

## ON SPORTS TERMINOLOGY OF NATIONAL SPORTS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLE OF YAKUTIA

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### ABSTRACT

Today sports terminology undergoes significant changes caused by general globalization, expansion of cross-cultural communication, fierce competition, economic changes, scientific and technical progress. The research objective is aspectual specification of sports terminology of national sports of indigenous people of Yakutia. The emphasis is given to mas-wrestling. Authors describe the classification of special sport terms. Terms, terms-eponyms, terms of controlling over competitions and realias are presented.

**Key words:** sports terminology, realia, terms, eponyms, national sports

### 1. INTRODUCTION

Research relevance is connected with the increasing role of translation importance of sports literature as the way of exchanging and distribution information in the global community. The introduction of new kind of sports and new technical devices serving the sports sphere, rules changes and perfection of execution methods lead to the introduction of new sports terms.

Sports terminology is a component of professional communication language for athletes, trainers, judges. It can be characterized by a number of peculiar features: openness, wide range of users, dynamism, weak limitations from common-literary vocabulary, estimated nature of titles, and presence of meaningful.

Sports terminology is presented by general specific inter-disciplinary terms, sector and sector-specific units, and also narrowly-specialized terms. The most numerous group in sports terminology is made by sector-specific terms. Professionalism, professional jargons and initials are grouped around the terminology in the language of sports communication.

Each concept, noted in terminological system, belongs to a certain logical category. D.S. Lotte suggested separating terminological vocabulary into four categories of concepts: 1) subject, 2) process, 3) property, 4) size (5). Later T.L. Kandelaki added five more categories: 1) state, 2) mode, 3) units of measure, 4) science (and its branches) (4).

Set of the lexical units, connected by general subject-cognitive characteristic, external in relation to language, represents a certain theme group.

Less than 10 years Yakut national kinds of sports (mas-wrestling, khapsagay, national jumps) have made a significant breakthrough in their evolution. In summer and winter for hundreds of years Sakha people spent free time on a lawn, pulling stick. In spite of all external simplicity mas-wrestling has centuries-old history. Indian Stick Pull and Eskimo Stick Pull are the analogues of transatlantic Indians and Eskimos, there are also data of iron stick pulling in medieval England.

Since 2005 mass wrestling championships have been organized in Africa, Europe, South America, the USA and Asian countries, that is there the indigenous Yakut sport has received the harmonious English-Yakut name - mas wrestling.

Authors examined the terms of national sports of indigenous people of Yakutia.

Research purpose is the aspectual specification of terminology of national sports of indigenous people of Yakutia, mas-wrestling in particular.

## 2. RESULTS

Research demonstrated: In modern sport terminology on national sports several kinds of special terms can be distinguished. First of all, it actually terms and units expressing special (general) concepts of sports area. Sports terminology classification can be the following: 1) terms with a transparent inner form (words easily understood without special dictionary; there are the majority of such terms in sports terminology): short course swimming, a skipping bar, punch, etc. Some terms derived from weight-lifting which are now used in mas-wrestling: "Snatch", "Clean and jerk" and others. Some terms are derived from powerlifting for example "dead lift", "bench press", "parallel back squat". From kettlebell lifting - "jerk", "long jerk", "snatch" and others. 2) borrowed terms: archery-biathlon, backcountry, skijoring, Ninjutsu, powerlifting. 3) terms – metaphors: the pommel horse (side horse), buck, flamingo, dolphin, duck foot, etc.

The next type of special terms in sports terminology are eponyms, i.e. terms based on proper names. Eponym, in addition to proper terminological meaning, includes a culturological component - information on a person or a place connected with a denoting subject or phenomenon (1). Similar terms are called associative since they produce the associative fields connected with proper names in expert consciousness. For example, in mas-wrestling there have already been the following eponyms: "Ushnitsky" lock, "Dakalov" hold, their origin is connected with the facts of the first execution of various movements by certain mas-wrestlers and the athlete who executed the most difficult element for the first time or the athlete who has executed better than the others "is memorized" (2).

For Yakut language translation transformations of loan translation along with transcribing and transliteration are one of the most effective ways of sports term system updating. Yakut national sport *mas tardyhyy* - mas-wrestling is borrowed from English term *wrestling*. Mas-wrestling (mas, the Yakut. - a stick, wrestling, English - struggle) - stick pulling, Yakut national sport. This ancient traditional sport from Yakutia is nowadays very popular not only in Russia but all over the world. Although looking quite simple, mas-wrestling is a unique form of strongman contest, which demands great muscular strength from the hands, legs, back, and abdominals. Participants taking part in mas-wrestling competitions sit in front of each other, prop their feet against the board that divides the competition area and tug on a wooden stick, making sure to keep it parallel to the propping board. Victory is declared when a contestant manages to pull his opponent over the board and keep the stick in his hands. This is a dynamic and exciting sport in individual competitions that take place among young men and women in the weight categories 56kg, 62kg, 68kg, 74kg, 82kg, 90kg and over 90kg. Knock-out after two defeats. The equipment for mas-wrestling events consists in a raised platform (flat, non slippery and even; 5 meter long, 4 meter wide and 60 cm high), a propping board made of larch or pine tree (smooth, without any sharp edges and well attached to the platform; 50 cm long and 20 cm high), and a stick made from birch tree (a 50 cm long cylinder with a diameter of 33 mm).

Loan translations along with transliteration and transcribing are used at translation sports realities: "Modun" - republican centre of national sports named after Vassiliy Manchaary; "Cholbon" swimming pool; "Dygyn Games" competitions on national multisport; "Manchaary Games" spartakiad on national sports; "Elley Bootur" ice palace; "Sakhaada" sport association; "Tuymaada" stadium are translated using transcribing though not all readers are familiar with the names of sports facilities served for carrying out trainings and sports competitions. The examples of transliteration are used in national sports names: kylyy – Kylyy, ystanga - Ystanga, kyobakh - Kyobakh, khapsagai - Khapsagai, khabylyk -Khabylyk, khaamyska - Khaamyska, tutum ergiir - Tutum ergiir.

## 3. DISCUSSION

For theory and practice of translation the group of considerable importance is background knowledge group which deals with the phenomena specific to other culture, other country and necessary for readers of source text to acquire its contents in details without any loss. The words of linguistic realias are the part of background knowledge. In linguistics there are some definitions of realias.

The word "realia" is a Latin adjective of neutral gender, multiplying number (realis-e; pl. Realia - "material", "real"), changed into a noun under the influence of similar lexical categories.

According to G. D. Tomakhin's definition, realia is "the names of artifacts, historical facts, state institutes, names of national and folklore heroes, mythological creatures, etc. peculiar to certain nations and people only" (6).

Thus, the researcher includes in the concept of realia the names of separate subjects, concepts and phenomena of life, culture, history of given people or a country. As is seen from definition, G. D.

Tomakhin gives realia the definition in terms of realia subject sign, skipping the question of translation of such cultural marked units.

In our opinion the most integral definition of realia is given by Bulgarian scientists S. Vlahov and S. Florin: "Realias are the words (and word phrases), terming objects, peculiar to life (culture, social and historical development) of one nation and unfamiliar to another, being the bearer of national and/or historical coloring, they, as a rule, have no exact correspondences (equivalents) in other languages, and, therefore, they are untranslatable on general basis, demanding particular approach" (8). This definition is given by scientists from the point of view of realia words translation therefore representing a great interest for us. "In the course of translation not only languages are opposed to each other, but indeed texts, cultures and situations".

Culture as a system includes language. Realias are peculiar to any language, pronounced national color is natural to them. Comparison of various languages and cultures, according to G. D. Tomakhin, allows us to mark out the following features of realias use:

1. The reality is peculiar only to one speech community, and it is absent in another one: for example, Yakut national table game *Khabylykh* (played with simple wood splinters, like those which were used by families for kindling their fires. Their length is 18-20 centimetres, the width is 10 mm, and up to 2 mm thick. The quantity of splinters is 30-40. 5 splinters have to have special notches and longs (2-6). A participant holding splinters on his palm tosses them up and catches them by the back of his hand, and then he tosses them up again and catches them with fingers. He has to catch uneven quantity of splinters or a splinter with a notch. Thus, the participant keeps one extra splinters or as many splinters as there are notches. If the participant caught even quantity of splinters he has to let another participant play a set) and *Tutum ergiir* (one of the hardest physical exercises. It demands a high level of flexibility and strength. A participant takes a stick with both hands. Its length is 70-80 centimeters and 2, 5 -3 centimeters in diameter. He puts the stick into the hole in the middle of the wooden board reposing on the ground. The athlete sags without changing the grip, shifts from one foot to the other, executes the turn – "whirling" and then returns to the initial position. The athlete who executes the largest number of turns is declared to be a winner).

2. The reality is present at both speech communities, but in one of them it has additional meaning: Yakut national table game *Khaamyska* (pebbles, perhaps the name originated from the Russian word with a meaning "stones". 5 cubes are made of firm tree with the size of 1.5-2 centimeters. The larger one is called "cockerel". It is tossed up and while it is over the table a participant has to take several remaining cubes from the table and almost simultaneously catch the "cockerel". In case of an unfortunate hit the game is over, if the hit is successful the participant gains a point and continues to play).

The special part of sports terminology is made by referee terms for controlling competitions. The distinctive feature of these terms is that they don't express special concepts, but they are the voice commands directing to certain action. Similar terms are seen only in those professional spheres where the fast interference in the production process and fast reaction in reply are required as the activity is connected with defined risk (for example, construction sphere).

Terms denoting the control over competitions are characteristic for risky sports, dangerous to athletes health: for example, for martial arts, boxing, powerlifting etc. (we should note that in some sports referee use sign system, for example in hockey). They are short terms (1–2 words); graphically they are marked in quotes and can be accompanied by exclamation mark. Some command terms are announced in Yakut language, they aren't translated generally according to the competitions rules. For example in mas-wrestling "Belem", "Che" mean steady, go (referee's command requiring the beginning of active actions for wrestlers); "Olordubut" - "sit down" is accompanied by referee's hands down, command means that wrestler can sit down; "Turubut" - "stand up" referee's command indicating match end, "Seretii" - "warning".

#### 4. CONCLUSION

The formation of national sports of indigenous people of Yakutia as complete sport belongs to the end of the XX century. At present time terminology of national sports of indigenous people of Yakutia represents the actively developing system. According to the data, there are different ways of formation of national Yakut terminology. In recent years the tendency of national sports term system updating is presented by the terms of weightlifting, kettlebell lifting sports and foreign words that are primarily predetermined by extralinguistic factors.

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