

**HAIPHONG PRIVATE UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE**

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GRADUATION PAPER

**A TRANSLATION OF ENGLISH SPORT-RELATED
TERMS INTO VIETNAMESE**

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NA903

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BỘ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO
TR- ỜNG ĐẠI HỌC DÂN LẬP HẢI PHÒNG

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NHIỆM VỤ ĐỀ TÀI TỐT NGHIỆP

Sinh viên..... Mã Số.....

Lớp.....Ngành.....

Tên đề tài.....

.....

NHIỆM VỤ ĐỀ TÀI

1. Nội dung và các yêu cầu cần giải quyết trong nhiệm vụ đề tài tốt nghiệp (về lý luận, thực tiễn, các số liệu cần tính toán và các bản vẽ).

2. Các số liệu cần thiết để thiết kế, tính toán.

3. Địa điểm thực tập.

CÁN BỘ H- ỚNG DẪN ĐỀ TÀI TỐT NGHIỆP

Ng- ời h- ớng dẫn thứ nhất

Họ và tên :

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Nội dung h- ớng dẫn :

Đề tài tốt nghiệp đ- ợc giao ngày.....tháng.....năm 2009

Yêu cầu phải hoàn thành tr- ớc ngày.....tháng.....năm 2009

Đã nhận nhiệm vụ Đ.T.T.N

SINH VIÊN

Đã giao nhiệm vụ Đ.T.T.N

CÁN BỘ H- ỚNG DẪN

Hải Phòng, ngày.....tháng.....năm 2009

HIỆU TR- ỞNG

GS.TS.NGƯT. Trần Hữu Nghị

PHẦN NHẬN XÉT TÓM TẮT CỦA CÁN BỘ H- ỚNG DẪN

1. Tinh thần thái độ của sinh viên trong quá trình làm đề tài tốt nghiệp.

2. Đánh giá chất lượng của Đ.T.T.N (so với nội dung yêu cầu đã đề ra trong nhiệm vụ Đ.T.T.N trên các mặt lý luận, thực tiễn, tính toán giá trị sử dụng, chất lượng các bản vẽ).

3. Cho điểm của cán bộ h- ớng dẫn :

(Điểm ghi bằng số và chữ)

Hải Phòng, ngày.....tháng.....năm 2009

CÁN BỘ H- ỚNG DẪN CHÍNH

(Họ tên và chữ kí)

NHẬN XÉT ĐÁNH GIÁ
CỦA NG- ỒI CHẤM PHẢN BIỆN ĐỀ TÀI TỐT NGHIỆP

1. Đánh giá chất lượng đề tài tốt nghiệp về các mặt thu thập và phân tích số liệu ban đầu, cơ sở lý luận chọn phương án tối ưu, cách tính toán chất lượng thuyết minh và bản vẽ, giá trị lý luận và thực tiễn của đề tài.

2. Cho điểm của ng- ời chấm phản biện :
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Student

Ngo Viet Tuan

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PART I : INTRODUCTION

1_ Rationale

Sport was “born” as soon as the Man appeared on the Earth. Regardless of the historical fluctuation, in the process of the existence, Sport still remains an important role in the human life. Sport brings many extraordinary things back to us. It is not only a good health, joy, happiness or the relaxation after a hard-working day but also, above all, the man-to-man connection as well as the peace for the mankind. I’ll be always etched with a documentary film, I have ever seen, telling about the greatness of sport: In a far Africa country drowning on the chaotic Civil War, the soldiers and the civilians were still naive, eager and happy to participate in the football match in the street like the close friends. At that time, I wondered “Is there anything more wonderful than that in the world ?”

Along with the trend of the mankind development, Sport also has been moving on the firm steps and, day by day, confirming how deep its influence on the daily life is. Even in Vietnam_ a country integrating in the world of sport so late but Sport quickly gets more and more familiar to Vietnamese, especially after Vietnam hosts Seagames 22nd in 2003. However, a problem obstructing the spread of sport in Vietnam is really the plenty of the sports followed by the complication of the sport terms which confuses everyone. This motivates me_ a crazy fan of sport _to willingly do one thing to break this hinder and bring sport closer to everyone. For this reason, I chose this topic for my graduation.

2_ Research restriction and application

During the time of my research, I have met with many sport terms. It actually benefits me in life and probably contributes to my decision on the career in the

future. Due to the limitation of timeframe and knowledge, in this graduation paper, I only can introduce the English-Vietnamese terms of three favourite sports in the world nowadays: Football _the King sport, Tennis and Athletics _ both in the share with the title of the Queen sport. Besides, some terms of the other sports will be displayed in the Glossary.

My research can be valuable for teachers and students of Foreign Language Department in particular and the fans of sport of the other departments at HPU in general. Moreover, it may be also an useful reference document for the newspapers and Haiphong Broadcasting and Television.

3_ Research method.

To successfully complete this topic, I'm patient and enthusiastic :

- To ask my supervisor, friends and the reporters for advice.
- To collect documents and the sources of information such as on Internet, TV, references books, newspapers ..etc..
- To base on my experiences on sport.

PART II : DEVELOPMENT

CHAPTER I : THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

1_ TRANSLATION.

1.1_ Concepts of Translation and Equivalence in translation.

1.1.1_ Concepts of translation.

There are many concepts of translation all over the world. Following is some typical concepts :

- **Translation** is the interpreting of the meaning of a text and the subsequent production of an equivalent text, likewise called a "**translation**," that communicates the same message in another language. The text to be translated is called the "source text," and the language that it is to be translated into is called the "target language"; the final product is sometimes called the "target text."

Wikipedia

- **Translation** is the process of changing something that is written or spoken into another language.

Advanced Oxford Dictionary

- **Translation** is a bilingual mediated process of communication which ordinarily aims at the production of a TL text that is functionally equivalent to a SL text.

Reiss, 1971:161

- **Translation** is the replacement of text material of this language (source language) with text material of another (target language).

Cartford, 1965 : 20

- **Translation** is the process of finding a Target language equivalent for a Source language utterance.

Pinhhuck, 1977 : 38

- **Translation** is a transfer process, which aims at the transformation of a written SL text into an optimally equivalent TL text, and which requires the syntactic, the semantic and the pragmatic understanding and analytical processing of the SL.

_ Wilss (1982: 3)_

- **Translation** consists of 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.

Nida (1984:83)

- **Translation** involves the transfer of meaning from a text in one language into a text in another language.

_ Bell (1991:8)_

- **Translation** is a process of communication whose objective is to import the knowledge of the original to the foreign reader.

Levy (1967:148)

- **Translation** is the act of transferring through which the content of a text is transferred from the SL into the TL.

_ Foster (1958:1)_

- **Translation** is to be understood as the process whereby a message expressed in a specific source language is linguistically transformed in order to be understood by readers of the target language"

_ Houbert (1998:1)_

- **Translation** is an act of communication which attempts to relay, across cultural and linguistic boundaries, another act of communication.

_ Hatim and Mason (1997:1)_

- **Translation** is a text with qualities of equivalence to a prior text in another language, such that the new text is taken as a substitute for the original.

_ David Frank (Wordpress.com)_

1.1.2_ Concepts of equivalence in translation.

- Equivalence-oriented translation is a procedure which replicates the same situation as in the original, whilst using completely different wording.

Vinay and Darbelnet

- Translation equivalence exists between forms in a source language and a target language if their meaning matches. In other words, translation equivalence should answer the question “What do the speakers of this language actually say to express the desired meaning?”

Wayne Leman (Wordpress.com)

- Equivalence, when applied to the issue of translation, is an abstract concept and actually refers to the equivalence relationship between the source text and the target text.

Asian social science(CCSE)

1.2_ Types of translation.

Translation can be divided into 8 types as below :

1.2.1 Word-to-word translation:

This is often demonstrated as interlinear translation, with the TL immediately below the SL words. The SL word-order is preserved and the words translated singly by their most common meaning, out of context.

EG : Peter is the teacher living and working in Manchester.

Peter là một giáo viên đang sống và làm việc ở Manchester.

1.2.2 Literal translation:

The SL grammatical construction is converted to the nearest TL equivalents but the lexical words are again translated singly, out of context.

EG : My brother put all his whole year - savings in this game.

Anh trai tôi đã đặt tất cả số tiền dành dụm đ- ợc cả năm trời của mình vào trò chơi đó.

1.2.3 Faithful translation:

A faithful translation attempts to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the TL grammatical structures.

EG : So many men, so many minds.

Lắm thầy nhiều ma.

1.2.4 Semantic translation:

Semantic translation differs from faithful translation only in as far as it must take more account of the aesthetic value of the SL text, compromising on “meaning” where appropriate so that no assonance, word-play or repetition jars in finished version.

EG : So many men, so many minds.

Làm dâu trăm họ.

1.2.5 Free translation :

Free translation reproduces the matter without the manner, or the content without the form of the original. The advantage of this type of translation is that the text in TL sounds more natural. On the contrary, the disadvantage is that translating is too casual to understand the original because of its freedom.

EG : The silent road to the small village evanesces in the weak sunshine of the twilight.

Con đ- ờng vắng lặng đầu hìu dẫn tồì ngòì làng nhỏ mờ ỏ trong ỏnh chặng vặng của hòang hờn.

1.2.6 Adaption :

This is the “freest” form of translation. It is used mainly for plays and themes... The SL culture is converted into the TL culture and is rewritten.

EG : It would rather the victorious brightness in an only moment than the centenary twinkle.

Thà một phút huy hòang rồi vụt tắt

Còn hơn buồn le lói suốt trăm năm

<Xuân Diệu>

1.2.7 Idiomatic translation :

Idiomatic translation reproduces the “message” of the original but tends to distort nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialisms and the idiom where these do not exist in the original.

EG : Love me, love my dog.

Yêu nhau yêu cả đ- ờng đi

Ghét nhau ghét cả tông ti họ hàng.

1.2.8 Communicative translation:

Communicative translation attempts to render the exact contextual meaning of the original in such a way that both content and language are readily acceptable and comprehensible to the readership.

EG : **Hello ! How are you ?**

Lâu lắm không gặp ! Cậu dạo này sao rồi ?

1.3_ Types of equivalence

Baker explores the notion of equivalence at different levels, in relation to the translation process, including all different aspects of translation and hence putting together the linguistic and the communicative approach. She distinguishes :

- **Equivalence that can appear at word level and above word level**, when translating from one language into another. Baker acknowledges that, in a bottom-up approach to translation, equivalence at word level is the first element to be taken into consideration by the translator. In fact, when the translator starts analyzing the ST s/he looks at the words as single units in order to find a direct 'equivalent' term in the TL. Baker gives a definition of the term *word* since it should be remembered that a single word can sometimes be assigned different meanings in different languages and might be regarded as being a more complex unit or *morpheme*. This means that the translator should pay attention to a number of factors when considering a single word, such as number, gender and tense.
- **Grammatical equivalence**, when referring to the diversity of grammatical categories across languages. She notes that grammatical rules may vary across languages and this may pose some problems in terms of finding a direct correspondence in the TL. In fact, she claims that different grammatical structures in the SL and TL may cause remarkable changes in the way the information or message is carried across. These changes may induce the translator either to add or to omit information in the TT because of the lack of particular grammatical devices in the TL itself. Amongst these grammatical devices which might cause problems in

translation Baker focuses on number, tense and aspects, voice, person and gender.

- **Textual equivalence**, when referring to the equivalence between a SL text and a TL text in terms of information and cohesion. Texture is a very important feature in translation since it provides useful guidelines for the comprehension and analysis of the ST which can help the translator in his or her attempt to produce a cohesive and coherent text for the TC audience in a specific context. It is up to the translator to decide whether or not to maintain the cohesive ties as well as the coherence of the SL text. His or her decision will be guided by three main factors, that is, the target audience, the purpose of the translation and the text type.
- **Pragmatic equivalence**, when referring to implicatures and strategies of avoidance during the translation process. Implicature is not about what is explicitly said but what is implied. Therefore, the translator needs to work out implied meanings in translation in order to get the ST message across. The role of the translator is to recreate the author's intention in another culture in such a way that enables the TC reader to understand it clearly.

2_ ESP IN TRANSLATION

2.1_ Concept of ESP:

- ESP is the abbreviation for English for Specific Purpose. It is defined in the other ways. Some people described ESP as simply being the teaching of English for any purpose that could be specified. Others, however, were more precise, describing it as the teaching of English used in academic studies or the teaching of English for vocational or professional purposes.
- Tony Dudley-Evans, co-editor of the ESP Journal gives an extended definition of ESP in terms of 'absolute' and 'variable' characteristics (see below).

Definition of ESP (Dudley-Evans, 1997)

Absolute Characteristics

1. ESP is defined to meet specific needs of the learners
2. ESP makes use of underlying methodology and activities of the discipline it serves.
3. ESP is centered on the language appropriate to these activities in terms of grammar, lexis, register, study skills, discourse and genre.

Variable Characteristics

1. ESP may be related to or designed for specific disciplines
2. ESP may use, in specific teaching situations, a different methodology from that of General English
3. ESP is likely to be designed for adult learners, either at a tertiary level institution or in a professional work situation. It could, however, be for learners at secondary school level
4. ESP is generally designed for intermediate or advanced students.
5. Most ESP courses assume some basic knowledge of the language systems

2.2_ Types of ESP:

David Carter (1983) identifies three types of ESP:

- English as a restricted language
 - English for Academic and Occupational Purposes
 - English with specific topics.
- The language used by air traffic controllers or by waiters are examples of English as a restricted language. Mackay and Mountford (1978) clearly illustrate the difference between restricted language and language with this statement: "... the language of international air-traffic control could be regarded as 'special', in the sense that the repertoire required by the controller is strictly limited and can be accurately determined situationally, as might be the linguistic needs of a dining-room waiter or air-hostess. However, such restricted repertoires are not languages, just as a tourist phrase book is not grammar. Knowing a restricted

'language' would not allow the speaker to communicate effectively in novel situation, or in contexts outside the vocational environment (pp. 4-5).

- The second type of ESP identified by Carter (1983) is English for Academic and Occupational Purposes. In the 'Tree of ELT' (Hutchinson & Waters, 1987), ESP is broken down into three branches:

- a) English for Science and Technology (EST)
- b) English for Business and Economics (EBE)
- c) English for Social Studies (ESS)

Each of these subject areas is further divided into two branches:

- + English for Academic Purposes (EAP)
- + English for Occupational Purposes(EOP).

An example of EOP for the EST branch is 'English for Technicians' whereas an example of EAP for the EST branch is 'English for Medical Studies'.

- The third and final type of ESP identified by Carter (1983) is English with specific topics. Carter notes that it is only here where emphasis shifts from purpose to topic. This type of ESP is uniquely concerned with anticipated future English needs of, for example, scientists requiring English for postgraduate reading studies, attending conferences or working in foreign institutions.

According to the types of ESP above, **Sport** lies in English for Social Studies (ESS).

3_ LANGUAGES IN SPORT:

Language in sport can be divided into 2 types as following:

3.1_ Spoken English in sport (Live commentary).

- With the requirement of quickness and understandability for listeners, especially listeners who only go with the match with radio, live commentary

usually only uses popular sport terms such as free-kick, throw-in, corner-kick ..etc.. and restricts complex and difficult terms, sport slangs. The use of the complex followed by the explanation of commentator may be a good way but it can raise a question that listeners neglect or omit some situations of the match.

3.2_ Review in sport.

- Unlike live commentary, sport review assesses and analyses the match in comprehension. A good review must come into the depth and pro. It involves much more terms relating that sport to animates the review. The complex and difficult terms and sport slangs accompanied by the explanations need using at maximum because it is the way to bring sport terms closer to everyone. And when these are popular, live commentary can use them in no hesitance.

CHAPTER II : A TRANSLATION OF ENGLISH SPORT-TERMS RELATING TO FOOTBALL, TENNIS AND ATHLETICS INTO VIETNAMESE.

1 _ TYPICAL TERMS RELATING TO FOOTBALL.



1.1 _ Factors to occur a professional football match.

1.1.1 _ Football field.

- ❖ **GOAL**: “*Cầu môn*” hay “*Khung thành*” **VÀ** “*Bàn thắng*” (in Vietnamese)

There are two definitions: The metal or wooden structure which is at the center of each end line & for adult play is **8 yards wide & 8 feet high**; also, a "goal" is scored when the ball totally crosses the end line inside the goal.

A **GOAL** includes :

- **CROSSBAR / BAR** : “*Xà ngang*” (In Vietnamese)
- **POST** : “*Cột dọc*” (in Vietnamese)

- ❖ **PENALTY BOX**: “*Khu cấm địa*” (in Vietnamese)

The large box in front of the goal in which the goalkeeper can touch the ball with hands.. Size will vary by age group & club rules. On adult sized fields, the Penalty Box extends 18 yards from the Goal Line into the field.

- ❖ PENALTY BOX ARC: “*Vòng tròn cấm địa*” (in Vietnamese)

The half circle at the top of Penalty box.

- ❖ PENALTY (KICK) MARK: “*Chấm phạt đền*” hay “*Chấm 11m*” (in Vietnamese)

The "Penalty Mark" is a mark on the field from which a Penalty Kick is taken. It is 12 yards out from the Goal for U-12 & older and less for U-8 & U-10.

- ❖ GOAL BOX: “*Khu vực cầu môn*” (in Vietnamese)

- ❖ END-LINE/GOAL-LINE: “*Đường biên ngang*” (in Vietnamese)

The lines that define the ends of the field.

- ❖ SIDE-LINE/TOUCH-LINE: “*Đường biên dọc*” (in Vietnamese)

The long sides of the field.

- ❖ CENTER CIRCLE: “*Vòng tròn trung tâm*” (in Vietnamese)

Circle in the center of the field; usually 6 yard radius for U-8, 8 yard radius for U-10 & 10 yard radius for U-12 & older. On a kick off, defenders must stay outside this until the ball is moved by the kicker.

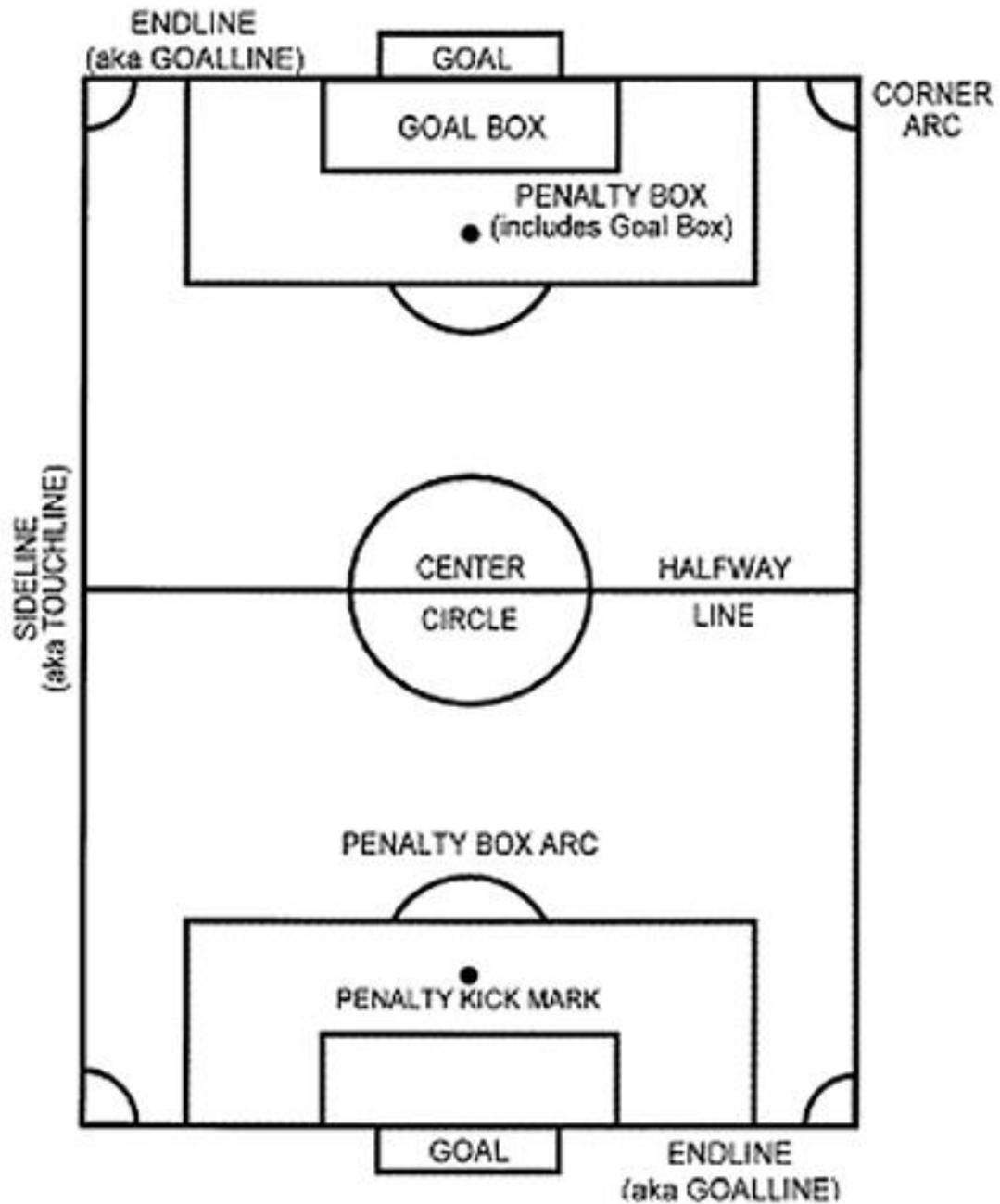
- ❖ HALFWAY-LINE: “*Vạch giữa sân*” (in Vietnamese)

The line across the middle of the length of the field that splits it into two halves.

- ❖ CORNER ARC: “*Vòng phạt góc*” (in Vietnamese)

The small arc at each corner of the field for corner kick.

FOOTBALL FIELD DIAGRAM



Notes:

1. The Penalty Box includes the Goal Box
2. Areas include the lines that define them (e.g., the ball is not out of bounds until it totally crosses the line; and the ball must totally cross the line between the goal posts to score).

1.1.2_ Football Players and Position of them in equivalence with formation.

In football, there are 4 main and constant kinds of player's position: goalkeeper, fullback (back), midfielder and forward.

- ❖ GOALKEEPER (also called as GOALIE, KEEPER or GK): “*Thủ môn*” hay “*Người gác đền*” (in Vietnamese)

Each team must have a designated goalkeeper. He is the only player on the field who can legally use his hands and then only inside the Penalty Box. Once he picks up the ball he has six seconds to punt it or release it. He is allowed to pick up the ball, run with it and then punt it, throw it, or drop it and dribble or kick it. (However, he cannot touch it with his hands outside the "Penalty Box" and once he drops it he can't touch it again with his hands until an opponent has touched it). The goalkeeper has special protections inside the Penalty Box; the ball may not be kicked if he is touching it with his hand or arm and the referee will call a foul if the goalkeeper is endangered. He must wear a shirt or jersey that is recognizably different from all other players (goalkeepers often wear special jerseys with padded elbows).

- ❖ FULL BACK (abb. "FB" or "B") (also called as BACK and DEFENDER): “*Hậu vệ*” (in Vietnamese).

Full Back who plays the closest to their own goal. The Left & Right are as you face the other teams goal. In diagrams the Left Fullbacks will be designated "LFB", center as "CFB" & right as "RFB". In Britain, they sometimes use the term full-back to refer to the right and left back, as opposed to the center back(s).

❖ MIDFIELDER (abb. "MF") : “*Tiền vệ*” (in Vietnamese)

Midfielders play between Forwards & Fullbacks. They must support the Forwards & also support the Fullbacks. They are used to be called "linkmen" because they link the Fullbacks & Forwards. They must run more than any position & must have good stamina or be subbed a lot.

❖ FORWARD (abb. “F”) : “*Tiền đạo*” hay “*Cây săn bàn*” (in Vietnamese)

Primary scorers who play closest to the other team's goal. The Right Forward ("RF") is the one on the right facing the other teams goal; LF is on the left, & CF is center. Most formations will have 2 or 3 forwards. Forwards are aggressive and opportunistic. They must fight to win the ball.

In football, we need to be accustomed to the concept of *formation* such as 4-3-3, 4-4-2, 5-3-2, 4-5-1. Depending on each above formation, there are equivalent variants in position of fullback, midfielder and striker as the following:

4-3-3:



In this formation, Fullback : 2 Center Back (CB), 1 Left-back (LB) and 1 Right Back (RB).

Midfielder : 1 Center Midfielder (CMF), 1 Left Midfielder (LMF) and 1 Right Midfielder (RMF).

Forward: 1 Center Forward (CF), 1 Left Wing Forward (LWF) and 1 Right Wing Forward (RWF).

4-4-2:



In this formation, Fullback : 2 Center Back (CB), 1 Left-back (LB) and 1 Right Back (RB).

Midfielder : 2 Center Midfielder (CMF), 1 Left Midfielder (LMF) and 1 Right Midfielder (RMF).

Forward: 2 Center Forward (CF)

5-3-2:



In this formation, Fullback : 2 Center Back (CB), 1 Left-back (LB), 1 Right Back (RB) and 1 Sweeper (SW).

Midfielder : 1 Center Midfielder (CMF), 1 Left Midfielder (LMF) and 1 Right Midfielder (RMF).

Forward: 2 Center Forward (CF)

- ❖ SWEeper (abb. "SW") (also called as "LIBERO" in Italian): "*Trung vệ đập*" hay "*Máy quét*" (in Vietnamese).

A fast & tough player who usually plays just behind the fullbacks, although he is allowed to roam. His job is to cover the space between the fullbacks & the goalkeeper & to stop "breakaways" & "sweep up" the ball or kick long "through

balls" out of bounds so the defense has time to recover. Using a sweeper increases your "depth" & field coverage and therefore allows fullbacks to push up to support your attack.

4-5-1:



In this formation, Fullback : 2 Center Back (CB), 1 Left-back (LB) and 1 Right Back (RB).

Midfielder : 2 Center Midfielder (CMF), 1 Left Midfielder (LMF), 1 Right Midfielder (RMF) and 1 Second Striker (SS)

Forward: 1 Striker (ST)

- ❖ [STRIKER](#) (ST): “*Trung phong*” hay “*Tiền đạo cắm*” (in Vietnamese)

A scoring forward, usually a center forward (as distinguished from a "wing" forward, whose job might be to cross the ball to a striker) who is very skilled at scoring. There could be one or two of these. The term implies a player who is great at shooting & "finishing". This player will sometimes stay "pushed up" when the rest of the team is back on defense. Many great strikers are poor defenders & if so they are called "pure strikers".

- ❖ [SECOND STRIKER](#) (SS) : “*Hộ công*” (in Vietnamese)

1.1.3_ The other factors.

- ❖ [REFEREE](#) : “*Trọng tài chính*” hay “*Ông vua sân cỏ*” (in Vietnamese)

Referee is a person who has authority to make decisions about match. There is one referee on the field, called a "Center Referee", who is the referee-in-charge and 2 Assistant Referees.

- ❖ [LINESMAN](#) (also called as “[ASSISTANT REFEREE](#)”) : “*Trọng tài biên*” hay “*Trợ lý trọng tài*” (in Vietnamese)

There are 2 per game, one on each side line, who mainly "call the lines" & offside, but can also report fouls & advise the Referee. On throw-ins, they indicate when the ball is out-of-bounds by pointing the flag in the direction in which the attackers will advance (i.e., toward the goal of the team it is out on).

- ❖ [HOME TEAM & AWAY TEAM](#) : “*Đội nhà*” và “*Đội khách*” (in Vietnamese)

- HOME TEAM : When a team is serving as host of a match, it is designated as the “home team”. The venue that the match is being played is described as the “home field” . In most sports, there is a home field advantage whereby the home team wins more frequently because it has a greater familiarity with the nuances of the venue and because it has more fans cheering for it, which supposedly give the players power and motivation.

- AWAY TEAM : The opposing team is said to be the visiting team or the away team.

❖ DERBY : “*Trận Derby*” hay “*Trận cầu tâm điểm*” (in Vietnamese)

“Derby” is commonly used to signify matches between teams in the same town or region, however historical national rivalries, such as Barcelona & Real Madrid in Spain are sometimes also considered derbies as well as major football rivalries. Though the term is rarely applied to international matches, matches between any two of the four British national teams (England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland) are sometimes referred to as a "British derby".

❖ CAPS : “*Số lần khoác đội tuyển*” (in Vietnamese)

The number of official international games a player has played in for his or her national team. Reputedly, at the turn of the century these players actually received a "cap" for each game. They don't now but the term is still used.

1.2_ The situations in a football match.

❖ KICK OFF : “*Giao Bóng*” (in Vietnamese)

Just before the start of the game, the referee will call for the Captains of each team to come onto the field. The referee will then toss a coin to decide which team kicks off first and which goal each team will attack during the first half of the game. The winner of the toss gets to choose which goal it will attack and the other team takes the kick-off. The teams will then take the field and referee will ask if they're ready to start the match, and will signal for play to start, at which time the kick-off will occur. To start the second half, the team that won the toss takes the kick-off and the teams attack the opposite goal (so they switch sides of the field). Each time a goal is scored, the team that didn't score gets to kick off. At each kick off, the ball is placed in the center of the "Center Mark" (on the half-way line) & both teams must be on their own half of the field & the receiving team must stay outside the Center Circle until the ball is "kicked".

❖ CARD (also called as “DECK” or “BOOKING”) : “*Thẻ phạt*” (in Vietnamese)

There are 2 colors of "cards" which the referee will hold up to indicate serious fouls or behavior which won't be tolerated. He carries these cards in his shirt pocket, so if he reaches for his pocket it's a bad sign for the player who committed the foul. These cards are about the size of a playing card and one is yellow and the other is red. When a card is to be given (it isn't actually given to the offending player, it is actually just shown to him and to everyone else) the referee will stop the game, call the player over, hold up the card and write the player's name in his notebook. This is called "booking" the player and when it happens the player has been "booked", (e.g., "she was booked"). Any time a Yellow or Red Card is shown, a "direct" or "indirect kick" will also be awarded.

➤ YELLOW CARD : “*Thẻ vàng*” (in Vietnamese)

A serious "caution". Two in one game & a player is shown a "Red Card" & ejected.

➤ RED CARD : “*Thẻ đỏ*” (in Vietnamese)

Means a player is ejected from the game & may not be replaced (i.e., his team must "play short"). A red card does not have to be preceded by a "Yellow Card".

❖ FOUL : “*Phạm lỗi*” (in Vietnamese)

There are 2 kinds of fouls, Direct Kick Fouls & Indirect Kick Fouls :

* Direct Kick Fouls - For which the other team receives a "direct free kick" (meaning a goal can be scored by kicking the ball straight into the goal) or a "penalty kick" ("PK") if the foul occurs within the Penalty Box (Note: It doesn't matter whether the ball was in the Penalty Box or not; what matters is where the foul was committed). There are 10 direct kick fouls. The rules say that the referee should call a foul for numbers 1 thru 6 if he believes they are committed in a manner he considers "careless, reckless or using excessive force".

* Indirect Kick Fouls - For which the other team receives an "indirect free kick" (meaning a goal only counts if another player touches the ball before it enters the goal). The indirect free kick is taken from where the offense occurred.

❖ FREE KICK : “*Sút phạt*” (in Vietnamese)

When one team is penalized, the other usually gets a "free kick". There are 2 types of free kicks (direct & indirect) and a special type of Direct Free Kick called a Penalty Kick:

Direct Free Kick - Where a goal may be scored by kicking the ball directly into the opponent's goal without anyone else touching it (although it still counts if someone else does touch it).

Indirect Free Kick - On which a goal may be scored only if another player touches the ball before it enters the goal. If on an Indirect Free Kick the ball is kicked into the goal without anyone else touching it (other than the kicker) the goal does not count and the other team is awarded a goal kick. However, if the ball is touched by a player on either team, including the goalkeeper, before it goes into the goal, the goal counts.

❖ PENALTY KICK : “*Phạt đền*” (in Vietnamese)

When a player commits a foul within his own Penalty Box, which would normally result in a Direct Free Kick, the other team is given a Penalty Kick ("PK"). On Penalty Kicks, everyone but the kicker & goalkeeper must stay out of the Penalty Box until the kicker moves the ball.

❖ SEND OFF : “*Đuổi khỏi sân*” (in Vietnamese)

A player must be "sent off" if he receives a "red card". This means he is made to leave the field and cannot return. He may not be replaced & his team must play "one player short".

❖ SHORT : “*Chơi thiếu người*” (in Vietnamese)

To play "short" means to play with fewer than the allowed number of players.

❖ OVER THE TOP (also called as “OVER THE BALL”) : “*Lỗi đá vào chân*” (in Vietnamese)

This phrase also refers to a dangerous tackle where a tackler's foot goes over the top of the ball & often cleats the ballhandler in the shin. A variation is when the defender raises his foot above the ball so that if the attacker kicks the ball he will be cleated. This is called "going over the ball".

❖ HAND BALL : “*Bóng chạm tay*” (in Vietnamese)

Strangely, the term "Hand Ball" is commonly used, but is not defined in the official FIFA rules. It is a "direct kick foul" if a player (other than the goalkeeper inside his own penalty area) deliberately handles the ball (meaning to deliberately touch the ball with any part of the arm from the finger tips to the top of the shoulder). If the player handles it for the purpose of preventing an opponent from gaining possession, it is a "cautionable offense" and a yellow card should be given. If a player deliberately handles the ball to deny an obvious goal scoring opportunity (e.g., to prevent a breakaway or to deliberately stop a shot), a red card should be given and the player "sent off". However, a hand ball foul should not be called if: (1) a player is instinctively trying to protect himself from injury or (2) the player did not deliberately touch the ball but the ball hit his arm & he did not move the arm toward the ball (however, if the player's arms were in an unnatural position such as above his shoulders or sticking out to the sides, then he should be called for a handball).

❖ OFFSIDE : “*Việt vị*” (in Vietnamese)

What makes the offside rule especially complicated is that a player can be in an "offside position" without being offside. Two things are necessary to be "offside":

1st - The player must be in an "offside position" at the moment the ball is "played" by a teammate. To be in an "offside position", a player must be on the opponent's half of the field & closer to the opponent's goal line than both the ball & the second-last defender. A player is not in an offside position if he is on his

own half of the field (i.e. the half his goalkeeper is on). The opponent's goalkeeper is usually the last defender, or one of the last two, but he might not be; the rules just refer to the last 2 defenders & don't mention the goalkeeper).

2nd - The player must be involved in "active play" by either:

- * gaining an advantage by being in an offside position, or
- * interfering with play, or
- * interfering with an opponent.

❖ GOAL KICK : “*Phát bóng lên*” (in Vietnamese)

When the ball goes out of bounds over the end line & was last touched by the attacking team, it is put back into play by the defending team, who may place it anywhere within their Goal Box (including on the line) & then kick it. The kicked ball may not be touched again by anyone on either team until it clears the Penalty Box and the other team must stay outside the Penalty Box until the ball clears the Penalty Box.

❖ CORNER KICK : “*Phạt góc*” (in Vietnamese)

A corner kick is a method of restarting play. When the ball goes out of bounds over the end line (Goal Line) and was last touched by the defending team, the attacking team inbounds it from the nearest corner by kicking it in from the corner kick arc.

❖ THROW-IN : “*Ném biên*” (in Vietnamese)

When the ball goes out of bounds over the side line (touch line), it is "out" on the team that last touched the ball before it crossed totally over the side line, and the opposing team is allowed to get the ball and one of their players (often the closest, or a player designated by the coach to take the throw-ins) is allowed to

inbound the ball by picking it up with his hands and throwing it back onto the field. This is called a "throw-in".

❖ OWN GOAL : “*Đốt lưới nhà*” (in Vietnamese)

The term used for a goal accidentally scored by a team in its "own goal". Except in a few very unlikely cases, it counts as a goal for the other team, just as if they had scored it.

❖ SUBSTITUTIONS (also called as “Subbing”) : “*Thay người*” (in Vietnamese)

According to "limited substitution" rule, a team only can sub 3 players at maximum. Substitution may only occur after a goal kick is called for either team, after a goal by either team, after a throw-in or at halftime with the Referees permission.

❖ WALL : “*Lập hàng rào*” (in Vietnamese)

At U-8 & older, when one team has a "free kick", the other team has players to stand side-by-side between the ball & their goal so they form a "wall" so the kicker doesn't have a straight shot on goal. They will have to stand the required distance back (usually 6 yards for U-8, 8 yards for U-10 & 10 yards for U-12 & older) & they can be given yellow cards if they are too close (although the Referee almost always gives a warning).

❖ STOPPAGE TIME (also called as “INJURY TIME”) : “*Bù giờ*” (in Vietnamese)

Time added to international games to extend the game to make up for "stoppages" such as injuries, substitution, time wasting, lost ball, etc. This is

added by the center referee & he is the only one who knows how much "stoppage time" is being added &, therefore, the only one who knows exactly when the game will end. This is also mistakenly called "Injury Time".

❖ EXTRA TIME : “*Hiệp phụ*” (in Vietnamese)

Extra time is an additional period played if the score is tied at the end of normal time. Extra time is only played if the game is required to have a clear winner, e.g. in a knockout tournament where only one team can advance to the next stage. Professional association football play an extra 30 minutes, made up of two 15-minute periods.

❖ PENALTY SHOOTOUT : “*Đá luân lưu 11m*” (in Vietnamese)

If a game is still tied after extra time, it is usually decided by kicks from the penalty mark, commonly called a penalty shootout and the winning penalty shoot-out team is provided with recognition. Like penalty kick, penalty shootout occurs by the way that a single player taking one shot on goal from a specified spot, the only defender being the goalkeeper. Teams take turns, the winner being the one with the most number of successful goals after a specified number of attempts. If the result is still tied, the shootout usually continues on a "goal-for-goal" basis, with the teams taking shots alternately, the winner being the one to score a goal that is unmatched by the other team. This may continue until every player has taken a shot, after which players may take a second shot, etc, until a result is decided.

❖ GOLDEN GOAL (also called as “SUDDEN DEATH”) : “*Bàn thắng Vàng*” hay “*Cái chết bất ngờ*” (in Vietnamese)

The **golden goal** is a method used to decide the winner of games in elimination matches which end in a draw after the end of regulation time. Golden goal rules

allow the team that scores the first goal during extra time to be declared the winner. The game finishes when a golden goal is scored. The golden goal is no longer used in FIFA authorised games, other than the FIFA Beach World Cup.

❖ SILVER GOAL : “*Bàn thắng Bạc*” (in Vietnamese)

The **silver goal** was a method used to decide the result of games in elimination matches which end in a draw after the end of regular time. A fifteen-minute extra time period is played, and if either team is leading at the conclusion of that period, that team wins the match. If the scores are level, another fifteen-minute period is played. If the scores are level after two periods of extra time, a penalty shootout decides the game. Competitions operating extra time were able to use the golden goal, the silver goal, or neither procedure during extra time.

❖ HAT-TRICK : “*Cú hat-trick*” (in Vietnamese)

A hat-trick occurs when a player has scored three goals in a single game. The goals may be scored at any time in the match, including normal, stoppage, or extra time. In common with other official record-keeping rules, goals in a penalty shootout are excluded from the tally.

1.3_ Skills in Football.

1.3.1_ The positions to touch ball.

❖ THE INSIDE OF THE FOOT : “*Má trong*” (in Vietnamese)

❖ THE OUTSIDE OF THE FOOT : “*Má ngoài*” (in Vietnamese)

❖ THE BOTTOM OF THE FOOT : “*Gầm giầy*” (in Vietnamese)

❖ LACES (also called as “INSTEP”) : “*Mu bàn chân*” (in Vietnamese)

Refers to the top of the foot where the shoelaces are. A front volley would be struck "with the laces". Long shots, long passes & power kicks are also struck with the laces.

1.3.2_ Basic skills.

❖ SAVE : “*Cứu thua*” (in Vietnamese)

When the goalkeeper catches or blocks a shot and thereby prevents the other team from scoring a goal.

❖ TACKLE : “*Cản phá bóng*” (in Vietnamese)

To steal the ball. Mostly done while standing

❖ SLIDE TACKLE : “*Xoạc bóng*” (in Vietnamese)



When a defender slides on the ground and attempts to kick the ball away from the ballhandler. If the tackle is careless, reckless or uses excessive force or the tackler first contacts the ballhandler instead of the ball, a foul should be called. If the tackle is from behind (from an angle that doesn't allow the ballhandler to see it coming) a "Red

Card" can be given. Some youth & adult leagues don't allow slide tackling because too many injuries result.

❖ [MARK](#) : “*Đeo bám*” (in Vietnamese)

Means to guard a man one-on-one ("man-to-man"). A pure man-to-man defense is being abandoned today in favor of one that uses a "spatial" or "zone" defense to defend the area between the ball & the goal and uses man-to-man near the goal & in cases such as corner kicks.

❖ [SHADOW MARKING](#) : “*Bắt chết*” hay “*Khoá chặt*” (in Vietnamese)

A defender marks a dangerous attacker closely.

❖ [RECOVER](#) : “*Bọc lót*” (in Vietnamese)

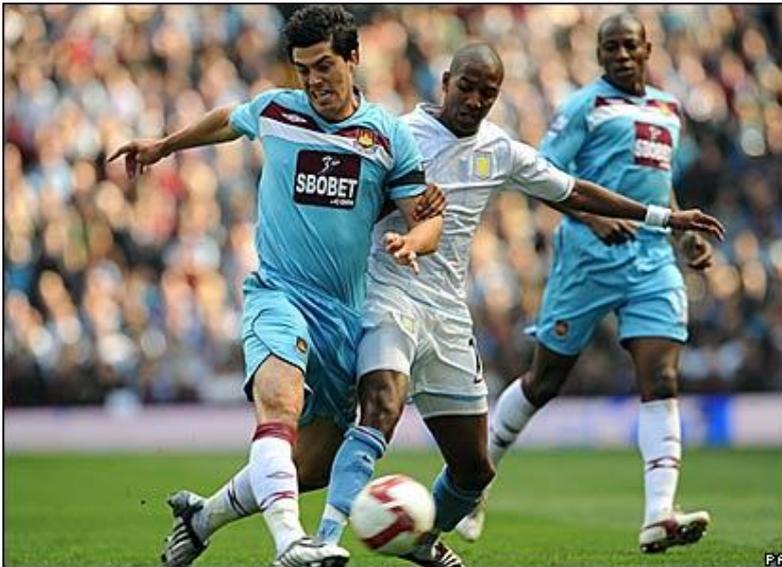
Refers to players running to get "goalside" when their team loses the ball so they can take up defensive positions. If the other team has a fast break, defenders will often kick the ball out of bounds so the defense has time to "recover".

❖ [CLEAR](#) (also called as “[CLEAR THE BALL](#)”) : “*Phá bóng giải nguy*” (in Vietnamese)

The first priority of defenders is to "clear the ball" (i.e., kick the ball) out of the "Danger Zone" (i.e., out of scoring range). If the ball is in front of your goal and in scoring range, the Defenders should "clear it" because a turnover would give the opponent a scoring opportunity.

❖ [CHALLENGE](#) : “*Tranh bóng*” (in Vietnamese)

When a defender tries to steal the ball it is called a "challenge".



- ❖ [SETTLE](#) : “*Khống chế bóng*” (in Vietnamese)

To control the ball, for example when receiving a hard pass.

- ❖ [KILL THE BALL](#) : “*Dừng bóng*” (in Vietnamese)

Using the foot to stop the ball "dead".

- ❖ [RECEIVE](#) (also called as "[TRAP](#)") : “*Nhận bóng*” (in Vietnamese)

Receiving the ball used to be called "trapping" the ball, but today most people use the term "receiving". Receiving is a very important skill that every coach should teach. A player can "receive" the ball on a pass or a loose ball. The ball is usually received with the foot (inside, outside, top or bottom), but it can also be received with the chest, head, thigh, or any part of the body except the arms (the definition of "arm" is the movable part of the arm up to where the arm joins the shoulder).

- ❖ [DRAG THE BALL](#) : “*Đi bóng*” (in Vietnamese)

To keep the ball on one foot or very close to the foot so you are moving slowly & "dragging" the ball.

❖ DRIBBLING (also called as "CARRYING") : “*Rê dắt bóng*” (in Vietnamese)

A player can dribble with any part of the foot. "Control dribbling" is usually with the inside or outside of the foot. "Speed dribbling" is often with the top of the foot (i.e., the "laces").

❖ BREAK AWAY : “*Đột phá*” (in Vietnamese)

A fast break where one or more attackers get behind the defenders so that only



the other team's goalkeeper is between them & the goal. Breakaway's often happen because a defense is "pushed up" & "flat" (i.e., has no "depth").

❖ PASS : “*Chuyền bóng*” (in Vietnamese)

A pass is a kick, or a ball played with the head, chest or thigh, that is intended to be received by a teammate. Passing is preferable to dribbling because the ball can be moved more quickly & can better be kept away from the other team.

- ❖ CROSS (also called as “CROSS THE BALL”) : “*Căng ngang*” (in Vietnamese)

A very important term & concept to teach U-10 & older, because "crosses" are a very important way to create scoring opportunities. To "cross the ball" means to kick the ball from the side of the field across the field toward the area in front of the opponent's goal in order to create a scoring opportunity. A good cross will be to the area in front of the goal & about 7 to 20 steps out from the goal; if it is too close to the goal the goalkeeper will pick it up or catch it & if it is too far out the receiver won't have a shot.

- ❖ SHIELD (also called as “SCREEN”) : “*Tỳ dè giữ bóng*” (in Vietnamese)

When a player legally positions his body so the defender can't touch the ball



without fouling. (e.g., The ballhandler shifts the ball to his foot that is farthest from the defender, stays low with his knees bent & feet apart so he can't get easily pushed off the ball & stiffens the arm nearest the defender; the arm can't be used to push the defender but it can point down & slightly out so he's ready to withstand a "Shoulder Charge").

- ❖ HEADER : “*Đánh đầu*” (in Vietnamese)

It means to use head to play the ball. There are two types of headers: a) a directional header where the player wants to control the ball (i.e., a pass, shoot or receive) & which is struck with the forehead (just below or at the hairline, where the player can see the ball) or with the side of the head; and, b) a clearing header

(where the objective is just to send it as far as possible) which is struck with the forehead at the hairline or with the top of the head & where the defender often leaps to get more power.

❖ STRIKE THE BALL : “*Dút điểm*” (in Vietnamese)

Kick the ball, head it, knee it, etc. A player can strike the ball with any part of the body except the hand, arm or shoulder.

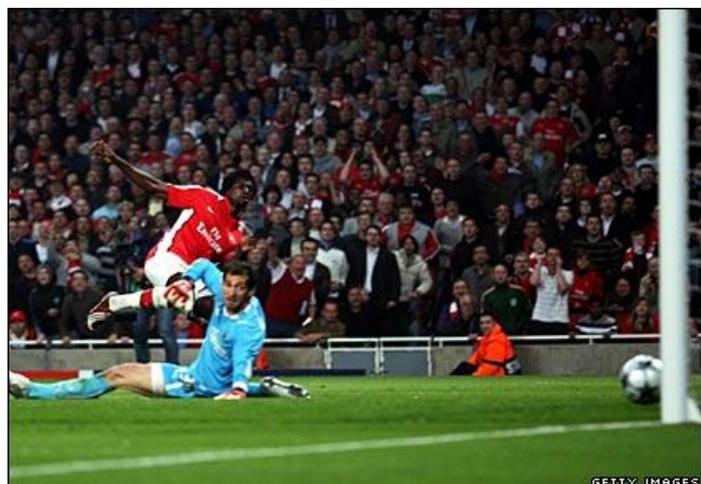
❖ BACK HEEL : “*Đánh gót*” (in Vietnamese)

Striking the ball with the heel to kick it backward.



❖ FINISH (also called as “FINISHING”) : “*Ghi bàn*” (in Vietnamese)

It means to complete the attack by scoring (i.e., converting a scoring opportunity into a goal).



1.3.3_ Complicated skills.

❖ TAKEOVER : “*Bỏ bóng*” (in Vietnamese)

When a ballhandler moves in one direction but leaves (i.e., "drops") the ball for a teammate behind him who moves in a different direction.

❖ BLIND SIDE RUN : “*Chạy chỗ*” (in Vietnamese)

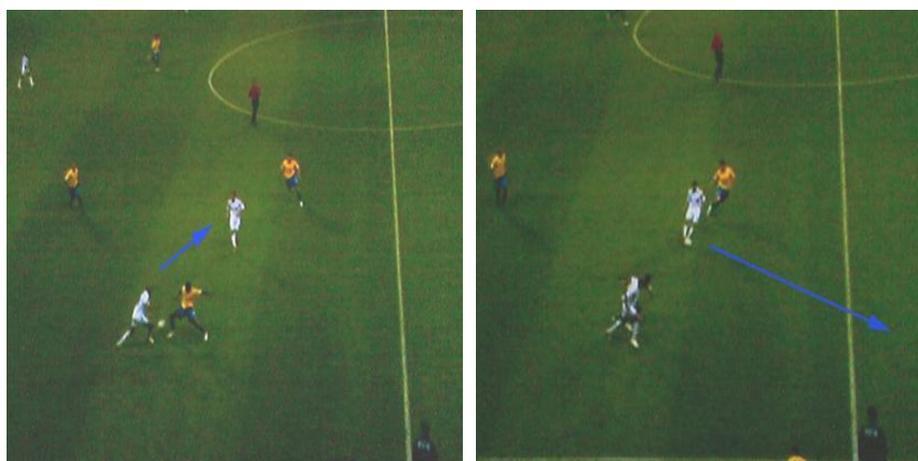
When an attacker without the ball (i.e., "off the ball") runs outside a defender's field of vision in order to get open to receive a pass. On a "give & go" the receiver often makes a "blind side run" behind the defender.

❖ WALL PASS : “*Bật tường*” (in Vietnamese)

A "Wall Pass" is when a player passes the ball to a teammate who one-touches it right back. This can be very effective because the defender will turn with the first pass & can't recover to defend the second. If the initial passer passes & then breaks (makes a run) it is called a "give and go".

❖ GIVE & GO (also called as "ONE-TWO PASS") : “*Phối hợp 1-2*” (in Vietnamese)

A "wall pass" where the initial passer passes & then breaks (often making a "blind side run") to get open for a return pass.



❖ CHIP : “*Sục bóng*” hay “*Chích mũi giày*” (in Vietnamese)



A chip pass or chip shot is made by a jabbing motion down & under the ball so the ball goes up into the air. Chipped balls have backspin. The ball can be approached straight on or from the side & can be struck with the top of the laces or the

side of the laces, but in all cases the ball is struck low using a downward jabbing motion with little follow-through. The more downward the strike, the more rapidly the ball rises & the more backspin. A chip shot will only work if the goalkeeper is out of the goal or if the goal is too tall for the goalkeeper to cover.

❖ CUT (also called as "CUT BACK") : “*Cứa bóng*” (in Vietnamese)

It means using the inside or outside of foot to chop the ball so it goes to the left or right (a 90 degree turn) as a way to change direction.



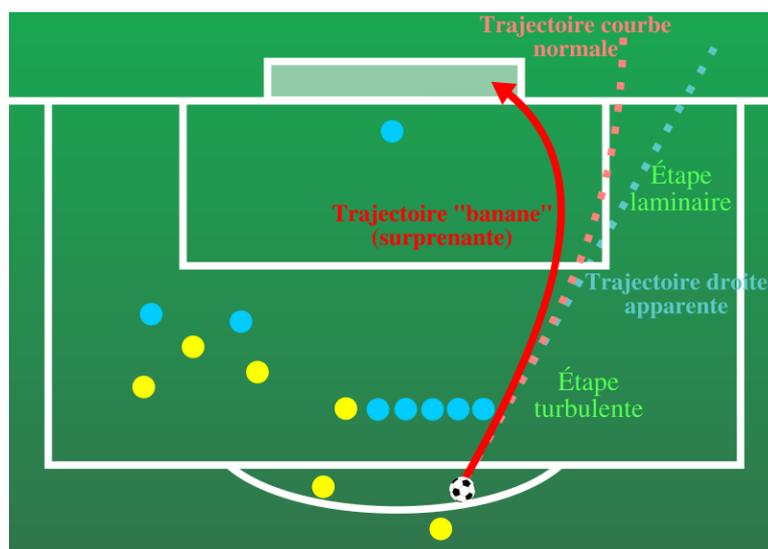
❖ FLICK HEADER : “Đánh đầu lái bóng” (in Vietnamese)



A header that redirects the ball in a ricochet fashion. Instead of a forceful strike, the head is used to change the direction of the ball. This is usually done with the side or top of the head & not the forehead.

❖ BANANA KICK : “Cú sút hình quả chuối” hay “Sút lái bóng” (in Vietnamese)

A shot kicked into the air that curves like a "banana". The ball curves because of sidespin. If it curves in, it is called an "inswinger"; if out, it is called an "outswinger". This kick is used a lot on corner kicks, to curve into or away from the goal and to curve around defenders, such as to curve around a wall on a free kick.



- ❖ [BICYCLE KICK](#) (also called as "[SCISSORS KICK](#)") : “Tung người móc bóng” hay “Cắt kéo” hay “Xe đạp chổng ngược” hay “Ngả bàn đèn” (in Vietnamese)



The spectacular kick you see in photographs where the kicker leaps into the air, falls backward & kicks the ball over his head. Do not teach this. If any other players are near, it is considered dangerous play & a foul can be called.

- ❖ [NUTMEG](#) : “Xâu kim” (in Vietnamese)

When a ballhandler intentionally passes the ball through a defender's legs, then the defender has been "nutmegged".



❖ VOLLEY : “Vô-lê” (in Vietnamese)

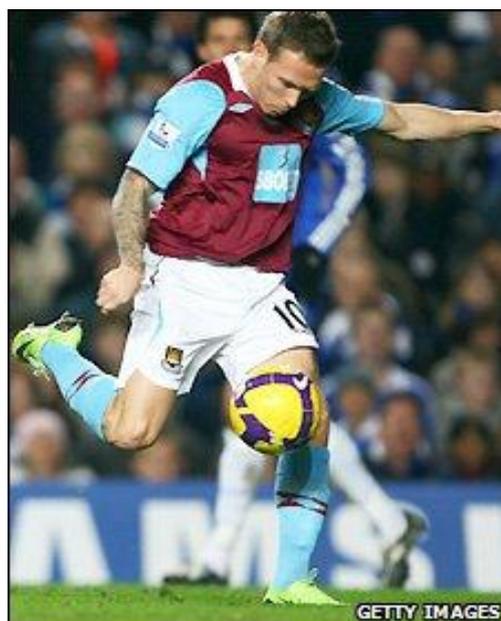


To kick the ball while it is still in the air. If kicked in front with the "laces", it is called a "volley" or "instep volley"; if the ball is to one side it is called a "side volley"; if the inside of the foot is used it is an "inside-of-foot volley" (this might be used close to goal or for a short pass). A player should lock his ankle when volleying so the foot is firm. On a front volley, proper technique is

to bring the foot to the height of the ball by raising the knee (so the portion of the leg between the knee & the ankle is vertical).

❖ HALF VOLLEY : “Sút bóng nửa nảy” (in Vietnamese)

Kicking the ball the instant it starts to bounce up after it hits the ground.



1.4 Strategies in football

❖ TOTAL SOCCER : “*Bóng đá tổng lực*” (in Vietnamese)

A style of play that allows all players to come into the attack or to play defense. This was used successfully by the Dutch in the 1970's. It requires outstanding speed, stamina, skill and decision making. This style is not suitable for most teams and is rarely used today. It can leave a team without depth, width and field coverage.

❖ ATTACK : “*Bóng đá tấn công*” (in Vietnamese)

When a team has the ball they are generally referred to as "attack", no matter where the ball is on the field. There are 2 different styles of attack: a "direct attack" and an "indirect attack". A direct attack tries to move the ball quickly into scoring range by using mostly forward passes, through balls and breakaways. An indirect attack is slower and uses a lot of sideways or backward passes while searching for a weakness in the defense.

❖ COUNTER ATTACK : “*Phòng ngự phản công*” (in Vietnamese)

When a weak team plays with a strong team or when a team is in the advantage of score in comparison with the other, counter attack is in use. Actually, counter attack is a strategy waiting for the opponent's defectiveness, when the opponent is eager in attack, to deal a death-blow.

❖ CATENACCIO : “*Phòng ngự kiểu then cửa*” (in Vietnamese)

Catenaccio is a tactical system in football with an emphasis on defence. In Italian, *catenaccio* means "door-bolt" and it means a highly organized and effective backline defense which is intended to prevent goals. Catenaccio

experienced many innovations. The key innovation of catenaccio was the introduction of the role of libero or sweeper, a player positioned behind the line of three defenders. The sweeper's role was to recover loose balls, nullify the opponent's striker and double-mark when necessary. Another important innovation was the counter-attack, mainly based on long passes from the defence.

The catenaccio system is often criticized for reducing the quality of football games as a spectacle. In certain parts of Europe, it became synonymous with negative football since the focus is so much upon defending. Nowadays catenaccio is used less and less by top teams, and generally only under particular circumstances, such as when suffering from a numerical inferiority following a sending off, or when needing to defend a marginal scoreline until the end of the match.

- ❖ HIGH LINE OR PRESSING (also called as "PUSHED UP"): “*Dâng cao*” hay “*Pressing toàn sân*” (in Vietnamese).

A "high line" or "Pressing" is when the Fullbacks push up toward the halfway line. They may do this to support their team's attack, in which case they are vulnerable to a fast "counterattack" by their opponent. Fullbacks may also push up and play a "high line" when they are on defense in order to create an "offside trap", but they are vulnerable to "through balls" played into the open space between them and their Goalkeeper that the opposing fast forwards can run onto.

- ❖ MULTIPLE LAYERS OF DEFENDERS : “*Phòng ngự đổ bê tông*” hay “*Chiến thuật ruồi bâu*” (in Vietnamese).

As attackers move the ball around the field, defenders should be constantly shifting to maintain good defensive coverage and the players farthest from the ball should "sag" back so they are in position to stop an attack on goal. This creates "multiple layers" of defenders in a position to stop an attack on goal.

Depth on defense means having several defenders (ideally, multiple layers of defenders) spaced between the ball and the goal who are in a position to "recover" in time to stop an attack on their goal.

- ❖ ONE TOUCH (also called as "FIRST TOUCH" or "FIRST-TIME BALL") : “*Bóng đá một chạm*” (in Vietnamese).

Refers to the first touch by a player as a shot or a pass. This is the football style gets more and more popular in use in modern football because it creates the sudden in attack. It involves the personal ability and teamwork.

- ❖ MOVEMENT OFF-THE-BALL : “*Di chuyển không bóng*” (in Vietnamese)

Movement Off-The-Ball is important on both offense and defense and is critical to support and good teamwork. On offense, "movement off-the-ball" refers to the movement by the ballhandler's teammates (the ballhandler is "onball"). The 2 types of movement off-the-ball which all coaches can teach players U-10 & older are: having attackers stay a pass apart, and having receivers move away from the ballhandler as he approaches them in order to create space (i.e., so they are a pass apart).

2_ TYPICAL TERMS RELATING TO TENNIS.



2.1_ The main tournaments and the way to score in Tennis.

2.1.1_ The main tournaments in ITF system.

❖ [ITF](#) : International Tennis Federation

The governing body of world tennis.

❖ [ATP](#) : Association of Tennis Professionals

The men's professional circuit.

❖ [WTA](#) : Women's Tennis Association

The women's professional circuit.

Every tournament usually includes :

❖ [SINGLES](#) : “*Đánh đơn*” (in Vietnamese)

A tennis game played by two players, one per side of the court

❖ [DOUBLES](#) : “*Đánh đôi*” (in Vietnamese)

A tennis game played by four players, two per side of the court

❖ [MIXED DOUBLES](#) : “*Đôi nam nữ phối hợp*” (in Vietnamese)

A tennis game played by four players, two male, two female, one of each player sex per side of the court

❖ [EXHIBITION](#) : “*Đánh giao hữu “ hay “Đánh biểu diễn*” (in Vietnamese)

A tournament in which players compete for the purpose of entertaining the crowd but not ranking points on the ATP or WTA tours.

❖ [FUTURES](#)

A series of tennis tournaments which is two levels below the main tour and one level below the Challenger tour. Players compete in futures events in an attempt to garnish enough ranking points to gain entry into Challenger events.

❖ [CHALLENGER](#)

A tournament/tour which is one level below the ATP tour. Players compete on the Challenger tour in an effort to gain ranking points which allow them to gain entry to tournaments on the ATP tour.

❖ [DAVIS CUP](#)

An international, annual Men's tennis competition in which teams from participating countries compete in a single elimination format with matches occurring at several intervals during the year.

❖ [FED CUP](#)

An international, annual Women's tennis competition in which teams from participating countries compete in a single elimination format tournament with matches occurring at several intervals during the year.

❖ [HOPMAN CUP](#)

An international, annual Coed tennis competition in which teams from participating countries compete in a single elimination format tournament.

❖ GRAND SLAM

The four most prestigious tournaments in a year: the Australian Open, the French Open (or Roland Garros), Wimbledon and the U.S. Open. *Winning the Grand Slam* is winning all four in a calendar year.

➤ AUSTRALIAN OPEN : “Giải Úc mở rộng” (in Vietnamese)

The **Australian Open** is the first of the four Grand Slam tennis tournaments held each year. The tournament is held each January at Melbourne Park. The tournament was held for the first time in 1905 and was contested on grass from 1905 through 1987. Since 1988, the tournament has been held on hard courts at Melbourne Park. The two main courts used in the tournament are Rod Laver Arena and Hisense Arena and feature retractable roofs,

Australian Open	
	
Location	Melbourne  Australia
Surface	Plexicushion Prestige
Prize money	A\$ 23,140,000

which can be shut in case of rain or extreme heat. The Australian Open typically has very high attendance, with the 2009 Australian Open achieving the highest ever single-day day/night attendance record for any Grand Slam tournament of 66,018. The event is worth around $\hat{\text{E}}38$ million to the Australian economy.

- [FRENCH OPEN](#) : “Giải Pháp mở rộng” hay “Roland-Garros”
(in Vietnamese)

The **French Open** (French: *Les Internationaux de France de Roland Garros* or *Tournoi de Roland-Garros*) is a major tennis tournament held over two weeks between mid-May and early June in Paris, France, at the Stade Roland Garros. It is the second of the Grand Slam tournaments on the annual tennis calendar and the premier clay court tennis tournament in the world. It is one of the most prestigious events in tennis, and it has the widest worldwide broadcasting and audience of all French sporting events. Because

Tournoi de Roland-Garros (<i>French Open</i>)	
	
Location	Paris (XVI ^e)  France
Surface	Clay / Outdoors
Prize money	€ 15,264,500

of the slow playing surface and the five-set men's singles matches without a tiebreak in the final set, some say that the event is the most physically demanding tennis tournament in the world.

➤ [WIMBLEDON](#) : “*Giải Wimbledon*” (in Vietnamese)

The Championships, Wimbledon, or simply **Wimbledon**, is the oldest tennis tournament in the world and is widely considered the most prestigious. It is one of the four Grand Slam tennis tournaments, and the only one still played on grass courts. The tournament takes place over two weeks in late June and early July. The grass court Queen's Club Championships also in London is a popular warm up tournament for Wimbledon.

Wimbledon	
	
Location	Wimbledon, London Borough of Merton  United Kingdom
Surface	Grass / Outdoor
Prize money	£ 12,550,000

➤ [US OPEN](#) : “*Giải Mỹ mở rộng*” (in Vietnamese)

The **US Open** tennis tournament is one of the oldest tennis championships in the world, first contested in 1881. The tournament is chronologically the fourth and final Grand Slam tennis tournament each year. It is held annually in August and September over a two-week period (the weeks

US Open	
	
Location	Flushing, New York City  United States
Surface	DecoTurf / Outdoors
Prize money	US\$ 19,600,000

before and after Labor Day weekend). Since 1978, the tournament has been played on acrylic hard court at the USTA Billie Jean King National Tennis Center at Flushing Meadows-Corona Park in Queens, New York City. The US Open differs from the other three Grand Slam tournaments in that there are final-set tiebreaks. In the other three majors, the fifth set for the men and the third set for the women continue until someone wins by two games.

❖ MASTERS CUP

The year end tennis competition for the ATP tour where the top 8 players compete.

2.1.2_ **The way to score in Tennis.**

A_ SCORE IN A GAME

❖ GAME : “*Dơ đấu*” (in Vietnamese)

Part of a set. The game is over when one player wins four points and is at least two points ahead.

- No point - “Love”
- First point - “15”
- Second point - “30”
- Third point - “40”
- Fourth point - “Game”

except that if each player/team has won three points, the score is “Deuce”.

❖ DEUCE : “*Đều*” (in Vietnamese)

The score 40-40 in a game. A player must win two consecutive points from a deuce before winning the game.

❖ ADVANTAGE : “*Lợi điểm*” (in Vietnamese)

When one player wins a point from a deuce and needs one more point to win the game. When the score is “Advantage”, if the opposing player wins the next point, the score is again “Deuce”.

There is a distinction of “Advantage” :

- “Advantage” for Server : “*Lợi giao*” (in Vietnamese)
- “Avantage” for Receiver : “*Lợi ngoài*” (in Vietnamese)

❖ BREAK POINT : “*Điểm Break*” (in Vietnamese)

One point away from a break (expressed as the score of 30-40); a double break point (or two break points) is expressed as the score of 15-40; a triple break point (or three break points) is expressed as the score of 0-40.

B_SCORE IN A SET

❖ SET : “*Séc đấu*” (in Vietnamese)

Every set is made up from at least six games.

There are different methods of scoring in a set. The two main methods are the “Advantage Set” and the “Tie-break Set”. Either method may be used provided that the one to be used is announced in advance of the event. If the “Tie-break Set” method is to be used, it must also be announced whether the final set will be played as a “Tie-break Set” or an “Advantage Set”.

- **“Advantage Set”**

The first player/team to win six games wins that “Set”, provided there is a margin of two games over the opponent(s). If necessary, the set shall continue until this margin is achieved.

- **“Tie-break Set”**

The first player/team to win six games wins that “Set”, provided there is a margin of two games over the opponent(s). If the score reaches six games all, a tie-break game shall be played.

- ❖ **TIE-BREAK** : “*Loạt tie-break*” (in Vietnamese)

A special game at the score 6-6 in a set to decide the winner of the set; the winner is the first to reach at least seven points with a margin of two points over the opponent. If necessary, the tie-break game shall continue until this margin is achieved.

- ❖ **SET POINT** : “*Điểm thắng séc*” (in Vietnamese)

A situation when the player who is leading needs one more point to win a set. If the player is serving in such a situation, (s)he is said to be “serving for the set”.

C_ SCORE IN A MATCH

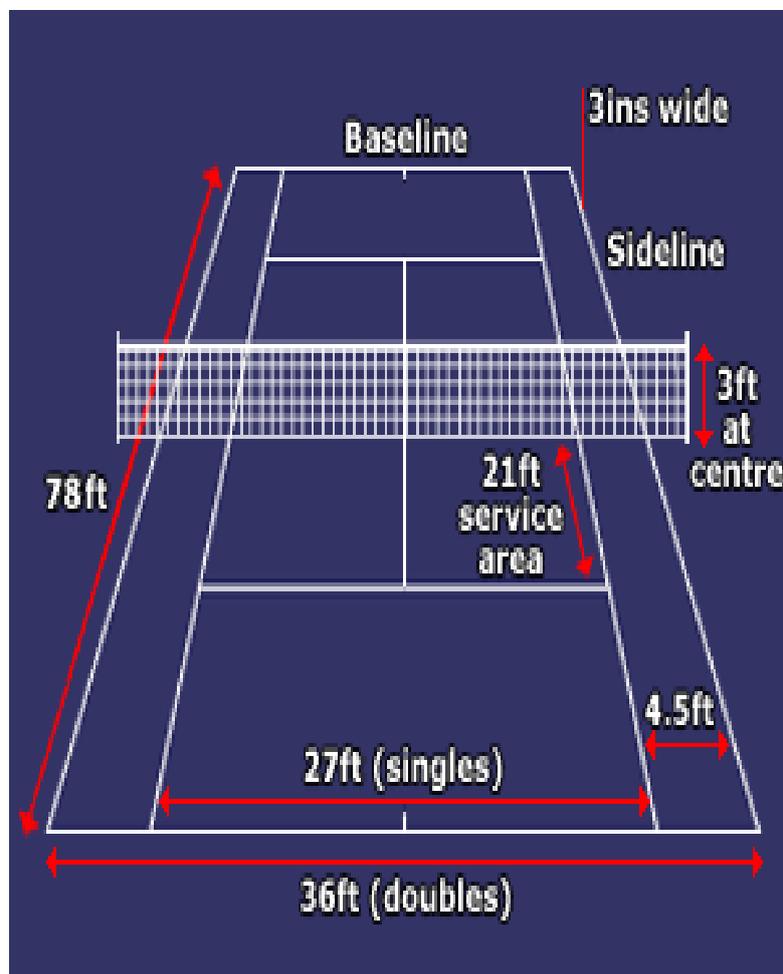
- ❖ **MATCH** : “*Trận đấu*” (in Vietnamese)

A match can be played to the best of 3 sets (a player/team needs to win 2 sets to win the match) or to the best of 5 sets (a player/team needs to win 3 sets to win the match).

❖ MATCH POINT : “Điểm thắng trận” (in Vietnamese)

A situation when the player who is leading needs one more point to win the match. If the player is serving in such a situation, (s)he is said to be “serving for the match”. Variations of the term are possible, e.g. *championship point* is the match point in the final match of a championship

2.2_ The Tennis court.



❖ BASELINE : “Vạch cuối sân” (in Vietnamese)

The chalk line at the farthest ends of the court indicating the boundary of the area of play.

❖ BACKCOURT : “*Sau sân*” (in Vietnamese)

The area behind the baseline.

❖ SIDELINE : “*Đường biên ngang*” (in Vietnamese)

One of the pair of parallel lines running down both sides of the tennis court. The outer line marks the boundary of the doubles court, and the inner is the boundary of the singles court.

❖ SERVICE BOX (also called as “SERVICE AREA”) : “*Khu vực giao bóng*” (in Vietnamese)

One of a pair of boxes on either side of the net, between the net and the service lines.

❖ CENTER SERVICE LINE : “*Vạch chữ T*” (in Vietnamese)

The line that divides the service area into two halves.

❖ NO-MAN'S LAND : “*Phần sân trống*” (in Vietnamese)

The area between the service line and the baseline, where a player is most vulnerable.

❖ NET : “*Lưới*” (in Vietnamese)

The piece of netting stretched across the middle of the court; it is held up by the posts.

2.3_ Skills in Tennis.

- ❖ FOREHAND : “Cú tin” hay “Cú đánh thuận tay” (in Vietnamese)

A method of wielding a tennis racquet where the player hits the tennis ball with a stroke that comes from behind their body with the front of their racquet hand facing the ball



- ❖ BACKHAND : “Cú ve” hay “Cú đánh trái tay” (in Vietnamese)

Hitting the ball with the back of the racquet hand facing the ball at the moment of contact.



- ❖ SIDESPIN : “Xoáy ngang” (in Vietnamese)

Rotation causing horizontal turn of the ball.

❖ TOPSPIN : “*Xoáy lên*” (in Vietnamese)

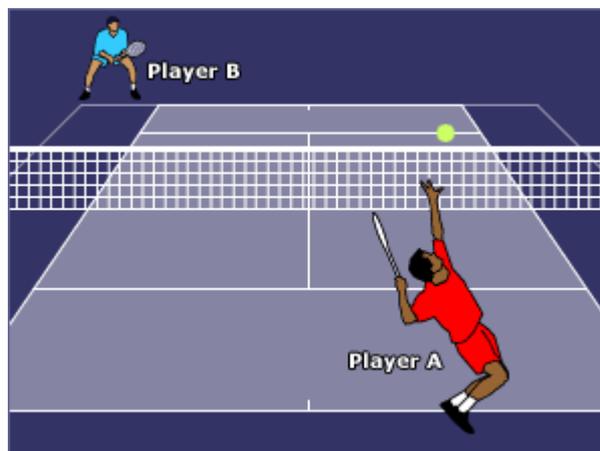
Spin of a ball where the top of the ball rotates toward the direction of travel; the spin goes forward over the top of the ball, causing the ball to dip and bounce at a higher angle to the court.

❖ UNDERSPIN (also called as “BACKSPIN”) : “*Xoáy xuống*” hay “*Xoáy ngược*” (in Vietnamese)

Spin of a ball where the top of the ball rotates away from the direction of travel; the spin is underneath the ball, causing the ball to float and to bounce at a lower angle to the court.

❖ SERVE (also, as a noun, 'service') : “*Cú giao bóng*” (in Vietnamese)

To begin a point by hitting the ball into the opponent's half of the court.



ball

❖ RETURN : “*Cú trả giao bóng*” (in Vietnamese)

A shot that returns the ball to the server or any shot in a rally.

❖ STROKE : “*Đánh bóng*” (in Vietnamese)

A striking of the ball.

❖ BLOCK : “*Đỡ bóng*” (in Vietnamese)

A defensive shot with relatively little backswing, usually while returning a serve.

❖ CHOP : “*Chặt bóng*” (in Vietnamese)

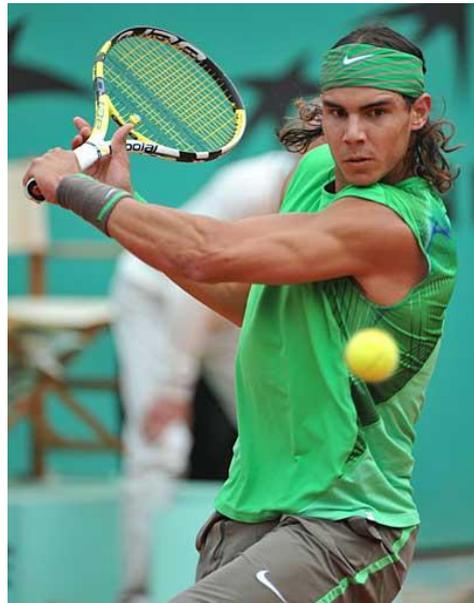
A shot with extreme underspin.

❖ GROUNDSTROKE : “*Đánh bóng nửa nảy*” (Vietnamese)

A forehand or backhand shot that is executed after the ball bounces once on the court.

❖ SLICE : “*Cắt bóng*” (in Vietnamese)

Slice is created by hitting a tennis ball with underspin.

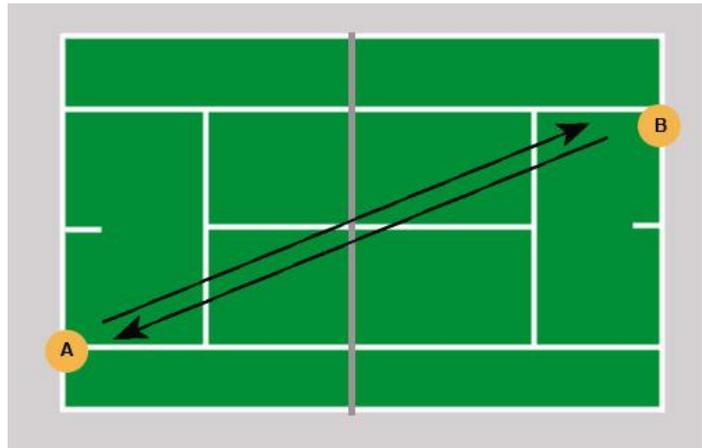


❖ LONG LINE : “*Đánh bóng dọc dây*” (in Vietnamese)

A shot along the sideline.

- ❖ CROSS (also called as “CROSSCOURT”) : “Đánh bóng chéo sân” (in Vietnamese)

Hitting the ball diagonally into the opponent's court.



- ❖ VOLLEY : “Cú vô-lê” (in Vietnamese)

A forehand or backhand shot executed before the ball bounces in the court.



- ❖ HALF VOLLEY : “Cú vô-lê tầm thấp” (in Vietnamese)

A volley shot made after a short bounce.



❖ DROP SHOT : “Cú bỏ nhỏ” (in Vietnamese)

A play in which the player hits the ball lightly enough to just go over the net; designed to catch a player who is away from the net off guard.



❖ LOB : “Cú lóp bóng qua đầu” (in Vietnamese)

A stroke in tennis where the ball is hit high above the net. If the opposing player or players are up at the net, the intention may be an offensive lob in order to win the point outright. In a defensive lob, the intent is to give the player time to recover and get in position, or, if the opponents are at the net, to force them to chase down the lob.

❖ SMASH : “Cú smash” hay “Cú đập bóng” (in Vietnamese)

An overhead shot at an angle close to perpendicular causing the ball to bounce off the opponent's court at angle close to perpendicular or in another manner that is hard to manage by the opponent.



2.4_ The other terms in Tennis.

❖ UMPIRE : “*Trọng tài*” (in Vietnamese)

An independent person designated to enforce the rules of the game in a match, usually sitting on a high chair beside the net.

❖ SEED : “*Hạt giống*” (in Vietnamese)

For a given tournament there are specified number of seeds depending on the size of the draw. For ATP tournaments typically one out of four players are seeds. For example, a 32 draw International Series tournament would have 8 seeds. The seeds are chosen and ranked by the tournament organizers and are selected because they are the players with the highest ranking who also, in the estimation of the organizers, have the best chance of winning the tournament. The draw is then created with seeds placed such that they will not have to play each other in the early rounds and will probably only face lower ranked opponents until the latter rounds of the tournament where they will probably face each other.

❖ CHANGEOVER : “*Đổi sân*” (In Vietnamese)

Change of sides ; taking place after every odd game ; players have 90 seconds to rest and walk to the other side.

❖ ACE : “*Cú giao bóng ăn điểm trực tiếp*” (in Vietnamese)

A serve where the tennis ball served is served in and not touched by the receiver, aces are usually powerful and generally land on or near the one of the corners at the back of the service box.

❖ RETURN ACE : “*Cú trả giao bóng ăn điểm trực tiếp*” (in Vietnamese)

It's the shot when the opponent serves and you return the serve and the opponent doesn't hit the ball.

❖ CLEAN THE LINE/CLIP THE LINE : “*Bóng chạm vạch*” (in Vietnamese)

A shot in which some part of the ball lands on the line.

❖ FAULT : “*Lỗi giao bóng*” (in Vietnamese)

A serve that fails to place the ball in the correct area of play, therefore not starting the point.

❖ DOUBLE FAULT : “*Lỗi giao bóng kép*” (in Vietnamese)

Two faults in a row in one point, causing the player serving to lose the point.

❖ FOOT FAULT : “*Lỗi chân*” (in Vietnamese)

When a player, during the serve, steps on or over the baseline into the court before striking the ball, which results in a service fault. A foot fault may also occur when the player steps on or across the center hash mark and its imaginary perpendicular extension from the baseline to the net.

❖ UNFORCED ERROR : “*Lỗi tự đánh bóng hỏng*” (in Vietnamese)

During play, an error in a service or return shot that cannot be attributed to any factor other than poor judgement and execution by the player.

- ❖ **LET** (also known as “**LET SERVICE**”) : “*Bóng chạm mép lưới*” (in Vietnamese)

When the ball from a serve touches the net but lands in the service court; the serve is void, and the server gets to retake that serve.

- ❖ **NET POINT** : “*Lên lưới ghi điểm*” (in Vietnamese)

A point won or lost on approaching the net, as opposed to a point won or lost by a stroke from the baseline.

- ❖ **OUT** : “*Bóng ngoài sân*” (in Vietnamese)

Any ball that lands outside the play area.

3_ TYPICAL TERMS RELATING TO ATHLETICS

3.1_ The events in Athletics.

- ❖ **SPRINT** : “*Chạy cự ly ngắn*” hay “*Chạy nước rút*” (in Vietnamese)

A short race at full speed, generally meaning a race of 400 metres or less.

- ❖ **MIDDLE DISTANCE** : “*Chạy cự ly trung bình*” (in Vietnamese)

Type of race including 800, 1500 and 5000 metres.

- ❖ **LONG DISTANCE** : “*Chạy cự ly dài*” (in Vietnamese)

Type of race which is at least 10,000 metres in length.

❖ HURDLES : “*Chạy vượt rào*” (in Vietnamese)

A running race in which athletes must leap over set obstacles on the track.

❖ MARATHON : “*Chạy ma-ra-tông*” (in Vietnamese)

A 42.195-kilometre road race re-enacting the distance run by a Greek messenger in 490 BC.

❖ WALK : “*Đi bộ*” (in Vietnamese)

A race where the walker must have at least one foot on the ground at all times and the advancing leg must be kept straight.

❖ HIGH JUMP : “*Nhảy cao*” (in Vietnamese)

1. A vertical jump with which athletes attempt to clear a bar.
2. The field event in which athletes attempt to jump over a bar.

❖ LONG JUMP : “*Nhảy xa*” (in Vietnamese)

The field event in which athletes try to jump as far as possible.

❖ TRIPLE JUMP : “*Nhảy 3 bước*” (in Vietnamese)

The **triple jump** (sometimes referred to as the *hop, step and jump* or the *hop, skip and jump*) is a track and field sport, similar to the long jump, but involving a “hop, step and jump” routine, whereby the competitor runs down the track and performs a hop, a step and then a jump into the sand pit.

❖ [POLE VAULT](#) : “*Nhảy sào*” (in Vietnamese)

The event in which athletes try to clear a bar with the help of a long pole.

❖ [HAMMER THROW](#) : “*Ném búa*” (in Vietnamese)

The field event in which athletes attempt to throw the hammer as far as possible.

❖ [SHOT-PUT](#) : “*Đẩy tạ*” (in Vietnamese)

The field event in which athletes try to put, or throw, the shot as far as possible.

❖ [JAVELIN](#) : “*Ném lao*” (in Vietnamese)

The field event in which athletes attempt to throw the javelin as far as possible.

❖ [RELAY](#) : “*Chạy tiếp sức*” (in Vietnamese)

A race in which athletes race in teams of four, taking turns to run.

❖ [PENTATHLON](#) : “*5 môn phối hợp*” (in Vietnamese)

An athletic contest comprising five different events and won by the contestant having the highest total score.

There has been an athletics pentathlon event for men and women in the modern [Olympic Games](#). The first competition for the men was at the [1912 Summer Olympics](#) in [Stockholm](#) and the first for women was at the [1964 Summer Olympics](#) in [Tokyo](#). In 1984 the 7-event [heptathlon](#) replaced the pentathlon as the women's Olympic multi-event.

The events for the women's Olympic pentathlon were, in order:

1. 80 meter hurdles / 100 meter hurdles (after 1976 Olympic Games)

2. Shot Put
3. High jump
4. Long jump
5. 200 meters / 800 meters (after 1976 Olympic Games)

The events for the men's Olympic pentathlon are, in order:

1. Long Jump
2. Javelin
3. 200 meters
4. Discus
5. 1500 meters

❖ HEPTATHLON : “7 môn phối hợp” (in Vietnamese)

An athletic contest comprising seven different track-and-field events and won by the contestant having the greatest total score. The heptathlon has been contested by female athletes since the early 1980s. There are two versions of the heptathlon.

The first is an outdoor competition for women, and is the combined event for women contested in the Athletics program of the [Olympics](#) and in the [IAAF World Championships in Athletics](#). The women's outdoor heptathlon consists of the following events, with the first four contested on the first day, and the remaining three on day two:

1. 100 m hurdles
2. high jump
3. shot put
4. 200 m
5. long jump

6. javelin throw

7. 800 m

The other version is an indoor competition, normally contested only by men. It is the men's combined event in the [IAAF World Indoor Championships in Athletics](#). The men's indoor heptathlon consists of the following events, with the first four contested on the first day, and remaining three on day two:

1. 60 m

2. long jump

3. shot put

4. high jump

5. 60 m hurdles

6. pole vault

7. 1000 m

❖ [DECATHLON](#) : “10 môn phối hợp” (in Vietnamese)

An athletic contest comprising 10 different track-and-field events and won by the contestant having the highest total score.

There are five events on each of two successive days. The emphasis of the first day is on speed, explosive power, and jumping ability; the second emphasizes technique and endurance.

Day 1

1. 100 meters

2. Long Jump

3. Shot Put

4. High Jump

5. 400 meters

Day 2

1. 110 meter hurdles

2. Discus

3. Pole Vault

4. Javelin

5. 1500 meters

3.2_ The other terms in Athletics.

❖ ON YOUR MARK : “*Vào vị trí*” (in Vietnamese)

The starter's call for runners in a race to move to the starting line and assume position to start the race.

❖ FALSE START : “*Xuất phát lỗi*” (in Vietnamese)

An illegal beginning to a race in which a runner begins before the starter's pistol is fired.

❖ JUMP THE GUN : “*Chạy trước khi có hiệu lệnh*” (in Vietnamese)

To commit a false start by beginning to run before the starter's pistol is fired.

❖ STARTING BLOCKS : “*Bàn đạp*” (in Vietnamese)

A pair of angled supports for the feet, temporarily attached to the track, to increase the power of a sprinter from a crouch start.

❖ LANES : “*Đường chạy*” (in Vietnamese)

The eight alleys of a track which runners must run within during certain races.

❖ LAP : “*Vòng đua*” (in Vietnamese)

The distance of once around the track (400 metres) or course (outside stadium).

Or: to pass another runner in a race by one lap.

❖ CHANGEOVER : “*Chuyển gậy*” (in Vietnamese)

The passing of the baton from one runner to the next.

❖ TAKE-OVER ZONE : “*Khu vực chuyển gậy*” (in Vietnamese)

A defined area in a relay race where the baton must be exchanged between runners on a team.

❖ FOSBURY FLOP : “*Kiểu nhảy Fosbury*” (in Vietnamese)

A style of high-jumping, named after former high-jumper Dick Fosbury, in which the athlete clears the jump facing upwards, with the back to the bar, and lands with the back on the mat.



CHAPTER III : FINDINGS

Every field also has its own terms, and obviously, sport is not an exception. After a diligent and serious process of research, I really realize the important role of sport terms. I know this topic is quite new and strange to everyone even the people specialized in either English or Sport. From what I have accumulated, I want to share the findings of this topics as my experiences :

1_ Experiences for the whole :

Terms in general and sport terms in particular **usually** can't be translated on the base of the equivalence at word-level between English and Vietnamese. It doesn't count the terms relating to the proper name such as "Fosbury flop"..etc.. Therefore, in addition to some terms possibly predicted on the base of word-to-word, we should equip ourselves with the certain knowledges.

2_ Experiences for every particular subject :

- ***For students specialized in English :***

The first and the most important demand is to master the knowledge of language, especially focus on skill of translation and vocabulary. It can be explained like this : Each of the sport terms always is attached with its concept; and to comprehensively and exactly name this term, we should base its concept. Obviously, it involves the knowledge of language. And if the students specialized in English have the choice of sport related-career in the future, they will have to learn seriously the knowledge of sport. Nowadays, in society, there is the fact that the students specialized in English work more effectively in the sport field because English is their advantage.

- **For teachers lecturing the study of translation :**

The study of translation at universities now mainly concentrates on the “hot” fields such as culture, tourism, politics, economy..etc.. but seldom mentions sport. In my point of view, teachers should bring the knowledge of sport, especially sport terms into the curriculum for students because this contributes to not only broaden source of life and knowledges for students but also (in some aspect) orientate the future job for students.

- **For the people working in the field of sport :**

It is undeniable that these really have good ability in sport. However, their only defectiveness is the shortage of English knowledge and it is the problem they should overcome. Surely, it will be questioned: “How does the shortage of English knowledge influence on them at work ?”. When fairly adjusting, we will realize that our sport newspapers are younger at working age so much in comparison of the well-known newspapers in sport all over the world, hence, it is necessary for us to learn them. However, all of prestigious newspapers are in English, so if we are at shortage of English knowledge, how could we do to comprehensively understand them ?

In some aspect, to comprehensively understand sport terms can help the Vietnamese reporters at work, at least when learning and researching the English sport newspapers. I witnessed not a few reporters, especially these of bilingual newspapers misunderstood and misused sport terms. Although still knowing that sport terms actually originated from foreign and we are who just translate them from English into Vietnamese, we should not continuously repeat these mistakes because in long-term, it influences badly on the social consciousness.

PART III: CONCLUSION

At last, after a process of seriously working, I completed the topic which I have embraced for a long time. It will be so soon to mention to the success of this topic but I have actually tried my best, which I feel satisfactory.

Hopefully, my research will be really helpful for all caring about sport knowledge, especially English terms relating to sport. It can suggest the useful ideas for the further researches to readers as well as the vocational orientation for who hesitatively standing on the threshold of life.

Surely, mistakes and shortcomings in this graduation paper are unavoidable due to my limitation of time and knowledge. Therefore, I'm always willing to receive the contributions, advices and sympathies from teachers and readers to make my graduation paper much better.

Once again, I would like to send my sincere thanks to all who always stand beside me on the way to the bright future.

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GLOSSARY

1_ VOLLEYBALL :

No	English terms	Translation into Vietnamese
1	Time-out	Thời gian dừng bóng hội ý
2	Serve	Phát bóng
3	Screen	Che chắn
4	Spike, Hit, Stroke, Smash	Đập bóng
5	Hook	Quả đập giũa biên
6	One-pass hit	Quả đập từ chuyền một
7	Smash on the block	Quả đập vào tay chắn
8	Spike on the rising ball	Đập bóng nhú
9	Receive	Đón bóng, đỡ bóng, đệm bóng
10	Block	Chắn bóng
11	Pierce the block	Lọt tay chắn
12	Chopped ball	Chuyền ngắn
13	Cross-court (long) pass	Chuyền dài
14	High pass	Chuyền cao
15	Low pass	Chuyền lao ngắn
16	Set-up	Chuyền hai
17	Setter, Distributor	Cầu thủ chuyền hai
18	Spiker	Cầu thủ tấn công
19	Libero	Cầu thủ bắt bóng
20	Rotation	Chuyển vị trí trong bóng chuyền

2_ BASKETBALL :

No	English terms	Translation into Vietnamese
1	Backhand (forehand) pass	Chuyền bóng trái tay (thuận tay)
2	Back pass	Chuyền bóng sau lưng
3	Bounce pass	Chuyền bóng đập đất
4	Diagonal pass	Chuyền chéo
5	One-hand pass	Chuyền bóng một tay
6	Two-hand pass	Chuyền bóng hai tay
7	Rebound	Bóng bật bảng
8	Carom (bank) shot	Ném dựa bảng
9	Feigned shot	Ném có động tác giả
10	Goal made	Ném đi-ợc tính điểm
11	Hook shot	Ném móc cầu
12	Hoop shot	Ném dưới vòng
13	Jump shot	Nhảy ném
14	Missed shot	Ném cạnh rổ
15	Close-in shot	Ném cự ly gần
16	Long-distance shot	Ném cự ly xa
17	Tip-off, Center jump	Nhảy tranh bóng mở đầu hiệp đấu
18	Tip in	Ném bồi tiếp

3_ GOLF :

No	English terms	Translation into Vietnamese
1	Bunker	Hố cát, đụn cát dùng làm ch- ống ngại vật
2	Hole	Lỗ cù
3	Links	Sân cù
4	Caddy	Tiểu đồng (ng- ời mang gậy)
5	Golf ball	Con cù
6	Golf bag	Cái cù (để mang gậy gôn)
7	Golf club	Gậy gôn
8	Driver	Gậy lái
9	Putter	Gậy ngắn
10	Iron	Gậy sắt
11	Tee	Cây ty, gậy phát cù
12	Wedge	Gậy chêm
13	Wood	Gậy gỗ
14	Pitching wedge	Gậy giao cù
15	Sau wedge	Gậy chêm đánh trên cát
16	Backswing	Vung gậy về sau (động tác giai đoạn 1 của cú đánh)
17	Downswing	Quạt gậy xuống (động tác giai đoạn 2 của cú đánh)
18	Chip	Đánh chắp (đánh bay bóng lên cao và gần)
19	Draw	Đánh đao (đánh xéo con cù so với mục tiêu)
20	Drive	Đánh lái (đánh lấy khoảng cách)
21	Fade	Đánh phất (đánh vòng cung)
22	Hook	Đánh húc
23	Put	Đánh thả (đánh cú ngắn thả cù vào lỗ)
24	Shank	Đánh sãng (đánh trúng cù bằng cổ gậy)
25	Slice	Đánh lệch
26	Top	Đánh chóp (đánh trên đầu cù)

4_ SWIMMING :

No	English terms	Translation into Vietnamese
1	Heat	Đợt bơi
2	Beat	Đạp chân
3	Push-off	Đẩy, đạp khi xuất phát
4	Glide	L- ết n- ớc
5	Arm stroke phase	Giai đoạn quạt n- ớc
6	Entry phase	Giai đoạn vào n- ớc
7	Gliding phase	Giai đoạn l- ết n- ớc
8	Pushing phase	Giai đoạn đẩy n- ớc
9	Recovery phase	Giai đoạn rút tay khỏi n- ớc
10	Backstroke	Bơi ngửa
11	Breaststroke	Bơi ếch
12	Butterfly	Bơi b- ớm
13	Crawl	Bơi tr- ườn sấp
14	Free-style swimming	Bơi tự do
15	Medley swimming	Bơi hỗn hợp
16	Relay	Bơi tiếp sức

5_ WRESTLING :

No	English terms	Translation into Vietnamese
1	Bridge	Thế gồng cầu
2	Arm-pull	Giật tay
3	Chancery	Động tác vịn xoay
4	Counter-grip	Phản đòn
5	Elbow push-up	Động tác góc (d- ới vai)
6	Flying mare	Động tác quay tròn
7	Grapevine	Động tác ôm
8	Ankle hold	Động tác nắm cổ chân
9	Arm-bar	Động tác nắm kiểu đòn bẩy
10	Arm grip	Động tác nắm tay
11	Arm-lock	Động tác xiết, khoá
12	Body-hold	Động tác ôm thân
13	Cross body-hold	Động tác ôm ng- ọc thân, khoá thân
14	Crotch hold	Động tác ôm đùi
15	Double arm-lock	Động tác xiết, khoá bằng hai tay
16	Double hold	Động tác lồng tay đôi
17	Reverse hold	Động tác động tác ôm ng- ọc
18	Wrist hold	Động tác nắm cổ tay
19	Double nelson	Động tác khoá cổ nách
20	Half nelson	Động tác túm cổ từ d- ới vai quay sang bên
21	Three-quarter nelson	Động tác nắm chéo
22	Head lock	Động tác nắm sau cổ
23	Heel grip	Động tác nắm gót chân
24	Leg grip	Động tác nắm chân
25	Leg scissors	Động tác khoá cắt kéo
26	Lift	Bốc khỏi mặt thảm
27	Roll-over	Động tác lăn
28	Throw	Ném
29	Trip	Gài khoá
30	Freestyle wrestling	Vật tự do
31	Greco-Roman wrestling	Vật cổ điển