

Wörterbuch Bewegungs- und Trainingswissenschaft Deutsch-Englisch / English-German (2nd ed.)

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by Jürgen Schiffer & Heinz Mechling

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A look at today's market of dictionaries shows that printed versions are on the retreat. World-famous encyclopedias such as the *Encyclopedia Britannica* or the German *Brockhaus* will no longer be published in paper form. At the end of 2012 Macmillan also announced that they will not in future be publishing dictionaries in book form. While some think that sad news, others called it a "day of liberation from the straitjacket of print".

Online encyclopedias such as *Wikipedia* or dictionaries such as *leo* or *dict.cc* are successful because they cover an extremely broad range of words, even from very special areas, they are very up-to-date and in some of them (*leo*, for example) users can ask questions regarding words that are not yet included and hope to get an answer from other users.

On the other hand, some people seem to have more trust in printed dictionaries. They see data found on the internet as slightly suspect and inherently less 'serious'. This idea is linked to the supposed unreliability of crowd-sourced dictionaries such as *Wikipedia*.

Be that as it may, the days of printed dictionaries seem to be numbered and the younger generation are already currently using their iPhones to look up words and translations quickly online.

With this in mind, the publication of a German-English *Dictionary of Movement and*



Training Science in print form seems to be a questionable undertaking. So, what are the advantages of this dictionary?

First, it must be said that a lot of the words included in this dictionary, which has been compiled by the German sport-science and language experts Professor Dr. Heinz Mechling (former director of the Institute for Movement and Sports Gerontology at the German

Sport University in Cologne) and Dr. Jürgen Schiffer (Deputy Head of the Central Library of Sports Sciences at the German Sport University in Cologne, author of several sports-related dictionaries and the Documentation Editor of NSA) can neither be found in available special dictionaries in print format nor in any online dictionary.

Let's take for example one arbitrary page. On page 76 of the dictionary the following 19 German words are translated into English: *Bewegungsrückkopplung*, *Bewegungsschema*, *Bewegungsschnelligkeit*, *Bewegungsschwierigkeit*, *Bewegungssehen*, *Bewegungsselbstkonzept*, *Bewegungssinn*, *Bewegungssonifikation*, *Bewegungsstabilität*, *Bewegungsstärke*, *Bewegungsstereotyp*, *Bewegungssteuerung*, *Bewegungsstil*, *Bewegungsstörung*, *Bewegungsstruktur*, *Bewegungssystem*, *Bewegungstalent*, *Bewegungstaxonomie*, and *Bewegungstechnik*. Only *Bewegungssinn*, *Bewegungsstörung*, and *Bewegungssystem* can be found in the *leo* online dictionary, with the English translations of *Bewegungssinn* and *Bewegungssystem* being questionable, to say the least.

This is, by the way, also typical of a lot of special dictionaries: The translations of the terms are often not the ones really used by experts speaking the respective target language. Schiffer and Mechling are well aware of this difficulty and have therefore verified the target-language words by using monolingual dictionaries from sports science, sports-science monographs, and original specialised texts in English. Only in exceptional situations, German source terms for which no equivalents could be found in the literature were translated with English neologisms. Since an English native speaker was ultimately responsible for the approval of these neologisms, the German source terms have been accurately translated into English and are neither artificial nor culturally foreign to English-language readers.

Another problem of the *Dictionary of Movement and Training Science* is its scope. Due to their great practical relevance and applicability, both movement and exercise science

are core disciplines of sports science. Both disciplines are especially closely related to sports medicine including exercise physiology and neurophysiology, and biomechanics and motor-oriented sports psychology. Therefore, terms from these disciplines have also been selected for this dictionary. Even movement and training-science terms from other fields, e.g. physiotherapy, have been included.

In the first edition of the *Dictionary of Movement and Training Science* (2007) all references were integrated into the main part of the dictionary. In order to avoid an unnecessary extension of the main section, however, a continuation of this method did not seem useful for the new edition. Therefore, all inverted references have been separated from the main part and are now included in the "inverted reference" section. Although the method of including both the non-inverted and inverted forms of multi-word terms in the dictionary may seem a bit cumbersome at first sight, it ensures that all multi-word terms can be looked for from every direction, as it were. For example, the German term *aerobes Ausdauertraining* (word field *aerob* ...) can also be found under *Ausdauertraining*, *aerobes* (word field *Ausdauer* ...). However, all other referenced terms, i.e., the ones consisting of only one word, are still included in the main section of the dictionary as they would otherwise be missed there. For example, this applies to the terms *Abprallwinkel* (see *Rückprallwinkel*), *Ambidextrie* (see *Beidseitigkeit*), *Ausbelastung* (see *Maximalbelastung*), *Blutlaktat Spiegel* (see *Blutlaktatkonzentration*), *Kraftplattform* (see *Kraftmessplatte*), *Stretching* (see *Dehnen*), and *Trainingsfrequenz* (see *Trainingshäufigkeit*).

The first edition of the *Dictionary of Movement and Training Science* contained approximately 5,320 main German terms, of which about 1,770 refer to other terms, and about 4,800 English sub-terms. This second edition includes about 8,820 main German terms, about 3,075 of which refer to other main terms (about 885 references in the main part of the dictionary and approximately 2,190 references in the separate reference section), and about 8,660 English sub-terms. This means that as

far as the German terms are concerned, the dictionary has been extended by 66 percent and as far as the English sub-terms are concerned by 100 percent. This expansion can first be explained by considering the additional areas of science (e.g. physiotherapy) and secondly by the use of additional primary texts as sources for the terms.

Although this is basically a German-English dictionary, it can also be used as an English-German dictionary by using the index which allows selective access to the English terms listed as sub-terms in the dictionary.

In addition, every buyer of the dictionary will be given a code which provides access to the online digital version of the dictionary. In this digital version, the English sub-terms can be accessed independently of the index by using a text search.

To sum it up then, the majority of terms included in the *Dictionary of Movement and Training Science* cannot be found in any other dictionary available. This dictionary is particularly different from existing sports-science dictionaries because the terms originate from original English texts as well as from literary sources listed in the bibliography at the end

of the dictionary. The *Dictionary of Movement and Training Science* is available both in print and online format. These advantages make this dictionary a worthwhile purchase for all people interested in dealing with sport-science texts from a bilingual, i.e., English-German, perspective.



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Reviewed by Harald Müller