standard use. The borrowed root lends itself easily to affixation, as evidenced by the noun *driblanje* and the perfective verb *predriblati*, and it has entered from the vernacular, i.e., the substandard variety, into the *Dictionary of Croatian Language*, i.e., the standard variety" (Ćurković 2013: 68). As an official term, i.e., a term that belongs to the high standard variety, the two-word formally independent neologism *vođenje lopte* is verified. The term *proigravanje*, which is verified in the Manual, today has a new, general meaning in sports that is not found in the official rules, and it means 'stimulate play, activate, pass the ball to one's teammate' (Manual 1933: 12). From the original term for dribble, *proigravač* (*proigrač*, *dribbler*), which is defined in the Manual as the player that guides the ball, was also coined. In present basketball terminology, this term no

longer has this meaning, but it is rather used to describe a player with the ball, i.e., a player that guides/controls/holds/possesses the ball.

The term *četvrtvrijeme*[8] (as a semantically subordinate term of half-time) is also verified in the Manual. The original English term *quarter* was not initially translated as *četvrtina* (which is used today), but as a partial calque with an added element. Kobali's group probably wanted to avoid polysemy, thus coining this term through analogy to half-time, but with time, probably because of language economy and other practical reasons, it was replaced with the term *četvrtina*.

The term *dvostruka grješka* is a calque according to the English *double foul*, which, as stated in the Manual, "occurs when both teams simultaneously commit the same foul" (Manual 1933: 20). However, the adjective double is not sufficiently precise, since the meaning 'that which is performed, carried out, realised, or which exists in two ways' does not imply that it is a type of foul pertaining to both teams, which is why this term was eventually replaced with *obostrana pogreška* ('double-sided foul'). The adjective double-sided, meaning 'that which pertains to both sides; reciprocal, common', is semantically more transparent, thereby justifying the replacement of the previous term. Today, *obostrana pogreška* is defined as the situation "in which two opposing players commit a personal foul on each other approximately at the same time" (SPKI 2020: 36).

The two-word term *pozvana momčad* is a partial calque coined after the English expression *away team*, and today it is replaced with the calque, attribute group *gostujuća momčad* (or *gosti*, for short). The expression *gosti* is also listed in the Manual as an alternative to the complex term *pozvana momčad*.

Ciljna ploča (*ploča cilja*) is a partial calque verified in the Manual, which was coined after the English *backboard* (*lit.* 'back board'). It can be assumed that the authors chose an attribute group to avoid polysemy. However, through ellipsis the accompanying adjective disappeared over time, so today only the one-word term *ploča* (*tabla* in the substandard variety) is still in use. This is probably due to language economy, and the same thing happened in the borrowing language, where *board* is used in the substandard, and lately, due to extralinguistic reasons, *glass* is used as well.

[8] The definition of the term is not provided in the Manual, where it is stated just that "the ball enters the game from the centre of the court at the beginning of half-time, quarter-time, or extra time" (Manual 1933: 14).

According to the Manual, on the board there is a *košara* (*basket*)[9], which "consists of a white rope net attached to a round metal rim" (Manual 1933: 6), with both the basket and the board attached to the backboard support. *Košara* belongs to the so-called synonymic semantic calques, where "calquing is based on sameness or closeness of meaning of two terms in the borrowing and recipient language" (Ćurković 2013: 75). Today, instead of *košara*, officially used in Croatian is the related term *koš*, and those two terms belong to the group of synonymic pairs, "where one of the lexemes (or both) has clearly recognisable distinct meanings, and both are considered polysemous" (Raffaelli 2015: 211). From a diachronic perspective, it is highly unclear why *košara* became *koš*. In the very beginnings of basketball, Naismith used a peach basket for this new sport, which may be related to the literal translation in the Manual. It can be assumed that at one moment the seme "switched" from *košara* to *koš*, which adopted the new meaning. Although the reason for this substitution is unknown, a possible explanation lies in the definitions of *koš* and *košara*, whereby koš 'is a deep, wicker basket used for carrying things', and *košara* is 'a woven object, usually wicker, used for carrying fruits and vegetables on one's hand or head'. Since *koš* is deeper than *košara*, this may be the very reason why it established itself in sports terminology. From a synchronic perspective, the term *koš* is polysemous, and it is also mentioned in the context of the backboard support – it consists of the board to which the rim with the net is attached (also *koš*), which is attached to the support structure. Hence, it follows that one shoots at the basket (*koš*) by throwing the ball in the hoop (*koš*), thus scoring a basket (*koš*).

Another synonymic semantic calque is the term *produženje* (according to English *overtime*), which occurs "if both teams have the same number of points" (Manual 1933: 13). Today, this gerund has been substituted by the term *produžetak* (SPKI 2020: 14).

In today's basketball terminology the term *svršetak igre* ('end of game') has been substituted by the term *kraj utakmice*, and the term *mjerilac vremena* ('time operator') by the term *mjeritelj vremena*. Alongside *mjerioc vremena*, as one of the game leaders, the Manual also lists *brojitelji*. This term is a heterophonic semantic calque of the English term *scorers*, which also appears in the Manual as an alternation of *mjerioc vremena*. One of their main roles used to be counting a team's points, but with the development of basketball and the introduction of modern technology, their role, as well as the name changed. The role of counting points was taken over by the time operator (*mjeritelj vremena*), who manages the scoreboard, and scorers (*brojitelji*) came to refer to the scorekeeper and their

[9] This is, therefore, the case where a local term alternates with an anglicism.

assistant in Croatian (while in English, the term scorer was kept, and assistant scorer was added).

The term *sprečavanje* ('preventing'), which no longer exists in the official rules, is also verified in the Manual. Today, preventing is described as "contacting an opponent with the hand(s) and/or arm(s)" (SPKI 2020: 35) and it includes several subtypes of such a foul. The same is true in the borrowing language: "contacting an opponent with the hand(s) and/or arm(s)" (FIBA Official Basketball Rules 2020: 96), and it is unclear why a very good term that summed up the essence of its meaning fell out of professional use.

The disappearance of the term *uporište*, which designates a player in possession of the ball who "keeps one foot on the ground (i.e., one foot, either the whole foot or just the toes, is in the same spot) and steps with the other", is also unclear (Manual 1933: 12). It is a synonymic semantic calque of the English expression *pivot*, but today it has been substituted by a partial calque with an added suffix – the term *pivotiranje*. The definition of the term has remained practically the same because today *pivotiranje* is "the regular movement of a player with the ball who steps one or more times in any direction with the same foot, while their other foot, known as *stajna noga* ('pivot foot'), stays in the same place on the ground" (SPKI 2020: 26). The substitution of the terms occurred because in English the lexeme *pivot* is both a noun and a verb – the original term was made by translating the noun, which designates 'a fixed point that supports a rotating or balancing entity', while the present term is a gerund resulting from the translation of the verb *pivot*, meaning 'to turn, spin oneself'. The key aspect of pivoting is the said *stajna noga*, a partial calque with a similar meaning to *uporište*.

Within the basketball court, there is an area for free throws, i.e., a field nowadays officially referred to as *polje ograničenja* ('restricted area'). This area is "marked with two lines, which fall vertically on the shorter (transverse) border lines" (Manual 1933: 4). In other words, the present restricted area is represented by "the rectangular parts of the court delineated by the endlines, extended free-throw lines, and lines going from the endlines" (SPKI 2020: 6). The present term is a partial calque of the English term *restricted area*. At the time of the Manual's composition, the official English term was *foul lane* (*lit.* path/track of fouls) because the area was marked by two lines going from the free throw line towards the basket. Our translators opted for a descriptive translation, but nearly from the very beginning of basketball, both in the substandard and active use, completely different terms have been used in both languages – *reket* in Croatian, and *key/paint* in English. From a synchronic perspective, these lexemes "suggest an opaque diachronic development, since the connection between their meanings is completely unrecognisable" (Raffaelli 2009: 135), although through the

reconstruction of semasiological structure[10] one can infer their origin. It is worth noting that the appearance of the court, as well as the rules, have undergone several changes throughout history. Americans thought that the original court resembled a key, thus extending the prototypical meaning of the lexeme *key* ('ključ'), which entered basketball terminology. In our region, this same shape reminded people of a racket, so this lexeme acquired and kept different meanings in Croatian. In the meantime, the free-throw lane extended and changed shape, first into a trapezoid, and then a rectangle, and it was painted in a distinctive colour—hence the English expression *paint* ('boja'). Irrespective of this fact, the term *reket* established itself in Croatian. With the introduction of the rule whereby a player can remain in the free-throw lane for a maximum of three seconds, since 1936 (three years after the Manual was printed) this area had been called *polje ograničenja*, which is the present official term, although it did not fully replace *reket*.

The term *par forfait*, a raw gallicism[11] meaning 'victory by forfeit', is also verified in the Manual. Today, the onus has been moved from the victorious team to the one refusing to play, and thus the term *predaja*, a calque of the English term *forfeit*, which is a partial calque of the French term, is used with this meaning.

3.4. Terms that became obsolete

The Manual confirms several terms that are presently considered obsolete. These are "archaic or dead lexemes which, due to extralinguistic change (objects and phenomena denoted by these words have disappeared), have passed from the active into a passive vocabulary" (Kapetanović 2005: 153). In the Manual, the term *ošteta pravila* designates "a foul so slight that it should not be penalised" (Manual 1933: 13). Since at the time basketball was a relatively new sport, and a certain period was necessary for the players to memorise the rules and get accustomed to playing by them, in order that the game might not be stopped too frequently, overlooking slight fouls was permitted. Today, for obvious reasons, neither such a rule nor the term denoting it exists. Likewise, by changing the rules, *hotimično zadržavanje igre* ('deliberate delay of the game') has also fallen out of use. According to this rule, "the player deliberately delays the game if they

[10] The term *semasiological structure* is used instead of the term *polysemous structure* when the meaning or semantic connections of a lexeme are reconstructed.

[11] Just as raw anglicisms, these are words whose lexical elements have been taken from, in this case, French without any adaptation into the recipient language.

unnecessarily stop its natural flow" (Manual 1933: 13). In America in 1954, a 24-second limit on the duration of the attack was introduced, followed by a 30-second limit two years later in Europe (which has undergone further changes), whereby players no longer had the option of deliberately delaying the game. Thus, the said rule was suspended, and the term became part of the passive vocabulary.

4. Conclusion

Službena međunarodna pravila za basket-ball is one of the first basketball manuals in the Croatian language, and it serves as a source for diachronic analysis of basketball terminology. The meaning of basketball terms found therein has been analysed at the semantic level and compared to those still in active use. Since it can be assumed that the text of the Manual is based on an English source, their level of adjustment to Croatian has also been scrutinised. This study has confirmed the hypothesis that terms in the Manual that were directly borrowed from English would be replaced by Croatian terms. Examples of anglicisms that alternate with local terms, primarily for reasons of language economy, have also been found. Terms from the Manual that have been replaced by new terms, either for linguistic or extralinguistic reasons, form a special subgroup. Two obsolete terms, resulting from changes in basketball rules, have also been verified. This study aims to contribute to basketball terminology and sports terminology research.

Bibliography

Beganović, M. et al. (2005). *Basketball je ime košarka dobio u Zagrebu: 60 godina Košarkaškog saveza Zagreba*. Ars media

Ćurković, D. (2013). Prevedenice u sportskoj terminologiji: košarka. *Croatica et Slavica Iadertina*, 9/1, 9, pp. 63–81.

Filipović, R. (1986). *Teorija jezika u kontaktu*. Školska knjiga.

Hajdarović, M. (2007). Košarka – povijesni razvoj. https://povijest.net/2018/?p=3578, (03/04/2022).

Hudeček, L., M. Mihaljević (2010). *Hrvatski terminološki priručnik*, Institut za hrvatski jezik i jezikoslovlje.

Jardas Duvnjak, I. (2014). Anglicizmi u sportskoj terminologiji u hrvatskom jeziku. In D. Zlatović (Ed.) *Zbornik radova Veleučilišta u Šibeniku*. pp. 185–194.

Kapetanović, A. (2005). Historizmi i semantičke promjene. *Rasprave*, 31, 1. pp. 153–163.

Marković, I. (2020). Bilješka o rukometu, dobu i ponovljenom antecedentu u hrvatskome. In T. Paić-Vukić, A. Abadžić Navaey, M. Andrić, B. Kerovec, & V. Kursar (Eds.), *Turkologu u čast! Zbornik povodom 70. rođendana Ekrema Čauševića* (pp. 225–251). FF Press

Marković, I. (2012). O počecima hrvatskoga nogometa. *Nova Croatica: časopis za hrvatsku književnost i kulturu*, 6 [36], 6 [56]. pp. 305–328.

Mihaljević, M. (1998). *Terminološki priručnik*, Hrvatska sveučilišna naklada

Omrčen, D., G. Bobić, D. Jurakić. (2011). Rukometno nazivlje. Analiza odabranih primjera. *Filologija* 56. pp. 111–136.

Raffaelli, I. (2009). *Značenje kroz vrijeme. Poglavlja iz dijakronijske semantike.* Naklada Disput.

Raffaelli, I. (2015). *O značenju: uvod u semantiku*, Matica Hrvatska.

Službena međunarodna pravila za basket-ball. (1933). Naklada „Gimnastikona“.

Službena pravila košarkaške igre. (2020). http://www.uzks.hr/upload/datoteke/sluabena_pravila_koaarkaake_igre_2020.pdf (21/01/2022).

Sažetak

S pojavom se novih sportova na hrvatskom govornom području javila i potreba za izdavanjem priručnika u kojima se objašnjavaju taktička i tehnička pravila pojedine igre, a zajedno s time dolazi i do stvaranja i upotrebe sportskoga nazivlja. Na hrvatsko je sportsko nazivlje snažan utjecaj imao (i ima) engleski jezik, što će se potvrditi i na primjerima potvrđenim u priručniku Službena međunarodna pravila za basket-ball objavljenom 1933 godine. Provedenim se istraživanjem željelo utvrditi i opisati podudarnosti i razlike među nazivima potvrđenima u korištenomu izvoru i onima koji su danas u aktivnoj upotrebi. S tim su ciljem oblikovane dvije hipoteze. Prva je da će u Priručniku biti potvrđeni nazivi izravno preuzeti iz engleskoga jezika koje je u današnjem nazivlju zamijenio domaći izraz, a temelji se na terminološkom razvijanju, planiranju i normiranju. Druga je pretpostavka da će neki od košarkaških naziva potvrđenih u Priručniku danas imati status historizama, odnosno pripadati pasivnome leksiku iz izvanjezičnih razloga, u prvome redu uvjetovanih promjenama u pravilima košarkaške igre. Iz Priručnika se ekscerpirani košarkaški nazivi analiziraju na semantičkoj razini te se razmatra stupanj njihove

prilagodbe hrvatskome kao jeziku primaocu. Nazivi u aktivnoj upotrebi preuzeti su iz Službenih pravila košarkaške igre koje je autorizirala Udruga hrvatskih košarkaških sudaca, u usporedbi sa službenim košarkaškim pravilima FIBA-e na engleskome jeziku.

Ključne riječi: Službena međunarodna pravila za basket-ball; nazivlje; košarka; aktivna upotreba; pasivni leksik