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**SPECIFICS OF THE ENGLISH-RUSSIAN TRANSLATION OF
SPORTS TERMINOLOGY ON THE EXAMPLE OF FIGURE
SKATING**

Bachelor's thesis

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PREFACE

Sport plays an integral role in people's life, having a huge impact on their health, mood, well-being, and cultural unity (Sekot, 2017). In the modern world, most sport events are widely covered in the media. During world championships and the Olympic Games, journalists communicate with athletes, coaches, organizers and viewers from different countries. Moreover, each sport has certain documentation, which is often issued in English. Figure skating is not an exception: new rules, regulations on holding competitions, and safety advice are issued every year. All the above documents are developed and adopted by the International Skating Union (ISU), which main office is located in Lausanne (Switzerland), and published in English. Thus, there is a great demand for the translation of official sports documents. The topicality of this research lies in multiple challenges that occur during translation of sport terminology, especially since popularity of figure skating has been increasing enormously since 90s (Kestnbaum, 2003), and it is currently one of the most popular winter sports (Encyclopaedia Britannica, n. d.; Imbo, 2021) and has a huge popularity among Russian speakers (Volkov, 2021). There are many electronic resources and magazines about the world of figure skating, where interviews with foreign and Russian skaters are often published - accordingly, there is a need to translate such texts. The aims of this work are to define the specifics of sport terminology, identify difficulties in sports translation, analyse the specifics of the translation of figure skating terminology, as well as structure the main terms to simplify the translation of texts in this area. The research problem is the difference between sport concepts expressed in terminology in Russian and English languages which causes some confusion among specialists that serve as a main connection link between athletes, coaches and audience.

The Bachelor's thesis consists of the Introduction, two main chapters, and the Conclusion. The Introduction have paragraphs about general meaning of translation and translation in sport industry. Chapter I "Specifics of Translation in Sport Field" focuses on sports terminology and its classifications and analyses specifics in translation in the field of figure skating. Chapter II "Written Translation of Official Documents in Figure Skating" analyses information in official text on figure skating and compares it with Russian translation in order to identify the most frequent translation difficulties. The conclusion summarizes the findings of the research.

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INTRODUCTION

General Meaning of Translation

Translation is one of the fundamental processes in human life which brings together different cultures, ways of thinking and traditions. It makes possible for speakers of different languages to exchange information and ideas (Yuldasheva et al., 2024).

There is no single definition of translation. Translation is a very broad concept and can be understood in many different ways (Long, 2013). Famous linguists have offered different interpretations of this term. Catford (1965) gives the following definition: “Translation may be defined as follows: the replacement of textual material in one language by equivalent textual material in another language” (p. 20). Another famous linguist Nida and Taber (1969) state that “translating consists in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source-language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style” (p. 12). According to Newmark (1988), translation “is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text” (p. 5). The common idea of these definitions of translation is that the original text and its translation into another language should correspond. These definitions given by linguists reflect how accurately the translation conveys the meaning, style and functions of the source text. Thus, based on the above definitions, it can be concluded that translation is the replacement of a text in one language with a text in another language. Moreover, the task of any translation is to convey the main purpose of the text, statement (its main communicative task), while preserving the style and genre.

Translation has certain difficulties that the translator faces in the process of his work. These may be difficulties caused by differences in languages and differences in the culture of countries, nationalities and societies (El-Mokhtar, 2023). Translators must combine knowledge of the language itself with knowledge of the customs, traditions, and characteristics of the speakers of two cultures and have background knowledge of national culture and current events known to speakers of the source language. Another translation challenge is that each language has its own linguistic nuances: languages have unique grammatical structures, idioms and expressions. Moreover, the structure of a sentence in different languages may differ. The translator must know the exact structure of each

language and use appropriate constructions, as well as ensure that the meaning is preserved in the translation without distortion (ibid.). Limited time is another common problem that translators face. In some cases, translation must be completed in the shortest possible time, which adds pressure to the translator (Sultana, 2016).

Adequacy and equivalence are concepts that allow to evaluate the quality of the final translation. One of these concepts is adequate translation. An adequate and complete translation ensures the correct, precise and complete transmission of the features and content of the original and its linguistic form, considering all the features of the structure, style, vocabulary and grammar, combined with the impeccable correctness of the language into which the translation is made (Inomova, 2023). Regardless of whether the translation is aimed at the reader of the target text or the source text, the main parameter of the translation is equivalence (Long, 2013). Equivalence in translation is the closest possible correspondence between the translated text and the original text (Sánchez-Ortiz, 2000). In other words, if equivalence answers the question of whether the final text corresponds to the original, then adequacy answers the question of whether translation as a process corresponds to the given communicative conditions. However, a translation that is fully equivalent to the original does not always meet the requirements of adequacy. Conversely, an adequately executed translation is not always based on a relationship of full equivalence between the source and target texts (Atashova, 2024).

The importance of competence in translation cannot be underestimated. Competence means having various specialized skills and knowledge that make a translator effective. Translation competence includes not only the knowledge and skills necessary for accurate translation, but also the abilities that help a translator analyse, process and transmit information in the professional sphere. This is the thing that separates translators from non-translators (Majanen, 2019). Neubert (2000) identifies translation competence as a configuration of component competences related to text, culture, and transfer. He highlights seven features: complexity, heterogeneity, approximation, open-endedness, creativity, situationality, and historicity. These features form a framework within which professional translators operate. Complexity means that translation requires knowledge of many different things from different fields. Translation is a heterogeneous process as it involves many levels of complexity that vary depending on the context, language and purpose. Approximation implies that the translator should simplify complex topics to make them more

understandable. Open-endedness and creativity emphasize that translation is a constantly changing process that requires new ideas. Situationality and historicity emphasize that translation depends on the context and time in which it occurs. Neubert (2000) identifies five main components of translation competence: linguistic, textual, subject, cultural, and transfer competences. Each of these components plays an important role in successful translation, and transfer competence brings the others together to meet the needs of the translation process.

Translation is not simply a matter of literally replacing words and phrases of one language with equivalent words and phrases of another. Each language is unique and has its own characteristics. Any language has its unique phonetic structures, word-formation models, lexical units and syntactic structures. The replacement of the original text occurs under the influence of the characteristics of all the above structures, as well as cultural realities.

Translation in Sport Industry

Translation plays a crucial role in the sport industry, enabling effective communication between athletes, teams and organisations operating in different languages. Key reasons for this include the increasing globalisation of sports, the complexities associated with international player transfers, the need for clear marketing and sponsorship messages, and the importance of engaging with fans from different language groups (Ajiboye, 2024).

Translation of specialized materials requires knowledge of the language and experience in a specific field, including sports (Hristakieva, 2022). Postan (2017) discusses instances where language barriers affect player interactions and highlights the need for qualified translators in sports, citing examples from baseball and football. As an example, she mentioned one case about “a Dominican player who was expelled because he used pine tar, which has been banned by the league” (para. 3). The misunderstanding occurred due to the absence of professional translators, which led to confusion. It is important to facilitate communication by avoiding linguistic boundaries in the global sports community. Boynukara (2017) concludes that qualified translators and interpreters are necessary for ensuring effective communication between athletes, teams, officials and spectators belonging to different language groups, supporting the need for expert knowledge and cultural awareness in translation and interpretation practices in the sports industry.

Sports translation includes both written and oral forms. Written translation involves materials such as press releases, rule books, sports websites, and news articles, while oral translation, also known as interpreting, is used in live settings like international competitions and press conferences. Interpreting can be divided into simultaneous translation (draws in international sporting events) and consecutive translation (press conferences, in-field interpreting) (Uyanik, 2015).

There are different strategies used when translating sports texts. In case of terminology, borrowing and calque are common methods (Uyanik, 2015). Translators may also rely on either direct (literal) or indirect (free) translation depending on the context (Zakharova, 2019). Direct translation is used when the meaning of the original can be preserved without change, and the result sounds natural in the target language. Literal translation involves moving from one language to another while keeping the original structure and meaning intact, as long as it remains idiomatic (ibid).

Sports texts contain a large amount of specific terminology - terms that belong only to a particular sport. One of the main challenges in sports translation is that not all expressions can be translated literally. As Jargees and Muhammed (2019) mention, translation in this field requires knowing when to apply literal or free translation. Beginners often believe that literal translation can be used in every situation and do not always consider differences in language or context. “A translation can never be exactly like its original. Obvious differences in language, audience, and cultural circumstances see to that” (Barbe, 1996, p. 330). This is why sticking strictly to literal translation can lead to inaccurate results. Many sports terms already have established equivalents in the target language, but these follow different translation rules. Some elements are transliterated – for example, in figure skating, the toeloop jump becomes “тулуп” – while others require completely different equivalents, like the loop jump, which is translated as “ригтбегер”.

Descriptive translation can be used when the target language has no direct equivalent for a term. In such cases, the translator writes the term in the original form and adds an explanation (Zakharova, 2019). For example, it can be the volleyball term libero, that is transcribed into Russian as “либеро” and additionally provided with a decoding: a free defender is a type of central defender whose main task is to select and “carry” the ball out of the penalty area as

soon as the attacker approaches the goal with it. The same can be applied to the term “Off-side” - it is transcribed as “оффсайд” and explained.

Translation competence is a set of different skills that are needed to translate accurately and appropriately. Translators working in sports contexts act not only as language experts but also as cultural mediators. Their task is to ensure that communication is accurate and understandable between people from different linguistic and cultural backgrounds. More than that, it is necessary to be able to work with the language, text, topic, culture and the translation process at the same time. This is especially true for sports translators, who need to have a good understanding of the rules and terminology of the sport they are translating.

In sport translation, it is important to ensure effective communication between athletes, teams and organisations. The trend of athletes competing in countries where their native language is not widely spoken highlights the need for qualified translators. This helps prevent misunderstandings and promotes fair play. Ultimately, professional translation and interpretation are critical to ensuring clear, culturally sensitive communication and facilitating successful interactions on the global sports stage.

Considering the fact, that communication between athletes and the transfer of information about sports to spectators plays a dominant role in the field of sports, the research aims to address the following questions:

- What difficulties arise in translation of terminology in the field of figure skating?
- What are the best ways to translate terminology in figure skating and why?

CHAPTER I SPECIFICS OF TRANSLATION IN SPORT FIELD

1.1. Specifics of Sport Terminology

Sports vocabulary is diverse in its structure, as each sport has its own concepts, names of elements and professional vocabulary that can only be understood by specialists in this sport. To this day, there is a question whether sports vocabulary should be classified as terminology or should be classified as a group of professional vocabulary.

The debate over whether sports vocabulary should be considered as specialized “terminology” or simply categorized as either general or professionally limited vocabulary continues to be a topic of discussion within the realm of public life and sports (Randelović et al., 2023). According to Besse et al. (1997), term is “a lexical unit consisting of one or more than one word which represents a concept inside a domain” (p. 151). If follow this definition, then sports vocabulary is undoubtedly terminology, since it denotes professional concepts in a specific field of activity. Additionally, Felber (1984) defines term as a linguistic symbol that represents one or more concepts, each defined in relation to nearby concepts. This symbol can take various forms, such as a word, phrase, letter, graphic symbol, abbreviation, acronym, or notation. According to this notion, sports vocabulary can be considered as terminology, since it is a collection of terms that denotes professional concepts in a specific field of activity. For example, words such as “Jump” or “Spin” in figure skating can have both common and terminological meanings. However, terms “Lutz” or “Salchow” have a strict definition only in the sport context and can therefore be considered as specific terms, while more general terms can be used in other sports or outside of sports discourse. Another example of complex nature of terminology is “loop” jump in figure skating. The word “loop” itself can be either a common literary language (“петля” in Russian language) or used in other sports in a different meaning: for example, “penalty loop” (“штрафной круг”) in biathlon is an additional distance of 150 meters, which is assigned to an athlete for a miss in shooting.

Sports terminology, like other terminologies, functions as a system due to its systemic characteristics (Randelović et al., 2023). According to Randelović et al. (2023), sport terminology can be divided into 12 groups: sports and sports terminology, subjects (participants) in sports, training process, technical-tactical means and procedures, technical

means, rules, places of activities, sports events, evaluation, qualitative characteristics of athletes, sports associations, organizations, competition systems, and roles, title, categories (pp. 6-9). Terminology represents a complex and expansive system, playing a crucial role across various fields and in the functioning of modern society, that is why the typology of terms is gaining relevance. (Randelović et al., 2023). Benson (1958) mentions another distinctive characteristic of sports terminology, namely the abundance of borrowings (lexical elements of a foreign language adopted to express new concepts). This situation arises when a sport takes root in a new country, and the host language lacks equivalents of the original terminology. For the most part, borrowings are translated by transcription and, less often, by transliteration and calque (Benson, 1958). The sports translator must decide each time: to get out of the situation by choosing a cumbersome phrase in Russian, or to use a short and capacious borrowing from English.

As in any other terminology, in sports there are also a large number of various abbreviations, the translation of which also poses difficulties for translators. These can be both abbreviations and acronyms. An abbreviation is a letter or a short combination of letters that have an alphabetical similarity to the original word or expression and are used instead of this word or expression for brevity, while an acronym is defined as an abbreviation formed only from the first letters of words (Cannon, 1989). In relation to figure skating, the following abbreviations are used for organizations: ISU (International Skating Union), WADA (World Anti-Doping Agency), IOC (International Olympic Committee), IJS (International Judging System), GOE (Grade of Execution), PCS (Program Components Score), TES (Total Element Score), etc.

Sports vocabulary has a rather dual character, consisting of strict terminology and a broader, commonly used vocabulary that varies depending on the context. This is why the question of whether it is terminology or refers to specialized vocabulary within the framework of word stylistics remains relevant today.

1.2. Classifications of Sport Terminology

Many scientists have been involved in the classification of sports terminology. In their work "Classification of sports terms – thematic approach", Randelović et al. (2023) raise the relevance of the issue of classifying sports vocabulary and examines some variants of

classifications.

The work mentions researchers Zelinskaya (1974) and Moldatyev (1969), who were among the first to classify sports vocabulary (Randelović et al., 2023). Zelinskaya (1974) identifies two types of lexical units: sports terminology and sports vocabulary. According to Zelinskaya (1974), terminology is used in textbooks and reference books, in various written scientific works, as well as in competition rules and regulations. Moldatyev (1969) divided sports terminology into two groups, relying primarily on the spheres of their use. The first group consists of vocabulary used in the media and works of fiction - resources intended primarily for a wide range of people. From this, the author concludes that these units of vocabulary are terms of a wide sphere of use. The second group includes words that are terms of a narrow sphere of use. These lexical units are used by a narrower audience, for example, coaches, sports commentators or other individuals working in the field of sports. Elistratov (2009) is inclined to believe that all sports vocabulary should not be classified as sports terminology. In addition, he notes that sports vocabulary can be divided into two groups, the boundary between which is poorly expressed: sports terminology and sports professionalisms. From this, it can be concluded that dividing sports units of language into terms and professionalisms is almost meaningless. These concepts are very similar in definitions, because professionalisms are specific terms of a certain field or science. Therefore, it can be concluded that words related to the group of special terminology can also be classified as professionalisms.

According to Randelović's et al. (2023) analysis of sport terminology, there are no single way to classify this type of terminology. Litovchenko (2006) differentiates terms according to their content and divides them into two groups – by the object of the name and by the logical category (Randelović et al., 2023). In the first group, Litovchenko (2006) places terms related to areas of knowledge or activity. While the second group includes special words denoting objects used during the training process, names of processes and movements performed by the athlete, as well as definitions of features, properties, quantities and their units (Litovchenko, 2006). Gureeva (2007) created her own classification, defining thematic groups. She identifies three main thematic groups. The first includes words denoting types and subtypes of sports (Randelović et al., 2023). Examples of this group include figure skating, football, basketball, etc. In the case of figure skating, the following vocabulary refers to the subtypes of this sport: single skating, pair skating and ice dance. In the second

group, Gureeva (2007) places terms directly denoting the figures, that is, people who take part in the sports process. These can be the names of specializations of athletes, coaches, judges or any other sports figures (Randelović et al., 2023). The third group includes the names of techniques. It includes technical elements, sports techniques, movements, actions. This group can be considered the most extensive and numerous in terms of the number of terms included in it (Randelović et al., 2023). In figure skating, these are the names of jumps, elements, and step sequences, like “double axel”, “triple lutz”, “camel spin”, etc.

Based on the analysis of classifications of sports terminology of different researchers, Randelović et al. (2023) made the following classifications, “based on some common characteristics that logically connect them” (Randelović et al., 2023, p. 6.), which can also be illustrated with examples from figure skating that are used in official documents, ISU regulations, unofficial articles and different texts connected with the sport:

Table 1. *Classifications of sports terminology with the examples*

Sports and sport discipline	Single skating, Pair skating, Ice dance, Synchronized skating, Short program, Free skating (long program), Exhibition skating, Competitive skating.
Subjects (participants) in sport	Skater, Coach, Choreographer, Ice technician, Judge, Technical controller, Technical specialist, Competitor, Team leader, Audience.
Training process	Warm-up, Spin positions practice, Off-ice trainings, Flexibility training, Skating programs run-through, Cool-down.
Technical-tactical means and procedures	Jump combinations, Spin sequences, Step sequences, Transitions, Edge quality, Connecting moves, Choreographic sequences, Entry and exit of jumps, Ice coverage strategies, Skating pattern execution.
Technical means	Blades, Boots, Blade guards, Spinner (off-ice training aid), Ice resurfacer (Zamboni), Jump harness, Music system, Costumes, Ice arena lighting system, Timer.
Rules	Timing, Scoring, Deductions, Requirements, Penalties, Regulations.
Places of activities	Ice rink, Warm-up area, Locker room, Judges' stand, Spectator stands, Off-ice training area, Zamboni bay, Skating club facility, Practice rink, Competition arena.

Sports events	World Figure Skating Championships, European Figure Skating Championships, Grand Prix Series, Four Continents Figure Skating Championships, National Figure Skating Championships, Winter Olympics, Junior Grand Prix, Synchronized Skating World Championships, ISU Challenger Series, Exhibition gala.
Evaluation	Grades of Execution (GOE), Program Components Score (PCS), Total Score, Technical Elements Score (TES), Levels of difficulty, Deductions, Base value of elements, Performance execution score, Artistic impression, Panel review.
Qualitative characteristics of athletes	Edge control, Speed, Grace, Flexibility, Power, Musicality, Precision, Endurance, Confidence.
Sports associations, organizations, competition systems	International Skating Union (ISU), U.S. Figure Skating Association (USFSA), Skate Canada, Russian Figure Skating Federation, World Skating Federation (WSF), National Olympic Committees, ISU Grand Prix circuit, Challenger Series circuit, Developmental programs, Regional and sectional competitions.
Roles, title, categories	World Champion, Olympic Champion, National Champion, Junior skater, Senior skater, Technical panel, Judge, Ice dance partner, Skating pairs, Principal coach.

Terminology is a complex system that needs to be classified because it helps to organize these terms, making them more convenient to learn and use. It is worth noting that this classification does not include the entire volume of figure skating terminology. Therefore, for the purpose of more complete familiarization, it is obvious for the translator to use terminological dictionaries, glossaries and reference books, especially those specialized for a certain sport.

1.3. Translation of Sport Terminology

Sports translation very often includes translation of terminology. To achieve translation adequacy and equivalence in terms of translating sport terminology, it sometimes should be adapted, and translators have translation techniques in their arsenal for that.

When the translator notes a “gap” in the target language that needs to be filled with

equivalent means, ensuring that the overall impression of the two messages is the same, he or she uses various translation transformations. Muchtar and Kembaren (2016) define translation techniques as “procedure to analyse and classify how translation equivalence works” (p. 53). When translating, different techniques are used to avoid various obscure combinations and instead translate literary, generally understood words (Mirabdullayeva & Bakhadirova, 2020). For different types of text, translators can use various techniques. There are also some techniques that they use depending on the task and style of text. Using such techniques allows a translator to adapt term to a target language.

As was mentioned above, there are several translation techniques that are used in case of sport terminology translation. According to Uyanik (2015), translation strategies related to terminology include borrowing and calque. Borrowing is when words or expressions are taken directly from a source text and transferred into the target language, while calque is a type of borrowing in which one language copies the structure of the original lexical unit of another, but then literally translates each of its elements (Vinay & Darbelnet, 1995). Borrowing can be expressed through transliteration and transcription. Transliteration is the transmission of the graphic (letter) composition of a word in one language using the alphabet of another language without translation. (Regmi et al., 2010). For example, in figure skating most of the jumps translated using this method – axel – “аксель”, lutz – “лутц”, flip – “флип”. Transcription is the reproduction of the sound of a foreign word. Zakharova (2019) also mentions descriptive translation, where translated option is provided with additional explanation. All these techniques help to implement the translation of difficult and controversial moments of sports terminology. In some cases, the translator can decide which technique to use, but most often the terms have an established translation (equivalent), deviation from which will disrupt the understanding of the term.

Zakharova (2019) specifies that when translating abbreviations, the abbreviation itself is transmitted using transcription or transliteration: UEFA - УЕФА (which stands for Union of European Football Associations - Союз Европейских Футбольных Ассоциаций), or the abbreviation is translated and again folded into a variant of the translation language: EPL (English Premier League) - АПЛ (Английская Премьер-лига). When translating terms such as names of equipment, sports organizations, competitions, contests and awards, the translator uses several translation transformations at once. Names of sports competitions or sports awards can be translated using calque and transcription (The FIFA World Cup –

Чемпионат Мира по футболу ФИФА, FIFA Golden Ball – Золотой мяч ФИФА), or calque and transliteration (The UEFA Europa League – Лига Европы УЕФА, The UEFA Super Cup – Кубок УЕФА) (Zakharova, 2019). It is obvious that abbreviations significantly reduce the volume of the text and accordingly simplify its perception. However, they do not simplify the task of sports translators, especially in the absence of a generally accepted equivalent. A full understanding of abbreviated lexical units is possible only with excellent knowledge of the subject matter of a specific text (Kuzmina et al., 2015). For example, the abbreviation of the name of the organization IOC (International Olympic Committee) has a regular Russian-language equivalent “МОК” (Международный Олимпийский Комитет).

Even though there are a huge number of translation transformations, the above-mentioned variants are the most common in sports translation. In order to cope with the translation of sports terminology qualitatively, the translator must be familiar with the established borrowings and equivalents, which confirms the necessary high level of competence in the field of a certain sport.

1.4. Translation of Terminology in Figure Skating

In figure skating, each athlete, depending on the discipline, performs certain elements, such as jumps, spins, step sequences, lifts, etc. The names of these elements are included in the terminology of the sport. There are a huge number of concepts, but the main terms of figure skating can be highlighted, which can be found in most materials dedicated to this sport.

Figure skating is a sport that is closely connected with the sphere of communication and involves interaction between athletes and the audience. Some figure skaters who compete on the international stage are often considered celebrities and have their own fan bases from different countries around the world (Kestnbaum, 2003). Since the competitions take place on the world level, translation of terminology is an integral part of the sport. The names of all elements have their designations not only in the form of word or phrase, but also in the form of abbreviations, which are used in official documents. In order to correctly translate any texts in the field of figure skating, the translator must not only speak English and the target language, but also understand the basic rules of the sport, know the basic elements and their designations.

Figure skating is a winter sport and is included in the program of the Winter Olympic Games. Initially, figure skating competitions involved the performance of compulsory figures on ice, later the main disciplines emerged - men's and women's singles figure skating, pairs competitions and ice dance (Encyclopaedia Britannica, n.d.). Singles figure skating is a discipline in which men and women compete based on the total score of two compulsory programs: short and free. Judges evaluate spirals, spins, jumps and choreographic elements. Pair skating is a discipline in which men and women perform various technical, acrobatic and choreographic elements together and receive points based on the sum of the two programs. Pairs have unique elements - lifts, throws, twists and death spirals. In ice dance competitions, partners perform different types of dance steps to music. There are no jumps, but the clarity of movements, synchronicity, and artistry are considered (ISU, 2024).

The main part of the terminology and abbreviations is used during the performances and afterwards, when reading the protocols from the judging team. Figure skating is a sport in which it is the judges who determine the final result. The final score for the performance consists of two components: a score for technique, which includes the difficulty levels and quality of execution of the elements, and a score for components, which includes such things as interpretation of music, skating skills, artistry, etc (ISU, 2024). The technical evaluation consists of two main parts: the base value of the elements and the judges' bonuses GOE. The abbreviation GOE stands for Grade of Execution and is one of the few abbreviations that are used both in English and in Russian without being expanded. For example, when designating jumps and cascades, their full names are often used, rather than their designations (3A – triple axel, 2Lo – double loop). When translating into Russian, the designations of the jumps and cascades are used in English, and their full names have their equivalents in Russian (3Lz - triple lutz – “тройной лутц”, 2F+2Lo - double flip - double loop – “двойной флип – двойной риттбергер”). GOE is often not deciphered in English and is also used in everyday speech. There is no abbreviation for the term GOE in Russian, only the decryption is translated (Grade of Execution – “оценка качества исполнения”), and the term is used as translated abbreviation – “ГОЕ”. The second component of the final score in figure skating is the component score. According to the rules, there are 5 components - skating skills (also known as gliding), transitions (or combinations), performance (also presentation), composition (program construction) and interpretation of the music (US Figure Skating, n.d.).

The program performance documents called “Judges details per skater” (“protocols” in Russian language) are documents that contain complete and detailed information about the skater's performance, including data on how each individual judge assessed each technical element and program components. Judges details list contain huge number of abbreviations and terminology. The protocols reflect not only the basic elements, but also the step sequences, combinations, repetitions, falls, rotations and take-off edges. Working with figure skating texts implies knowledge and ability to read these protocols.

There are many specialized words and phrases that are used only in figure skating. Many English language terms have established equivalents in Russian language. Therefore, translators must not only have a good understanding of the language but also be familiar with the technical nuances and features of figure skating. This ensures that both athletes and spectators perceive the information correctly, which in turn contributes to the popularization of the sport in the international arena.

The first chapter provides a comprehensive overview of sport terminology, including its definitions, categories, and translation. The identified classifications of sports terminology allow to rely on it in documents analysis, and the identified specifics of translating sports terminology will make it possible to identify main translation difficulties and answer the research questions.

CHAPTER II. ANALYSIS OF WRITTEN TRANSLATION OF OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS IN FIGURE SKATING

In order to identify the most important terms in figure skating, official documents used in the sport will be analysed and compared with the same document in the Russian language. Translation of the main terminology of figure skating elements will also be analysed. The analysis will highlight the difficulties of the terminology translation and structure terms according to above-mentioned classifications.

The document "Special regulations & technical rules: Single & Pair skating and Ice dance 2024" (Document 1) was chosen for the analysis of terminology in English language, since it contains the large number of concepts important for the sport. To determine the translation difficulties, it is necessary to compare the text with its analogue in Russian. The document "Правила вида спорта «Фигурное катание на коньках»" (Document 2) posted by the Figure Skating Federation of Russia on the official website was chosen as such a text. Moreover, the official ISU website has a list of abbreviations of figure skating elements and their decoding, which will also help to find specifics of terminology translation. The documents are voluminous, but only the concepts that fit the classification described in Chapter I, will be analysed.

2.1. Analysis of Terminology in Official Documents on Figure Skating

To analyse the translation of figure skating terminology, it is necessary to examine the document that have been chosen for practical part.

Firstly, it is necessary to identify general background knowledge about the texts. The document "Special regulations & technical rules: Single & Pair skating and Ice dance 2024" was published on the ISU (International Skating Union) website. This international federation governs skating sports, that is, figure skating, speed skating and short track. It was founded in Scheveningen (Netherlands) in 1892. Its headquarters are currently located in Lausanne (Switzerland). The document contains the special rules and technical regulations for singles, pairs and ice dance, approved by ISU in 2024. These rules and regulations are regularly updated and approved at ISU Congresses. For example, at the 2024 Congress, changes were made to the special rules and technical regulations for singles, pairs and ice dancing (ISU, 2024, June 13).

The document consists of two main parts: special regulations and technical rules. The first chapter describes the special regulations for competitions in all three disciplines, while the second and third chapters describe the technical rules. The document displays the main aspects of organizing competitions, requirements for athletes and judges, judging and evaluation criteria, as well as the specifics of holding major tournaments, for example ISU Championships and the Olympic Games.

Special regulations govern the general organizational aspects of competitions. It defines the disciplines and their structure, the main stages of competitions, requirements for sports venues and tournament conditions. Technical regulations cover rules about the performance requirements of elements, program organization and judging details. In the document, almost every sentence contains terms related to different classification groups. Moreover, the third section “TECHNICAL RULES SINGLE & PAIR SKATING” contains a larger number of names of figure skating elements.

The document “Правила вида спорта «Фигурное катание на коньках»” posted by the Russian Figure Skating Federation on the official website regulates the holding of national figure skating competitions in Russia. It includes requirements for disciplines, age categories, judging (based on the ISU Judging System with adaptation to Russian categories) and anti-doping rules (considering RUSADA - Association "Russian Anti-Doping Agency"). The rules were developed by the Russian Sports Federation for the sport of figure skating, taking into account the Rules for Figure Skating of the International Skating Union.

To determine the translation difficulties, it will be convenient to conduct a comparative analysis of the two documents in the form of tables. Since the main document will be the official rules from ISU, the original terminology in English will be found first, and then the translation to it in the document from the Russian Figure Skating Federation will be provided in the second columns of the tables.

The first classification of sports terminology according to Randelović et al. (2023) is sports and sport disciplines. Terminology in the ISU official document was found in sections “Rule 300: Disciplines and content of Single & Pair Skating and Ice Dance” (p. 9), “Rule 335: Segments of competition” (p. 9-10), “Section II: Technical Rules” (p. 81). The rules include the main disciplines of figure skating:

Table 1. Comparison of the terminology translation in classification “Sports and sport discipline”

	Document 1	Document 2
Official disciplines	Single Skating	Одиночное катание
	Pair Skating	Парное катание
	Ice Dance	Танцы на льду
Competition structure	Short Program	Короткая программа
	Free Program	Произвольная программа
	Rhythm Dance	Ритм танец
	Free Dance	Произвольный танец
	Pattern Dance	Паттерн танец

The main problem with translating figure skating terms is the presence of established English names that do not always have exact analogues in Russian. Some terms have exact equivalents in Russian, while others require adaptation.

In the case of the terms “Single Skating”, “Pair Skating”, “Short/Free Program”, an equivalent translation was used, i.e. an established term already exists in the target language. In the case of the term “Rhythm Dance”, a calque (literal translation of parts of the term) was used. The term “Ice Dance” requires adaptation to the norms of the Russian language and the addition of information to clarify the meaning (*Ice Dance* -Танцы на льду). Transliteration was used in the case of the term “Pattern Dance” - a translation of the English word without changes or with minimal adaptation. In this case, there may be difficulty and a desire of the translator, unfamiliar with the rules and disciplines of the sport, to translate the word “Pattern” literally, for example, as “узор/узорный”.

The second classification of sports terminology is subjects (participants) in sport, which refers to all people involved in sports in any way, either directly or indirectly. Terminology in the ISU document was found in “Rule 336: Competition personnel” (p. 10) and “Rule 351: Behaviour of Competitors and Officials” (p. 13), “Rule 352: ISU Judging System - scoring systems” (p. 13).

Table 2. Comparison of the terminology translation in classification “Subjects (participants) in sport”

Document 1	Document 2
Skater (Competitor)	Фигурист (Спортсмен)
Pair	Пара
Ice Dance Couple	Танцевальный дуэт
Coach	Тренер
Judge	Судья
Referee	Старший судья (рефери)
Medical doctor	Врач

Most of these terms were translated using equivalent translation, as they have direct Russian analogues. However, “Ice Dance Couple” required adaptation, as “couple” in Russian may refer to general pairs, not necessarily competitive partners, so the more precise term “Танцевальный дуэт” (“Dance Duet”) was used. The term “Referee” in the Russian language document has two variants - an adapted variant and a transliteration in brackets. The term medical doctor was translated as “врач”, even with the existing option “доктор”, because semantically, “врач” is a specialist engaged in medical activities, while “доктор” is an academic degree. In this case, right translation option should be used in official documents, so a translator should be aware of nuances connected with regular lexis of Russian language.

The third classification is training process, which includes concepts that are part of the training process and “physical exercise aimed at improving (psycho)physical abilities” (Randelović et al., 2023, p. 7). Terminology in the ISU document was found in “Rule 344: Competition schedule” (p. 12), “Rule 349: Program Content Sheet” (p. 12), “Duties and powers of Officials: Rule 430 General and specific duties and powers” (p. 65), “Rule 514: Warm-up periods” (p. 90), and “Rule 381: ISU Event Manager and Regional Assistant Event Managers” (p. 27).

Table 3. Comparison of the terminology translation in classification “Training process”

Document 1	Document 2
Warm-up period	Разминка
Training	Тренировка
Practice session	Тренировочная сессия
Official practice	Официальная тренировка
Program Content Sheet	Лист содержания программы

The terms “Warm-up period” and “Practice session” were translated using equivalent translation, while “Program Content Sheet” was translated using calque, as it retains the structure of the English phrase but may not be an entirely natural phrase in Russian.

The fourth classification is technical-tactical means and procedures, which includes terminology for elements and techniques in figure skating. Terminology in the ISU document was found in “Rule 610: Requirements to elements of Single and Pair Skating” (p. 103) and “Rule 701-706: Ice Dance Elements” (p. 127-139).

Table 4. Comparison of the terminology translation in classification “Technical-tactical means and procedures”

Document 1	Document 2
Jump combination	Комбинация прыжков
Jump sequence	Каскад прыжков
Spin	Вращение
Step sequence	Дорожка шагов
Throw jump	Выброс
Dance lift	Танцевальная поддержка

Most terms were translated using equivalent translation, but “Throw jump” was translated using adaptation, as a literal translation (“брошенный прыжок”) would sound unnatural in Russian.

The fifth classification is technical means, referring to equipment and technology used in

figure skating. Terminology in the ISU document was found in “Rule 500: Definition of skate blade and clothing (p. 81) and “Rule 343: Music” (p. 11).

Table 5. Comparison of the terminology translation in classification “Technical means”

Document 1	Document 2
Skate blade	Лезвие конька
Costume	Костюм
Electronic recorder	Музыкальный носитель

“Electronic recorder” translated as “музыкальный носитель” (“music recorder”), because it is a more natural term in Russian. A direct translation could have been used (“электронный носитель”), but in Document 2 it is also specified that the carrier is specifically musical.

The sixth classification is rules, which includes terminology related to competition regulations. Terminology was found in “Rule 350: Call to the start” (p. 13) and “Rule 503: Falls” (p. 82).

Table 6. Comparison of the terminology translation in classification “Rules”

Document 1	Document 2
Falls	Падения
Time violation	Нарушение времени исполнения программы
Timing	Тайминг
Deductions	Снижения (вычеты)
Requirements	Требования
Regulations	Правила

Most of these terms were translated using equivalent translations, since they have direct Russian analogues. However, “time violence” required clarification, since the Russian term “нарушение времени исполнения программы” clarifies that it refers specifically to the time of execution of the program. The term “timing” was transliterated as “тайминг”, a

borrowed term.

The seventh classification is places of activities, referring to competition and practice venues. Terminology was found in “Rule 342: Required rinks” (p. 10-11).

Table 7. Comparison of the terminology translation in classification “Places of activities”

Document 1	Document 2
Ice rink	ЛЕДОВЫЙ КАТОК

The eighth classification is sports events, referring to major competitions. Terminology was found in “Rule 375: ISU Championships” (p. 24) and “Rule 335: Segments of competitions” (p. 9).

Table 8. Comparison of the terminology translation in classification “Sports events”

Document 1	Document 2
Championship	ЧЕМПИОНАТ, ПЕРВЕНСТВО
Competition	СОРЕВНОВАНИЕ

Since Document 1 sets the regulations for international competitions, and Document 2 - for competitions in the Russian Federation, there are not many coincidences in the presence of terminology in this category. However, on the example of the word “Championship”, it is seen that in Russian system this word can mean two different sports events – “Чемпионат” and “Первенство”, so in this case a translators need to refer to the context.

The ninth classification is evaluation, which includes results, accomplishments, achievement and performance terminology. Terminology was found in “Rule 353: ISU Judging System - determination and publication of results” (p. 15), “Rule 430: General and specific duties and powers” (p. 62).

Table 9. Comparison of the terminology translation in classification “Evaluation”

Document 1	Document 2
Results	РЕЗУЛЬТАТЫ
Total Element Score (TES)	Суммарная оценка за элементы

Document 1	Document 2
Program Component Score (PCS)	Оценка за Компоненты программы
Scale of Value (SOV)	COB (SOV) –стоимость элемента
Grade of Execution (GOE)	ГОЕ (GOE) – дополнительная оценка стоимости качества исполнения элемента
Level of Difficulty	Уровень сложности
Base Value	Базовая стоимость элемента
Program components	Компоненты программы

Most of these terms have direct Russian analogues. “Scale of Value (SOV)” and “Grade of Execution (GOE)” were transliterated as “COB (SOV)” and ГОЕ “(GOE)”, with additional explanations (“стоимость элемента” and “дополнительная оценка стоимости качества исполнения элемента”). This combination of transliteration and explication ensures clarity while keeping international terminology recognizable. With the term “Base value”, the clarification is used, adding the word “element”.

The tenth classification is qualitative characteristics of athletes, found in “Rule 353: Judging System” (p. 15), and “Rule 504: Marking of Short Program/Rhythm Dance and Free Skating/Free Dance” (p. 83).

Table 10. Comparison of the terminology translation in classification “Qualitative characteristics of athletes”

Document 1	Document 2
Skating skills	Мастерство катания
Interpretation of music	Интерпретация музыки
Presentation	Представление
Balance and glide	Баланс и непринужденность скольжения
Flow	Плавность скольжения
Power and speed	Использование силы и скорости
Unison	Унисон

Document 1	Document 2
Variety of edges, steps, turns, movements and directions	Разнообразие ребер, шагов, поворотов, движений и направлений
Clarity of edges, steps, turns, movements and body control	Чистота ребер, шагов, поворотов, движений на коньках при контроле тела во время их исполнения

In this case, the sections of the rules in the two documents were practically identical, since the evaluation rules are universal for all countries. Since the translation was similar in structure, it was decided not to separate some terms, but to enter them into the table as whole sentences. The majority of these terms were translated using equivalent translation since they have exact Russian analogues. “Balance and glide” became “Баланс и непринужденность скольжения”; “непринужденность” (effortlessness) was added to highlight the easy, graceful motion. The translation for “Flow”, then became “Плавность скольжения” - not literally, but closer to a naturally sounding Russian equivalent while keeping the correct meaning. “Power and speed” in context is “Использование силы и скорости”, but adding “использование” gives extra clarity. “Unison” was transliterated as “Унисон”, which appears frequently in Russian performance terminology.

The eleventh classification is sports associations, organizations and competition systems. Terminology for this classification was found in “ISU Council, Rule 127-128”, “ISU members” (p. 154).

Table 11. Comparison of the terminology translation in classification “Sports associations”

Document 1	Document 2
International Skating Union (ISU)	Международный союз конькобежцев (ИСУ)
The Figure Skating Federation of Russia	Федерация фигурного катания на коньках России

In Document 2, the abbreviation “ISU” was adapted to “ИСУ” using transliteration, ensuring consistency with Russian-language sources while maintaining international recognition, despite the fact that the term International Skating Union itself was translated using equivalent translation as “Международный союз конькобежцев”.

The twelfth classification is roles, titles, and categories, found in “Rule 401: Appointment

of Officials” (p. 32). Document 1 presents the names of the categories in figure skating:

- Basic Novice
- Intermediate Novice
- Advanced Novice
- Junior
- Senior

The difficulty arises from the fact that Russian sports categories do not correspond to English ones. Moreover, in Russia, the categories in which figure skaters compete coincide with the names of the categories, and at international competitions, children participate in categories in accordance with their skating level and age. At such serious competitions as the Grand Prix series, European and World Championships, athletes compete in two main categories: Junior and Senior, they have direct equivalents in Russian. However, these categories do not correspond to the sports category of the participant but indicate the level (junior or adult) at which the athlete competes. In Russia, there are the following categories in figure skating:

- 3rd youth category (3-й юношеский разряд)
- 2nd youth category (2-й юношеский разряд)
- 1st youth category (1-й юношеский разряд)
- 3rd sports category (3-й спортивный разряд)
- 2nd sports category (2-й спортивный разряд)
- 1st sports category (1-й спортивный разряд)
- Candidate for master of sports (CMS) - кандидат в мастера спорта (КМС)
- Master of sports (MS) - мастер спорта (МС)

The names of the categories do not correspond to the categories in other countries, since the classification of categories varies depending on the country. It is for this reason that each

sports competition issues its own regulations with information about the categories in which the participants will compete. That is why the question arises about how to correctly translate the names of the categories. One can use transcription and convey these names approximately as follows: Advanced Novice – “Адвансд новис” or compare the categories approximately by age ranges. Probably, to avoid confusion, the names of these categories should be kept in their original form, that is, leave the English “Advanced Novice” without translation in Russian texts.

Not all terms that appeared in the first document were mentioned in the second and vice versa. This is due to differences in formulations and legislation in different countries (for example, in the section on advertising markings). However, this does not mean that the translator will not encounter these terms in other texts.

The analysis of two documents showed that almost every category of sports terminology encounters translation difficulties. In the text on sports topics, containing terminology, one can face both common words that will be understandable to any recipient (for example, jumps and spins), and more complex specific vocabulary. Despite this, most of the terms have established equivalents that are used unambiguously in the Russian language. Some terms are not fixed; therefore, there is an opportunity to select different translation options. However, as can be seen from the analysis, all the main terms denoting elements, evaluation criteria and names of disciplines have a strictly designated equivalent, while a free translation may involve terms that do not play a critical role directly in the competition process.

2.2. Analysis of Terminology of Elements

A sport such as figure skating is distinguished not only by a large amount of terminology for general categories, but also by many specific names of elements that are often used in abbreviated form. The official list of abbreviations of elements will help to analyse them. The Russian Figure Skating Federation does not have a similar list with abbreviations and full names of elements in Russian, so the document "Регламент основных всероссийских соревнований по фигурному катанию на коньках в сезоне 2024-2025 гг" will help in selecting a translation variants, as it contains contents of the programs.

The document “ISU Judging System - abbreviations for elements” was published in June 2018. It consists of tables divided by types of figure skating with abbreviations and

explanations, i.e. full names of elements such as jumps, spins, steps and others. There are also explanations of special codes: notes for combinations, sequences, landing mistakes, difficulty levels and penalties. The document is intended for judges, coaches and athletes, helping them to understand the official designations in competition protocols and judges' assessments.

To identify translation difficulties, the first step is to analyse the terminology used to refer to jumps. At the moment, there are 5 main jumps in figure skating, from 1 to 4 turns each. In the abbreviation, the first number indicates the number of turns. The higher the number, the higher the complexity of the jump and its base value. The same table will show the decoding and translation of special codes.

Table 12. *Figure skating elements' abbreviations, designations and Russian translation*

Abbreviations	Full term in English language	Russian translation
1T	Single Toeloop	Одинарный тулуп
1Eu	Single Euler (only used in jump combinations)	Ойлер (используется только в комбинации прыжков)
2S	Double Salchow	Двойной сальхов
3Lo	Triple Loop	Тройной риттбергер
4F	Quad. Flip	Четверной флип
4A	Quad. Axel	Четверной аксель
<	Under-rotated jump	Недокрут прыжка в четверть оборота
<<	Down-graded jump	Недокрут прыжка вполоборота
!	Not clear edge	Неясное ребро на прыжке
e	Wrong edge	Неверное ребро на прыжке

The jumps Axel and Toeloop, Salchow and Flip are transliterated, however the jump "Loop" in Russian language is called "Риттбергер". In Russian, the jump is named after the German figure skater who first performed it - Werner Rittberger. "Single Euler", the jump also named after its inventor, is transliterated. It is also may be called "half-loop" in English because it looks like a half-turn jump, however, in Russian language this variant of the term is never

used. The notes "Not clear edge" and "Wrong edge" in Russian should be specified. The phrase "on the jump" is necessary in Russian for clarity. Such subtleties of translation confirm that the translator must be familiar with the rules of figure skating.

There are also a large number of other elements in figure skating that have abbreviations for conveniently reflecting them in the protocols. Some of them are presented in the table below:

Table 13. *Figure skating elements' abbreviations, designations and Russian translation*

Abbreviations	Full term in English language	Russian translation
Sp	Spin	Вращение
USp	Upright spin	Вращение стоя (в вертикальной позиции)
LSp	Layback spin	Заклон
CSp	Camel spin	Либела
SSp	Sit spin	Волчок
CCSp	Change Camel spin	Либела со сменой ноги
FCSp	Flying camel spin	Либела, исполненная с заходом прыжком во вращение
CoSp	Spin Combination	Комбинация вращений
StSq	Step Sequence	Дорожка шагов
ChSq	Choreographic sequence	Хореографическая дорожка шагов
2Tw	Twist lift (2 rotations)	Подкрутка в два оборота
2Li	Lift (from 2 group)	Поддержка второй группы
2STh	Salchow Throw Jump (2 rotations)	Выброс двойной сальхов
BoDs	Back outside Death Spiral	Тодес назад-наружу
PSp	Pair spin	Парное вращение

At the end of each abbreviation there may be a number that indicates the level of execution of the element, from 1 to 4. Some designations (for example, designations of spins) can be combined with each other, thus forming another abbreviation, not reflected in the table. For

example, FCCSp3 (Flying Change Foot Camel Spin (level 3), where “F” is jump entry, “C” - change of foot, and “CSp” - camel spin. By connecting the symbols in this way, it is possible to represent any spin. Russian specialists in the field of figure skating (judges, coaches, athletes) very often use the English names of elements or assessments. However, the Russian language also has its own alternative names for some elements. For example, a double axel jump, that is, an axel in two turns (2A) in Russia is very often called a “doupel” (“дупель”), a triple axel is called a “trixel” (“триксель”), and a quadruple one is called a “quaxsel” (“кваксель”).

Abbreviations of figure skating elements are more often found in protocols or official documents, while the expanded names of elements are found in all types of texts and are widely used. In the process of working at sports competitions, especially those broadcast on television, an interpreter may encounter almost any kind of sports terminology, which confirms the need for high competence in the sport. It will be difficult for a non-professional to understand what exactly the elements reflected in the table mean in figure skating (for example, how to perform a death spiral, a twist in pair skating, or how exactly jumps differ from each other). A novice translator in the field of figure skating (especially an interpreter-commentator) are recommended to familiarize himself with the main elements of this sport.

Thus, the best way to translate sports terminology is to use established equivalents. The names of the elements in the official translation should not have discrepancies, as they play a major role in the sport, so using the correct term in the target language is extremely important. The equivalent itself can be translated by calque, transliteration or descriptive translation (which is rare in figure skating, especially in official documents, as they require brevity and clarity), but in any case, it is fixed and widely used, which helps to avoid misunderstandings in such an important aspect of the sport.

In the process of analysing official documents on figure skating and their Russian translations, terminological difficulties were identified. The translator may face challenges, since the terminology of figure skating is extensive and diverse. The analysis showed that the translation of figure skating elements - requires an understanding of the technical subtleties of this sport.

CONCLUSION

The contribution of sport to people's lives is of paramount importance for their physical health, happiness and well-being (Sekot, 2017). The world continues to globalize sport, international events such as the Olympic Games and World Championships have received increased media coverage, hence there is a need for good communication between athletes, coaches and event organizers of different language groups. In addition, official sport rules, including figure skating, are mainly issued in English by the International Skating Union (ISU), creating a high demand for translation services. This demand has grown along with the growing popularity of the sport since the 1990s (Kestnbaum, 2003), especially among Russian-speaking audiences (Volkov, 2021). Translating sports terminology is particularly challenging due to linguistic and conceptual differences between languages. Misinterpretations can lead to confusion among professionals who facilitate communication between athletes, coaches and fans.

The study "Specifics of the English-Russian translation of sports terminology on the example of figure skating" reviewed translation of sport terminology, with a focus on figure skating. In sports linguistics, there is a debate about whether sports vocabulary should be classified as strict terminology or professional vocabulary, since it often consists of specialized terms along with common words (Randelović et al., 2023). The classification of sports terms has also been discussed in studies, with thematic differentiation mentioned by various researchers (Zelinskaya, 1974; Moldatyev, 1969; Gureeva, 2007). Randelović et al. (2023) identified twelve categories, including competition structures, athlete functions, and words used during training, etc. However, there is no consensus among linguists on how exactly to classify sports terminology, which creates a major translation problem.

The practical part of the thesis was devoted to the specifics of translating sports terminology from English language into Russian using terms from figure skating as an example. The findings obtained during the practical study confirm the theoretical findings about the main translation techniques used in the translation of sports terminology - calque and transliteration, the wide use of established equivalents and its importance. The analysis of the documents showed that even though many terms of figure skating have a fixed translation, discrepancies can still occur. Distinctive features of sports terminology were identified (complexity, borrowings and abbreviations), which allow to state that terminology

is a separate layer of vocabulary and has specific translation features. Figure skating terminology contains a mixture of specialized and common vocabulary, which makes it necessary for translators to have experience not only in linguistics, but also in sports.

Thus, the fundamental conclusion of the study is that the translation of written sports texts has its own characteristics that must be known and taken into account when working with sports texts. This work has shown that the area of sports terminology under consideration has not been fully studied, especially in relation to such popular sports as figure skating. It seems significant to increase attention to linguistic problems of sports in general, including filling the gap in the availability of full-fledged terminological dictionaries and glossaries for each sport.

SUMMARY IN ESTONIAN

Spordi panus inimeste ellu on nende füüsilise tervise, õnne ja heaolu seisukohalt ülimalt oluline (Sekot, 2017). Maailm jätkab spordi globaliseerumist, rahvusvahelised sündmused nagu olümpiamängud ja MM-id on pälvinud meediakajastust, mistõttu on vaja head suhtlust erinevate keelerühmade sportlaste, treenerite ja ürituste korraldajate vahel. Lisaks annab ametlikud spordireeglid, sealhulgas iluuisutamise, välja peamiselt inglise keeles Rahvusvaheline Uisuliit (ISU), mis tekitab suure nõudluse tõlketeenuste järele. See nõudlus on kasvanud koos spordi populaarsuse kasvuga alates 1990. aastatest (Kestnbaum, 2003), eriti venekeelse publiku seas (Volkov, 2021). Sporditerminoloogia tõlkimine on keelte keeleliste ja kontseptuaalsete erinevuste tõttu eriti keeruline. Väärtõlgendused võivad tekitada segadust professionaalide seas, kes hõlbustavad suhtlemist sportlaste, treenerite ja fännide vahel.

Uuringus “Specifics of the English-Russian translation of sports terminology on the example of figure skating” vaadeldi sporditerminoloogia tõlkimist, keskendudes iluuisutamisele. Spordilingvistikas vaieldakse selle üle, kas spordisõnavara tuleks liigitada range terminoloogia või professionaalse žargooni alla, kuna see koosneb sageli eriterminitest koos tavasõnadega (Randelović et al., 2023). Sporditerminite klassifitseerimist on käsitletud ka uuringutes, kusjuures temaatilist eristamist on maininud erinevad uurijad (Zelinskaja, 1974; Moldatjev, 1969; Gureeva, 2007). Randelović jt. (2023) tuvastasid kaksteist kategooriat, sealhulgas võistlusstruktuurid, sportlaste funktsioonid ja treeningul kasutatavad sõnad jne. Keeleteadlased ei ole aga üksmeelel, kuidas täpselt sporditerminoloogiat liigitada, mis tekitab suure tõlkeprobleemi.

Lõputöö praktiline osa oli pühendatud sporditerminoloogia inglise keelest vene keelde tõlkimise spetsiifikale, kasutades näitena iluuisutamise termineid. Praktilise õppe käigus saadud järeldused kinnitavad teoreetilisi järeldusi sporditerminoloogia tõlkimisel kasutatavate peamiste tõlketehnikate – kalki ja transliteratsiooni, väljakujunenud vastete laialdase kasutamise ja selle tähtsuse kohta. Dokumentide analüüs näitas, et kuigi paljudel iluuisutamise terminitel on kindel tõlge, võib lahknevusi siiski ette tulla. Selgitati välja sporditerminoloogia eripärad (keerukus, laenuid ja lühendid), mis võimaldavad väita, et terminoloogia on omaette sõnavarakiht ja omab spetsiifilisi tõlketunnuseid. Iluuisutamise terminoloogia sisaldab segu spetsialiseeritud ja levinud sõnavarast, mistõttu on tõlkijatel

vaja kogemusi mitte ainult keeleteaduses, vaid ka spordis.

Seega on uuringu põhimõtteline järeldus, et kirjalike sporditekstide tõlkimisel on oma eripärad, mida tuleb sporditekstidega töötamisel teada ja nendega arvestada. See töö on näidanud, et käsitletav sporditerminoloogia valdkond ei ole täielikult uuritud, eriti seoses sellise populaarse spordialaga nagu iluuisutamine. Tundub oluline suurendada tähelepanu spordi keeleprobleemidele üldiselt, sealhulgas täita lünk iga spordiala kohta täiemahuliste terminoloogiasõnastike ja sõnastike kättesaadavuses.

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