



English and Czech football non-standard language

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Cílem této bakalářské práce je najít nespisovné anglické a české fotbalové výrazy, které mají v obou jazycích stejný význam, porovnat jejich lexikální původ a způsob tvorby. V práci bude zjištěno, zda existují v této problematice charakteristické podobnosti a rozdíly mezi jazyky. Získávání dat probíhá na internetové sociální síti Twitter. Twitter je užíván jako korpus a poskytuje příklady výrazů používaných lidmi (uživateli Twitteru) v jejich psaných výrocích (Tweetech). Z Tweetů lze pak evidentně odvodit význam a kontext, ve kterém byl daný expresivní výraz použit. Bakalářská práce může sloužit jako seznámení s problematikou specifické řeči fotbalových komunit v Anglii a České republice. Čtenáři se dozví o významech jednotlivých nespisovných fotbalových výrazů a o způsobu jejich tvorby.

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ABSTRACT

Cílem této bakalářské práce je najít nespisovné anglické a české fotbalové výrazy, které mají v obou jazycích stejný význam, porovnat jejich lexikální původ a způsob tvorby. Práce zjišťuje, zda existují v této problematice charakteristické podobnosti či rozdíly mezi jazyky. Práce je rozdělena na část teoretickou, která se zabývá zejména nespisovnou řečí a tvořením slov, a část praktickou, ve které jsou porovnávány nespisovné fotbalové ekvivalenty z obou jazyků. Získávání dat probíhá na internetové sociální síti Twitter. Twitter poskytuje příklady používaných výrazů v psaných výrocích (tweetech) různých uživatelů Twitteru. Z tweetů lze pak evidentně odvodit význam a kontext, ve kterém byl daný expresivní výraz použit.

Bakalářská práce slouží jako seznámení s problematikou specifické řeči fotbalových komunit v Anglii a České republice. Čtenáři se dozví o významech jednotlivých nespisovných fotbalových výrazů a o způsobu jejich tvorby.

KLÍČOVÁ SLOVA

nespisovná řeč, fotbal, Twitter, slang, tvoření slov

ABSTRACT

The thesis aims to find non-standard English and Czech football expressions with identical word meanings in both languages, and make a comparison of their lexical origins and word-formation processes to see if there are characteristic similarities and differences between the languages. The thesis is divided into the theoretical part and the practical part. The theoretical part deals especially with non-standard language and word formation, while the practical part compares discovered non-standard football equivalents from both languages. Data are obtained from the social networking site Twitter. Twitter provides examples of the used expressions in the Twitter users' writings (tweets), which help to understand the meanings and the context of the expressions.

The thesis functions as an introduction to a highly used non-standard language among the football communities in England and the Czech Republic. The readers learn about the word meanings and word formations of the expressions from both languages.

KEYWORDS

non-standard language, football, Twitter, slang, word-formation

CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES	11
INTRODUCTION	13
THEORETICAL PART	
1 FORMS OF ENGLISH.....	15
1.1 Standard English.....	15
1.2 Non-standard English	15
1.2.1 Jargon.....	16
1.2.2 Slang	17
1.2.2.1 Types of slang.....	17
2 WORD-FORMATION PROCESSES	19
2.1 Prefixation.....	20
2.2 Suffixation	20
2.3 Compounding	21
2.5 Conversion.....	22
2.6 Minor word-formation processes.....	23
3 WORD-FORMATION PROCESSES IN CZECH LANGUAGE.....	25
4 FOOTBALL.....	27
5 SPORTS SLANG.....	28
6 THE STUDY OF FOOTBALL LANGUAGE	29

6.1 Football language research	29
6.2 Aspects of football language	29
6.3 Football language in commentary	30
6.4 Uniqueness of football language	31
7 TWITTER	33
PRACTICAL PART	
8 METHODOLOGY	34
9 NON-STANDARD FOOTBALL EQUIVALENTS	36
9.1 A great goal.....	36
9.2 Missing a clear opportunity to score a goal	37
9.3 Kicking the ball through the opposition's legs.....	38
9.4 To make a foolish mistake	40
9.5 Kicking the ball into the top corner of the goal	41
9.6 A captain of the team	42
9.7 An attacking player with a great ability of scoring goals from the opposition's penalty area.....	43
9.8 A bad performance	44
9.9 A penalty area	45
9.10 A football coach.....	46
9.11 A player who acts injured to gain his team an advantage.....	46
9.12 A player on a professional level/a hard-working player.....	47

9.13 A well-played pass to a teammate after which a shot is taken	48
9.14 Putting the effort of the whole team into defending	49
9.15 A player who only scores goals to an open goal from a close range.....	50
9.16 Football	51
9.17 A player who has an immediate impact on the game (e. g. scores a goal) after coming on the playing field during the match as a substitute	52
9.18 A skilful player	53
10 RESULTS	55
CONCLUSION	57
REFERENCES.....	58
APPENDICES	60

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: An example of the expression <i>screamer</i>	36
Table 2: Examples of the expressions <i>dělovka, jedovka</i>	37
Table 3: An example of the expression <i>sitter</i>	37
Table 4: An example of the expression <i>tutovka</i>	38
Table 5: An example of the expression <i>should have buried that</i>	38
Table 6: An example of the expression <i>uklidit</i>	38
Table 7: An example of the expression <i>nutmeg</i>	39
Table 8: Examples of the expression <i>housle, jesle, gajdy</i>	40
Table 9: An example of the expression <i>howler</i>	40
Table 10: An example of the expression <i>kiks</i>	41
Table 11: An example of the expression <i>top bins</i>	41
Table 12: An example of the expression <i>šibenice</i>	42
Table 13: An example of the expression <i>skip</i>	42
Table 14: An example of the expression <i>kápo</i>	42
Table 15: An example of the expression <i>poacher</i>	43
Table 16: An example of the expression <i>snajpr</i>	43
Table 17: An example of the expression <i>stinker</i>	44
Table 18: An example of the expression <i>hrát tužku</i>	44
Table 19: An example of the expression <i>box</i>	45
Table 20: Examples of the expression <i>vápno, mlíko</i>	45
Table 21: An example of the expression <i>gaffer</i>	46
Table 22: An example of the expression <i>tréňa</i>	46
Table 23: An example of the expression <i>diver</i>	47

Table 24: An example of the expression <i>ochotník</i>	47
Table 25: An example of the expression <i>pro</i>	48
Table 26: An example of the expression <i>profík</i>	48
Table 27: An example of the expression <i>lay-off</i>	48
Table 28: An example of the expression <i>vykulit</i>	49
Table 29: An example of the expression <i>park the bus</i>	49
Table 30: Examples of the expression <i>beton, zabetonovat</i>	50
Table 31: An example of the expression <i>tap-in merchant</i>	50
Table 32: An example of the expression <i>doklepávač</i>	51
Table 33: An example of the expression <i>footy</i>	51
Table 34: An example of the expression <i>fočus</i>	52
Table 35: An example of the expression <i>super-sub</i>	52
Table 36: An example of the expression <i>žolík</i>	53
Table 37: An example of the expression <i>baller</i>	53
Table 38: Examples of the expressions <i>baller, hračička</i>	54
Table 39: Overview of word formation of the English non-standard football expressions in the thesis	56
Table 40: Overview of word formation of the Czech non-standard football expressions in the thesis	56
Table 41: Statistical overview	56

INTRODUCTION

The thesis aims to introduce football non-standard language by finding the non-standard football equivalents in English and the Czech language. These equivalents are compared by their lexical and word-formative parameters. By following the language of football fans on the social networking site Twitter, the thesis can provide readers with mostly the current use of expressions, helping them to understand the football community's everyday language.

In the theoretical part, non-standard English and its features are defined. A further examination in this part of the thesis is devoted to slang and the word-formation of words, which is necessary for the research in the practical part. Firstly, word-formation processes in the English language are analysed, which are later followed by a shorter introduction to the Czech word-formative processes. The next section describes football and the uniqueness of both standard and non-standard football language. The theoretical part is concluded with the description of the data source of this thesis – Twitter.

The practical part consists of analysing English and Czech football non-standard expressions researched on Twitter. The analysis is based on the knowledge from the theoretical part. The spontaneous language of the football community shows the diversity of language, and even if readers are not supporters of football, they may find the variety of words' meanings interesting.

English football language has been an area of my interest since I started to watch the Premier League, an English professional football competition, with the original commentary on television. Since then, I have started to gradually acquire the

vocabulary used and noticed that there are specific words connected to football. Registering on Twitter in 2016, I discovered a new football language world. This inspired me to write a thesis focused on football non-standard language. As a footballer, I have used the Czech football vocabulary daily and always have thought that some of the expressions are uniquely interesting. Therefore, the idea of the thesis is to compare these unique words from both languages. The recent publishing years of football language-oriented books and journals show both standard and non-standard football languages are an area of linguists' recent interest and that the study of this particular language is in current progress.

THEORETICAL PART

1 FORMS OF ENGLISH

1.1 Standard English

Before defining non-standard English, it is essential to characterise the opposite concept of language – Standard English. Standard English is a type of English suitable for all kinds of written and spoken situations. The language is called standard because it has undergone a process through which it has been selected, codified, and stabilised, contrary to non-standard English. The process is labelled as standardisation (Trudgill and Hannah 2017, 1). Nevertheless, there is no legal institution that standardises English, contrary to the Czech language.

1.2 Non-standard English

According to Trudgill (1992), non-standard English is any dialect of English other than standard English, with the differences between both languages being predominantly at the level of grammar. Non-standard English consists of three major groups: slang, jargon, dialect, and a minor group formed by other non-standard forms (56–57).

David Crystal (2011) claims that non-standard expressions occasionally occur in the leisure and creative newspapers or sports pages. In 2011, non-standard sports language would appear in high-class journalism. This phenomenon has continued since then. With the rise of the internet and social internet networks, the number of journalists, bloggers, and amateur writers has grown rapidly. A larger number of writers naturally resulted in more articles and pages written. Writers' usage of the various scale of vocabulary enables some non-standard expressions to appear repeatedly and more often. To some of the expressions, the broad audience has become

accustomed. As a result, the front sports newspapers nowadays use non-standard expressions in their articles (227-229).

1.2.1 Jargon

Yule (2020) describes jargon as a specialised technical vocabulary related to a specific profession and interest. In comparison with slang, jargon does not linguistically recede from standard language as much as slang (725). Jargon has the prestige that slang lacks and is less familiar and spontaneous. Jargon expressions are used in science, medicine, business and also may be used among musicians or soldiers. (Allan and Burridge 2006, 71)

Some football expressions are on the line between slang, jargon, and even standard language in English. As Bergh and Ohlander (2009) analyse in their research, over the past years, the status of football in the United Kingdom and its vocabulary have become mainstream, being covered in various types of media, which resulted in the growth of the football expressions in the dictionaries (e. g. *striker*, *yellow card*). Nevertheless, present-day dictionaries also tend to include expressions like *nutmeg* or *rabona*, which make a vague impression and probably would not be expected in the dictionary (15).

Czech dictionaries take a similar approach, with some of the better-known football expressions described inside. Some slang football terms are also covered, but their description consists of the tag 'slang'.

1.2.2 Slang

As slang is the largest source of football non-standard vocabulary and the expressions cover a substantial part of the practical part of the thesis, it is focused on in more detail in the theoretical part.

Slang is considered a non-literary language and is characterised by a high degree of language variety and informality. Another aspect of slang is creating new expressions rather quickly and even replacing the older slang terms with new ones (Yule 2020, 726). Slang words are frequently used in the spoken form of the language by specific groups. The members of the groups relate to a specific link, such as territory, age, and subculture (e. g. football).

A characteristic feature of slang is a metaphorical transfer of a word meaning. As the examples may serve the names in the student slang, such as *fresher* (first-year student at university) or *teacher's pet* (teacher's favourite student), but the terms do not belong only to the school environment. Čechová (2000) claims, similarly to Bergh and Ohlander (2009), that some of the slang expressions become familiar to the public, for example, sport slang terms, and their non-standard character may advance to the standard character (26).

1.2.2.1 Types of slang

Slang can be divided into different types: special slang, general slang, rhyming slang, back slang and central slang (Kvetko 2009, 79). **Special/specific slang** is a language that members of specific groups use to express loyalty and respect to other group members and build their own social identity and reputation. For example, the expression *smack* is used by drug dealers and means heroin. On the contrary, **general slang** is a language speakers use to diverge from standard usage of language to non-

standard. Users of general slang tend to be less serious and enrich the language with new expressions instead of stabilised forms of words, e. g., *bevvv* ← beer; *caff* ← café (Mattiello 2008, 39–40).

Stenström (2002) is one of the scholars that classifies these two types as words associated with a particular group or trend and those that do not comply with this quality. (64)

The essence of **rhyming slang**, frequent in British English, is replacing common words with rhyming expressions in a phrase of two or more words (e. g., I went up the stairs → I went up the *apples and pears*; It is a time for lunch → It is a time for a *kidney punch*). The second word of the phrase is sometimes left out (e. g. I went up the *apples*). The meaning of the phrase is vague to the people without the knowledge of this slang use. **Back slang** is characterised by reading the words from the back (e. g., hot one or very nice → *toheno*; button → *nottub*) and **central slang** by reading the words from the middle, e. g., bastard → *astard-ba*; language → *anguagela* (Kvetko 2009, 79).

Dividing slang into types may be different in other languages. In Czech, Hubáček (1988) speaks about sports slang, student slang, soldier slang and others (21–28).

2 WORD-FORMATION PROCESSES

It is essential for the thesis to focus on the word-formation processes of standard language and slang terms to be able to analyse expressions in the practical part.

Kvetko (2009) describes word formation as "the process of building new words by means of existing elements of language according to certain patterns and rules" (27).

Word formation may be approached synchronically and diachronically. This pair was introduced by Ferdinand de Saussure. The synchronic approach considers language at a particular time without considering its history. Saussure believed it would be easier to observe structures of words by ignoring the effects of time (Buchanan 2010, 462–463).

On the contrary, the diachronic approach is concerned with how language has evolved through time.

Word-formation mechanisms are based on regular phenomena, consisting of main processes such as compounding; conversion; and affixation, which stands in the form of prefixation and suffixation. Other types of word-formation, the minor processes, are back-formation, shortening and blending. (Kvetko 2009, 27).

Slang generally uses similar prefixes and suffixes as standard English. The specific attribute of slang affixes is they are used with more extensive freedom and sometimes slightly differ in their meanings or grammatical consequences (Eble 1996, 32).

2.1 Prefixation

Prefixation occurs very rarely compared to suffixation, with prefixes being used only in a limited number. Although being used sporadically, occurring present prefixes are mainly: *de-*; *re-*; *super-* *un-* and *under-*. They usually change or concretise the lexical meaning of words while only rarely convert into other word classes. Prefixing *de-* to simple verbs bears most often the meaning of 'undoing the action of'. Another pattern where verbs are formed by prefixing *de-* to a noun means 'deprive or free from'. This prefix is also a part of a slang verb *debag*, which is to 'remove the trousers from someone as a punishment or for a joke'. The prefix *re-* is predominantly used with the meaning of repeating the action. Occasionally, it is employed in the sense of 'back'. The prefix *super-* is very frequent in slang expressions from the football environment, where a well-taken football action is often described in superlatives (e. g., *super-sub*). This prefix has the sense of 'extremely' or 'supremely' and may also appear in the sense of 'over-'. The prefix *un-* is used in both standard and non-standard languages to express the negative meaning. (Mattiolo 2008, 91–92) Furthermore, the prefix *un-* creates the meaning of 'extremely good' in slang (e. g., *unreal*).

The prefix *under-* is entirely used in names of pieces of clothing worn under other clothing items, e. g., in slang – *underfug* (Mattiolo 2008, 93). In the football context, the prefix *anti-* might emerge as one of those most used as a negation of terms (e., g. *anti-football*).

2.2 Suffixation

In English, suffixation is characteristic of noun and adjective formation. The suffixes count twice as many different forms as prefixes, but they are less productive. Most productive suffixes are *-er*, *-ist*, *-ism*, *-ize*, *-ic*, *-y*. Usually, suffix changes the

lexical meaning of a word and word class, e. g. standard: play – player, slang: corn - corny (Kvetko 2009, 32). Slang suffixes connote existing words but do not follow standard rules, while some slang suffixes behave regularly, attaching to standard language to form new words. This attribute confirms the diversity and the universal patterns of English grammar (Mattiolo 2008, 93).

The originally British slang suffix *-er* attracts special attention as this suffix occurs in a large number in the practical part of the thesis. It was initially introduced from Rugby School into Oxford University slang in 1875. Since then, the suffix *-er* has been used to obtain informal or jocular forms of words and names, with curtailment and often some distortion of the root. The initial expressions were nouns connected with sport and university actions, habits (e. g. football to *footer*, exercise to *ekker*), and objects (Mattiolo 2008, 100).

Some other slang suffixes and the words they create are: *-y*: *shorty* – a person of short height (Mattiolo 2008, 106), *-ful*: *eyeful* – to observe something thoroughly for a period of time, *-ify*: *baconify* – to add bacon to food without bacon (Peckham 2012, 17), *-aholic*: *runaholic* – a person addicted to running, *-ed*: *boss-eyed* – cross-eyed or to have only one eye (Ayto and Simpson 2008, 33).

2.3 Compounding

Compounding is one of the most productive ways of creating words in English. From a diachronic point of view, it is a process of forming new words by combining two or more bases (roots). Synchronically, a word built by combining is a unit (lexeme) consisting at least of two or more bases (roots), e. g. armchair, motorway. (Kvetko 2009, 27). Compounding is a productive source of new expressions not only in English

but also in other languages related, e. g., German, and unrelated, e. g., Hmong – spoken in Laos and Vietnam (72).

Nouns comprise the most extensive syntactic class of slang compounds. Their occurrence in slang is rich, and the examples are *joy-house* (a brothel), *glass-house* (a military prison) or *cakehole* (a person's mouth) (Mattiolo 2008, 76).

2.5 Conversion

Mattiolo (2008) defines conversion as a process of changing the part of speech of the word. In Standard English, several nouns have been the subject of the change through conversion and have been used as verbs (e. g., *butter* → *battered* in the sentence 'Have you buttered the toast?'). New uses of conversion in Modern English are also frequent, with verbs and phrasal verbs becoming nouns, too (e. g., *guess* → *a guess*; *to take over* → *a takeover*).

Yule (2020) claims verbs like 'see through' and stand up can also form adjectives, as in the words 'see-through material' or 'stand-up comedian'. The identical shift functions the opposite way from an adjective (e. g., *a dirty floor*) to a verb (*to dirty*). The author adds some words can change their meaning extensively through conversion, e. g. *to doctor*, which means 'to change a document in order to deceive people', has a negative sense and does not have the meaning as the noun *doctor* (177–178).

In addition to the standard language, slang forms other types of conversion. The type which occurs the most is when nouns are created from adjectives (e. g., *mental* → *a mental* – a mentally disordered person). They may also obtain the form of adverb (*outside* – the world situated beyond a prison) and numerals (e. g. *forty* – a thief). Slang

verbs are derived by a zero affix and originate mostly from nouns (e. g., *oil* – bribe), less frequently from adverbs and adjectives (124–128).

2.6 Minor word-formation processes

Minor word-formation processes are said to breach various principles of standard English grammar and cannot be described by regular morphological rules (Mattiolo 2008, 25). One of the processes is called **back-formation**, also known as back derivation. Typically, a structurally complex word is reduced to form a word of a simpler type. A good demonstration of using back-formation is the noun *television* which was used before the verb *televise* came into existence. Other examples are *donate* (from donation), *mix* (from mixture), or *orient* (from orientate, which was previously created from orientation). The main fundamental source of back-formed verbs in English is based on the pattern *work* – *worker*. If there is a noun ending in suffix *-er*, then there is often a possibility to create a verb for what that noun does. Therefore, in the other examples, *typewriter* will *typewrite*, *babysitter* will *babysit*, or *sculptor* will *sculpt* (Yule 2020, 176). For slang especially, typical is the occurrence of nouns back-formed from adjectives with an *-y* suffix, which is removed, e. g. *grot* ← *grotty* – unpleasant (Mattiolo 2008, 130).

Another minor process of word formation is **shortening**. Shortening of words in oral speech is known as **clipping**. Essentially, clipping resides in removing one or more syllables of a word. The examples are the words *gym* (gymnastics), which represents the type of clipping called final (back) clipping; *phone* (telephone) that is distinguished as the initial (front) clipping; *fridge* (refrigerator) as a representative of mixed clipping; and *maths* (mathematics), which is less frequent type where some syllables from the middle were ignored. Two other types of shortening are acronyms

and initialisms, which are words formed from the first letters of expressions that consist of two or more words. The difference between acronyms and initialisms is acronyms are read as common words. Therefore, they can be labelled as syllable words (e. g. *UNESCO* ← United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization), while initialisms are pronounced by means of spelling, e. g. *SMS* ← short message service (Kvetko 2009, 39–40).

Clipping is as common in Standard English as in slang. In slang, allusions of terms illustrate the full meaning of the words, and Mattiello proves this statement by adding numerous examples to every type of clipping mentioned above. Some of the examples are *rehab* (from the term rehabilitation; type: final/back clipping), *tache* (moustache; initial/front clipping), *script* (prescription; mixed clipping), *misper* (missing person; acronym), *T.M.* (trench mortar – weapon; initialism) (Mattiello 2008, 141).

Blending is a minor process that combines two different words to create a new expression. The usual form of producing new terms by means of blending is taking the beginning of the first word and completing it with the other word's ending (Yule 2020, 173). A typical example is the word *brunch* (*breakfast* plus *lunch*). According to Mattiello (2008), blending of slang words is divided into two groups: prototypical blends and partial blends. Both are formed similarly as the usual blending expressions, but one of the two words remains intact in partial blends. An example of the partial blend is the expression *kidvid* (*kid* + *video*) which stands for child television video or programme. The two words creating a prototypical blend usually relate to each other, e. g., *daft* plus *silly* → *dilly* (139).

3 WORD-FORMATION PROCESSES IN CZECH LANGUAGE

For the Czech language, it is typical that slang expressions are created mainly by **derivation**. Slang vocabulary, consisting mostly of nouns and verbs, forms two categories: word-formative, '*slovotvorné*', and semantic, '*významové*' (Hubáček 1971, 6). Hubáček (1988) writes about the word-formative categories extending the number of expressions by derivation. In contrast, semantic categories use existing expressions, and by using metaphor and metonymy, the expressions obtain new meaning.

Derived expressions are divided into groups that can be translated as names of people, names of tools, diminutives, holders of qualities, and actions. Typical suffixes are *-ák* ('*blafák*' – a trick), *-ačka* ('*brnkačka*' – a noun describing '*easy peasy*' action), or *-tí* ('*exmutí*' – 'to drink the whole glass or bottle on one go').

The other type of word-formation process is **compounding**. Compounding occurs less frequently than derivation, and the speakers' effort is to create a compound out of two or more words. This process is named univertation. Examples of the expressions are *blátošláp* (a noun referring to someone who looks untidy; a compound of the words mud and step) or *mámorouška* (a noun describing a mask created by mother; a compound of the words mother and mask). There are slang compounds called hybrid, built on international word bases, e. g. *motokolo*, *radioobchod* (14–17).

The equivalent of **clipping** in Czech is called *mechanické krácení* (= mechanical clipping). The motivation for word creation is the same as in English. Nevertheless, the Czech expressions not only clip a part of a word as English does (e. g., *gym* ← gymnastics) but also usually create a new word by adding a suffix to the clipped part (e. g., *ginda* ← *gynekologie*). The purpose of **blending** in the Czech

language is to accentuate the sound so that it is clear the expression is not standard, e. g., *štigro* ← *štěstí* (Hubáček 1981, 166). The principle of acronyms in Czech corresponds with English.

4 FOOTBALL

Football is arguably the most popular collective sport in the world. The term football was created from the words foot and ball, as it is a game where two teams of eleven players kick the ball to score a goal. Soccer is the other term for football, used mainly by the Americans, who use the term football for their national sport American football, which is a completely different sport. The term soccer is quite unpopular in the United Kingdom. Football has its origins in England, and the country is called the home/cradle of football. Therefore the Englishmen are not in favour of the term soccer. The other nicknames for football are The Beautiful Game and The People's Game.

As football is often called a cultural phenomenon, various scholars have different ideas and opinions about the game. Historian Richard Holt (1989) describes football as a mirror for its spectators, whilst sociologist Janet Lever (1995) claims football forms social integration through the ritualising of conflict (Rossing and Skrubbeltrang 2016, 1).

Football is known as a game of working-class people, which is important for the context of the football fans' language.

5 SPORTS SLANG

Hugo (2009) classifies four sports slang groups of speakers. The first one consists of professional athletes and backroom staff. It is the smallest group, and its members may be considered creators of the slang terminology. Amateur athletes represent the second group. They adopt the terminology from the professionals and over-use the slang expressions. The third group is represented by journalists, who should understand the innovations in the language and pass on information to the football fans, who form the last and largest group. They are the recipients and consumers of the content (34).

6 THE STUDY OF FOOTBALL LANGUAGE

Callies and Levin (2019) claim there has been a significant change and a large transformation of sports. This change has happened because of the commercialisation, globalisation, and intensive coverage of major sports, including football. Although public attention is still increasing, no specialised journal in the field of linguistics exists. Yet, in the age of online computer-mediated communication, there are ways to study sports language, for example, by using electronic corpus resources. The study of sports language has largely benefitted from corpus-based researches of spoken language used by speakers in different contexts and for diverse purposes (1–2).

6.1 Football language research

In recent decades, most football-related researches have focused on structural-linguistic aspects in numerous types of sports reporting, such as post-match reports and live commentary on radio and television. The focus has been aimed at phraseology, which has included specialised terminology and jargon. Online genres such as live-text play or play-by-play commentary also increase the availability of new corpus resources. The strategy to be successful in live-text commentary and online match reports lies in avoiding the routine, and on the contrary, in producing an exciting and emotional description of actions, which is essential in reaching the readers' attention. While becoming mainstream, football language has occurred more in general language, and the sports-related metaphorical expressions and idioms have also found their way into other domains of use, such as politics (Callies and Levin 2019, 3–4).

6.2 Aspects of football language

An interesting sign of football language is the use of military terminology and metaphors. Chovanec (2017) claims it is not only used as a common way of reporting,

but the militaristic language is also significant for English culture. The link between military expressions and football sums up the English confidence in the 20th century after winning two World Wars and the World cup in football in 1966. The football language use metaphorically words such as battle, fight, enemies, opponents, shooting, defending, tackling, or attacking (138–139).

6.3 Football language in commentary

Football commentators are, to some extent, responsible for the language of football. While commentating, they do not have much time to plan their linguistic output because the action of a football game changes quickly, and the commentators' job is to provide the spectators with immediate information. Therefore, live football commentary represents unplanned spoken language. The commentators are often supported by ex-footballers, who are nowadays called co-commentators and contribute to the commentating with insights and experience (Müller 64-67). They should probably use the standard language, but that is not possible because of the game's speed. Also, if they only used formal language, their performance would lack authenticity, and the football audience may not gladly welcome it. In both English and the Czech language, the co-commentators use vocabulary that is familiar even among the basic football audience. Williams (2018) adds some football expressions' origins come from school playgrounds and neighbourhood playing fields. Some exist because of notorious incidents, historic goals, and iconic players remembered by their playing ability (3).

From my point of view, Czech commentators are less professional than English ones. Nevertheless, the professionalism of a commentator does not determine the commentator's quality and popularity. The Czech commentator Jaromír Bosák is

known for using slang and humorous phrases during live commentary. For example, as one player dangerously fouled the opposition, Bosák commented on the situation "*to byla kosa jak od prvorepublikového zemědělce*" which could be translated as "*that was a scythe-like challenge, like from the first-republic peasant*". The foul is metaphorically compared to the use of scythe, meanwhile, the intensity of the foul is expressed by the comparison to a peasant (someone who is quite skilful with scythe). Furthermore, the phrase includes a cultural reference. Despite the skill of commentators, uncommon metaphors and comparisons can have an adverse effect and confront criticism instead of praise from spectators.

The main English commentators tend to avoid routine clichés and phrases, such as *it's a game of two halves* (Müller 2008, 65). This fact might be interesting for the thesis as this phrase is considered slang, and football fans use it. It proves the short prime lifespan of slang expressions.

6.4 Uniqueness of football language

Malat (2017) labels the football language as unique, although the language is familiar to the majority of football fans in the world. The example sentences *The back crossed into the box for the striker to head home* or *The diving attacker was awarded an extra-time penalty but was denied by the keeper* represent comprehensible texts for English-speaking football fans, but seem vague to the people without any football knowledge.

Even though football is quite popular, there has not been any academic publication or book that would focus only on football slang. Nevertheless, some of the linguists have mentioned this specific topic in their journals or lectures. In the Czech linguistic sphere, football slang was dealt with on numerous occasions, for example,

on the VI. conference about slang and argot in Pilsen (*VI. conference o slangu a argotu v Plzni*). Odaloš assessed the reasons for slang word-creation and word-formation processes, Suda compared the lexical nature of slang in the 1960s and the 1990s. One of the specific attributes of today's football slang is a high degree of expressivity and a wide-reaching number of new expressions (Tichá 1999, 153–155).

7 TWITTER

Twitter is a free of charge social networking site that enables users to read the messages (posts) of other users and interact with them. These posts are known as tweets. The maximum length of a tweet is 280 letters, including spaces. Users may publish their opinions, share media news information, follow their interests, or add pictures and videos. If any user's profile seems impressive to other users, the others have the chance to become so-called *followers* of the user. The most-followed account on Twitter is the former president of the United States of America, Barack Obama. His account numbers more than 130 million followers.

Twitter is one of the most popular social sites globally, along with Instagram and Facebook. Nowadays, these social networking sites provide very similar functions, although, when Twitter was established in 2006, there was only a possibility to add a written text. Twitter is the source of information from around the whole world. The platform provides users with a chance to become independent journalists.

Twitter allows creating a community with people of the same interests, including football. Users also tend to write about their initial feelings and things that happened moments before. Even though there are Twitter rules, which consist of forbidden actions on the site (e. g., threatening others with violence or terrorism), users of Twitter have relatively large freedom of speech. Although other users often report offensive language, encountering swearwords on the site is not an exception. Naturally, it also depends on the community with which a user associates.

Written statements by football fans are largely influenced by the style of the online newspaper and vice versa (Pérez-Sabater 2008, 235).

PRACTICAL PART

8 METHODOLOGY

For the practical part, Twitter serves as a source of data. This platform provides examples of the expressions used by people in their tweets, therefore helps to understand the meanings and the context of the expressions. The procedure of the work of the thesis starts with reading the tweets of football-based users. The users can be recognised instantly by their profile picture, name, or information in their biographies (known as bios). The biographies of football fans frequently include the name of a team that the person supports. While reading the tweets, it is my work to pay attention to unusual words and take notes. The words are written in a specific context that can be understood because of videos or pictures of a specific moment that the tweets refer to. At this moment, it is, to a certain extent, possible to understand what action or thing a specific word describes. Then, the word is searched in a dictionary. If the dictionary contains that specific word, its description and meaning are read. If there is a note that the word is informal or slang, the word is highlighted, put into my notes and worked with later in the process. If the word is not in a dictionary, it is worked with later in the same way as if it was marked informal or slang in a dictionary. As stated above, some of the expressions are on a line between standard and non-standard English. Therefore, it has to be considered whether to use them or not.

Subsequently, a word is picked from my list of noted terms and written into the column 'Search on Twitter' on Twitter. This results in Twitter providing numerous tweets with a specific word. The task is then to search through the tweets and find the specific word in a football context, as many of the words have more meanings in language. The chosen tweets are used for the thesis as examples of the occurrence of the term. Word-formation of the expression and its meanings are analysed.

It should be noted that many of the specific non-standard expressions are familiar to me, which makes my work easier.

Finally, it is my task to think if there are equivalents of the English non-standard football terms in Czech. If there are, they are searched on Twitter and later analysed. If there is no non-standard expression for the specific action, it is impossible to work with the word in English. That means the criterion is that to be eligible to work with the English non-standard football expressions, they must have their non-standard football counterparts in Czech.

The thesis consistently provides an example tweet of an English expression and its Czech equivalent in the analyses. More examples, including the one stated in the thesis, may be viewed in the appendix. The tweets that substantiate my research may be explicit. The authors of the tweets are stated in the brackets, along with the date of the tweet's publication.

9 NON-STANDARD FOOTBALL EQUIVALENTS

9.1 A great goal

In both English and Czech, there are many expressions to describe the action when a footballer produces a well-taken shot with his foot that ends in the goal's net. A great goal differs from a regular goal by its unique style. It is usually scored from a larger distance or taken in an acrobatic manner. *Screamer!* or *What a screamer!* are natural reactions of football fans or commentators in this situation. The root *scream* is completed by the suffix *-er*. A great goal is defined as a *screamer* because it gets attention thanks to its exceptionality.

<p><i>On this day 8 years ago, Liverpool battered Arsenal 5-1 and Luis Suarez was a whisker away from scoring this absolute screamer! (@BossLFCgoals·8. 2. 2022)</i></p>

Table 1: An example of the expression *screamer*

The synonyms for the expression *screamer* used among football fans are *stunner* and *beauty*.

In Czech, the expressions for a *screamer* are *dělovka*, *jedovka* or *pumelice*, even though these words emphasise that the shot was more powerful than visually good looking. *Dělovka* is originally an archaistic word for a factory that manufactured cannons (in Czech *děla*). The term *dělovka* was probably created from the adjective *dělový*, to which a suffix *-ka* was added and a suffix *-ý* removed.

The term *jedovka* is used for a skull sign that marks the bottles as poisonous. With this information in mind, the assumption why this term is used is the shot from a footballer was 'deadly' for the goalkeeper as he could not have saved the goal. This word was created in the same manner as *dělovka*.

*Zkušený záložník Lukáš Martínek z SK Skalice a jeho **dělovka** do šibenice aspiruje na vítězství v anketě o Gól snů. Získá váš hlas? (@sportcz·9. 11. 2017)*

*Ve 20. minutě už je to bohužel o dva góly. Kayamba vyslal z dvaceti metrů **jedovku**, která skončila na břevně. Z následně dorážky se pohodlně prosadil opět Tomáš Smola. 0:2! (@fkfrydekmistek·28. 8. 2018)*

Table 2: Examples of the expressions *dělovka*, *jedovka*

9.2 Missing a clear opportunity to score a goal

For a football action, when a footballer misses an easy chance to score a goal, the expression a *sitter* is used in most cases. In standard English, this noun, in one of its meanings, describes a person who sits and does not move, and therefore a painter can create a picture or a photograph of him or her. The suffix *-er* was added to the root *sit*. If the origin of this noun in a football context is considered, the opportunity to score was probably as easy to utilise as to sit somewhere and do nothing. A *sitter* often collocates with the verb *to miss*, creating a phrase *to miss a sitter*.

*Arsenal had an immense first half and then go on to concede a penalty, miss a **sitter** and are down to 10 men in less than 5 mins (@TheFergusonWay·1. 1. 2022)*

Table 3: An example of the expression *sitter*

The Czech football equivalent for a *sitter* is *tutovka*. This noun is not only used in football as it is a slang term for 'something that is surely going to happen'. This word may be translated to English as a *dead cert*. The word formation of *tutovka* is similar to the expression *dělovka*. It was presumably created from the adjective *tutový* to which a suffix *-ka* was added while removing the letter *-ý*.

snad poprvé, co jsem Simu viděl zahodit tutovku (@themenoffside·23. 12. 2020)

Table 4: An example of the expression *tutovka*

People could also react with a phrase *he should have buried that* instead of *he's missed a sitter!* This phrase means the footballer should have clearly scored the goal as it was much easier to score a goal than not to score. Interestingly, the verb 'bury' (in Czech *pohřbit*) is used in a different context in the Czech language, with a meaning: *He buried his team's chances of winning the match.* In English football, the verb 'bury' is used more with the meaning 'missing a chance' than 'kill the team's chance to win'.

Son's conversion rate is average tbh; he should have buried that (@Aycesc·7. 3. 2022)

Table 5: An example of the expression *should have buried that*

In Czech, the expression *uklidit* could be used to have the same meaning in the football context. This Czech expression means to 'tidy away, put something away, the ball in this case, where it belongs'. The verb *uklidit* is in an infinitive form.

58' Roman Hubník mohl po Dykesově hlavičce z voleje uklidit míč do branky, ale přestřelil. (@ceskarepre_cz·7. 9. 2020)

Table 6: An example of the expression *uklidit*

9.3 Kicking the ball through the opposition's legs

One of the favourite skills of both footballers and football fans is the so-called *nutmeg*. That is a situation when a player overcomes the opposition team's player by kicking the ball through the opponent's legs and retakes control of the ball. According to Ingle and Dart (2005), nutmegs as fruit were a significantly valuable commodity

during exports between North America and England in the 19th century. Therefore, performing a *nutmeg* on the football pitch was seen as special.

Another possible original meaning is from north English slang, where *nutmegs* are a synonym for 'testicles'. To *nutmeg* corresponds with 'to expose the opposition and kick the ball under his testicles' in this instance. *Nutmegs* is also a 1940s cockney rhyming slang for legs (Ingle and Dart 2005). That explains the football community's referring to *nutmegs* as *megs*, an expression initially clipped from the original term. *Nutmeg* can be a noun or a verb.

*Saelemaekers: "Playing football is fun, but above all it's a job. If you try a **nutmeg** you better succeed. Otherwise the coach, or Zlatan, starts screaming."
(@MilanEye·29. 5. 2021)*

Table 7: An example of the expression *nutmeg*

There are several terms expressing the nutmeg skill in the Czech language. *Housle*, *jesle*, *gajdy*, plus their diminutives *housličky*, *jesličky*, and *gajdičky* are all names for kicking the ball through the legs. *Housle* is a standard term for 'violin', *gajdy* is a dialectical term for 'bagpipes' or 'violin'. Both words are connected to musical instruments. Using a metaphor, a highly regarded skill of playing a musical instrument *zahrát na housle* (= play the violin) is compared to well-done football activity. The reason for using the expression *jesle* (= hay rack) is debatable. This expression is nowadays less frequent than the other ones and was primarily used in the previous century. Probably, a hay rack was a tool utilised during football training before the new training methods were discovered. The footballer's task was to kick the ball between the wooden poles.

<p><i>Fr. Rajtoral byl náramně technicky vybavený fotbalista. Nebál se nasadit soupeři "housle", udělat parádičku- fotbal=zábava. Bude chybět. (@KrystofGal·24. 4. 2017)</i></p>
<p><i>Žena se mě zeptala, zda mám radši ji nebo fotbal. Řekl jsem, ať roztáhne nohy, že jí to ukážu. A šoupl jí jesle. (@SpinavyBrunet·25. 3. 2019)</i></p>
<p><i>Mareček zas dostal gajdy od Johnyho (@Rendiiik1·2. 11. 2019)</i></p>

Table 8: Examples of the expression *housle, jesle, gajdy*

9.4 To make a foolish mistake

When a goalkeeper does not catch an easy ball or a player accidentally passes the ball to the opposition player in a situation that results in conceding a goal, it is commonly described as a **howler**. This term also appears in an informal language outside of football with the same meaning of 'a stupid mistake'. The suffix *-er* completes the root *howl*. A football mistake on the playing ground is often accompanied by a sound similar to a howl, hence the football community probably uses this word.

<p><i>Poor from Williams but that's an absolute howler from De Gea. Yet another alarming lapse of concentration (@TelegraphDucker·19. 7. 2020)</i></p>

Table 9: An example of the expression *howler*

The Czech football community would say about a player who produced a mistake that he made **kiks**. It probably originates from the German language. It is an expressive slang noun which, just as howler, may also be used in other environments than only in football. Nevertheless, according to the Czech national corpus

(Internetová jazyková příručka 2008), the word *kiks* mainly appears in the football and sports context. In most cases, it creates a collocation with the verb *udělat* (= to make).

Není to poprvé, co Kolář udělal kiks, protože chtěl rozehrát fotbalově místo zakopnutí (@PM_1945·5. 8. 2021)

Table 10: An example of the expression *kiks*

9.5 Kicking the ball into the top corner of the goal

Hitting the top corner of the goal is one of the finest finishes in football. Therefore, this kind of striking the ball has its own term – *top bins*. This expression is a collocation of an adjective *top* and a noun *bin*. The action of *top bins* refers to putting something accurately into the bin. Another reason for using *top bins* is that footballers put bins into the goal's top corners and try to shoot the ball into them. Naturally, this practice takes a significant amount of time, and it is rare if a player manages to accomplish this task.

Still gutted that Diaz volley didn't fly in the top bins He hit it so well (@SMXLFC·11. 2. 2022)

Table 11: An example of the expression *top bins*

In Czech, the slang term for the top corner is *šibenice*. This noun translates into English as *gallows* and is known to many Czech people with only this meaning. There is no logical explanation of the football meaning and why it is applied for a top corner in the football language.

Milan Škoda zvyšuje v 65. minutě na 4:0! Kapitán se krásným způsobem prosadil a levou nohou trefil přesně šibenici! (@slaviaofficial·16. 8. 2015)

Table 12: An example of the expression *šibenice*

9.6 A captain of the team

To be a captain of the team is a privilege for any footballer. As a captain, the footballer should be a leader who motivates his teammates. Besides that, he has a unique authority that enables him to talk to the referee during the game, according to the rules. In England, the expression *skip* can be heard several times when footballers talk about their captain. This expression was created by clipping, and it is a shortened version of the noun skipper. A skipper is originally a captain of a boat on the sea.

Azpi starts for #ESP as they take on #SVK at 5pm in #Euro2020! Good luck, skip! (@ChelseaFC·23. 6. 2021)

Table 13: An example of the expression *skip*

In the Czech football surroundings, the expression *kápo* is used. It is a clipped version of captain (*kapitán*). Nevertheless, *kápo* was also a Nazi warden in a concentration camp. This term in its Italian version *capo* means 'head, boss or master'.

*Dneska zápas jak hrom. **Kápo** to tam posílá z třiceti metrů. Já udělám dva góly. Medáček sice okopanej jak brambory, ale on to rozchodí. Trenér v sobě šest lachtanů na kuráž. Vesnický fotbal pocem kamdeš. Poslední zápas na podzim. Díky plukovníku. Bomba. (@LeosBeran·10. 10. 2020)*

Table 14: An example of the expression *kápo*

9.7 An attacking player with a great ability of scoring goals from the opposition's penalty area

Every footballer has different abilities. Nevertheless, there are types of footballers who are similar to each other in their playing styles. The attackers who can find a good place in front of the opposition's goal and are likely to score from nearly every chance are called *poachers*. The reason why they are called by this term seems to be comprehensible. Just as poachers who track down, hunt and kill animals in the woods, the attacking footballers called *poachers* have the 'killer instinct' and ability to find the right place in the opposition's penalty area to unerringly score a goal. The noun *poacher* was created by suffixation and consists of the root *poach* and the suffix *-er*.

Ronaldo. An absolute colossus at his best. But the 2022 version of him is a deadly poacher who offers little else when he doesn't score - and right now he's missing the sitters. (@PintsUTD·26. 2.)

Table 15: An example of the expression *poacher*

On the Czech football playground, a *poacher* is a footballer that can be called *snajpr*. *Snajpr* is a word borrowed from the English version 'sniper'. Sniper is a soldier who shoots with his gun with perfect accuracy, and speakers using this noun in football refer to that ability. The word *snajpr* is therefore used as a metaphor.

Snajpr Jiménez je zpět a přiznává: Podle doktorů je zázrak, že jsem stále naživu (@sportCT·18. 8. 2021)

Table 16: An example of the expression *snajpr*

9.8 A bad performance

Professional footballers operate on the highest level. There are extreme demands on their performance every week. Nevertheless, even professional footballers occasionally produce a weak performance. If the performance is bad, the football fans would call it a *stinker*. This noun is an old-fashioned informal expression for something that lacks quality. The word is formatted by adding the suffix *-er* to the root *stink*. The verb *stink* is an informal expression for an extremely bad action.

Everyone is slandering Saka but not Lingard who is actually dropping a stinker
(@afcjeedz·2. 6. 2021)

Table 17: An example of the expression *stinker*

Producing a bad performance would be described as *hrát tužku* in Czech. It could be translated to English as 'play a pencil', but it doesn't make any sense. The Czech phrase has probably originated from the adjective *tuhý* (= stiff) which is created from the noun *tuha* (= pencil lead). Thus, when the players play badly, their legs are compared to something stiff (a pencil in Czech). A technically limited player is also called *dřevák* (a player made of wood/a player who has a wooden leg), but my research has not found the use of this comparison in this meaning in English.

Vadí mi ty průměrné kluby, které se v zápase proti top klubu vybičují k životnímu výkonu a o pár dní později hrajou stejnou tužku jako obvykle. (@kudelathegoat·13. 2. 2022)

Table 18: An example of the expression *hrát tužku*

9.9 A penalty area

A penalty area is an area in front of goals on both sides of the football playground. Lines made of special liquid white marking paint mark it out. Probably because of the length of this collocation, the term **box** serves as a synonym for it. The penalty area bears this name because of the shape it forms on the playing field. This expression is one of those less informal.

*36' Kane strikes from the edge of the **box** but the 'keeper gathers it comfortably.*
(@SkyBluesLive·12. 2.)

Table 19: An example of the expression *box*

A penalty area is called **vápno** in Czech. The reason for the use of this term is simple. *Vápno* (= slaked lime) is a material from which the stripes on the football pitch are created in amateur and lower competitions. When someone mentions the noun *vápno*, people think of the material, and only those involved in football understand its second meaning. A less known expression for a penalty area is *mlíko* (spoken form of the word 'milk'). This term is less frequent, and even some footballers are not familiar with it. Considering chemistry, milk of lime is a saturated solution of slaked lime, which in some way rationalises using this term.

*Pod tlakem se cítíme. Musíme zlepšit hru ve **vápně**, řekl před odvetou Holeš*
(@sportCT·9. 8. 2021)

*Do prdele hoši vždyť chytil 2 jasný góly! Doběhl k tyči a utěsnil přední. Že to tam vrací neobsazený frajer na dalšího volného frajera na malým **mlíku** fakt není jeho chyba! Už je pěkně serete s tím hejtováním. Kolik jste toho odchytali? Já to řešil se 2 golmany - vina OK 20 %. (@7simino·11. 3. 2021)*

Table 20: Examples of the expression *vápno, mlíko*

9.10 A football coach

A football coach, or a manager, as the Englishmen call a professional coach, is one of the most important figures in the organisation of a football club. Manager's skills often mean the difference between success and failure. Mainly manager's own players call him by different names. One of them is a *gaffer*. This is a general informal term for the head of a collective of workers. This word was created by adding the suffix *-er* to the root *gaff*. The other meanings of *gaffer* are an old man and a person in charge of electrical equipment in the movie industry.

*Klopp made some good substitutions tonight. Well done **Gaffer!** (@buckotb·16. 2. 2022)*

Table 21: An example of the expression *gaffer*

Czech footballers call their coach *tréňa*. *Tréňa* is a diminutive of the term *trenér* (= a coach). This noun is created by the root *tren*, which is followed by an ending *-a*. The letter *e* is pronounced long, and the letter *n* changes into its softer version *ň*. There are not any other names for a football coach in Czech. Czech footballers would not address their coach by the word 'boss' or other terms that may be possible in English.

*Přesně, konečně nějaký trenér co nevypadl s týmem ve čtvrtfinále . Dobrá práce **tréňo** (@Bira313·16. 2. 2022)*

Table 22: An example of the expression *tréňa*

9.11 A player who acts injured to gain his team an advantage

Player simulation is a thing that shows football to a public audience in a negative way. Players tend to act injured to deceive the referee, who then wrongly awards a foul, which results in the advantage of taking a free-kick or a penalty. A player who

simulates is called a *diver*. This expression is based on similar movements during simulation between footballers and people who jump into water or somewhere else. The term *diver* consists of a root *dive* and a suffix *-er*.

<p><i>Zaha is the biggest diver, he actually gives football a bad name</i> (@bernardooooV3·11. 1. 2020)</p>
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Table 23: An example of the expression *diver*

Footballers pretending to be hurt in the Czech Republic are compared to actors, swimmers, or frogs. Sometimes the expression *ochotník* is used. This noun's meaning is 'an amateur actor'. People may call a *diver* *ochotník* because of the same root in the noun *ochotník* and the adjective *ochotný*. The adjective *ochotný* is translated as 'willing' into English (willing to do something, willing to act like an injured player to gain an advantage).

<p><i>Kamaru je už nejspíše nejen špatný kopálista, ale i ochotník...</i> (@KevinSpac·15. 10. 2021)</p>
--

Table 24: An example of the expression *ochotník*

9.12 A player on a professional level/a hard-working player

Players who play on the highest level of football are professionals and receive money for playing. People can mention them in conversations as *pros*. The noun *pro* is a clipped version of the noun professional. *Pro* occurs not only in football but functions as a general slang term. Professional footballers also call their teammates a *pro* when they want to emphasise that a teammate is very hard-working and takes care of himself to play in the best way he can. Interviews are the main place where players praise their colleagues.

*For all that I hate Utd I have to say I actually like Cavani. I think he is a true **pro** and gives it his all every game. Obvious he must be there due to the best contract offered. (@ScotsScouser·19. 2.)*

Table 25: An example of the expression *pro*

The equivalent of the English slang noun *pro* is the Czech slang noun **profík**. This word was derived from the word *profesionál* (= professional), combining the root *prof* and suffixes *-í, -k*. *Profík*'s meaning is identical to the English *pro*. Czech speakers use this word mainly when talking about someone else and their skill at some activity.

*Jindřich Trpišovský je **profík** a velký sympaták. Společně s Nezmarem má Liberec velmi silné sportovní vedení. Charakterní duo. (@Jan_Dockal·23. 10. 2015)*

Table 26: An example of the expression *profík*

9.13 A well-played pass to a teammate after which a shot is taken

When a player passes the ball precisely, leaving his teammate with an easy take of a shot, footballers talk about a **lay-off** pass. The noun *lay-off* is mainly used in standard language for dismissing employees from work. Characteristically, there is a figurative similarity between releasing an employee and releasing a player to kick the ball. The noun *lay-off* was created from a phrasal verb 'lay off'.

*Superb Griezmann pass, excellent Mbappe **lay-off**, Benzema slices horribly wide (@jeremysmith98·19. 6. 2021)*

Table 27: An example of the expression *lay-off*

For a *lay-off*, there is a Czech expression **vykulit**. This verb was created by adding a prefix *vy-* to the verb *kulit*, which is, in this case, a spoken form of the word

koulet (= roll). In a general non-standard language, the expression *vykulit* forms a phrase with a noun *oči* (= eyes). Although it looks like the collocation *vykulil oči* can be translated as 'he rolled his eyes', the right translation is 'his eyes popped' – 'he was surprised about something'. 'Roll his eyes' would be translated to Czech as '*protočit oči*'.

Není lepší pocit, než... když přijede tým, co hrál ještě před rokem kraj, a ty kluci si tě, jen co vylezou z přestavěné klubové Avie, ihned dobíraj. Kapitán je ale pardál a ví, že kámen vyhrává los a chce míč. Jseš u rozehry, kámoš ti to vykulí a šup ho z půlky pod víko. @KohyCZ (@fouknitopodviko·15. 2. 2018)

Table 28: An example of the expression *vykulit*

9.14 Putting the effort of the whole team into defending

Football viewers expect teams to score goals. Therefore, it is not surprising that the teams which prioritise defending over attacking are confronted with the displeasure of football fans. Football fans say about clubs that defend excessively that they *park the bus*. It is essential to know that players are transported to the football stadiums by buses to explain the probable origin of the phrase. The *park the bus* phrase symbolises that the players did not leave the bus after the arrival but stayed inside, with the driver parking the bus in front of their goal on the pitch.

Chelsea play such anti-football, it's just park the bus and then counter attack. Burnley style. (@AnfieldOpinion6·27. 2. 2022)

Table 29: An example of the expression *park the bus*

When criticising the team for playing ultra-defensively in Czech slang, speakers would say that the team is playing *beton*. Beton translates as a noun 'concrete' in

English. It is probably used because of the metaphoric similarity between a hard material and a solid football defence. The verb created from the noun *beton* – *zabetonovat* – is also used. This word was created by adding the prefix *za-* in front of the infinitive verb *betonovat*.

<i>Já jsem to věděl, že #Bayern bude hrát venku beton. (@adam_herma·1. 5. 2013)</i>
<i>@subhuman83 Semice to zřejmě nezvládli takticky. Měli to zabetonovat a zdržet to do penalt. Takzvaná Berbrova taktika. (@Grindery·9. 8. 2014)</i>

Table 30: Examples of the expression *beton, zabetonovat*

9.15 A player who only scores goals to an open goal from a close range

Inactive players who provide a little contribution to the team during the game while scoring an easy goal are called *tap-in merchants*. This is an expression that has emerged on Twitter in recent years. From my experience, this expression has only been seen distributed on Twitter and other social networking sites by ordinary users, not by any high-profile writers. It is a collocation of the words 'tap-in' and 'merchant'.

<i>Please @ChelseaFC do not waste money on the tap-in merchant Lukaku. Just splash some extra cash on Haaland. PLEASE (@LittleGerb12·4. 8. 2021)</i>

Table 31: An example of the expression *tap-in merchant*

The Czech football community calls a player who only scores easy goals as *doklepávač*. This expression has its origin in the verb *klepnout*, which means 'to do an operation linked to a light hit/tap', for example, to play a tone on the piano or to tap a key on a typewriter. The noun *doklepávač* was created by derivation, adding a prefix *do-* in front of the root *klep*, followed by the suffixes *-á*, *-va*, and *-č*. This expression

has no other meaning in language than the football one, as proved by the research on Twitter, where all the traceable tweets referred to football.

*Dnes si možná někteří uvědomí, že Kane není **doklepávač**, ale kromě jednoho z top světových útočníků také top playmaker. Nekonečná passing range.*
(@AdamPMusil·20. 9. 2020)

Table 32: An example of the expression *doklepávač*

9.16 Football

People do not mention football in their conversations only as 'football'. English football fans also use the expression *footy* (or *footie*). The suffix -y was added to the root *foot*, creating a diminutive of the noun 'football'. In Australia, the term *footy* denotes another ball game – rugby.

*I'm cooked. All I talk about is football nowadays. Real life is so awkward if somebody isn't passionate about **footy*** (@rrrrrudiger·28. 2. 2022)

Table 33: An example of the expression *footy*

The standard form of the word football in Czech is *foťbal*. In the past, the term *kopaná* was used, but this term is nowadays used only for indoor football. Mainly teenagers call football *fočus*. This slang term keeps only part of the original root of the word *foťbal*, which is completed by the suffix -čus. There is no explanation available to clarify the use of this suffix.

imaginární vedlejší účinky sou fakt nebezpečný. v sobotu lehnu, připišu to reakci na vax, včera mi otrne, tak du hrát fočus a dneska #rýmička strikes back v plný síle.
(@donFrolimo·27. 7. 2021)

Table 34: An example of the expression *fočus*

9.17 A player who has an immediate impact on the game (e. g. scores a goal) after coming on the playing field during the match as a substitute

The most used expression in this situation is the noun *super-sub*. This word is created by putting an adjective *super* before an expression *sub*, which was back-clipped from the word 'a substitute'. There are players for whom improving the team's performance after coming on the pitch became characteristic. Therefore, they are nicknamed *super-subs* as they have a reputation for this kind of football skill.

*Adama Traore is better starter than Dembelle. Dembelle should be used as **super-sub**.* (@Pendujuv·6. 3. 2022)

Table 35: An example of the expression *super-sub*

In the Czech language, the expression used for a *supersub* would be *žolík*. This word originates from card games and symbolises an advantage that was not evident at the beginning of the game. This expression translates to English as the word *joker*. The term *joker* is the most accurate translation regarding card games and has the same meaning as the Czech expression but would not be used in this form in the English football context. The pragmatic translation of the Czech term *žolík*, which could be used in football, other than *super-sub*, would be a *wild card*. That would be a player with the ability to change the course of the game to his team's benefit, coming on the pitch as a substitute.

Pokaždé když nastoupí Vaněček, tak dá Hradec do 10-ti minut gól. Dobrej žolík
#OVAHKR #synotliga (@OndraKari·1. 11. 2014)

Table 36: An example of the expression *žolík*

9.18 A skilful player

There are players whose characteristic attribute is the perfect work with the ball and the ability to dribble exceptionally. They control the ball, confuse the oppositions with their skill and gain an aerial advantage for their team. These players are called *ballers*. This term originally comes from another ball game, basketball, where a *baller* is a player who plays well. Moreover, speakers not only apply the word *baller* in the sports branch. *Baller* means a rich and successful person too. In the music industry, rappers often mention themselves as *ballers*. This is common in the United States, the United Kingdom, but also in the Czech Republic. The noun *baller* was made by suffixation, supplementing the root *ball* with the suffix *-er*.

*Payet was an unreal **baller** at West Ham.* (@TheUnitedLink·25. 6. 2020)

Table 37: An example of the expression *baller*

Like in the Czech rap music industry, the slang word *baller* is also used by Czech football speakers, mainly by teenagers. It can be classified as a loanword from English. The speakers are able to modify this word and use declension. Similar ability as a player who is called *baller* has a footballer who is referred to as *hračička*. This kind of footballer likes to keep the ball on his feet and shows elegant skills before passing the ball. The base of this word is a root *hrač-* (from the infinitive *hrát*, which translates as 'play'), which is followed by the suffixes *-ič*, *-k* (both being word-forming suffixes), and the ending *-a*. Besides football, *hračička* is someone who 'likes to spend time

playing with something'. It can also have the meaning of 'easy work to do' or a toy. In these two cases, *hračička* is a diminutive of the word *hračka*.

<p><i>Doporučuju sestřihy jeho "skills". Hroznej baller. Šikovný nohy.</i> (@pour_adam·20. 8. 2019)</p>
<p><i>Tam šel jako osmnáctiletý - jsme stejně staří:))) nicméně on byl fakt neuvěřitelný technik a hracicka...klasické AMC (@CubaCubicula·21. 9. 2018)</i></p>

Table 38: Examples of the expressions *baller*, *hračička*

10 RESULTS

The research shows it can be stated that the origin of the expressions' meaning often differs in languages, although the football move or action on the playing field is always the same. The difference is influenced by the cultural and historical aspects of both countries.

The non-standard football expressions in English are created mainly by metaphorical transfer. The second most common word-formative process in the thesis regarding English terms is suffixation, with the suffix *-er* being the most used. Some of the words created by suffixation are classified as terms that created a new expression by a metaphorical transfer, as they consisted of a suffix in a standard form. A metaphorical transfer of a word meaning is also the most used process in the Czech language, creating the Czech non-standard football terms. The words most often exist in the language as standard terms but have their own specific football meaning. Other word-formative processes common for both languages are clipping and the formation of diminutives. Clipping is more common in English because if the original word changes its form, Czech non-standard football terms more often tend to create a diminutive rather than a clipped word as English does. It is not a rule that if the expression is created by a specific word-formative process in one language, it must be created by the same process in the second language. Nevertheless, it is the most common pattern. As English can be regarded as a world language, it is not a surprise that football fans in the Czech Republic use English terms. These loanwords have become more and more frequent. The expression *baller* was mentioned as an example, which represents this claim.

Metaphorical transfer	box, nutmeg, park the bus, diver, bury, lay-off, poacher, beauty
Suffixation/Metaphorical transfer	screamer, stunner, howler, stinker, baller, gaffer, sitter
Compounding	top bins, tap-in merchant, super-sub
Clipping	skip, pro
Formation of diminutives	footy

Table 39: Overview of word formation of the English non-standard football expressions in the thesis

Metaphorical transfer	uklidit, šibenice, hrát tužku, vápno, mlíko, ochotník, snajpr, vykultit, beton, žolík, housle
Formation of diminutives	tréna, profík, fočus, hračička
Affixation (prefixation, suffixation)	dělovka, jedovka, doklepávač
Clipping	kápo
Loanwords	baller
Calques	kiks

Table 40: Overview of word formation of the Czech non-standard football expressions in the thesis

Number of tweets analysed (including appendix)	100
Number of expressions analysed	42

Table 41: Statistical overview

CONCLUSION

The thesis dealt with finding English and Czech non-standard football equivalents, which were documented by examples from the social networking site Twitter. The theoretical part defined non-standard language and its features, with the broader examination devoted to slang – the largest source of new football terms – and the word-formative processes in language. Football, football language and data source Twitter were also described to provide readers with the foundation for the practical part of the thesis.

In the practical part, lexical aspects and word-formative processes of found words were compared. From the research, it can be affirmed that even though the football moves on the playing pitch have the same visual form, the inspiration behind naming football actions mostly differs between English and the Czech language. The main reasons for the dissimilarity are the cultural and historical differences between the countries. As described during the analyses of some of the expressions, the reasons for the creation of terms are often individually related to the local surroundings and customs.

The analysis of word-formative processes of words in both languages was based on the theoretical part of the thesis. The research showed that metaphorical transfer is the most used process of creating non-standard football expressions in English, followed by suffixation in the second place, with suffix *-er* being the most used. In the Czech language, words usually exist in a standard form, but they are metaphorically transferred to create a new word with a football meaning. To sum up, a metaphoric transfer is the largest source of the new non-standard football expressions.

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APPENDICES

Appendix: Examples of the expressions from Twitter

Appendix: Examples of the expressions from Twitter

<p><i>On this day 8 years ago, Liverpool battered Arsenal 5-1 and Luis Suarez was a whisker away from scoring this absolute screamer! (@BossLFCgoals·8. 2. 2022)</i></p>
<p><i>STERLING!!!! WHAT A SCREAMER! (@LessaThenji·12 .2. 2022)</i></p>
<p><i>Zaha belted a screamer from 25 yards out and then dropping the worst penalty i've ever seen is peak Barclays (@OfficialVizeh·9. 2. 2022)</i></p>

Table 43: Examples of the expression *screamer*

<p><i>7' GÓÓÓÓÓÓÓL VIKTORIA!!! No tak tohle byla parádní trefa Joel Kayamba na hranici vápna nabil TOMÁŠI HOŘAVOVI, jehož dělovka se zastavila až v liberecké brance! Třetí gól z pěti posledních zápasů pro Hořku! (@fcviktorkaplzen·19. 5. 2019)</i></p>
<p><i>Zkušený záložník Lukáš Martínek z SK Skalice a jeho dělovka do šibenice aspiruje na vítězství v anketě o Gól snů. Získá váš hlas? (@sportcz·9. 11. 2017)</i></p>
<p><i>Ve 20. minutě už je to bohužel o dva góly. Kayamba vyslal z dvaceti metrů jedovku, která skončila na břevně. Z následně dorážky se pohodlně prosadil opět Tomáš Smola. 0:2! (@fkfrydekmistek·28. 8. 2018)</i></p>

Table 42: Examples of the expressions *dělovka, jedovka*

<p><i>If you take away the sitter Bruno missed that was a seriously top class 2nd half for him. And you can say what you want about Maguire but he was quality all night. (@KevTalksFootbal·15. 2. 2022)</i></p>

*Arsenal had an immense first half and then go on to concede a penalty, miss a **sitter** and are down to 10 men in less than 5 mins (@TheFergusonWay·1. 1. 2022)*

*Okay then lads, what Spurs player is going to miss a complete **sitter** tomorrow whilst we're drawing for Liverpool to inevitably score a late winner then? (@HotspurEdition·18. 12. 2021)*

Table 43: Examples of the expression *sitter*

*Jedna z nejlepsich Mourinhovych performanci v letosni sezone. Aneb zhmotneni frustrace, kdyz Cuadrado zazdi **tutovku**. (@hosekj·4. 4. 2015)*

*snad poprvé, co jsem Simu viděl zahodit **tutovku** (@themenoffside·23. 12. 2020)*

Table 44: Examples of the expression *tutovka*

*Son's conversion rate is average tbh; **he should have buried that** (@Aycesc·7. 3. 2022)*

*Fati **would have buried** 80% of those chances in the net (@Seyi_OG·17. 2. 2022)*

*how its still 0-0?? **Mo should have buried that!!!** (@alanlowndes1·8. 3.)*

Table 45: Examples of the expression *should have buried that*

*VIDEO: Měl **uklidit** míč do brány, místo toho se zamotal a nastřelil si ruku <http://bit.ly/1kUB6u9> (@novasport_cz·10. 5. 2014)*

*58' Roman Hubník mohl po Dykesově hlavičce z voleje **uklidit** míč do branky, ale přestřelil. (@ceskarepre_cz·7. 9. 2020)*

Table 46: Examples of the expression *uklidit*

<p><i>Saelemaekers: "Playing football is fun, but above all it's a job. If you try a nutmeg you better succeed. Otherwise the coach, or Zlatan, starts screaming."</i></p> <p>(@MilanEye·29. 5. 2021)</p>
<p><i>You really can't win against stats football fans. Prime Suarez was a beast. He'd nutmeg you n your goalie. (@Eko_kelvin_Bob·9. 3.)</i></p>
<p><i>What has Gilmour done other than nutmeg Fabinho? Chelsea fans huwa na some low football knowledge (@ItsReed34·21. 3. 2021)</i></p>

Table 47: Examples of the expression *nutmeg*

<p><i>Žena se mě zeptala, zda mám radši ji nebo fotbal. Řekl jsem, ať roztáhne nohy, že jí to ukážu. A šoupl jí jesle. (@SpinavyBrunet·25. 3. 2019)</i></p>
<p><i>Fr. Rajtoral byl náramně technicky vybavený fotbalista. Nebál se nasadit soupeři "housle", udělat parádičku- fotbal=zábava. Bude chybět.(@KrystofGal·24. 4. 2017)</i></p>
<p><i>Mareček zas dostal gajdy od Johnyho (@Rendiik1·2. 11. 2019)</i></p>

Table 48: Examples of the expression *housle, jesle, gajdy*

<p><i>Poor from Williams but that's an absolute howler from De Gea. Yet another alarming lapse of concentration (@TelegraphDucker·19. 7. 2020)</i></p>
<p><i>Another day, another Oblak howler. Remarkable that neither he nor Ter Stegen are even in the conversation of being among LaLiga's top 3 goalkeepers at the moment. Courtois is levels above everybody else, followed by the very impressive Bono & Unai Simon (@Kalvapalle·9. 1. 2022)</i></p>

*It's been a while since a Kepa **howler** imo time for one today (@hugoolul·23. 1. 2022)*

Table 49: Examples of the expression *howler*

*Není to poprvé, co Kolář udělal **kiks**, protože chtěl rozehrát fotbalově místo zakopnutí (@PM_1945·5. 8. 2021)*

*Viděl jsem ho chytat asi pětkrát a pokaždé udělal nějaký **kiks**, tak nevím, jak je to s tím nedoceněním. (@Travinho1·10. 7. 2018)*

Table 50: Examples of the expression *kiks*

*KEVIN DE BRUYNE ROCKET **TOP BINS** WOOOWWW!!!! Look at KDB, have yourself a DAY!!! (@DixonMadeUrkel·14. 12. 2021)*

*Still gutted that Diaz volley didn't fly in the **top bins** He hit it so well (@SMXLFC·11. 2. 2022)*

*United with a free kick just outside the box and Fred is rolling up the socks and waving arms like he's about to smash one **top bins** is an accurate reflection of where their at tbh!! #gowayboywillya (@wongerj·15. 2. 2022)*

Table 51: Examples of the expression *top bins*

*Milan Škoda zvyšuje v 65. minutě na 4:0! Kapitán se krásným způsobem prosadil a levou nohou trefil přesně **šibenici**! (@slaviaofficial·16. 8. 2015)*

Asistent trenéra Zdeněk Svoboda si postavil po tréninku za velké vápno tři míče. A třikrát trefil šibenici. Kdo umí, ten umí. (@OndrejKasik·29. 7. 2013)

Table 52: Examples of the expression šibenice

*If Henderson hasn't won you over by now, then football is not for you... Even Virgil calls him **Skip**.. (@KopAce74·2. 1. 2020)*

*You fit **skip** Maguire then Mention Ronaldo... the gap between you and hell shouldn't be long i guess (@BoyeDominic·12. 2. 2022)*

*Azpi starts for #ESP as they take on #SVK at 5pm in #Euro2020! Good luck, **skip**! (@ChelseaFC·23. 6. 2021)*

Table 53: Examples of the expression skip

*Dneska zápas jak hrom. **Kápo** to tam posílá z třiceti metrů. Já udělám dva góly. Medáček sice okopanej jak brambory, ale on to rozchodí. Trenér v sobě šest lachtanů na kuráž. Vesnický fotbal pocem kamdeš. Poslední zápas na podzim. Díky plukovníku. Bomba. (@LeosBeran·10. 10. 2020)*

*Když tu debatu zahájíš 'to samý Real, dyž není Ramos', dyž Ramos je kapitán, tak je to složitý Podle mýho je model **kápo** a hráči, který ho můžou nahradit (nikdo nemluví o hierarchii 1./2./3./4. zástupce) docela prověřenej. Ale třeba bude sdílení odpovědnosti mezi komisí super (@Piky029·6. 2. 2019)*

Table 54: Examples of the expression kápo

<p><i>Ronaldo. An absolute colossus at his best. But the 2022 version of him is a deadly poacher who offers little else when he doesn't score - and right now he's missing the sitters. (@PintsUTD·26. 2.)</i></p>
<p><i>Can Lukaku just watch Kane?? You can actually contribute to play and still be a poacher. (@Letter_to_Jack·19. 2.)</i></p>
<p><i>When are people going to start realising that Harry Kane is a liability? Overrated poacher. #kane #ThreeLions #EURO2020 (@Harryyo·20. 6. 2021)</i></p>

Table 55: Examples of the expression *poacher*

<p><i>Snajpr Jiménez je zpět a přiznává: Podle doktorů je zázrak, že jsem stále naživu (@sportCT·18. 8. 2021)</i></p>
<p><i>Je mi líto Lewandowského... Dře, maká, hecuje, ale je tam na to tak strašně sám! Kdyby hrál za Němce jako kdysi Klose, asi by měl průměr 2 góly na zápas... Ale snajpr úžasnej... (@106Area·23. 6. 2021)</i></p>

Table 56: Examples of the expression *snajpr*

<p><i>Everyone is slandering Saka but not Lingard who is actually dropping a stinker (@afcjeedz·2. 6. 2021)</i></p>
<p><i>is it just me or has jimenez had a stinker (OMills_22·11. 8. 2019)</i></p>
<p><i>Trippier's had a bit of a stinker tonight. End product has been woeful and needed to do far more for Ajax's goal #THFC #Spurs (@_BetweenLines·30. 4. 2019)</i></p>

Table 57: Examples of the expression *stinker*

*Vadí mi ty průměrné kluby, které se v zápase proti top klubu vybičují k životnímu výkonu a o pár dní později **hrajou** stejnou **tužku** jako obvykle. (@kudelathegoat·13. 2. 2022)*

*Střídát Karabce v 55. minutě to byl panečku tah... Pavelka tam už 3 zápasy **hraje** totální **tužku** a neumíme si přihrát na dva metry. To by jeden blbl (@JiKucera·17. 2. 2022)*

Table 58: Examples of the expression *hrát tužku*

*GOAL Wolves 0-1 Burnley (15 mins) Chris Wood shifts the ball onto his right foot in the **box** and drills it past Rui Patricio into the bottom corner (@premierleague·25. 4. 2021)*

*Great team-play goal. And Lewandowski is just an assassin within the **box**. (@Complexes·12. 2. 2022)*

*36' Kane strikes from the edge of the **box** but the 'keeper gathers it comfortably. (@SkyBluesLive·12. 2.)*

Table 59: Examples of the expression *box*

*Pod tlakem se cítíme. Musíme zlepšit hru ve **vápně**, řekl před odvetou Holeš (@sportCT·9. 8. 2021)*

*Karoch s Hoftychem jsou fakt blbci. Polidar ve vlastním **vápně** předvede naprostou parádu a oni že by tohle dělat neměl. My vážně v Česku fotbalisty nechceme. (@rsdCZ·27. 10. 2021)*

*Do prdele hoši vždyt' chytil 2 jasný góly! Doběhl k tyči a utěsnil přední. Že to tam vrací neobsazený frajer na dalšího volného frajera na malým **mlíku** fakt není jeho chyba! Už je pěkně serete s tím hejtováním. Kolik jste toho odchytali? Já to řešil se 2 golmany - vina OK 20 %. (@7simino·11. 3. 2021)*

Table 60: Examples of the expression *vápno, mlíko*

*Klopp made some good substitutions tonight. Well done **Gaffer!** (@buckotb·16. 2. 2022)*

*Anthony Gordon is full of praise for Frank Lampard, "We need to start giving recognition to young English managers such as the **gaffer**. He is a tactical genius and I am thriving off that. I'm learning from him every day, stuff I hadn't heard before." (@FootyAccums·14. 2. 2020)*

*Chelsea have let down the **gaffer**, Thomas Tuchel massively. He can't continue to produce magic forever. It's shocking he's not properly backed this window even with injuries.....*
(@CFCNewsReport·30. 1. 2022)

Table 61: Examples of the expression *gaffer*

*Přesně, konečně nějaký trenér co nevypadl s týmem ve čtvrtfinále . Dobrá práce **tréňo** (@Bira313·16. 2. 2022)*

*Díky **tréňo**... tiket v řiti (@NicoletteUrbi·20. 2. 2022)*

Table 62: Examples of the expression *tréňa*

<i>Zaha is the biggest diver, he actually gives football a bad name (@bernardooooV3·11. 1. 2020)</i>
<i>I'd say people always find a way to say he didn't dive tbh idk why people get offended when people call him a diver it's part of football now loads of players are (@BobsonCuntflap·14. 2. 2022)</i>
<i>Neymar is such a filthy diver man, so sad to see. (@CrewsMat19·6. 7. 2021)</i>

Table 63: Examples of the expression *diver*

<i>Tvl jakej hon? Viděl pan redaktor (a spousta jiných sešívavých intelektuálů) nějaký jiný derby? Třeba blbečka Bořila? Viděli někdy hrát Plavšiče, když byl ještě v ACS, jakej ochotník to je? Ale co, 2:0, tak chvílku tu zesílenou senzitivitu fanoušků vydržíme... (@TCgudze·10. 2. 2022)</i>
<i>Kamaru je už nejspíše nejen špatný kopálista, ale i ochotník.... (@KevinSpac·15. 10. 2021)</i>

Table 64: Examples of the expression *ochotník*

<i>Little shout out to James Milner too. Gets such a negative reaction on here whenever he's picked. Put a shift in once again, then gets shoved back to fullback, let's no-one down. Unbelievable pro, underrated player, best free transfer in years. (@30YearsRed·3. 4. 2021)</i>
<i>For all that I hate Utd I have to say I actually like Cavani. I think he is a true pro and gives it his all every game. Obvious he must be there due to the best contract offered. (@ScotsScouser·19. 2.)</i>

*Ronaldo is not just a great signing for United. He will also be a massive influence for Jadon Sancho who probably needs someone like this to learn off and see the benefits of being a top **pro*** (@CharlieWyett·27. 8. 2021)

Table 65: Examples of the expression *pro*

*Jindřich Trpišovský je **profík** a velký sympaták. Společně s Nezmarem má Liberec velmi silné sportovní vedení. Charakterní duo.* (@Jan_Dockal·23. 10. 2015)

*Nikdy jsem ho nepoznal osobně, ale pan Hrdlička vždy působil jako **profík**, co fotbal nedělá kvůli nějakému svému statusu. Velká škoda.* (@tomas_janca·2. 8. 2014)

Table 66: Examples of the expression *profík*

*Superb Griezmann pass, excellent Mbappe **lay-off**, Benzema slices horribly wide* (@jeremysmith98·19. 6. 2021)

*Jota off target after a lovely pass from Thiago and instinctive **lay-off** from Salah* (@neiljonesgoal·24. 4. 2021)

*What a build up. What a **lay-off** pass. What goal.* @IndyEleven (@CarneyinIndy·21. 7. 2019)

Table 67: Examples of the expression *lay-off*

*Není lepší pocit, než... když přijede tým, co hrál ještě před rokem kraj, a ty kluci si tě, jen co vylezou z přestavěné klubové Avie, ihned dobíraj. Kapitán je ale pardál a ví, že kámen vyhrává los a chce míč. Jseš u rozehry, kámoš ti to **vykulí** a šup ho z půlky pod víko.* @KohyCZ (@fouknitopodviko·15. 2. 2018)

Zase se to tam ke mně nějak vykulo, ale jenom jsem se soustředil na to, abych to zatočil na zadní tyč, a naštěstí jsem to nepřekopl jako vždycky," hodnotil obránce @SKSigmaOlomouc úvodní zápas předkola @EuropaLeague. (@iROZHLAS_sport·10. 8. 2018)

Table 68: Examples of the expression vykulo

*huge win for city because it prepares them for their upcoming game on sunday against a team that will also **park the bus** and pray for one thing to go right (@billdifilippo·1. 3. 2022)*

*It's a tie game, you know what that means! Time to completely **park the bus** and try to limp into overtime (@CJWoodling·2. 3. 2022)*

*Chelsea play such anti-football, it's just **park the bus** and then counter attack. Burnley style. (@AnfieldOpinion6·27. 2. 2022)*

Table 69: Examples of the expression park the bus

*Já jsem to věděl, že #Bayern bude hrát venku **beton**. (@adam_herma·1. 5. 2013)*

*@subhuman83 Semice to zřejmě nezvládli takticky. Měli to **zabetonovat** a zdržet to do penalt. Takzvaná Berbrova taktika. (@Grindery·9. 8. 2014)*

Table 70: Examples of the expression beton, zabetonovat

*Ronaldo has actually been excellent. Showing that he really isn't just a **tap-in merchant**, as everybody who actually knows football always knew anyway. (@AOP030203·26. 2. 2022)*

*#Burnley fans thinking they're something special because they signed **Tap-In merchant** Chris Wood , calm down lads. (@WankxrWood·22. 8. 2017)*

*Please @ChelseaFC do not waste money on **the tap-in merchant** Lukaku. Just splash some extra cash on Haaland. PLEASE (@LittleGerb12·4. 8. 2021)*

Table 71: Examples of the expression *tap-in merchant*

*Dnes si možná někteří uvědomí, že Kane není **doklepávač**, ale kromě jednoho z top světových útočníků také top playmaker. Nekonečná passing range. (@AdamPMusil·20. 9. 2020)*

*taková náhodička, no jo Kadlec **doklepávač** :))) (@Mirek_48·3. 5. 2015)*

Table 72: Examples of the expression *doklepávač*

*I'm cooked. All I talk about is football nowadays. Real life is so awkward if somebody isn't passionate about **footy** (@rrrrrudiger·28. 2. 2022)*

*Hey @TedLasso team if y'all need an Indigenous writer to add to your writing team please let me know. I'm ready to work. I know nothing about **footy** other than hooligans get out of control. (@ClassicJanvier·28. 2. 2022).*

*Slowly building Jack up towards his first game of **footy** in a few weeks. Planning to take him to the Adelaide game as it shouldn't be too busy. He keeps talking about footyball and our Magpie team. (@Danza109·7. 3. 2022)*

Table 73: Examples of the expression *footy*

*Já chci hrát **fočus** s nima... Achjoo (@SobotkovaV·12. 3. 2017)*

*imaginární vedlejší účinky sou fakt nebezpečný. v sobotu lehnu, připišu to reakci na vax, včera mi otrne, tak du hrát **fočus** a dneska #rýmička strikes back v plný síle.*
(@donFrolimo·27. 7. 2021)

Table 74: Examples of the expression fočus

*Diogo Jota has scored more goals off the bench than any other Premier League player this season (4). Jurgen's **super-sub** does it again.* (@Squawka·3. 4. 2021)

*Marco Asensio **super-sub** strikes again* (@TheRealChampsFS·5. 3. 2022)

*Adama Traore is better starter than Dembelle. Dembelle should be used as **super-sub**.* (@Pendujuv·6. 3. 2022)

Table 75: Examples of the expression super-sub

*Pokaždé když nastoupí Vaněček, tak dá Hradec do 10-ti minut gól. Dobrej **žolík** #OVAHKR #synotliga* (@OndraKari·1. 11. 2014)

*Tohle je přesně názor fanouška co nekouká na fotbal. Musa hrál v základu proti Ostravě a proti Zlímu a byl neviditelný sedí mu zatím role **žolíka**...*
(@standa_voltr·29. 6. 2020)

Table 76: Examples of the expression žolík

*Payet was an unreal **baller** at West Ham.* (@TheUnitedLink·25. 6. 2020)

*Messi is the Genius, Cristiano is the Machine, but Neymar?... He's just a **baller**, what 'football' is all about.* (@PSGNea·4. 3. 2022)

*People haven't talked about Odegaard enough this season, crazy **baller***
(@JJDooley3·6. 3. 2022)

Table 77: Examples of the expression baller

<p><i>Doporučuju sestřihy jeho “skills”. Hroznej baller. Šikovný nohy. (@pour_adam·20. 8. 2019)</i></p>
<p><i>Tak to jsem myslel, že už nehraje, tak jsem se tam na Makedonii ani nedíval. Hroznej baller (@fanda1892·13. 6. 2021)</i></p>
<p><i>Tam šel jako osmnáctiletý - jsme stejně staří:))) nicméně on byl fakt neuvěřitelný technik a hracicka...klasické AMC (@CubaCubicula·21. 9. 2018)</i></p>

Table 78: Examples of the expressions *baller*, *hracička*