**Языковые особенности перевода спортивной терминологии с французского языка**

**Linguistic peculiarities of translation of sports terminology from French**

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**Аннотация**

В современном мире, где спорт играет значительную роль в жизни миллионов людей по всему миру, важность точного и качественного перевода спортивной терминологии неоспорима. Французский язык, будучи одним из официальных языков международного олимпийского комитета и широко используемым в различных спортивных дисциплинах, представляет собой интерес для переводчиков и специалистов в области спорта. В данной статье рассматриваются языковые особенности перевода спортивной терминологии с французского языка. Происходит анализ специфики французской спортивной терминологии, включая уникальные термины, выражения и жаргонизмы, которые могут вызвать трудности при переводе. Особое внимание уделяется культурным и историческим аспектам, влияющим на формирование спортивной терминологии во Франции, а также их влиянию на процесс перевода. Статья также исследует методы и подходы к переводу спортивной терминологии.

**Annotation**

In the modern world, where sport plays a significant role in the lives of millions worldwide, the importance of accurate and high-quality translation of sports terminology is undeniable. French, being one of the official languages of the International Olympic Committee and widely used in various sports disciplines, presents an interesting field of study for translators and sports professionals. This article explores the linguistic peculiarities of translating sports terminology from French. It analyzes the specifics of French sports terminology, including unique terms, expressions, and slang that can pose translation challenges. Particular attention is paid to the cultural and historical aspects influencing the formation of sports terminology in France, and their impact on the translation process. The article also examines methods and approaches to translating sports terminology.

**Ключевые слова:** спортивная терминология, языковые особенности, методы перевода.

**Keywords:** sport terminology, linguistic characteristics, translations methods.

The structural characteristics of sports terminology terms in French play a key role in understanding and applying these terms both in the professional environment and in broad public practice. Sports terms are formed under the influence of various factors, including the specifics of the sport, cultural traditions, as well as norms and rules in force in international practice. First, it is important to note that many terms have Latin or Greek roots, which, despite borrowing, retain their original semantics. This indicates a deep relationship between the history of sports and the language in which this sport is described. Secondly, the creation of new terms often occurs through the process of combination and abbreviation, where existing vocabulary is used. For example, the phrases *"béquille de ski"* (ski pole) can be modified into more compact forms, which makes them more convenient for everyday use. Thus, the structure of the term includes both morphological and semantic elements, which makes it possible to more accurately convey the conceptual meanings associated with sports and its specific aspects. An important aspect of the structure of terms is their typology. French sports terminology can be divided into several categories, including basic terms that denote the sports themselves, and specialized terms related to certain skills, equipment, and rules. For example, terms such as *“football”* and *“basketball”* are basic in their categories, whereas *“dribble”* or *“offside”* are specialized terms more narrowly related to individual actions or violations in the game. These differences in the types of terms also affect the translation process and require translators to have a deep understanding of both language systems and cultures. Indeed, in some cases, the only correct meaning of a term may depend on the context of its use. Thus, knowledge of the structure of terms allows the translator not only to translate, but also to adapt terminology in accordance with the cultural and linguistic norms of the target audience. The use of contextual synonyms and alternative terminologies also plays a huge role here, which requires a high degree of flexibility and creativity from the translator in his work. Along with morphological and semantic characteristics, it is worth noting that synonymy and antonymy in sports terminology also contribute to its structural features. Many terms can have multiple meanings depending on the context in which they are used. For example, the word *“marquer”* can mean both *“to score”* in the context of a football match, and *“to celebrate”* in a more general sense. At the same time, such a contextual approach requires the translator to interpret and understand nuances in order to avoid misunderstandings. The trend towards the creation of new terms is also relevant in the context of modern technology and health, where concepts such as *“e-sport”* or *“fitness”* are emerging, which bring a fresh stream to the established structure of terms. Finally, it is important to note that the structural characteristics of terms are not static, they are subject to change under the influence of various factors, including globalization and the introduction of new types of physical activity. This highlights the need for constant monitoring and adaptation of translation practices in connection with the evolving linguistic norms and sports trends in the world. A group of lexical units’ Sports terminology is a special group of lexical units that is formed at the junction of language and a specific sphere of human activity – sports. This group is distinguished by highly developed and unique lexical forms, which often become the subject of scientific research due to their complexity and diversity. Initially, sports terms appeared in oral practice, after which they were fixed in writing, which was of great importance for the standardization of terminology in different countries. In this regard, the French language is quite rich in sports terms, which may be specific to each sport. For example, the terms used in football may be radically different from those used in tennis or swimming. Moreover, the presence of many sports and related concepts generates many new lexical units. It is important to note that many terms have an international distribution and often use borrowed words, but they also have specific French variants, which creates certain difficulties for translators. Understanding these features is a key aspect in the process of compiling and implementing dictionaries and other reference materials, which allows you to further use the right terms in communications, both at the professional level and for sports enthusiasts. An important aspect of studying sports terminology is its lexical specificity, which covers various categories of terms, many of which have their own lexical and grammatical features. For example, some terms may be nouns denoting sports or sporting activities – such as *"basketball"* (basketball), *"natation"* (swimming), *"football"* (soccer) – while others may act as adjectives or adverbs emphasizing the specifics of performing various actions. In addition, some terms may be associated with certain emotions or attributes, which also adds nuances to understanding. In addition, it should be borne in mind that sports terminology is not static; it is constantly changing and adapting under the influence of new sports, rules and concepts. For example, with the advent of new technologies and training methods, new terms are emerging that enhance the specificity and breadth of the language. The updating and adaptation of existing terms, as well as the creation of new ones, are due not only to the evolution of sports, but also to cultural and social changes in society. This is important for translators working with texts containing sports terms, as they need to be aware of the latest innovations and trends not only in the lexicon, but also in real practice. As mentioned earlier, translating sports terminology from French into Russian can be a difficult task involving many problems. First of all, this is due to differences in cultural contexts and the specific realities of sports in different countries. For example, some terms may have no analogues in the target language, which requires the translator to either create new words or use a descriptive approach. In addition, some terms may have several meanings depending on the context, and here it is necessary to show the utmost care and knowledge of the specifics of each sport. To solve these problems, translators are advised to use specialized dictionaries, contact experts in the field, and follow new trends in sports and related terminology. In addition, it is useful to regularly conduct seminars and trainings on sports terminology to update the knowledge and improve the skills of translators. It is important to emphasize that the successful translation of sports terminology largely depends on the translator's ability not only to convey the lexical meaning of the term, but also to capture nuances related to the cultural context, the peculiarities of the sports world, as well as the emotional perception of sports in society. Translation of sports terminology Problems and difficulties of translation When translating sports terminology from French into Russian, translators face many problems caused by both linguistic and cultural differences. Firstly, sports terminology often includes specific terms and idiomatic expressions that may not have an exact counterpart in the translation language. For example, terms like *"sprint"* or *"slalom"* can be easily translated, but their usage and understanding may vary significantly from culture to culture. Thus, the translator must not only find an equivalent, but also take into account the context in which the term is used, as well as its perception by native speakers. This requires in-depth knowledge of both languages and cultures, as well as the ability to adapt terminology to the target audience, which is not an easy task. In addition, the difficulty of translating sports terminology lies in the presence of many slang and genre expressions that are used in various sports. For example, in the world of football jargon, there are terms like *"foul"* or *"offside"* that have their own connotations and can only be understood within the context of the sport. Translating such terminology requires not only language knowledge but also a deep understanding of the sport itself, its rules, and cultural specifics. The lack of equivalents in the Russian language, as well as various translation options for the same expressions, can lead to misunderstandings and a loss of meaning when conveying information. Thus, a translator must be prepared for the fact that in the course of their work, they will need to actively engage in research to clarify meanings and contexts, linking terminology to sporting practice and the cultural environment.

Finally, one of the most significant obstacles is the constant updating and changing of sports themselves and their rules. For instance, new sports disciplines, such as those in extreme sports, or changes to the rules of already established sports require constant monitoring of current terminology and its impact on translations. This creates difficulties for translators, who must quickly adapt to changes and integrate new terms into their translations.

To address these problems, it is recommended to organize working groups based on professional sports associations that could conduct research and standardization of terminology, as well as train translators. This, in turn, would create opportunities to improve the quality of translation and make information more accessible and understandable to the target audience, minimizing potential misunderstandings and promoting a better understanding of sporting events and their context.

One of the most common problems in translating sports terminology is the lack of clear and universally accepted standards to organize the entire array of terms. International practice shows various examples of contradictions and disputes over the correctness of translating certain terms. For example, the terms used in certain sports leagues can vary significantly depending on the region or even from one country to another. This creates additional difficulties for the translator, who must rely not only on literary sources but also on the sporting community, which may not agree on even seemingly obvious translations. For example, the term *"penalty"* can be translated as *"penalty"* or *"penalty kick"* depending on the context. This is why translators must actively participate in discussions, enriching their vocabulary and conducting research into the original terms, their usage, and meanings. Moreover, this uncertainty can lead to misunderstandings among readers, which is also important to consider when conveying information.

Cultural and historical aspects also affect terminology and improve or worsen the understanding of sports information. Sports vocabulary often includes elements specific to particular cultures, which can present difficulties in translation. For example, in sports like rugby or cricket, there are many specific terms that may be completely unfamiliar to people from other cultures. Without considering these aspects, the translator risks losing not only the accuracy of the translation, but also the emotional coloring of the text, which is extremely important in sports journalism. Sometimes, translations encompass not just words, but also the images created in the minds of readers, which further complicates the process. Therefore, translators should develop intercultural competence, allowing them to approach translation more effectively and adapt the material to connect with the target audience.

Furthermore, sports terminology is constantly evolving. The emergence of new sports and changes to the rules of existing ones may necessitate the creation and development of new terms, which can be difficult to translate. Specialists and professionals often use their own constructions and jargon, which can confuse anyone who is not a native speaker. As new terminology and changes are adopted, translators must stay abreast of current trends and adapt their work to remain up-to-date. For a more successful and effective approach to translation, it is recommended to maintain databases containing frequently used terms and their current meanings, which will minimize errors and misunderstandings when translating sports information.

**Methods and Approaches to Translation**

Thus, translating sports terminology from French requires the translator to know various methods and approaches that allow them to effectively handle the specifics of terms and contexts. It is important to understand that there is no universal approach to translation, and the choice of method depends on the specific situation. One approach is the inductive method, where the translator analyzes specific examples and finds the best solutions based on their observations and practical experience. This method allows for the creation of innovative translations that can more accurately reflect the meaning of the original and be more understandable to the target audience. Using figurative translation can also enhance the expressiveness and emotional impact of the text, which is particularly important for sports journalism and materials intended for a wide audience. For example, using idioms and metaphors can enrich the translation and make it more vivid and memorable.

Therefore, translating sports terminology is not just a mechanical activity, but a process that needs to consider numerous factors, including cultural, historical, and linguistic aspects, to achieve a high-quality and accurate result. Ultimately, the translator's task is not only to convey the literal meaning of the term, but also to preserve its emotional and cultural significance, which is the key to successful translation.

**Comparative Analysis of Translation Versions**

***Examples of Translations into Russian***

Sports terminology, being an important element of any sport, has its unique features in different languages. French, as one of the most widespread languages in the world, has a rich collection of sports-related terms. Let's consider several examples of translating sports terminology from French to Russian. For example, the term *"football"* in French translates to *"football"* in Russian, but in some contexts, it can also refer to *"American football"* which leads to confusion. Therefore, it is important to consider the context in which the term is used and choose the most appropriate translation option. Another example is the term *"basket"* which translates to *"basketball"* In this case, the phrase *"basketball ball"* is an accurate translation and reflects reality. However, the emergence of new versions of the sport or modifications leads to the need to create new terms or borrowings. For example, the new term *"street basket"* can be translated as "*street basketball"* demonstrating adaptation to changing conditions and the popularity of this sport. The interpretation of such terms should be based on the specifics of the event and regional differences.

While many terms are translated directly, there are also conceptually complex phrases that require a special approach. For example, the term *"équitation"* translates to *"horseback riding,"* but in different contexts, it can also mean "*equestrian sport."* Here, the translator should bear in mind that horseback riding is a broader concept that encompasses various disciplines, such as dressage or show jumping. Therefore, the correct translation should consider the specifics of the context. It is also important to note that many terms have their own connotations and may carry cultural meaning. For example, the term *"tournoi de tennis"* translates to *"tennis tournament,"* but is only self-sufficient in a sporting context. In contrast, the term *"marathon,"* which is borrowed into Russian from French, is often perceived through the prism of physical activity, but in fact, it also denotes a cultural event in society. This highlights the importance of incorporating cultural aspects into the translation process, which sometimes makes it more complex than a direct translation of individual words.

In conclusion, the translation of sports terminology requires attention to detail and knowledge of both language features and the specifics of the sport. In practice, many terms can be translated in many ways, which emphasizes interpretation and adaptation. For example, the term *"nager*" in the context of swimming can be translated as *"to swim,"* but depending on the sporting discipline or level, this word can mean different swimming techniques, such as *"crawl"* or *"breaststroke."* Conversely, the term "*course d'obstacles"* translates to *"obstacle course,"* but can also be used in the context of equestrian sports, providing an additional comprehensive understanding. For translators in the sports field, it is crucial to understand the nuances of the language, particularly how translation can vary based on the specifics of competitions, even when dealing with terms that may seem simple. The use of foreign terms in the Russian language also plays a key role, and it is necessary to consider the innovations and changes that are constantly occurring in the world of sports.

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