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A NEW ENGLISH-SERBIAN DICTIONARY OF SPORTS TERMS: THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL ASPECTS[**]

The paper provides a hindsight analysis of the recently published printed dictionary entitled *Novi englesko-srpski rečnik sportskih termina* [*A New English-Serbian Dictionary of Sports Terms*] (Milić–Panić Kavgić, & Kardoš, 2021a) within its theoretical and practical frameworks. The aim is to establish the extent to which the communicative theory (Cabré, 1999), underpinning the *Dictionary*, matches the principles of the more up-to-date user-oriented and digitally friendly function theory of lexicography (Fuertes-Olivera–Tarp, 2014). The findings of the comparative analysis of the two approaches indicate that the difference primarily lies in the focus placed on standardization with a prescriptive purpose in the former, and user-related situations and needs in the latter. Concerning the practical aspect, the findings of the evaluation process of the *Dictionary*, applying the critical framework of the function theory, indicate that it meets all requirements except the ones related to Internet technologies, which favor digital media. However, the printed medium has its justification in the fact that Serbian belongs to languages with limited existing corpora, which hampers a more intensive endeavor toward digitalized media. To summarize, the findings of the two analyses suggest that the *Dictionary* is in tune with the current user-oriented challenges in specialized lexicography.

Key words: English, Serbian, dictionary, function theory of lexicography, communicative theory, specialized lexicography, sport, terminology

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1. INTRODUCTION

The study presented here belongs to the field of specialized lexicography in the current context of the global dominance of the English language (cf. Furiassi–Pulcini, & Rodríguez-González, 2012). Given that most non-English languages face the challenge of increasing Anglicization of their lexis, especially in specialized registers, recent research in language contacts suggests that there is a growing need for developing contact linguistic competence. Since it presupposes institutionalized forms of language planning, lexicography and language teaching, high-quality bilingual dictionaries get to the foreground of language policy. Consequently, the paper deals with theoretical and practical aspects of the recently published *Novi englesko-srpski rečnik sportskih termina* [*A New English-Serbian Dictionary of Sports Terms*] (Milić–Panić Kavgić, & Kardoš, 2021a), henceforward referred to as *NESDST*. The *Dictionary* is critically examined for its congruence with the current trends in the theory of specialized lexicography with special emphasis on the theory of functions (TF) (Bergenholtz, 2003; Fuertes-Olivera–Tarp, 2014). The exposition is divided into five sections: following the Introduction, Section 2 deals with theoretical foundations, Section 3 outlines the macrostructure and microstructure of *NESDST*, Section 4 offers a critical overview of *NESDST* from the viewpoint of TF, while Section 5 summarizes the conclusions.

2. THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

Even though lexicographic theory has undergone significant progress during the recent two decades, it is still in a transitional phase, which is a consequence of the digital revolution in the discipline in terms of an increasing need for the creation of state-of-the-art online lexicographic resources (Łukasik, 2018: 196). For this reason, Bergenholtz–Bothma (2011: 74) claim that "lexicography is not a part of linguistics but a part of information science." Seen in this light, future trends in lexicography build on lexicographers' understanding of dictionary users and their behavior in the digital environment (Lew–de Schryver, 2014: 341). Besides, the global hegemony of English leaves its imprint on lexicography in two aspects. Firstly, it has generated the need to develop contact linguistic competence[1], and secondly, it has extended the limits of language planning from the intralingual level to the

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[1] According to Prćić (2014), contact linguistic competence is defined as "a type of linguistic knowledge related to the use of elements, i.e., words and names, from English as the nativized foreign language in a non-English language that regularly comes into contact with it" (2014: 147).

interlingual one (cf. Bergenholtz–Gouws, 2006). However, apart from the digital and global trends aimed at up-to-date user-centered dictionaries, recent research findings stress the need for quality reviews to elevate the meta-lexicographic discourse and foster the lexicographic culture of a community (cf. Bergenholtz–Gouws, 2016). Understanding the above as the present big picture of specialized lexicography, the aim of this analysis is to find out the extent to which *NESDST*, which draws on the communicative theory (CT), is in accordance with the latest developments in the theory of specialized lexicography. To this end, *NESDST* is examined for its congruence with a recently emerging function theory of lexicography (Bergenholtz, 2003; Fuertes-Olivera–Tarp, 2014) as an up-to-date theoretical thought in specialized lexicography that has been receiving increasing support from the lexicographic public (cf. Nielsen, 2015; Agerbo, 2016; 2017; Gouws, 2017; Bothma, 2018; Lew, 2019).

Complying with the predominant linguistically-oriented theoretical thought in specialized lexicography, aspects of CT and TF are analyzed comparatively within the framework of general lexicographic principles: scientific basis, lexicographic function(s), user-centeredness, user-friendliness, post-compilation activities, and digital realization (cf. Zgusta, 1971; Yong–Peng, 2007; Prćić, 2018: 20), as illustrated and discussed in Table 1.

PRINCIPLES	COMMUNICATIVE THEORY	THEORY OF FUNCTIONS
SCIENTIFIC BASIS	- corpus-based - descriptive with prescriptive purpose - synchronic - teamwork	- corpus-based - descriptive with proscriptive purpose - synchronic - teamwork
LEXICOGRAPHIC FUNCTION(S)	mono-functional - communicative	preferably mono-functional: - communicative - cognitive - operative - interpretative
USER-CENTEREDNESS	a dictionary is aimed for - direct users - indirect users	a dictionary is aimed for - a target group defined for a particular need and situation
USER-FRIENDLINESS	accessibility of information for - direct users - indirect users	determining types and amount of data needed for - target group users - a particular lexicographic function

POST-COMPILATION ACTIVITIES	- monitoring subsequent dictionary use - updating	- monitoring feedback of target group users; preferably through digitalized post-publication user service - updating
DIGITAL REALIZATION	digital or printed data banks	preferably digital dictionaries

Table 1. Summary of postulates of CT and TF within the framework of general lexicographic principles

Concerning their SCIENTIFIC BASIS, both theories recognize a linguistic foundation of terminology – while CT reflects a clear-cut division between terminology theory and practice, i.e., terminography (cf. Cabré, 1999: 32, 150), TF emphasizes the practical application of research findings (cf. Fuertes-Olivera–Tarp, 2014: 54). The two theories also share the same synchronic and corpus-based approach to the description of terminological units; however, the former focuses on standardization with a prescriptive purpose, whereas the latter places emphasis on its less restrictive form, herein referred to as proscriptive approach, which advocates recommending the standard term rather than imposing it (cf. Bergenholtz, 2003; Tarp–Gouws, 2008; Bergenholtz–Gouws, 2010; Fuertes-Olivera–Tarp, 2014). Finally, concerning the compilation stage, both theories highlight the necessity of a multidisciplinary approach which entails teamwork of linguists familiar with the subject field, lexicographers, experienced translators of specialized texts, specialized field experts, and IT specialists.

Regarding the advocated LEXICOGRAPHIC FUNCTIONS, the two theories fall widely apart. Unlike the former, which emphasizes only the communicative function (production and reception), the latter suggests a multiple-function option complying with one of the four lexicographic functions: communicative, cognitive, operative, and interpretative, bearing in mind that the function status of the last is problematic due to considerable overlap with the operative function (cf. Agerbo, 2017). In a nutshell, the proponents of TF advocate the monofunctionality of the dictionary (cf. Bergenholtz, 2012) or multifunctionality, allowing for monofunctional data access (cf. Fuertes-Olivera–Tarp, 2014).

Concerning USER-CENTEREDNESS, there is a minor difference between the two theories. While CT encompasses two types of end-users, i.e., direct ones (specialists in the subject field) and intermediaries (translators, technical writers, and

interpreters), TF focuses on the target user – a factor that decides the functional design of the dictionary, based on the analysis of needs and lexicographic situations.

The same holds for the criterion of USER-FRIENDLINESS. While CT emphasizes the accessibility of dictionary information for both types of users (direct ones and intermediaries), TF puts forward the need to determine the types and amount of data for a target group and each function, being careful to avoid information overload. On this ground, TF is claimed to fulfill the relevance principle, i.e., the "quality of being directly connected with the subject field in question, the function(s) of the dictionary, and the user situations in which the dictionary is to be used" (Fuertes-Olivera–Nielsen, 2011: 175).

Concerning the POST-COMPILATION stage, both theories hold that dictionary work is an ongoing process, which means that it must be amenable to monitoring its use and constant updating. Complying with digital trends in lexicography, TF envisages digitally realizable post-publication user-service. However, while TF advocates at least a three-month update frequency, CT recognizes the need for periodical updates of data banks (lexicons, dictionaries, encyclopedias, vocabularies, glossaries, etc.) without specifying their exact frequency.

Finally, concerning DIGITAL REALIZATION, CT envisages the future of machine-readable data banks in spite of the predominance of printed dictionaries since, by the time of the source reference publication (cf. Cabré, 1999: 118), they "were practically the only instruments for consultation on terms, and still remain the most consulted tools." However, by keeping abreast of the latest digital trends in lexicography, TF gives preference to the digital realization of dictionaries owing to the speed of information retrieval and other benefits of digital technologies.

To summarize, the above analysis suggests that the two theories overlap considerably, and that the difference is a matter of focus, which is on corpus-based standardization in the former and practical aspects in terms of user needs and lexicographic situations in the latter. This essentially corroborates the comment of León-Araúz and Faber (2015: 135) that proponents of this theory have provided a practical contribution to the lexicographic theory rather than a theoretical one.

3. A BRIEF OVERVIEW OF *NESDST*

Being an expanded and updated version of its first edition (cf. Milić, 2006), *NESDST* draws on the same communicative approach that subsumes the standardization of terms adapted from English into Serbian at the level of form and content using a six-principle model devised by Milić (cf. Milić, 2004; 2015). A project for a new edition was set up in 2017 (cf. Milić–Panić Kavgić, & Kardoš,

2017). In addition to updating the content of the *Dictionary*'s first edition, during the past years, corpus-based analyses were carried out related to the standardization of additional English-based sports registers in Serbian (Milić, 2015; 2016; Milić– Kardoš, 2016; 2019). The compilation activities of a new edition that had lasted for five years resulted in the publication of *NESDST* as a printed dictionary. The following subsections provide insights into its macrostructure and microstructure.

3.1. Macrostructure of NESDST

NESDST is a printed dictionary with 5262 entries, one-fourth of which make up the inventory of its first edition (Milić, 2006). The entries belong to thirteen registers: four martial arts (boxing, judo, karate, wrestling), three individual sports (athletics, gymnastics, skiing and snowboarding), five ball games (basketball, football, handball, volleyball, water polo), and one racket game (tennis). The selection of sports complies with the needs of university students of sports in this environment who learn English for Specific Purposes (ESP).

Typologically, *NESDST* is: synchronic, with only present-day sports terms included; predominantly descriptive and prescriptive to a minor extent, since it includes standardized English-based entries in Serbian; bilingual – English–Serbian; and medium-sized, according to its volume. Concerning its structure, the *Dictionary* consists of primary and secondary components. The former includes a wordlist covering the central section of the *Dictionary*. The latter comprises the components that precede or follow the wordlist, with an aim to provide insights into the goals, theory of the lexicographic model, as well as user-relevant lexicographic information. The front-matter ones include the Table of Contents (Serb. *Sadržaj*), Symbols and Abbreviations (Serb. *Oznake i skraćenice*), Authors' Foreword (Serb. *Reč unapred*), User's Guide (Serb. *Vodič kroz Rečnik*) and References (Serb. *Literatura*). The back-matter component is an Appendix (Serb. *Dodatak*) with a short description of all thirteen sports included, which provides additional information on the entries.

Concerning the morphosyntax of specialized registers, the *NESDST* entries are in line with other research findings (cf. Cabré, 1999; Gortan-Premk, 2004). Namely, entries are predominantly single-worded and phrasal units that belong to the grammatical classes of nouns and verbs. When it comes to nominal entries, they cannot be proper nouns unless they have developed an appellative function (cf.

Zgusta, 1971: 246), e.g., *Tsukahara* (Serb. CUKAHARA[2]). Such treatment of proper nouns makes *NESDST* different from other sports dictionaries in Serbia and abroad (cf. Bateman–McAdam, & Sargeant, 2006; Milić, 2006; Room, 2010). Another specificity of *NESDST*'s morphosyntax is the inclusion of a minor share of polylexical syntactic units. They are prepositional phrases (e.g., *in the paint >* (IGRAČ) U REKETU, (IGRAČICA) U REKETU[3]) and statements (e.g., *The ball was called in. >* DOSUĐENA JE DOBRA LOPTA[4]).

3.2. Microstructure of NESDST

A typical *NESDST* entry consists of six elements, which are described and exemplified in the User's Guide. The numbered elements in Illustration 1 are the following:

1. HEADWORDS, i.e., alphabetically ordered English terms, set in Arial bold, to be distinguished from the remaining text printed in Times New Roman. Headwords with different meanings or translation equivalents are reentered and labeled with subscript codes $_A$ through $_H$;

2. GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION, given in the form of an abbreviation for lexical units irrespective of their being mono- or polylexical terms [*gl* (verb), *im* (noun), *prid* (adjective), *pril* (adverb) and *uzv* (interjection)] and syntactic ones [*predl. sint* (prepositional phrase) and *isk* (statement)];

3. CROSS-REFERENCES to synonyms, antonyms (labeled →sin. and →ant. respectively), and British and American language variants, set in Times New Roman bold (labeled →...£ and →...$ respectively);

4. SERBIAN TERM/S, set in italics and numbered if more than one, with the standard term given first, labelled 1.;

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[2] In artistic gymnastics, a type of male or female vault that consists of one-fourth or a half-turn in the first fly stage, i.e., before the support on the vault table, followed by a salto in tuck, pike or layout position – named after the Japanese gymnast Mitsuo Tsukahara (English translation, *NESDST*: 459).

[3] In basketball, a situation when a player is in the foul lane, which is the painted area on the court in front of both baskets (English translation, *NESDST*: 236).

[4] In tennis, the announcement of the chair umpire through which the decision of the line judge is orally repeated, or, rarely, the decision of the umpire, that the ball has fallen within the court, which is uttered after the player's demand for the challenge and before the check, using an electronic system of monitoring the ball trajectory (English translation, *NESDST*: 440).

5. GLOSS, presented as a single-sentence definition of meaning which explains the main characteristics of a concept, so that the definition fits the 'genus-and-differentia' model (Atkins–Rundell, 2008: 436), and

6. DIATECHNICAL LABEL, in the form of an adverbial within the definition of meaning that follows the pattern "In + name of sport / group of related sports / sport in general, …". With this adverbial, the English translation of the definition for the entry *screen* (see Illustration 2) reads as follows: "In basketball, an attempt to slow down or prevent an opponent without the ball from reaching the desired position – more concretely, an allowed position of an attacking player positioned between a teammate and a defensive player which enables the teammate to open up for ball receipt or perform an unhindered throw to the basket" (English translation, *NESDST*: 373).
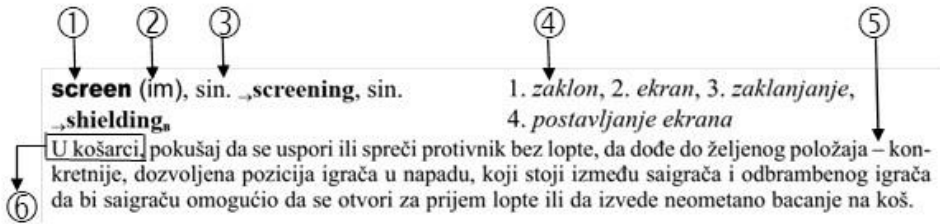

Illustration 1. Microstructure of a *NESDST* entry

4. A REVIEW OF *NESDST* APPLYING THE FUNCTIONAL APPROACH TO DICTIONARY EVALUATION[5]

Given that the focus of this paper is on the extent to which *NESDST* meets the requirements of TF, the following section provides an evaluation of the *Dictionary* according to the functional approach to dictionary evaluation, including ten requirements, defined and discussed below (cf. Fuertes-Olivera–Tarp, 2014: 210–212):

(1) AUTHORS' VIEW, i.e., the requirement that subsumes two conditions aimed at building a theory of lexicography. The first concerns the dictionary's macrostructure, which should include, in addition to the wordlist, outer texts containing information on target users, user situations, and the dictionary's aims. The second is the need to share a lexicographic design with the public through scientific

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[5] This section elaborates the points initially discussed in Milić, Panić Kavgić and Kardoš (2022: 57–61).

meetings and publications. A look at *NESDST* with a critical eye in terms of this criterion shows full compliance with both conditions, as already pointed out in Milić, Panić Kavgić and Kardoš (2022: 57). Firstly, the *Dictionary* includes two outer texts: Authors' Foreword (Serb. *Reč unapred*), which contains information on *NESDST*'s macrostructure, i.e., its volume, potential users, and lexicographic functions, and User's Guide (Serb. *Vodič kroz Rečnik*), which gives a presentation of *NESDST*'s microstructure and the model of standardization of English-based sports terms in Serbian. Secondly, *NESDST*'s lexicographic design was presented and discussed at lexicographic meetings (cf. Milić, 2007; 2015), and in written form, both in Serbia (cf. Milić, 2013; 2016; Milić–Panić Kavgić, & Kardoš, 2021b) and abroad (cf. Milić, 2015; Milić–Glušac, & Kardoš, 2018).

(2) FUNCTION(S), featuring a core issue of TF, is the requirement that a dictionary should fulfill a specific lexicographic function: communicative, cognitive, operative, or interpretative. Tested in this light, *NESDST* merits a positive score since it can serve communicative (productive and receptive) and cognitive functions. As such, the *Dictionary* is not only a reference book but also a secondary teaching resource for academic courses in English as a Foreign Language – EFL (cf. Béjoint, 2010; El-Sayed–Siddiek, 2013; Lew, 2015; 2016; Boulton–De Cock, 2017) and ESP, both intended for building English–Serbian contact linguistic competence (cf. Milić et al., 2018). Besides, it also partly aims to fulfill the operative function since it includes accurate interpretations of term meanings, according to which active sports users can take action in a particular situation, i.e., while doing sports or acting as referees. On grounds of these arguments, *NESDST* meets the requirement of functions, even though not entirely, since TF relies on new technologies which enable the compilation of highly specialized monofunctional dictionaries. Following the line of thought of Bergenholts and Gouws (2010: 49) that the market would not allow the full spectrum of necessary dictionaries, monofunctionality seems to be beyond the reach of less-used languages and many specialized ones, which makes the printed option acceptable in Serbian (cf. Milić et al., 2022: 57–58).

(3) ACCESS ROUTES, the requirement that the dictionary enables easy and fast use. Concerning this criterion, *NESDST* does not fully comply with TF. This is because *NESDST* is a printed dictionary which, unlike electronic publications, does not offer its users instant retrieval of information. As already stated in item (2) above, the time is not yet ripe for switching to digital lexicography in the Serbian language community (cf. Milić et al., 2021b). Another argument in favor of printed dictionaries is the perception of students' behavior at the University of Novi Sad. Namely, according to informally obtained information, the students are more likely to opt for

the printed medium if given the option to choose between a PDF version and its printed format (cf. Milić et al., 2022).

(4) INTERNET TECHNOLOGIES, i.e., the requirement that the process of dictionary use builds on advancements of new technologies in terms of user-friendly dynamic articles and dynamic dictionary information. This entails the construction of a database wherefrom the user can retrieve filtered needs-adapted information. Thus, an increasing user dependence on digital resources is a big challenge, not only in terms of dictionary design but also foreshadowing user skills related to new search techniques afforded by digital resources (Lew, 2013). Subjecting *NESDST* to scrutiny in this respect, it turns out that this requirement is not met since the *Dictionary* was published as a printed edition, and the use of internet technologies goes hand in hand with digital dictionaries. However, the printed *NESDST* has its justification in the fact that Serbian belongs to languages with limited existing corpora, which hampers a more intensive endeavor toward digitalized media (cf. Milić et al., 2021b).

(5) THE UNDERPINNING THEORY, i.e., the requirement that a dictionary should draw on a particular approach, be it a lexicographic or any other theory. There are three arguments in favor of a positive evaluation of *NESDST* in terms of this requirement. Firstly, the *Dictionary* draws on CT elaborated by Cabré (1999; 2003), which subsumes terminological standardization. Given that the Serbian terms are created through the adaptation of English units into the system of Serbian, at the level of content and form, language contact-based standardization is carried out, according to the model theoretically elaborated in Milić (2004) and subsequently upgraded in Milić (2015). Secondly, *NESDST* complies with general lexicographic principles, as indicated in Section 2. Lastly, *NESDST* is in line with the latest trends of lexicographic theory and practice in Serbia (cf. Ristić–Lazić Konjik, & Ivanović, 2016; Prćić, 2018; Ristić–Lazić Konjik & Ivanović, 2021). Based on the above, *NESDST* deserves positive evaluation concerning this requirement.

(6) PRODUCTION COSTS, i.e., the requirement that a dictionary is feasible in terms of time and invested money. As highlighted in Milić et al. (2022: 59), concerning this criterion, *NESDST* is predicted to merit a positive score: the 500 copies of its predecessor, i.e., the first edition (Milić, 2006), sold out in the first years after publishing. Taking this as a sign of users' satisfaction, the investment in the first edition seems to have paid off. Such a conclusion is in line with Gouws's statement (2017: 43) that it is not up to lexicographers to judge whether a dictionary is good or not, but up to the people using it.

(7) INFORMATION COSTS, i.e., the requirement that a dictionary should be user-friendly, not only in terms of the search-related process but also the

comprehension-related one (Nielsen, 2008). Concerning this requirement, there is no clear-cut positive or negative evaluation of *NESDST* – a fact which was pointed out in Milić et al. (2022: 59). Arguments for reaching a positive score are measures taken to eliminate bottlenecks impeding the easiness and effectiveness of use of the first edition of the *Dictionary*. Thus, sentence adverbials are introduced as an integral part of the gloss to eliminate the time-consuming disambiguation of abbreviations functioning as diatechnical labels in the first edition (see element 6 in Illustration 1). Also, many Serbian terms proposed in the first edition lost the status of standard units due to their insufficient transparency and low frequency of use. On the other hand, *NESDST* earns a negative score since it is a printed edition, which does not offer the desired effect of the consultation process to the contemporary user (Gouws, 2017: 55). Seen in a broader context, the digital shift in lexicography subsumes not only the dictionary medium but also new e-resources that will be based not merely on users' feedback, but more likely on "fundamental research in metalexicography, user needs, database technologies, and principles of information organization, access, and retrieval" (cf. Bergenholtz–Bothma, & Gouws, 2011: 41). With this in mind, there is a long path ahead towards the final goal of digital lexicography not only in this language community but in general.

(8) UPDATING, i.e., the requirement that dictionary information is regularly brought into accordance with user needs and changes in the current linguistic standard and specialized registers. In the same vein as already commented on concerning access routes (3), internet technologies (4), and information costs (7), the printed form of *NESDST* does not meet the expectations concerning this criterion. This is because it does not offer the possibility of regular updating following actual changes in the field of specialized register and linguistic theory, let alone user needs in the digital era. Besides, the life span of a printed dictionary in Serbia is generally longer than ten years, which is not in compliance with lexicographic standards according to which ten-year-old dictionaries are liable to revision and reprint (cf. Yong–Peng, 2007: 118). However, digital trends in specialized lexicography foreshadow a growing need to provide conditions for creating an online electronic dictionary that could be revised regularly, following frequent changes in sports rules and developing user needs and preferences (cf. Milić et al., 2022: 60).

(9) EXPERTS, i.e., the requirement that the authorial team of the dictionary, commonly consisting of lexicographers, should also include experts in the subject field. Tested for compliance with this requirement, *NESDST* deserves a positive score since the authors are three linguists with lexicographic experience (two scholars with a PhD and one with MA in linguistics) and twenty-two sports professionals:

university professors, distinguished athletes, and coaches at the national and international level.

(10) DATA SELECTION, i.e., the requirement that a dictionary should draw on reliable sources, as well as that the selected data are validated by expert knowledge. Regarding this criterion, *NESDST* fully complies with the requirements of TF because it builds on a corpus compiled from official documents in English and Serbian, as well as on the direct help of sports professionals. A future edition of the *Dictionary* would probably benefit from the recently compiled *ParCoLab* parallel online searchable corpus for linguistic research, containing original rulebook texts and their translations into Serbian and three other European languages (cf. http://parcolab.univ-tlse2.fr/en/).

To sum up, the critical review above suggests that *NESDST* has passed the evaluation test of TF, which is justified as follows: six of the ten requirements are met fully [(1), (2), (5), (6), (9), (10)], two partially [(3), (7)], and two failed the test [(4), (8)]. Generally, the only drawback of *NESDST* is its printed form – a medium which does not meet the demands of the contemporary digital user.

5. CONCLUSION

The paper offers a critical analysis of the recently published *NESDST* within the theoretical and practical framework, with particular emphasis on CT, underpinning the *Dictionary*, and TF, which is in tune with the recent digital trend in lexicography. A comparative analysis of the two shows that both follow general lexicographic principles. However, while the focus of CT is on standardization, the core issue for TF is the practical application of terminological work. A further argument testifying to the overlapping theoretical basis of the two approaches is the fact that *NESDST*, which draws on CT, has stood the practical evaluation test of TF that includes ten requirements, as follows: author's view, function(s), access routes, internet technologies, underpinning theory, production costs, information costs, updating, experts, and data selection. As already emphasized in Milić et al. (2022), the only drawback of the *NESDST* printed edition concerns the potential benefits of internet technologies that favor digital media. Unfortunately, the printed medium is the only option at present since the conditions for a switchover from printed to digital media in lexicography have not yet been fulfilled in the Serbian linguistic community due to the unsatisfactory national language corpus of Serbian. However, despite local implications, the findings conform to the generally recognized digital trends in the future of lexicography, the only issue being the extent of their application.

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NOVI ENGLESKO-SRPSKI REČNIK SPORTSKIH TERMINA: TEORIJSKI I PRAKTIČNI ASPEKTI

Rezime

Cilj rada je analiza nedavno objavljenog štampanog izdanja rečnika pod naslovom *Novi englesko-srpski rečnik sportskih termina* (Milić–Panić Kavgić, & Kardoš, 2021a), sa teorijskog i praktičnog aspekta. U teorijskom smislu, cilj je da se utvrdi u kojoj meri je komunikativna teorija (Cabré, 1999), na kojoj se temelji Rečnik, usklađena sa teorijom leksikografskih funkcija (Fuertes-Olivera–Tarp, 2014), koja polazi od potreba savremenog korisnika u digitalnom okruženju. Teorije su analizirane komparativno sa stanovišta osnovnih leksikografskih principa: naučna zasnovanost, leksikografske funkcije, okrenutost ka korisniku, predusretljivost prema korisniku, praćenje upotrebe i digitalna realizacija. Rezultati pokazuju da obe teorije zadovoljavaju navedene principe, te da se razlika očituje samo u njihovom fokusu: u komunikativnoj teoriji, naglasak je na preskriptivno orijentisanoj terminološkoj standardizaciji, a u teoriji funkcija na potrebama korisnika i situacijama koje iziskuju upotrebu rečnika. Sa praktičnog aspekta, Rečnik je ocenjen prema sledećim kritičkim parametrima teorije funkcija za vrednovanje rečnika: stav autora, leksikografske funkcije, pristup podacima, internetske tehnologije, teorijski osnov, troškovi realizacije, efektnost nalaženja informacije, ažuriranje, uključenost poznavalaca struke i izvori za korpus. Rezultati pokazuju da Rečnik zadovoljava sve parametre izuzev onih koji se direktno ili indirektno tiču internetskih tehnologija, što ukazuje na prednost digitalnog medijuma. Međutim, štampano izdanje opravdava činjenica da srpski spada u grupu jezika sa ograničenim korpusom, što je osnovni uslov za digitalizaciju leksikografskih izvora. Na osnovu svega, može se zaključiti da je Rečnik usklađen sa savremenim zahtevima u specijalizovanoj leksikografiji.

Ključne reči: engleski jezik, srpski jezik, rečnik, teorija leksikografskih funkcija, komunikativna teorija, specijalizovana leksikografija, sport, terminologija

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