Utrecht University

Row, Row, Row Your Translation Boat Gently Down the Terminology Stream

CHARTING ROWING TERMINOLOGY IN ENGLISH AND DUTCH TEXTS TO FORMULATE TRANSLATION-RELATED SOLUTIONS FOR THE TRANSLATOR

Anouk Pijnenburg | 5682959 | Master's Thesis | July 2019

Supervisor: Dr. Cees Koster | Second reader: Dr. Gys-Walt van Egdom

Translation Studies | Faculty of Humanities | Utrecht University

Abstract

The first part of this Master's thesis focuses on the differences between rowing terminology in English and Dutch and the problems these differences pose for translating rowing texts by establishing the origins and history of (organized) rowing and through a concise terminology research. The second part consists of an annotated translation of *The book of Rowing* by David C. Churbuck to put the research questions and the terminology research into practice.

Table of Contents

Foreword

In September of 2018, I discovered the joys of rowing in my hometown 's-Hertogenbosch. While I was trying to master this fun and challenging sport, I also learned that the terminology was quite specific and unique and that there were significant differences in English and Dutch. I decided later that this could become the main focus of my Master's thesis: mapping those terminological differences and putting it to the test in an annotated translation of an English text on rowing.

During the first week of writing this Master's thesis, I went to the library in 's-Hertogenbosch to search for Dutch books on rowing, particularly on the Dutch history of rowing. I asked the lady who was working there where I could find books on rowing. She looked at me, slightly puzzled, and then started making a rowing motion with her arms and hands, pretending to hold oars, to make sure we were talking about the same thing: rowing, the sport. It made me laugh a little, because what else could I have meant by rowing? It also made me realize that maybe not everyone is as familiar with rowing as an organized sport as I thought, which meant the terminology would be even more quaint to most people. My presentiment was confirmed when she could not find any book on rowing or books on sports in the Netherlands in general that included rowing. So apparently, I had found a suitable niche for this thesis that was going to require some digging and help from (rowing) experts around me. I would therefore like to thank a few people that have been of great support during the coming about of this Master's thesis.

First and foremost, special thanks to dr. Cees Koster for being my supervisor during this Master's thesis. Your ideas and feedback have been very helpful to me. Thanks to dr. Gys-Walt van Egdom as well for agreeing to be my second reader and for the fun and highly educative courses this past year.

Mike, thank you for trusting me with you father's valued rowing books, for telling me about rowing in England and the Netherlands, and for explaining some of the terminology to me. I enjoyed our conversations at De Hertog.

Rianne, Lisa, Lauren, Laura, Es, and Madelon, I have had such a great time getting to know you during this Master the past year. It has been so much fun with you in and outside our classes and you have all been a great support to me and to each other during the courses, our theses, and internships.

Koen, my ride or die, thank you for always keeping my feet on the ground and my head cool. Whenever I felt stressed, you were and are always there to make me see things in perspective and keep everything light and fun.

Finally, I would especially like to thank my parents, Hans and Judy. Without you, I would not be who I am today and I would have never ended up at Utrecht University finishing my Master's degree. Thank you for always believing in me when others did not and for pushing me to get the most out of myself and everything I do. You are my inspiration and I would very much like to dedicate this thesis to you.

Introduction

Organized sports have long been an indispensable aspect of everyday human life. During the course of (social) history, sport has been intertwined in every nation's society and has, through time, become its own world. Interestingly, according to the sociologist Norbert Elias, the English word sport has only been in use since the Industrial Revolution (Crowther xxi). Before this, sports carried the early meaning of leisure, recreation, and amusement and is still defined as a "physical activity engaged in for pleasure" by the Merriam-Webster Dictionary ("Sport," Merriam-Webster 692). Today, however, sports carry a weightier meaning than just that of amusement, which the Oxford English Dictionary adheres to slightly more by defining sport as "an activity involving physical exertion and skill in which an individual or team competes against another or others for entertainment" ("Sport," OED, 1396). The practice of different kinds of sports can be traced back to the Ancient world, during which sports were mostly linked to rituals, warfare, and entertainment.

Nevertheless, Nigel Crowther notes that researchers still debate on how sports actually began. He explains that some researchers view sport as "play, a part of nature, or a basic release from tension (a catharsis), [while] others have suggested that it arose from instinctive drives (or impulses), from the hunting ritual, or tests of strength" (xxii). Sports nowadays are oftentimes a combination of pleasure and offer an escape from reality, while they can also be highly competitive and tied in with "complex systems of human behavior" (Beard 1). Sport is also influenced by numerous external factors, such as economics and money, the role that sports play in establishing personal, regional and national identities, issues involving gender, race, age and class, politics and power in sport, and so on (Beard 1). And yet, a factor that is often left out is the way language is used and how language can affect certain structures in sports. Over the course of time, each sport has developed its own vocabulary due to the influences of the aforementioned factors. Adrian Beard refers to this vocabulary as *code*, "[used] by linguists to refer to a language variety in which grammar and vocabulary are particular to a specific group" (47). He continues to explain how every

sport, whether it is performed professionally or at an amateur level, always has its own specialized code (48). Rowing is one example of an organized sport that has an extensive and interesting vocabulary of its own, which is one of the reasons it has been chosen as the main focus of this thesis.

Another aspect that has influenced the vocabulary of sports in general, but rowing in this particular case, is history. As will be shown in the first chapter, the origin of rowing goes considerably far back into history and the timelines of the onsets of English, American and Dutch non-organized and organized rowing are remarkably similar. Since rowing in these countries has its own distinctive and elaborate history, one would expect that informative literature on rowing is plentiful. This is partly true, because books on rowing in English are in abundance. Unfortunately, Dutch books on rowing or Dutch translations of rowing books in English seem to lag behind, which is surprising given the well-known relationship of the Netherlands with water and its relatively big rowing community. Consequently, this leads to the relevancy of the research in this thesis. One of the most difficult obstacles for anyone starting rowing is often not, as one would expect, the action of rowing itself, but mastering the terminology. "Slides, stretchers, starboard and port, bow and stern quickly identify themselves as seats, shoes, right side and left side, and front and back" (Churbuck 24). Even though any rower or coach would be able to understand what one means while pointing at these directions or boat parts, a consistent monolingual, bilingual or multilingual glossary makes everything more practical, ensures a crew rows successfully, prevents dangerous situations, and also protects the rowers and the expensive materials.

What is more, if Dutch rowers or Dutch persons in general are interested in rowing and the history of the sport in the Netherlands, they will be disappointed by the number of Dutch books on rowing that can be found. Therefore, a Dutch translation of a book on rowing would be a valuable addition to Dutch literature on sports and the Dutch history of sports. An extensive American book on rowing is *The book of Rowing* by David C. Churbuck, first published in 1988 in the United States. A revised edition was published in 2007, which is the edition used for this thesis. David Churbuck is a media marketing executive and the

founder of Forbes.com. Through his own rowing experience and expertise, Churbuck highlights every aspect of rowing, from history and the equipment to regattas and the Olympics. It goes into every aspect of rowing and also contains a glossary that explains the most common terms of rowing in English. This book has been chosen to use in this thesis because of its elaborate exposé on rowing and the abundance of specialized terminology.

In addition, if rowing books in English were to be translated more into Dutch, possible cultural and linguistic differences in English and Dutch rowing terminology could, however, hamper the translation for the translator. Like most other forms of jargon, rowing terminology cannot be merely translated literally into another language, as there are cultural and linguistic differences at play and not every culture of the target audience is as susceptible to loan words or maintained terms. A consistent glossary with the most common rowing terminology would thus be a useful expedient for the translator and also for the rower who is expected to know to terminology by heart. Hence, through a concise terminology research and an annotated translation of excerpts of D. C. Churbuck's *Book of Rowing*, this thesis sets out to chart rowing terminology in English and Dutch in order to aid the translator in translating English rowing texts into Dutch and the rower who uses the terminology in practice by answering the following consecutive research questions:

> What is the (historical) relationship between English and Dutch rowing terminology? Is this relationship symmetrical or asymmetrical? Does the Dutch rowing terminology have a separate repertoire or does it mostly consist of loan words? And how should a translator deal with rowing terms in translating specialized texts on rowing from English into Dutch?

As this thesis consists of two main parts, namely the terminology research and the annotated translation, it aims to answer these four research questions rather than one. In chapter one, the history of rowing is established to get a better idea of how rowing has come about in England, America and the Netherlands and the corresponding languages. In chapter two, the theoretical framework is set out and covers terminology standards, how terminology works as a system and in combination with translation, and how the translator should deal with terminology in general. Next, in chapter three, the methodology of the

terminology research, which consists of the terminology forms and a termbase, is set forth. In chapter four, a brief analysis of the main and most striking differences of the terminology in the terminology forms and the termbase is formulated. Chapter five will be fully dedicated to the case study in which the terminology research is put to the test in an annotated translation of excerpts of *The Book of Rowing* by D.C. Churbuck. The annotated translation is preceded by the translation brief with the purpose of translating *The Book of Rowing* and a concise translation-relevant text analysis to account for translation choices that stem from the translation brief. Finally, in the conclusion, the research questions will be answered and an advice for translating rowing terminology will be formulated.

1. Historical Background of Rowing

One sport that accurately combines the definitions of the Merriam-Webster Dictionary and the OED – sport being pleasure and a competition – and has a substantial and specific code of its own, is rowing. Rowing is one of the oldest known forms of aquatic transportation and organized sport in the world (Churbuck 1) and is practiced in almost every country with cities or towns near a suitable body of water. In addition, it has a very elaborate and far-reaching history that is rooted in not one, but several countries and cultures and has served more purposes than just that of a sport for pleasure. As mentioned, the focus of this thesis is on rowing terminology in English and Dutch. Since the origins of rowing as a competitive sport lie in England, the history of this nation will be included in this thesis. In addition, England has had a considerable influence on the spread of rowing through colonization to other English-speaking nations, but for relevancy to this thesis – *The Book of Rowing* is an American book – only the United States will be included in the history section. Finally, as Dutch rowing terminology will be laid out in this thesis, naturally, the history of rowing in the Netherlands also forms a part of this chapter on rowing history.

One would assume that the origins of rowing can only be traced back to England. This is partly true for the development of rowing as a competitive sport, but ancient civilizations, such as the Mayans, Greeks and Polynesians, also depended on natural or manmade waterways for commerce and transportation (Churbuck 11). Hylton Cleaver, for instance, states: "It would not seem right to start the history of rowing *as a sport* from those very vague beginnings" (15). As previously mentioned, rowing has served different purposes in history and the origin of the sport actually lies in marketplace and war. Thanks to the preservation of countless ancient artefacts such as Viking boats, archeologists have been able to explore maritime history and thus the origins of rowing. The Egyptian civilization, for example, "both worshipped [the Nile] and depended on it for survival and cultural coherence" (Churbuck 12). The Egyptian nobility was carried over the Nile in barges with oars and poles used to carry the barges forward in deep or shallow waters (Churbuck 12).

At a later point in history, oars were more often replaced by sail to unburden men, and oars were then only used for maneuverability, to augment sails in calm waters or when extra speed was needed (Churbuck 12). The Greeks used war ships with "oar power supplied by slaves who synchronized their stroke through the beat of a drum" (Churbuck 12). These ships were classified by the number of tiers, meaning a bireme had two decks of rowers and a trireme had three decks of rowers. The Romans perfected this form of rowing and after the era of the Romans, this way remained unchanged for centuries (Churbuck 12-13). In addition, small and narrow boats were mostly used by fishermen for fishing and the carrying of passengers from shore to ship. Consequently, according to both Cleaver and Churbuck, whenever there is a form of transportation, there is a desire for competition and racing. These fishermen, however, could not or would not learn to swim and therefore needed a stable boat, which resulted in their boats being wider and heavier (Churbuck 14). Nevertheless, in England, they kept using these smaller and lighter boats on the Thames, which is where rowing as an organized sport has officially begun.

1.1. ENGLAND

In London, sailors, known as watermen or water taxis, carried passengers from one bank to the other of the Thames for money before the construction of bridges (Churbuck 12). They thus needed light and narrow boats to get their cargoes across the rivers as fast as possible. The fastest oarsmen received the most business and tips, so the willingness to improve and compete was a natural result of this. Because of these watermen, the race for the Doggett Coat and Badge was instituted by Thomas Doggett in 1716, which is now the longest on-going athletic event (Churbuck 14-15). England knows two other great rowing events, namely the University Boat Race and Henley Royal Regatta (first raced in 1839) (Cleaver 16). Other nations, such as Canada and the United States have copied the Henley Regatta and the Boat Race, but "the national traditions which give these two events their unique character in England have never been emulated with success" (Cleaver 16). During the nineteenth century, many sports needed more structure and therefore governing associations and codified rules and regulations were installed (Halladay 1). The two new

governing bodies of rowing in England were mainly middle-class bodies. They tried to exercise, besides rules and regulations, "a degree of social control by discriminating against those of working-class origin who might wish to participate" (Halladay 1), inter alia because these men usually had more strength in their arms and legs, which was not fair to other participants. At the same time during the nineteenth century, students started to take up rowing from 1817 and, as a result, the students of Oxford and Cambridge organized the Leander Club in 1817. The first race between Oxford and Cambridge took place in 1829 (Churbuck 15). After this, "rowing slipped into the obscurity of a sport accessible only to the rich, privileged, or very dedicated" (Churbuck 1). Today, however, England is rich in rowing clubs that are open to professionals, amateurs, and students.

1.2. THE UNITED STATES

On the other side of the pond, the popularity of rowing in America has virtually grown simultaneously with England. Interestingly, on the one hand, Churbuck states that "America's debt to British rowing is deep and far ranging, encompassing everything from the invention of the swiveling oarlock and outriggers, to coaches and styles" (16), while on the other hand, Cleaver admits that "[w]hatever influence Britain may once have exerted in popularizing rowing, [we] must admit that today the situation is reversed and that we would benefit as greatly as other countries by an invitation from an American coach" (190). It thus seems that around the mid-twentieth century, America and England exerted the same amount of influence on one another's rowing.

Before this, the Native Americans used canoes and paddles to make their way on the rivers, but rowing in America began when the oar was introduced to American waters through colonization, because the first settlers settled mostly on river banks which, as a result, caused shipbuilding to become priority number one on their to-do list. Races between small American crews of sporting clubs already took place in 1762 (Churbuck 17), but the first official rowing club in America was the Detroit Boat Club, founded in 1839. Furthermore, rowing was the first intercollegiate sport contested in the United States and the first rowing race was between Harvard and Yale in 1852 ("Rowing Quick Facts" N.

pag). What is more, unlike in England where private rowing clubs and college crews are said in one breath, "American rowing developed a schism in 1872, when the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen (NAAO) was founded by the college crews in reaction to the increasing influence of professionals in the clubs" (Churbuck 18). This association was the first national governing body for a sport in the United States. In 1982, it was changed to the United States Rowing Association. In addition, in 1896, rowing became an official Olympic sport ("Historie" N. pag), and today, American rowers are the third largest U.S. delegation to the Olympic Games with 48 athletes ("Rowing Quick Facts" N. pag).

1.3. THE NETHERLANDS

In the Netherlands, too, one could say rowing has existed since time immemorial. The famous Dutch admiral Michiel de Ruyter (1607-1676) for example, used to spur his men to row as hard as possible to keep them in good phsysical condition for the battles that awaited them (Brinkman 7). Around 1850, the first Dutch rowing and sailing associations started to emerge. The first royal sailing and rowing club (*Koninklijke Nederlandse Zeil- en Roeivereniging*) was founded in 1847 in Amsterdam. This is the oldest aquatic sports association in the Netherlands. As in England, rowing quickly became popular among students. Up until 1874, several other student rowing associations were established in Dutch cities, which were all still incorporated as corporate subassociations ("Historie N. pag). Until 1883, when the Royal Dutch Student Rowing Association (*Koninklijke Nederlandsche Studenten Roeibond* or KNSRB) was founded as the Nederlandschen Studentenroeibond (N.S.R.B.) of which eventually seven student rowing clubs became an official member. The KNSRB started organizing the Varsity, an annual rowing regatta on the Amsterdam-Rhine Canal in Houten ("Historie" N. pag), which was inspired by the famous English Boat Race between Oxford and Cambridge and first rowed in 1878 ("Historie" N. pag). The Varsity regatta became the first rowing regatta that was broadcast live on Dutch television in 1964 ("Historie" N. pag). Up until the Second World War, however, student rowing clubs were still limited in the Netherlands. This started to change after the War, and more clubs were established in different student cities. The greatest

wave of the establishment of associations happened in the 1960s and 1970s, which was mostly influenced by the foundation of new universities and colleges of higher education ("Geschiedenis" N. pag). As the KNSRB did not want to represent all these new student rowing associations anymore, the overarching Dutch Student Rowing Federation (*Nederlandse Studenten Roei Federatie*) was founded in 1966. Today, the Royal Dutch Rowing Association (*Koninklijke Nederlandsche Roeibond* or KNRB) is still the official overarching association of all rowing clubs in the Netherlands. About 120 Dutch rowing associations with a total of approximately 32,000 rowers (about a third of those are students) are part of the KNRB ("KNRB (Roeien)" N. pag). In fact, according to a Dutch news article in 2015, students are making rowing in the Netherlands more popular: no other Dutch sport association has seen its number of members grow by 800 to 900 new members per year, except for the KNRB (Kraak N. pag). Although the Netherlands has its own vivid rowing history, many rowing terms, such as rigger and sliding, are still a remnant of the early onsets of rowing as an organized sport in England.

In short, with its roots in England, rowing as a competitive sport, practiced by students and citizens at an amateur or professional level, has a vivid history in England, America and the Netherlands and, in the words of D. C. Churbuck, "[t]he grandeur of the sport is every bit as beguiling and addictive today" (22). In addition, by establishing the history of English, American and Dutch rowing, one could assume that the terminology that is used today in rowing has been influenced by these early nautical and English onsets. Consequently, an assumption is that the Dutch and English rowing vocabularies show numerous similarities, with England being the main terminological influencer. The following parts of this thesis will prove, however, if the terminology is symmetrical or asymmetrical and to what extent Dutch rowing terminology has developed its own repertoire or consists more of English loan words due to this synchronous history.

2. Theoretical Framework

2.1. TERMINOLOGY IN GENERAL

Before diving into the terminology research, it is useful to establish what exactly is meant by terminology and what terminology must comply with in order to be called terminology in general. Terminology is an aspect of language that each and every one of us encounters every day. In short, terms are words, compound words or multi-word expressions that receive meaning within a specific context, or in other words, they are concept-oriented. Outside this specific context and within another context, a word could be given a completely different meaning. Modern terminology is based on the clear distinction between general language – the words that we commonly use on a daily basis – and specialized language (or special language), that belongs to its own specialization and which is used by experts (Thelen 21).

Terminology is a multilayered field and it is therefore important that multilingual definitions, rules and requirements for terminology are established. ISO, the International Organization for Standardization, is an independent and non-governmental organization founded to regulate and facilitate international trade. Up until today, ISO has published approximately 22,000 documents covering almost every industry, service and system in order to ensure quality, safety and efficiency ("All About ISO" N. pag). ISO has therefore composed a number of documents on, inter alia, terminology and terminology work (which involves the collection, analysis and distribution of terms) to establish what terminology must comply with on a worldwide basis. To start off, according to ISO 1087-1:2000, a term is defined as a "verbal designation of a general concept in a specific subject field" and terminology is defined as "a set of designations belonging to one special language" ("Glossary" N. pag). What is more, the need for harmonization is especially evident in the field of terminology, as it is primarily in this field where confusion may oftentimes occur, despite the efforts of institutions, terminologists and translators to prevent this ("The Importance" N. pag). Terminology develops at a fast pace in different countries and different fields and, to complicate things, each country or field could develop different uses

for the same term depending on the context in which the term is used ("The Importance" N. pag). For this reason, ISO attempts to set up standards for terminology in order to reach clearer and more effective communication. A systematic way of creating a consistent overview of and managing terminology is, inter alia, through the development of termbases. In order to obtain an in-depth overview of one specific term, terminology forms are also a useful expedient. Terminology forms are therefore used in this concise terminology research for a number of English rowing terms to systematically establish definitions and context information so that correct translations can be formulated at a later stage in a bilingual termbase.

2.2. TERMINOLOGY AND TRANSLATION

In this framework, terminology is divided into two sections, namely terminology as a system and terminology within translation. Translation and terminology are closely linked. Marcel Thelen highlights this by stating that it is a generally held belief by translators that terminology is one of the most important areas of specialized translation (21). Thelen also notes, however, that "terminology and terminography in the actual practice are translation-oriented only" (23), which means that "a translator will normally not employ terminology and terminography in a systematic way; both serve only as a means to support the translation process or the recording of translation solutions" (23), hence the need for the distinction between terminology as a system and terminology for translation. The need to retrieve memories and terminological information for specialized texts is growing, because it saves time, allows translators to work more efficiently and keep clients satisfied because the terminology is always used consistently. This therefore also highlights the importance of developing guidelines and criteria for the quality control of terminology that is contained within translations. According to ISO 12616:2002, "by recording terminological information systematically, translators can enhance their performance, improve text quality and increase productivity" (*ISO 12616:2002* N. pag). An appropriate target is, after all, text largely dependent on good knowledge and the proper use of the terminology relevant to the subject area of the source text (Thelen 21). Translators, however, often do not have the

same level of expert knowledge as the originators and the receivers of the text and as a result they must rapidly learn "how to situate terms within their respective conceptual systems" (Martínez and Benítez 89). This generally makes terminology an ad hoc affair for translators and it often comes with filling in the blanks in their knowledge rather than, as opposed to ISO 12616:2002, "systematically studying a constellation of terms in a given universe of discourse" (Bononno 646). In fact, according to Robert Bononno and contrary to Thelen, translators used to show little interest in terminology in the past and according to him there have even been feelings of animosity toward it as translators view terminology and terminology management as, for instance, a drain on their time (647). For example, the specialized translator does not merely translate, but he or she also needs to solve specific terminological translation problems that occur and maintain a database that stores the solutions for these terminological problems (Thelen 22). This can be a time-consuming process – especially in the beginning when the database may still be relatively small. However, attempting to achieve expert knowledge on a specialized topic and terminology management are aspects that come with being a translator and translating specialized texts.

Another reason terminology does not necessarily have to be a time-consuming process and which may assist the translator in terminology management, is CAT (computer-aided translation). CAT is computer software that assists a human translator during the translation process by, for example, developing translation memories. A translation memory (TM) is probably the most valuable asset of a CAT tool for the translator, but terminology tools in combination with a TM can greatly benefit the translator as well. A terminology management system (TMS) is "a tool used to store terminological information in and retrieve it from a termbase" (Bowker and Fischer 61). An example of such a tool is SDL MultiTerm. The main difference between a TM and a termbase is, however, that a TM stores entire sentences and texts with their corresponding translations whereas a termbase only stores specific terminology and the correct translations. Additionally, a TM generally works from one language into one other language, while a termbase can manage more than one source and target language. A translator can also categorize a termbase according to his or her wishes, for example with a

field for the term, equivalent, definition and context. This is done manually, but a termbase can also be combined with a TM by integrating it into the TM. To experience the benefits of terminology management within a CAT tool and to see how a termbase would work for rowing terminology when translating a text on rowing, the CAT tool Memsource is therefore used for the annotated translation of this thesis and, in addition, a termbase is developed in Memsource as well.

Finally, certain choices for determining a terminological definition for, in this case, a rowing term are necessary for, inter alia, consistency and practicality, but this may not always be without consequence. According to Pius ten Hacken, a terminological definition gives necessary and sufficient conditions for a concept (3). However, natural concepts are based on so-called prototypes. These prototypes are "marked by typicality effects with fuzzy boundaries determined by approximate, scalar conditions and preference rules" (3). He continues to explain how we can only find strict terminological definitions when it is necessary to determine clear boundaries, such as within legal and scientific contexts. In his article, Ten Hacken seems to suggest that, to some extent, reaching uniformity in terminology within some fields is not attainable, because a terminological definition may already exist in people's competence, which gives it a prototype structure (4) that may thwart a strict terminological definition. Rowing, naturally, does not fit within a legal or scientific context, so setting strict boundaries in terms of the terminology is not a necessary requirement according to the reasoning of ten Hacken. Nevertheless, if texts on rowing were to be translated regularly, a consistent termbase with rowing terminology would be a valuable asset for the translator concerned. Not only does a consistent termbase benefit the translator, successful rowing also requires clear, consistent terminology for the rower and, in addition, the terminology predominantly needs to serve a practical purpose, meaning it needs to be as straightforward as possible so that it can be applied and used by any rower. Rowing is, after all, a sport for young and old of all levels of rowing. For the translations of rowing texts, the choices to accomplish this practical purpose are thus of considerable importance to ensure the rowers can row safely by using the right terminology consistently.

2.3. TRANSLATION STRATEGIES FOR TERMINOLOGY

Consequently, the aforementioned discussion of making choices to accomplish the practical purpose required for rowing terminology leads to the discussion of Diederik Grit and his views on solving translation problems related to culturally defined terms and expressions that occur in the source text. However, it should first be noted that by using Grit in this theoretical framework does not mean that rowing terms are culturally defined terms by definition. To establish how Grit is relevant for this topic, a brief discussion of cultural susceptibility as explained by Cees Koster is useful. One of the ways cultural susceptibility is reflected is by the choices made by translators, which do not only involve translation-related choices, but also language-related choices (Koster 3). The translator in this case is in charge of determining how susceptible the target language is to foreign elements. One way of determining how susceptible the target culture is, is by verifying how rowing in this case is represented (symmetrical or asymmetrical) in the source and target culture. A repertoire in one culture may be much more stratified and sophisticated than in the other (Koster 6). Like Koster's explanation of the susceptibility of baseball (6), the stratification of the language of rowing in both the source culture (America, England) and the target culture (the Netherlands) can mostly be found in the language of regulations and the language of practitioners, indicating that the relationship between English and Dutch rowing terminology symmetrical rather than asymmetrical in those areas. However, the translator still needs to carefully weigh his or her choices when it comes to rowing terminology to adhere to the susceptibility of the target culture. To assist the translator with these decisions and to determine how the terminologies differ, the strategies of Grit can be a serviceable framework for doing so.

Grit explains in his article how there are certain strategies for translating realia that depend on three factors: 1) the type of text (e.g. literary, journalistic, legislative); 2) the purpose of the text (e.g. to provide accurate information); and 3) the target audience (do they have much, little or no prior knowledge) (190). In addition, when it comes to the purpose of the text, the text can either be naturalized or exoticized. Naturalizing refers to

adapting the foreign elements to match the target culture whereas exoticizing means alienating certain elements, or in other words, adapting the target culture to the foreign elements (Grit 190). The translation theorist Eugene Nida stated that not only the target text should adhere to the source text, but that also the effect of the source text should be the same in the target text. The communicative setting determines in what way the message of the source text should be interpreted (Grit 191). Another theory that ties in with this view is the skopos theory of Hans Vermeer. The skopos theory comes down to Vermeer's functional approach to translation in which he proposes that the intended purpose (*skopos*) of the target text is what must determine the translation methods and strategies (Schäffner 236). Equivalence-based translation theories, such as the one of Nida, postulate that the source text and the function of the source text assigned by the author determine the translation process, while the skopos theory gives precedence to social norms and conventions (Bononno 648) which in turn ensures that the purpose of the target text is determined by the target text user and his or her situation and cultural background (Schäffner 236). As Bononno states, functional theories like the skopos theory of Vermeer "examine the complex interplay among author, translator, and audience and the ways in which a translation satisfies (or fails to satisfy) the requirements of a given context" (648). As a consequence of this, however, there is often no single "correct" interpretation of a target text (Bononno 648). Particularly in the case of rowing texts that are to be translated, misinterpreting the terminology is not a desirable situation given the practical purpose it needs to serve for its users.

Finally, as explained by Grit, there are three target groups that can be distinguished with regard to realia: absolute laymen, interested persons with prior knowledge, and experts (191). For the first group, a naturalizing strategy will often be chosen by translators as opposed to an exoticizing strategy, whereas the knowledgeable group prefers and is capable of understanding exoticized elements. The interested persons with prior knowledge are somewhere in between these two groups. Since each target context requires a different approach, each chosen strategy can be justified by means of a number of underlying strategies. Grit has formulated the eight following strategies:

1. **Maintenance** (*Handhaving*) (Grit 192).
2. **Loan translation** (*Leenvertaling*) (Grit 192).
3. **Approximation** (*Benadering*) (Grit 192).
4. **Describing or defining in the target language** (*omschrijving of definiëring in de doeltaal*) (Grit 192-93).
5. **Core translation** (*kernvertaling*) (Grit 193).
6. **Adaptation** (*adaptatie*) (Grit 193).
7. **Omission** (*weglating*) (Grit 193).
8. **Combinations of translation strategies** (*combinaties van vertaalstrategieën*) (Grit 193).

As explained earlier, the abovementioned translation strategies are specifically linked to realia by Grit, but for this thesis they will be applied to rowing terminology only. In addition, they may also be used in the footnotes of the annotated translation to justify specific terminology-related choices.

When searching for a suitable equivalent of a term in the target language, it is important for a translator to not only know what meaning terms have in the source language, but also how terms are used in different communicative situations in the target language (Kerremans 65). A more obvious strategy for translators of specialized texts to find the right equivalents for terms is by searching in existing multilingual terminological databases. Such databases consist of concept-oriented terminology forms which make it easy for the translator to search for the right concept-based terms in a given context. It has been observed, however, that concepts are seldom demarcated which explains why we sometimes find terms or definitions in texts for the same concept (Kerremans 68). This means, according to Kerremans, that one the hand, translators need to be aware of the role terms play in accurately communicating specialized knowledge, while on the other hand, translators must also be aware of the fact that terms are chosen according to different contextual factors (such as text genre of communicative purposes), which contribute to the occurrence of terminological variants. Terminology management and translating

terminology is therefore also a matter of researching the specialized topic thoroughly enough and making sure to consult enough (authoritative) reference material.

In summary, terms are words or groups of words that receive meaning within a general or specialized context. Terminology is a multilayered field for which ISO has drawn up standards that establish what terminology must comply with on a worldwide basis. Furthermore, translation and terminology are closely linked and ISO has therefore developed guidelines for the quality control of terminology. Terminology is, however, often considered as an ad hoc affair for translators as they often do not have the same level of expert knowledge that is required, which can also make terminology management a time-consuming process. Termbases are often the answer to save time and CAT tools are thus used often to develop translation memories that are combined with a termbase. In order to make sure the terminology remains consistent in a translation, a termbase is a valuable asset to ensure the translator keeps an overview of the correct terminology. In addition, to make sure the terminology meets its purpose in the target culture of the target audience, certain choices have to made while translating. In the next chapter, the methodology of the terminology research will be further set out with an explanation of how the terminology has been extracted from the excerpts of *The Book of Rowing* and it will also lay down how the terminology forms and the termbase have been composed to chart the rowing terminology in an orderly manner.

3. Methodology

This next chapter outlines the methodology for the terminology research. As has been said, since not many Dutch books exist about rowing while English rowing books are plentiful, and since rowing has an elaborate and specific vocabulary that needs to serve a practical purpose, it is interesting to research how the English and Dutch terminology stand alone and in comparison to each other. The synchronous history of rowing in England, America and the Netherlands showed how rowing terminology has been influenced. Due to the lack of Dutch rowing books, there is also no straightforward framework for translators on how to correctly translate rowing terminology. A clear glossary of both the English and Dutch terminology would therefore be a valuable addition. To conduct a full-fledged research – which will be both quantitative and qualitative – four research questions have been formulated in the introduction of this thesis. In order to systematically chart the rowing terminology and to come to the Dutch translations of English rowing terms, terminology forms of selected English rowing terms are drawn up. After that, an extensive termbase is developed with all the source terms and corresponding target terms that appear in the selected excerpts of *The Book of Rowing*.

The terminology that is used for the terminology forms and the termbase are selected from the excerpts of *The Book of Rowing* only. The rowing terms were not extracted with an automated tool, but were selected manually instead, by using other available rowing glossaries as reference material and my own knowledge of the terminology as a rower. Furthermore, by using the official rowing documents and glossaries of several rowing associations, the consistency in defining rowing terms and the use of terminology of these rowing associations can be evaluated to see if and how the rowing terms differ within English and Dutch rowing associations. In order to register the extracted terms in an orderly manner, the terms are divided into the following abstract categories:

1. Type of boat
2. Boat parts
3. Persons
4. Actions
5. Rowing environment
6. Other

These six categories also functioned as useful basic parameters to select the rowing terminology. To first determine how the English terms fit within terminology as a system rather than within translation, terminology forms (figure 1) were drawn up with 20 of the most common and most important rowing terms in the excerpts, which were selected based on frequency and prior knowledge. These terminology forms are based on SDL MultiTerm and provide a comprehensive overview of the selected terms. In short, SDL MultiTerm is terminology management software that can be used by, inter alia, translators and terminologists to store and manage terminology to ensure consistent and high-quality content ("SDL MultiTerm" N. pag). It has been used as reference but no terms were entered into an SDL MultiTerm termbase. Each terminology form represents one term in English. Furthermore, all forms have their own serial number, the scope of the term is always rowing and the subarea is one of the six aforementioned categories. The definitions of the selected terms are definitions from a dictionary, based on the text or glossary of Churbuck, or found in glossaries or other official

TERMINOLOGY FORM			
		Serial number form:	01
Author:	Anouk Pijnenburg	Scope:	Rowing
Date:		Subarea:	
Word class:		Word gender:	-
Term:			
Source term:			
Definition:			
Source definition:			
Context:			
Source context:			
Translation:			

Figure 1: Composition of empty terminology form

documents of English or American rowing associations. The context sections are generally based on other official rowing documents or *The Book of Rowing*. If a term has more than one meaning, all the definitions are entered and indicated with a number. These different meanings are then all given in the context area as well with the corresponding number. The translated term below in the terminology form indicates which Dutch term(s) corresponds with that given English term. All twenty terminology forms have been added to the appendix in appendix D.

To evaluate how the rowing terminology is manifested within translation, an extensive termbase has been developed with all English rowing terms and corresponding Dutch translations. As mentioned in the previous paragraph, the terms that were entered into the termbase have been selected manually from the excerpts of *The Book of Rowing* by using other available glossaries and my own prior knowledge as a rower as reference material. The extracted terms were entered individually into the bilingual termbase (figure 2). In the first line, the term itself is entered. The language (English) and the status (Approved) are automatically filled in by Memsource. In addition, there are several options to add additional term attributes. The first is if the term is preferred, forbidden or case sensitive. If there are several similar terms, one term can be marked as the preferred option. The preferred box and the case sensitive box were both ticked if a term has more than one possible translation, because by ticking the preferred box, it still shows all the options in the Memsource Editor (the area where the translator

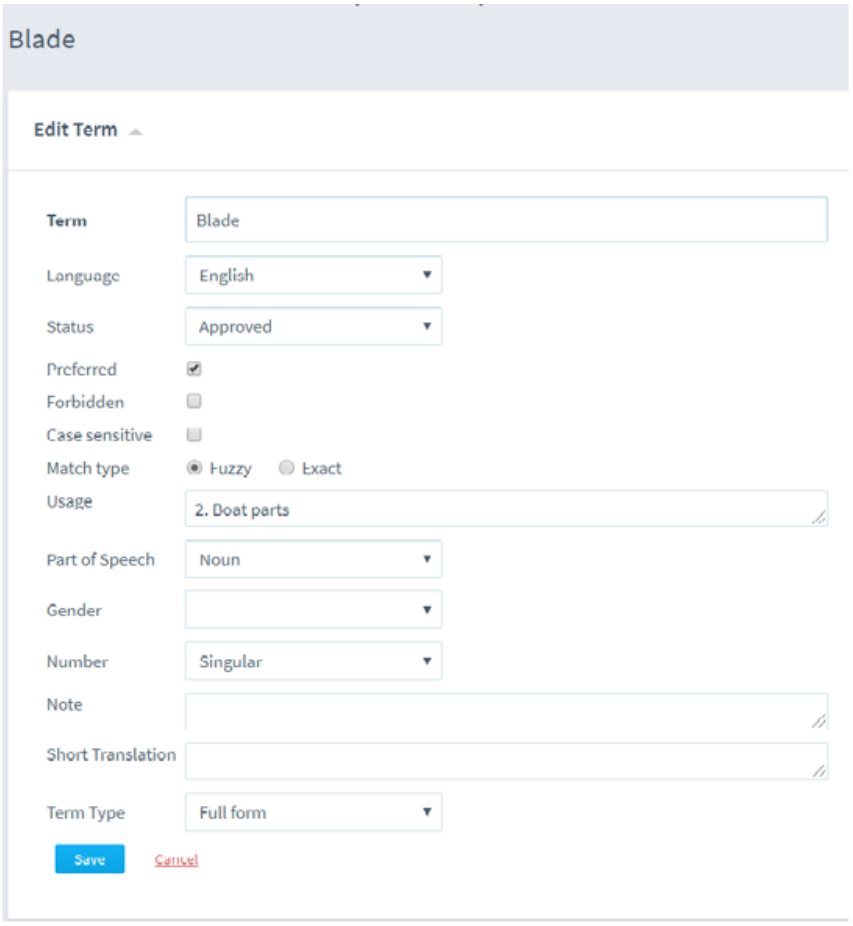


Figure 2: Entering a term in the Memsource termbase

translates the segments from left to right), but Memsource will also indicate that it is case sensitive. If a term is not to be used by the translator, the term can be marked as forbidden and will be displayed in red in the termbase and in the Memsource Editor (appendix C). Next, for the match type the option 'fuzzy' is always selected, because it will then also show, for instance, results for 'sculls' if the term that is searched for is 'scull'. Even though Memsource shows the plural options if the singular option was searched for, the singular and plural forms were both entered into the termbase if they both occurred in the selected excerpts to ensure they always emerge both in the Memsource Editor. If a usage example is entered into the usage section for the target term, this example will be displayed in the Memsource Editor to help provide context for a specific term. One of the six categories have also been entered in the usage sections of the English and Dutch terms, because if it is entered in the note section, it will only be displayed for target terms in the Memsource Editor and not for source terms, which may also come in handy to see when translating. If a rowing term has more than one possible translation (e.g. scull could either mean the boat with two oars or the oar itself), context has been added in the note section. The part of speech (noun, adjective, etc.) and the number (singular, plural or uncountable) have also been selected for each term as well as the term type (full form, short form, acronym, abbreviation, phrase, or variant). Furthermore, as can be seen in the Memsource Editor in appendix C, the terms that Memsource recognizes from the termbase are marked in yellow in the source segments. On the right side of the Editor, the recognized terms are indicated in yellow or in red (green refers to the TM and blue to the MT). Yellow refers to a suggested term from the termbase and red represents a forbidden term that is not to be used. An asterisk that is displayed after the target term indicates there is a note or usage information attached to the term, which will be displayed below on the right ("Linguists" N. pag).

After the termbase is completely finished, it can be exported to an Excel file which shows all the English terms in one column and the corresponding Dutch translations in another column next to it. It is possible to tick the all aforementioned options as well when exporting the termbase to display more information in the Excel file. To indicate what the exported Excel file looks like for the rowing termbase of this thesis, a part of it has been

added to appendix B and the entire Excel file has been added as a separate document to this thesis. In this export, the English term, usage section with categories, other versions of that term and the corresponding Dutch terms with usage sections are displayed.

The terms have been compared and they will be used for the annotated translation. In the next chapter, a brief analysis is set out of the terms that have been entered into the terminology forms and the Memsource termbase with the most striking differences in the English and Dutch terminology or of one language in particular.

4. Analysis of Terminology

After drawing up the terminology forms and developing the termbase, there are some aspects in general and some specific cases of the rowing terminology that require some brief explanation. First, some rowing terms have more than one possible translation, such as the Dutch term 'lijfhout' or 'grundel' for the English term 'stringer'. These situations are not conductive to the translation or to the rowers themselves as the rowing terminology should preferably be used consistently. All options have been provided in the terminology forms and the termbase and which option is chosen in the translation is not as important since the terms carry the same meaning, but one could wonder why there are several options rather than one, given the practicality the rowing terms require. Besides having more than one possible translation which could make the overall translation inconsistent, the English terminology is in some cases not consistent as well. For example, 'footstretcher' is spelled as one word by Churbuck and several glossaries and official documents, whilst others spell it as two separate words. Again, these differences do not affect the meaning, but using them inconsistently could indicate inaccurate use of the terminology.

Overall, the way rowing terminology is used in both English and Dutch glossaries and official documents is often asymmetrical. One would expect that official documents and glossaries of leading national rowing associations and boards are a leading factor, but when texts of rowing associations are compared, it appears they contain different forms of terminology, either by using different versions of the same term, a different spelling, or by giving different definitions. The next few paragraphs elaborate on some specific examples of different uses of rowing terms and examples of specific differences between English and Dutch rowing terms.

The term 'shell' is slightly ambiguous. In English, a rowing boat is referred to as a shell because of the thin planking and its fragility, but in Dutch, it is simply referred to as 'boot' or sometimes 'gladde boot', which are of a smoother material and lighter than regular boats. According to the US Rowing glossary, however, shell can be used interchangeably with boat, which would indicate that the American and perhaps even the

English rower would nowadays simply call it a boat. Since the Dutch terminology does not have a suitable equivalent that resembles the fragility and thin planking of the boat like the term shell does, it is referred to as 'boot'.

Furthermore, Churbuck defines the scull in his glossary as "A shell for one rower" (238) while he also defines the single as "A one-man scull" (239). Other glossaries, such as the one of US Rowing, the World Rowing Federation or British Rowing only refer to scull or sculls as the oars that are used for sculling or refer to it as one of the two disciplines of rowing. To refer to a scull as a shell for one rower while also defining a single as a one-man scull (which is correct), is misplaced as a scull boat can also be rowed by two, four or even eight rowers and merely means that two oars are used instead of one. Interestingly, even dictionaries use different definitions for scull. The Merriam-Webster defines scull as "1: an oar for use in sculling; *also*: one pair of short oars for a single oarsman. 2: a racing shell propelled by one or two persons using sculls" (648), while the Oxford English Dictionary refers to it as "each of a pair of small oars used by a single rower. An oar placed over the stern of a boat to propel it with a side to side motion. A light, narrow boat propelled with a scull or pair of sculls" (1296). All definitions are correct and referring to scull as a pair oars for a single oarsman is also correct, because one person uses one pair, but that does not mean a scull is automatically a shell for one rower as Churbuck refers to it.

In addition, in his text, Churbuck refers to a 'washbox' as the surrounding area where the rower sits. In his glossary, however, the term 'washbox' does not occur, but 'waterbox' does, referring to "the combing and planks that surround a crew and keep water from splashing into the shell", which corresponds to the Dutch term 'waterkering'. What is more, both English terms are nowhere to be found in other glossaries or documents nor in English dictionaries, which, in a way, tests Churbuck's credibility in this case when it comes to the use of consistent rowing terminology. If reasoned logically, 'washbox' does seem like the correct term for water that splashes into to shell as 'wash' can be defined as "water turbulence" and a crew can wash another crew during a race ("The Rules" 13-14).

Something that stands out about a specific term, the so-called 'crab' where the blade goes in the water too deep during the drive and can even drag the rower out of the shell, is

that the Dutch equivalent of this term is ‘snoek’ (pike). Crabs do not occur in Dutch fresh waters – only particular species of crayfish – and thus maintaining this English term would be misplaced within the Dutch rowing community. Pike, however, do live in Dutch fresh waters which makes it a suitable equivalent for this English rowing term.

In general, through conducting the terminology research, it can be noted how the Dutch terminology mostly consists of its own terminology but that English loan words also occur that have either been maintained in its full form, such as ‘rigger’, or have been somewhat modified, such as the Dutch ‘slidings’ for the English ‘slides’, indicating that on some levels, the relationship between the English and Dutch rowing terminology is remarkably symmetrical. The terminology forms and termbase also demonstrate, despite a number of loan words, how the Dutch terminology has its own repertoire.

5. Annotated Translation

5.1. TRANSLATION BRIEF AND TRANSLATION-ORIENTED TEXT ANALYSIS

As mentioned in the theoretical framework, Diederik Grit distinguishes three types of audiences: Absolute laymen, interested persons with prior knowledge, and experts (191). According to the Overlook Press, *The Book of Rowing* is "a practical tool for the experienced rower, a richly detailed history for the enthusiast, and an excellent resource for anyone interested in starting out the sport" (Churbuck N. pag), which suggests it is marketed as a book for different kinds of audiences with different levels of prior knowledge. For this annotated translation, however, the target text addressees would only be Dutch persons who are laymen (no prior knowledge of rowing and the terminology) and interested persons (prior knowledge who are aware of the basic terminology but want to learn more about rowing). To address experts with this translation of the selected excerpts from *The Book of Rowing* would seem misplaced as Churbuck gives in-depth explanations of the basics of rowing and also frequently repeats definitions of, for instance, sculling and sweep rowing, which may be regarded as redundant information for rowing experts. Additionally, an expert-to-expert communicative situation in combination with a communicative situation for laymen and persons with basic prior knowledge would create a mixed situation that may be hard for the translator to respond to.

The source text is quite informal, so the reader is addressed as the Dutch 'jij/jullie' in the target text. In addition, even though I intended to, no distinction is made between male and female pronouns in the target text, since Churbuck addresses this issue in his introduction:

> "At the outset, let me attempt to meet head on the criticisms of those who will object to the use of what might be deemed sexist language. For pure convenience and no other, I have tended to use the masculine pronoun when describing rowers, to refer to coaches as 'he', and to make use of such time-honored terms as 'oarsman' and 'freshmen'. I beseech oarswomen, female coaches, and freshwomen to accept the author's good faith." (2)

Next, although Churbuck first wrote *The Book of Rowing* in 1988, the provided information and rowing terminology is as ever relevant and remains largely unchanged today. The prospected time of publication and the translation reception is therefore the present time and no great alterations have to made with regard to time.

The medium over which the translation will be transmitted will, like *The book of Rowing*, be published in book form by a publisher that has previously published sports literature such as the Nederlandse Sport Uitgeverij or Just Publishers (whose focus is mainly on soccer and bicycle racing however) or a more prominent Dutch publisher experienced in non-fiction. Furthermore, the translation standpoint that is formulated as a guiding principle (for the terminology) is that the translation is in line with conventional Dutch rowing terminology that already exists in glossaries and official documents of rowing unions and associations.

Lastly, the exact excerpts from *The Book of Rowing* of D.C. Churbuck that are translated, are from chapter 3 (page 23-25, page 27, page 29-30, and page 32-33) and from chapter 5 (page 49-55). The format of these chapters is maintained as best as possible in the target text by, for instance, adding the images with their captions and maintaining most of the indentations, while for some parts the indentations have been removed to improve the readability for the reader.

The translation-oriented text analysis is predominantly intended for formulating the consequences of the translation brief and for justifying choices that have been made in the translation. The main part of the analysis has already been concluded in the outline of the thesis. Specific translation choices are briefly explained in the footnotes in the translation. Through the development of the Memsource termbase, the translations of the rowing terminology adhere to these target terms. If there are exceptions, these will be also explained in the footnotes.

If one term in the source text has one meaning but occurs as more than one possible translation in several Dutch glossaries and official documents – which have all been included in the termbase – a choice for which term is used in the target text has to be made and that choice has to be used consistently throughout the entire target text.

In addition to the target audience, certain foreign elements that occurred in the source text were naturalized rather than exoticized. To name an example, Churbuck mentions how a novice who wants to learn how to row should write to the United States Rowing Association, which has been naturalized in the target text by translating the "United States Rowing Association" as the "Koninklijke Nederlandse Roeibond". Culture-specific elements, such as measurement unites, have also been naturalized for the Dutch reader. Other elements, however, were exoticized due to a lack of Dutch terminological equivalents or because the explanations that Churbuck give do not correspond with Dutch terms. For example, Churbuck mentions how uncoxed boats are referred to as 'straight', which has been translated as 'ongestuurd' in Dutch, but that only the straight four is called that way, which in Dutch is simply referred to as 'vierzonder'. In this case, the fact that it occurs in English that way has been added in the translation for the Dutch reader.

Het boek over roeien

D. C. Churbuck

Hoofdstuk 3

BOTEN[1] EN RIEMEN

Er bestaat geen mooiere kennismaking met roeien dan een bezoekje aan een roeiloods. Ambergelakte boten van wel 18 meter lang liggen ondersteboven te rusten op rekken die van de vloer tot aan het plafond reiken. In de duisternis hangen de glanzende scullboten in draagriemen aan de dakspanten en de riemen, waarvan de bladen zijn voorzien van de school- of verenigingskleuren, staan zij aan zij bij de enorme deuren van de baai. Buiten, door de hoge baaideuren en langs een hellingbaan, ligt een lang, drijvend vlot.

Tijdens een training, wanneer meerdere ploegen boten te water laten, is de loods een rumoerige plek. Roeiers rekken hun beenspieren op de grond terwijl anderen[2] de hoek van een riem aanpassen, een overslag vervangen of een scheur in het taftdoek repareren. De stuur van elke boot controleert de stuurtouwtjes en plugt zijn megafoon en elektrische strokecoach in. Op de muur schuift de coach namen in een bord om zijn boten voor de middag te reserveren.

---

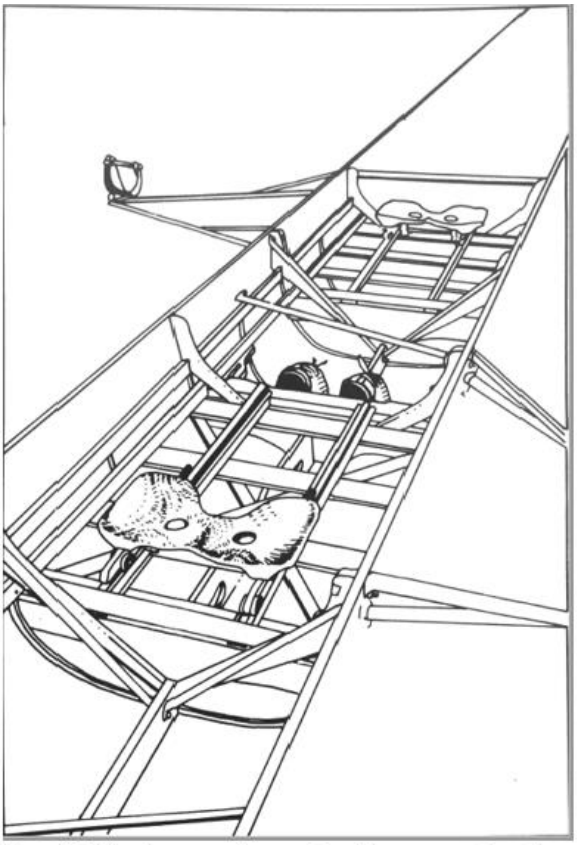
[1] According to US Rowing, 'shell' can be used interchangeably with 'boat'. Since the definition of the rowing term shell as given by Churbuck in the source text would not correspond with a Dutch equivalent term, shell has been translated in the target text as 'boat', and therefore still corresponds with the definition of US Rowing. This also means that referring to sculls and shells with 'boten' suffices rather than also referring to sculls as 'scullboten' next to 'boten'. This translation-related choice corresponds with strategy 5 of Grit, core translation.

[2] "Rowers stretch their…section of decking." (Churbuck 23): I was unable to find the term 'riggers' that is used for persons in this case. The only way it was used and described in other English texts and glossaries on rowing was as the boat part, but not for persons who repair the boat. In the Dutch glossaries and documents, an equivalating term was also not used, only as a boat part. For this reason, I decided to translate it with 'anderen', to also indicate that the entire crew works on getting their boat ready before launching it.

De volgorde waarin een boot uit de rekken wordt gehaald, wordt aangegeven door de hoofdstuur. De ploeg reikt onder de boot, grijpt de boorden vast, tilt haar voorzichtig op en vervolgens uit het rek en op de schouders. De stuur begeleidt de ploeg vervolgens over de hellingbaan en houdt één hand op de boeg van de boot om te voorkomen dat deze tegen de deurkozijnen zwenkt. De ploegleden stappen op het vlot, zakken door hun enkels en tillen de boot hoog boven hun hoofden en zwaaien haar met een lichte klap op het water.

De helft van de roeiers gaat terug naar de loods voor de riemen terwijl de rest de boot van het vlot houdt. Het nylon leer en de kraag van de riemen worden met vet ingesmeerd of ingespoten voordat ze in de dollen worden geschoven.

In de boot kijken de roeiers richting de achtersteven, en op bevel van de stuur zetten ze hun linkervoet op het opstapplankje[3] en grijpen ze de handvaten van de riemen vast. In één beweging zetten ze zich met het rechterbeen af van het vlot en gaan ze tegelijkertijd op hun rolbankjes zitten.



Een detaillering van de constructie van een houten boot waarop een rolbankje, voetenbord, riggers, de kielbalk en kruislatten te zien zijn.

Er worden een paar halen gemaakt om het vlot vrij te maken voordat de roeiers de afstand van de voetenborden afstellen en hun voeten vastmaken. Truien worden uitgetrokken en opgeborgen terwijl de stuur zijn megafoon aanzet en wacht tot de coach zich bij hen voegt in zijn catamaran.

[3] "In the boat…the oar handles." (23): Churbuck here says how the rowers step on the slides and grab the oar handles when boarding the boat. It is, however, not allowed to step on the slides or any other parts around the seating area since all the materials are very fragile. The only part you are allowed to stand on while boarding or for putting the oars in the oarlocks is the small plate between the slides, which in Dutch is called 'opstapplankje' or 'voetenplankje'. For this reason, I have deviated from the termbase and translated 'slides' with 'opstapplankje' rather than 'slidings'.

Beginnend bij de boeg tellen de ploegleden af en geven hiermee het signaal aan de stuur dat ze klaar zijn om te roeien. Op het bevel "slagklaar" rollen de roeiers naar voren op hun rolbankjes met de bladen ondergedompeld in het water[4], klaar voor de coach om zich aan te sluiten in zijn catamaran met de teammanager aan het stuur.

Eén van de grootste struikelblokken voor elke beginnende roeier is om de terminologie die bij de sport hoort onder de knie te krijgen. Slidings, voetenborden, stuurboord en bakboord, achtersteven en voorsteven worden al snel zitjes, schoenen, rechter- en linkerkant en voor- en achterkant genoemd. Net als bij zeilen, waar een touw een val of lijn, ankerlijn**,** vanglijn of schoot kan zijn, heeft roeien een eigen uniek jargon.

Voor de Engelstalige roeier is de boot een *shell*[5], een toepasselijke naam gezien de kwetsbaarheid van de dunne beplanking en de lange, slanke huid. Een boot is de mensen die de roeiboot roeien. Er is geen universiteitsteam, maar een eerste boot, tweede boot, derde boot, enzovoort – de eerste is de snelste en dus de belangrijkste boot van het team, de tweede is de op een na beste, en zo door het rijtje af.

Roeiboten zijn, net als zeilboten, onderverdeeld in klassen. De grootste boot in gebruik wordt een acht genoemd, de kleinste heet een skiff. Een tweepersoons boot wordt een twee genoemd, of dubbeltwee als elke roeier twee riemen (scullen) gebruikt in plaats van één[6]. Een vierpersoons boot is een vier, tenzij het om een scull gaat, dan heet het een dubbelvier. Afgezien van de skiff zijn er geen oneven boten. Een dergelijke samenstelling

---

[4] The command…at the wheel (Churbuck 24): The command 'ready all' corresponds with the Dutch command 'slagklaar', but the way Churbuck describes it here does not completely comply with the command. When the rowers have to roll forward on the slides, the blades are still flat on the water and the command that goes with this action is 'come forward' and in Dutch this is called 'slagklaar maken'. At the command 'ready all', the rowers dip the blades vertically in the water and this indicates that they are ready to row. Nevertheless, I have kept the target text in line with the source text in this case, because otherwise I would deviate too much from the source text and using 'slagklaar maken' would still not adhere to the action in this case.

[5] As mentioned on page 31, 'shell' has been translated as 'boat', but in this sentence, Churbuck explains why a shell is called that way, in which case the translation 'boat' would carry no meaning and would seem misplaced for the reader. Therefore, I have added that the boat is a shell to the English rower, rather than the rower in general.

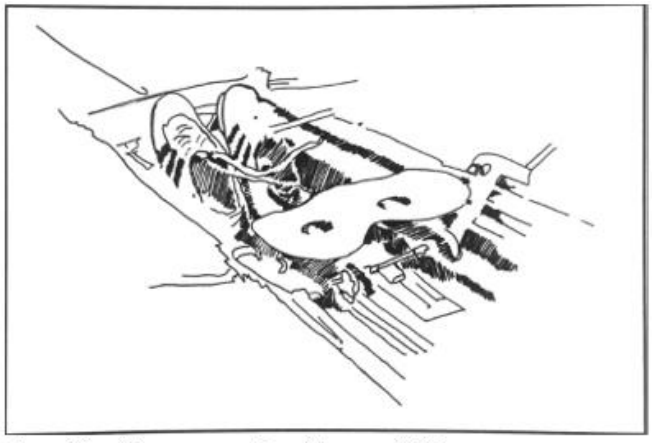
[6] "Two-man shells…instead of one" (Churbuck 24): In the source text, Churbuck mixes up the boats here. He refers to the pair as the boat that is sculled, while that boat is actually called the double. This has been corrected in the translation. In the sentence that follows about the four and quad, he refers to them correctly.

zou onmogelijk zijn om te sturen in het geval van roeien, en wordt nooit gemaakt voor scullers[7].

In tweeën, dubbeltweeën, vieren en dubbelvieren zit de stuur meestal in de achtersteven tegenover de slag (de roeier die het tempo voor de rest van de boot aangeeft) of vaart mee in de voorsteven met zijn rug naar de boeg. De meesten sturen zitten in de achtersteven, waar ze kunnen kijken naar de roeiers, fouten in hun stijl kunnen corrigeren en hen met meer gezag kunnen aansporen. Een stuur die vanuit de voorsteven stuurt, ligt in de boot waarbij alleen het hoofd en de schouders boven het dek uitsteken en stuurt door middel van een roerjuk dat aan het roer in de achtersteven is bevestigd. Het voordeel van een voorwaarts gerichte stuur is het uitzicht op het parcours, wat hem in staat stelt de boot precies in het midden van de baan te houden en de voortgang van de wedstrijd waar te nemen. Dergelijke boten worden bij elitaire en internationale wedstrijden ingezet, met dubbelvieren en vieren, waarbij de zeer capabele roeiers de kritische blik van een stuur overbodig maken.

Pagina 23-25

Een typische houten boot is gemaakt van dunne planken van mahoniehout afkomstig uit Honduras dat is gebogen en gespijkerd over een eikenhouten constructie. Grundels, voetenborden en spanten zijn meestal gestoomd in eiken- of sparrenhout en samen met de daarop bevestigde latten vastgenageld. Montagestukken zijn over het algemeen van roestvrij staal, zo gekozen omdat het niet



Een rolbankje en voetenbord in een skiff.

[7] "Such a configuration…built for scullers." (Churbuck 25): Since recently, these boats do exist, namely the coxed scull for three scullers. The uncoxed version already existed, but that is in fact a double in which the seat of the coxswain can be converted to a seat for an extra rower. In addition, it is also possible that Churbuck means sweep rowers instead of scullers in the last part of this sentence, because it is impossible to have odd-numbered sweep boat, as there would, for instance, be two oars on one side and only one on the other, which significantly disrupts the boat's balance.

corrodeert. De bevestigingen (klinknagels en spijkers) zijn doorgaans van brons. Riggers zijn bijna altijd gemaakt van roestvrij staal, molybdeen of magnesium – allemaal lichtere materialen dan het ijzer dat in de negentiende en begin twintigste eeuw werd gebruikt.

Pagina 27

BOOTSOORTEN

SKIFFS

Met een lengte van slechts een halve meter en een breedte van minder dan een halve meter op het breedste punt hebben skiffs geen roer maar alleen een kleine skeg, vergelijkbaar met de vin van een surfplank. Ze worden gestuurd door middel van de riemen, door kracht uit te oefenen op de ene terwijl de ander versoepelt om zo door de bochten van een rivier te manoeuvreren. Aangezien de skiffeur[8], net als alle roeiers, achteruitgaat en geen stuur heeft die op obstakels kan letten of de skiff in de toegewezen baan kan houden, moet de eenzame roeier voortdurend over zijn schouder kijken om te zien waar hij heen gaat.

De riemen die gebruikt worden door een sculler heten sculls, in tegenstelling tot boordriemen die worden gebruikt door roeiers in achten, vieren, en tweeën. Doordat ze lichter en korter zijn dan boordriemen zijn sculls smal genoeg om gemakkelijk met een enkele hand vast en onder controle te houden.

Wedstrijden met skiffs kwamen pas laat in de geschiedenis van het wedstrijdroeien voor. Pas rondom 1850 verschenen ze voor het eerst en stonden toen bekend als naalden. In bijvoorbeeld Amerika[9] werden ze na de burgeroorlog echter de meest competitieve klasse toen professionele roeiers ze het populairste roei-onderdeel maakte, waarna uiteindelijk het grote publiek volgde.

---

[8] "Because the sculler…he is going." (Churbuck 29): In this particular case, I did choose to deviate from the source text by translating 'sculler' and 'scull' with 'skiffeur' and 'skiff' to specify that this paragraph is about a single scull and not sculls in general and because Churbuck clearly refers to a lone rower in the last part of the sentence.

[9] "Single sculls were…by the public" (Churbuck 29): This is another example of keeping the source text intact without translating elements that would seem out of context for the Dutch reader. Churbuck explains how singles first appeared in the 1850s and that after the Civil War they became the most competitive class in America. I have added 'in bijvoorbeeld Amerika' to specify this part as one example for the single and to ensure the rest of the text is general information.

DUBBELTWEEËN, DUBBELVIEREN EN DUBBELACHTEN

De dubbeltwee, of tweepersoons scullboot, was oorspronkelijk bedoeld als trainings- en leermiddel. Een coach of ervaren sculler roeide dan de boot terwijl de studentsculler op boeg zat en de stijl en het tempo van zijn mentor imiteerde. Dubbeltweeën en tweeën werden door roeiverenigingen gebruikt als een aangename manier om samen met iemand een middagje te roeien. Professionele scullers begonnen deze, meestal als een team, tijdens wedstrijden te roeien en dubbeltweeën die werden bemand door broers kwamen veel voor tussen 1870 en 1880.

Hoewel het wordt beschouwd als een minder prestigieus vaartuig dan de skiff is de dubbeltwee een snellere boot en een stuk gemakkelijker om hard te roeien door de toegevoegde stabiliteit van een extra paar riemen. Hun bouw is bijna identiek aan dat van een twee, ofwel een boordboot met twee riemen in totaal. Sommige zijn gestuurd, waarbij de stuur in een klein plaatsje in de voorsteven ligt of tegenover de slag zit.

Dubbelvieren, of vierpersoons scullboten, komen veel voor in Europa, waar roeiverenigingen de voorkeur geven aan het scullen boven het boordroeien. De dubbelvier is een snelle boot en sommige zijn gestuurd, maar veruit de meeste zijn ongestuurd. Boten met stuur worden over het algemeen aangeduid als dubbelviermet of tweemet (oftewel, dubbelvier met stuur en twee met stuur). Boten zonder stuur staan bekend als ongestuurde (*straight*) boten, maar worden niet aangeduid als een ongestuurde dubbelvier of ongestuurde twee; integendeel, ze staan bekend als dubbelvierzonder, tweezonder, of dubbeltweezonder. De uitzondering is in het Engels echter de vierzonder (*straight four*)[10].

De ongestuurde boten zijn uitgerust met een roer, wat noodzakelijk is gezien het onvermijdelijke verschil in kracht tussen de roeiers aan stuurboord- en bakboordzijde. De boeg, de roeier die in het voorste gedeelte van de boot zit, stuurt met één voet die met de hiel op een wartel vastzit en waar twee stuurtouwtjes met de teen verbonden zijn die teruglopen naar het roerjuk op de achtersteven.

[10] As explained in the translation-relevant text analysis and like the explanation of the shell on page 33, I have deviated from the source text by adding "in het Engels" to the target text, because the exact term 'straight' does not occur in Dutch rowing terminology.

Dubbelachten zijn uiterst zeldzame boten. Er bestaan er dan ook maar een paar en nog minder die ooit geroeid zijn. De meeste liggen verspreid over Europa en Engeland, slechts een handvol bevindt zich in de Verenigde Staten. Omdat er weinig vraag naar is en er geen erkende internationale klasse bestaat, bouwen botenbouwers ze niet meer en worden dubbelachten alleen tijdens speciale gelegenheden geroeid.

Pagina 29-30

ONDERDELEN: SLIDINGS, RIGGERS, VOETENBORDEN EN RIEMEN

De kunst van de roeibootconstructie zit in het samenbrengen van kracht en gratie. Een ploeg in een zware gewichtsklasse – bijna een ton aan spieren en hout – legt een forse combinatie van pressie en torsie op de huid van een boot. In plaats van de pressie tegen te gaan met een zware kielbalk (het lange, overnaadse stuk hout dat over de lengte van de voorsteven tot de achtersteven van de boot loopt) en stevige spanten, wordt een roeiboot versterkt door de grundels (de constructie die de rolbankjes en voetenborden ondersteunt), een netwerk van licht stalen kruislatten en een reeks lichte spanten die op een smalle, eiken kielbalk zijn vastgemaakt. Elk element van een roeiboot, van de dunne cederhouten huid tot de riggers, draagt bij aan de algehele stevigheid van het vaartuig.

De ontwerpen van de meeste scullboten, tweeën, vieren en achten zijn in wezen onveranderd gebleven sinds de eeuwwisseling, hoewel slidings en voetenborden zich hebben ontwikkeld tot een aanzienlijke mate van technische verfijndheid[11]. Het moderne rolbankje rolt op geruisloze nylon wielen die zijn gemonteerd op kogellagers die op hun beurt weer in twee parallelle roestvrijstalen rails rijden.

De riggers zijn aan de versterkte dolboorden van de boot bevestigd met bouten die in de spanten zijn verankerd. De bladhoek, ofwel de hoek van de rigger en dol, kan worden

[11] "The designs of…of technical sophistication" (Churbuck 32): Here, Churbuck mixes up the type of boats again. He first refers to "most sculls" and right after that mentions "doubles, fours, and eights", which does not seem like a logical sequence. The double is a scull boat and the fours and eights that he mentions are sweep boats, so with double he seems to mean a pair. This has again been rectified in the target text.

aangepast met afdichtingsringen of wiggen die tussen de rigger en de platen van de huid worden geplaatst.

Voetenborden zijn waar een roeier zijn voeten in plaatst om zich af te kunnen zetten tijdens de inpik (begin van de haal) en om zich weer mee terug te kunnen trekken. Deze zijn verstelbaar doordat ze kunnen worden vastgeschroefd in een reeks gaten die in de grundels zijn geboord die aan bakboord- en stuurboordzijde langs de binnenkant van de huid lopen.

Page 32-33.

Hoofdstuk 5

HOE MOET JE ROEIEN

Geen enkel boek of mooie set diagrammen kan iemand leren om goed te roeien. Aan boord klimmen van een boord- of scullboot met dit boek of een willekeurig ander roeiboek ter hand, zal uitmonden in een slechte roeipartij, een nat boek en een natte roeier.

Als je een beginner bent en oprecht wilt leren hoe je een boot te water laat, afstelt en in een boord- of scullboot moet roeien, ga dan op zoek naar een ervaren roeier of coach. Indien je geen lid bent van een roeivereniging, stuur dan een e-mail naar de Koninklijke Nederlandse Roeibond en vraag naar de dichtstbijzijnde roeivereniging in jouw omgeving[12]. Ondanks dat roeien de reputatie heeft van een exclusieve sport, is het altijd voor iedereen toegankelijk geweest. Tegenwoordig kent dan ook bijna iedere stad een roeivereniging met een gunstige toegang tot rustig water. Sommige van deze verenigingen bieden hun voorzieningen aan om te leren roeien. Elders bieden roei- en scullscholen intensieve cursussen van één of twee weken aan. Veel particuliere clubs, met name de oudere stedelijke binnenschipclubs en marines, hebben lange wachtlijsten en lidmaatschappen die met de familienaam worden doorgegeven. Sommige universiteiten en

[12] If you aren't…in your area (Churbuck 49): In this part, Churbuck also mentions that someone who wants to start rowing should call their local newspaper. The book was originally written in the 1980s, so internet did not exist yet and a call to a local newspaper would be more common to do, but nowadays, at least in the Netherlands, a person who is looking for a rowing association would not call a newspaper but simply search for an association nearby on Google. I have therefore chosen to omit this part in the target text, which corresponds with strategy 7 of Grit, omission.

minder exclusieve roeiverenigingen openen daarentegen in de zomer hun deuren, wanneer studenten en vaste leden op vakantie zijn. Ze bieden dan lessen aan en de kans om in een acht te roeien. In veel steden wordt het roei-equivalent van raquetclubs en kuuroorden steeds populairder en rendabeler. Deze clubs verhuren tegen een kleine vergoeding recreatieve enkele en dubbele roeiboten per uur. Voorzieningen als kleedkamers, ergometers, gewichten en fitnessapparaten zijn bij deze lidmaatschappen inbegrepen.

Tenzij je in een kurkdroge woestijn woont, zou je eigenlijk overal een aantal ervaren roeiers moeten kunnen vinden die bereid zijn om jou mee het water op te nemen en je de basisprincipes van het roeien te leren. Simpelweg naar het water gaan en een gesprek aanknopen met iemand die lijkt te weten wat hij of zij aan het doen is, kan resulteren in een aanbod om aan boord te klimmen en een paar halen met de riemen te maken. Als je serieus genoeg bent om te beginnen met roeien en de mogelijkheden wilt onderzoeken, dan ben je goed op weg naar een betere gezondheid, kennismaking met de roeigemeenschap en het sublieme plezier van deze sport.

Als je eenmaal een boot, riemen, water, de wil om te leren en het vermogen om te zwemmen hebt verworven, dan rest alleen nog oefenen, tijd en nog meer oefenen.
Tijd en oefenen zijn de twee meest belangrijke ingrediënten voor succesvol roeien. De eerste ervaringen op het water kunnen beangstigend en desoriënterend aanvoelen. Je zit in een wankel, fragiel bootje met een bankje slechts enkele centimeters boven het water en met riemen die onmogelijk lang en onberekenbaar zijn. Wat ooit zo leuk leek, voelt nu meer als jongleren terwijl je op een eenwieler over een koord fietst. Bij iedere beweging lijkt de boot meteen om te slaan. Een kriebelende neus? Je durft die riem niet eens los te laten. Wat er eerst zo makkelijk uitzag vanaf het veilige, droge land is nu een kwestie van paniekerig overleven.

Het probate middel tegen beginnerskriebels? In de meeste gevallen: gewoon omslaan. Als je voor de eerste keer in een wedstrijdskiff zit en de pech hebt dat je van de kant wegdrijft, dan hoef je niet eens te proberen om te slaan – dat gebeurt dan sowieso wel. Ik sla, tijdens mijn roeiochtenden, voortdurend om wanneer ik afzet van de kant. De enige schade die het kopje-onder gaan met zich meebrengt is die aan mijn trots en wat gelach

vanuit de loods. Ga gewoon je gang, maak een harde haal en zet je schrap. Indien je een bril draagt, zorg er dan voor dat deze goed op je hoofd zit met een riempje of touwtje tussen de pootjes. Vroeg in de lente of laat in de herfst moet je eigenlijk niet alleen op het water zijn. Zet niet af van de kant tenzij je op zijn minst in een twee of dubbeltwee zit met een ervaren roeier erbij. Als je het toch zelf moet gaan proberen, laat het beeld van jezelf waarin je in een dure wedstrijdboot voorbijflitst dan even los en neem voor nu genoegen met een oude wherry, een brede toerboot (lijkt op een wedstrijdskiff maar is bijna twee keer zo breed) of recreatieve roeiboot.

Omslaan in het koude water is gevaarlijk – vooral voor mensen die minder goed in vorm zijn – vanwege de gevolgen van hypothermie waarbij iemand in slechts een paar minuten verlamd raakt. Als je boot toch omslaat, zorg er dan voor dat je voeten los van het voetenbord komen, schuif de riemen zo dat ze evenwijdig aan de romp liggen en kantel de boot weer terug. Als het vlot slechts een paar meter weg is, breng dan de gehele bootuitrusting al zwemmend terug naar het vlot en klim daar weer aan boord. Als je in het midden van een rivier ligt, wacht dan op hulp terwijl je naar de dichtstbijzijnde oever schopt. *Probeer niet weer aan boord te klimmen na het kapseizen!* De waterkering, oftewel de dunne constructie die het gedeelte van de boot omringt waar de roeier zit, zal afbreken en iedere poging om jezelf aan boord te hijsen zal de boot waarschijnlijk onherstelbaar beschadigen.

Een nog betere introductie tot het roeien krijg je vanuit de positie van de slag in een twee met op boeg[13] een meer ervaren roeier, coach of verkoper van roeiboten om letterlijk over je schouder mee te kijken en de boot in balans te houden. Je zult echter nog meer genieten van jouw eerste roei-ervaring als je een plekje in een acht kunt bemachtigen, hetzij in het gezelschap van andere beginners of met een paar veteranen.

In Europa starten bijna alle beginnende roeiers als scullers in plaats van boordroeiers, omdat men gelooft dat het stellen en balanceren van een scullboot het

[13] "A better introduction…an even keel." (Churbuck 50): In Dutch, a rower officially sits 'op boeg' and not 'op de boeg', hence the omission of the Dutch article 'de'. Another possible translation could be 'met in de voorsteven', but I decided to keep to rowing jargon.

belangrijkste is om vroeg te leren. Wedstrijdsculls worden gebruikt vanwege hun sensitiviteit en om het feit dat ze geen fouten toelaten. In Amerika, waar de mogelijkheden om te roeien wat beperkter zijn dan op het continent, gaat de voorkeur uit naar boordboten (achten en vieren) omdat deze studenten, boten, catamarans en coaches op een efficiënte manier concentreren.

De tijd die een beginner nodig heeft om het roeien onder de knie te krijgen, is afhankelijk van de leeftijd van de roeier, eerdere ervaringen met boten en het aantal coaches per aantal roeiers. Op collegiaal niveau, waar eerstejaars roeiers vaak nog nooit eerder hebben geroeid, zijn er doorgaans twee tot drie maanden aan dagelijks trainen nodig voordat een beginnersboot zelfstandig kan roeien en ernstige problemen of fouten kan vermijden. Voor iemand die na de studie met de sport begint zou het leerproces niet veel langer dan drie maanden moeten duren, vooral omdat de meeste volwassen beginners in een stabiele zeegiek beginnen, die veel meer vergevingsgezind is voor fouten die een wedstrijdboot zouden doen omslaan.

Beginners moeten vooral vragen stellen – hoe dom of naïef ze ook lijken – want het zijn de voor de hand liggende vragen die als eerst beantwoord moeten worden. Vragen zijn de enige manier om te leren en vaak zien ervaren roeiers bepaalde basisprincipes als iets vanzelfsprekends tijdens het lesgeven of uitleggen.

De eerste vraag die een beginnende roeier vaak stelt is: hoe zie je waar je naartoe gaat? Toegegeven, er zijn meer sarcastische opmerkingen gemaakt dan roeiers lief is over het feit dat roeiers achteruit in de richting van hun bestemming gaan. Het is desondanks een logische vraag, vooral omdat het volledig mogelijk is om een boot te roeien waarbij de blik van de roeier naar voren is gericht: in een gladde wedstrijdboot staat dit bekend als achterwaarts roeien. Het antwoord is daarentegen simpel: als je in boordboot roeit met één riem per roeier, dan zit er meestal een stuur in de achtersteven die uitkijkt voor gevaren en door de bochten van de rivier stuurt. Als je aan het scullen bent of in een vierzonder of tweezonder roeit, dan moet je simpelweg zo nu en dan omdraaien om te zien waar de boot naartoe wijst.

In het volgende hoofdstuk gaan we nader in op de basis van het scullen. De discussie zal zich nu toespitsen op het boordroeien, oftewel het roeien met één riem, met meerdere roeiers.

Wat ik heb geprobeerd te doen is de componenten van een haal op dezelfde manier op te breken zoals een coach dat zou doen terwijl hij naast de boot meevaart in een catamaran en punten van kritiek en suggesties roept over elk detail van de stijl van elke roeier. Een coach is van onschatbare waarde als een beginner probeert om goed te leren roeien, omdat niemand tijdens het roeien kan zien wat hij fout doet, tenzij hij zichzelf kan laten filmen om het na afloop te analyseren.

Zoals de beroemde houten botenbouwer, wijlen George Pocock, ooit schreef: "Er zijn tien acties die gelijktijdig moeten worden uitgevoerd in een boot met acht riemen. Als je er eentje mist, is het geheel uit balans – het wordt verstoord door het minste of geringste. Je moet je handen allemaal in dezelfde hoek hebben, je moet precies op hetzelfde moment inpikken, je moet hard halen, je moet klippen – allemaal precies tegelijkertijd. Het is prachtig om te zien als het goed wordt uitgevoerd."

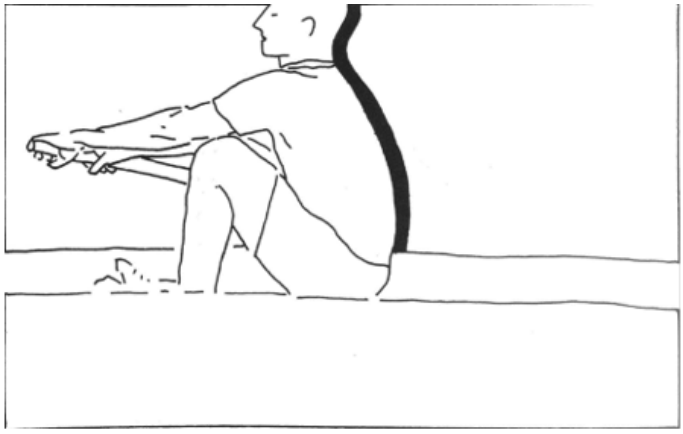
Sommigen hebben roeien met zeven andere roeiers omschreven als het werken in een staat van totaal vertrouwen. Als één persoon slecht roeit, tekortschiet en overenthousiast en te gehaast is, dan lijden de andere zeven roeiers daaronder. Als ze echter alle acht perfectie vinden, dan bereiken zij de zogenaamde swing, het metafysische gevoel alsof de boot lijkt te vliegen zonder weinig moeite te hoeven doen[14].

Het eerste wat een beginner moet leren over roeien is klippen (ook wel bekend als bladwerk), de kunst van het vasthouden en draaien van een riem. Scullers (degenen die roeien met één riem in iedere hand) klippen ook, maar op een iets andere manier dan een boordroeier, iemand die roeit met één grote riem.

---

[14] "When all eight…they achieve swing." (Churbuck 52): Swing refers to "[the] moment when the physical propulsion of a shell evolves into a metaphysical feeling of transcendence." (Socolow). In Dutch texts on rowing, this term rarely occurs, but it does occur in the Dutch translation of *The Boys in the Boat* (2013) by Daniel James Brown. I have therefore chosen to maintain the English term, but to maintain it, which, to refer to Grit, makes it a loan translation and at the same time adheres to strategy four of Grit, describing or defining in the target language for which I have used the definition of Socolow in the article of the Boston Globe.

Een boordriem, of oars, wordt met beide handen vastgepakt waarbij de handen iets minder dan schouderbreedte uit elkaar staan. De greep is licht, waarbij de meeste druk via de vingerkussens wordt uitgeoefend en niet door te klemmen met de duimen en palmen. De greep is het belangrijkste onderdeel van het klippen, omdat de handen de riem moeten rollen van een verticale positie, wanneer het blad loodrecht op het water staat en klaar is om zich vast te grijpen in het water, naar een horizontale positie, wanneer het blad evenwijdig aan het water is en mee naar voren glijdt tijdens de recover.

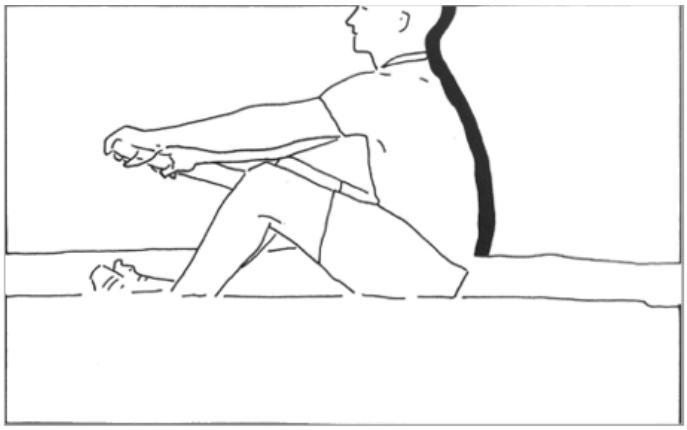


De inpik: Tijdens de inpik, of het begin van de haal, zwaaien de handen over de zijkant van de boot waarbij het buitenste deel van de schouder licht richting de riem is gedraaid. De handen bewegen hard omhoog en laten het blad stevig in het water vallen. De blik is op de horizon gericht en de borst raakt net de knieën.

Het volgende dat moet worden beheerst zijn de verschillende onderdelen van de haal, ofwel de cyclus van bewegingen die de riem in het water zetten, door het water trekken, uit het water halen en vervolgens weer soepel door de lucht terug in de startpositie brengen.

De start, of het begin van de haal, wordt de inpik genoemd, omdat het gebogen blad van de riem sterk in het water wordt gezet, zich vastgrijpt en klaarmaakt om de volgende stap in te zetten, *de haal*.

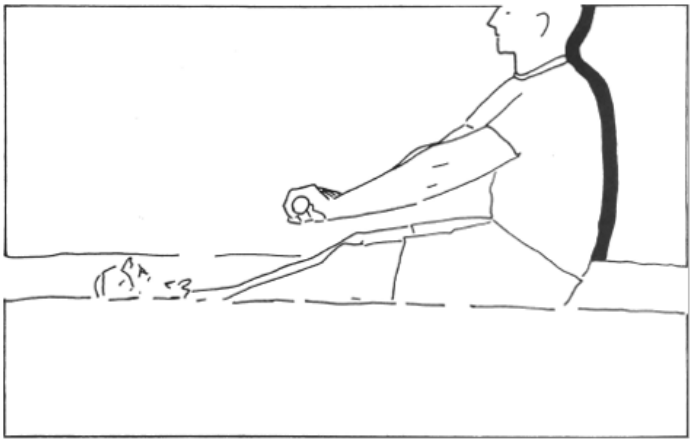
De haal omvat de hele tijd dat het blad ondergedompeld in het water zit. De roeier probeert het blad niet door het water te trekken, maar plaatst het daarentegen stevig op één punt en gebruikt de riem als hefboom om de boot voort te trekken. Aan het einde van de haal, wanneer de riem naar achteren is gekanteld richting de achtersteven, beweegt de slag zich in de positie van *de finish*. De finish vereist



De haal: De benen strekken zich uit, de armen blijven gestrekt en de rug begint zich te openen, of omhoog te komen.

de meeste concentratie aangezien het blad voldoende moet worden gedraaid om zichzelf uit het water en in de lucht te duwen waar het vervolgens terug richting de voorsteven van de boot wordt geduwd gedurende *de recover*.

De recover is het belangrijkste deel van de hele haal omdat het de helft van de cyclus in beslag neemt, en dat alles met de riemen uit en op slechts zes centimeter boven het water. Een roeier doet zijn best om te voorkomen dat de riem het water raakt of over de golven stuitert, omdat elke aanraking met het blad ervoor zorgt dat de smalle boot in die richting schommelt, wat de haal schokkerig in plaats van vloeiend maakt.



De recover: De recover, het moment in de roeicyclus waarop de gladde boot het meest instabiel is, vraagt om een perfecte balans en houding. De handen leiden het lichaam over de sliding, de riem hangt slechts zes centimeter boven het water en wanneer het handvat over de enkels gaat, beginnen de handen de riem te klippen naar een rechte positie en tillen het omhoog voor een harde inpik.

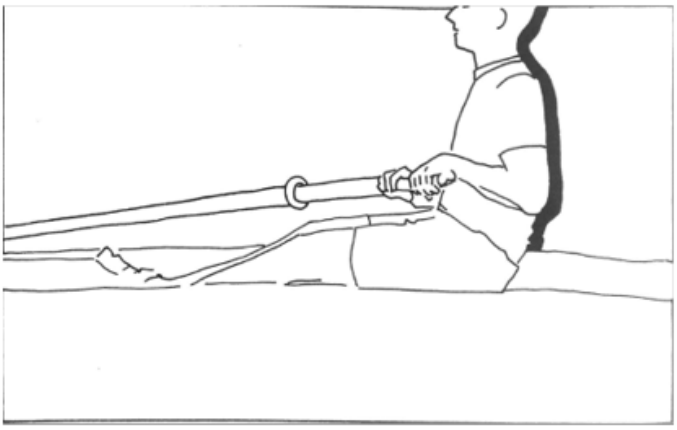
In elk van de vier fasen van de haal – de inpik, haal, finish en recover – veranderen het lichaam en de handen voortdurend van positie. De controle over de handen is één van de moeilijkste aspecten van het roeien. Het gebruik van de handen om de juiste hoogte en houding van de riem aan te houden vergt een enorme hoeveelheid concentratie, zelfs voor ervaren roeiers. Dit is vooral moeilijk tijdens een wedstrijd wanneer de handbewegingen moeten worden versneld en worden belemmerd door de druk van de riem.

Het klippen gebeurt met een rol van beide polsen, waarbij de handpalmen van het lichaam wegvallen en de vingers het handvat met de klok mee en daarna weer tegen de klok in draaien. Het leren van deze polsbeweging kan wel eens het moeilijkste deel van het leren roeien zijn. Het is een truc waarvoor je een uur tot een maand nodig hebt om te beheersen, maar ook eentje die uiteindelijk een tweede natuur kan worden.

De handen draaien de riem tweemaal tijdens één haal. De eerste keer is wanneer het blad verticaal staat en in het water wordt gezet voor de inpik. De meeste coaches vertellen hun roeiers om te beginnen met "de handen boven de enkels te draaien", waarbij de handen in een geleidelijke beweging met de wijzers van de klok mee draaien tot het blad perfect

recht staat bij de inpik, wanneer de armen en handen omhoog zijn gebracht en het blad netjes in het water valt.

De handen draaien niet tijdens de haal, maar in plaats daarvan gaan de polsen op slot en klemmen de vingers zich om de riem terwijl de benen en de rug het blad door het water naar de positie van de finish trekken.



De finish: Zodra de benen volledig zijn gestrekt, buigen de ellebogen en maken deze de haal af door het handvat van de riem in de schoot te drukken. Terwijl het handvat de onderbuik van de roeier nadert, klippen de handen de riem uit het water en duwen het in een vloeiende beweging in de recover.

Tijdens de finish rollen de handen het blad tegen de klok in wanneer het handvat bijna de buik van de roeier raakt op een hoogte dichtbij de navel. Het is van cruciaal belang dat de riem soepel uit het water loskomt zonder de voorwaartse beweging van de boot af te remmen. Terwijl de inpik een geleidelijke draai van de handen is, is de finish, of uitpik, een veel nadrukkelijkere beweging; het blad kantelt voldoende zodat de kracht van het stromende water het blad eruit kan duwen en zo gemakkelijk voorkomt dat de boot naar één kant overhelt. In het ergste geval blijft het handvat in de onderbuik van de roeier hangen en sleurt hem uit de boot door middel van een snoek.

Tijdens de recover van de finish terug naar de inpik wordt gezegd dat de handen het lichaam over de sliding leiden en uit de schoot en over de dijen en knieën bewegen voordat het rolbankje begint te rollen.

Pagina 49-55

6. Conclusion

Altogether, this thesis aimed to chart the differences between rowing terminology in English and Dutch and to formulate answers to the problems these differences pose for translating rowing texts from English to Dutch by establishing the origins and history of (organized) rowing and through a concise terminology research. The second part of the thesis consisted of a more practical chapter in which *The Book of Rowing* by D.C. Churbuck has been presented and translated as a case study based on the terminology research. In the introduction of this Master's thesis, four research questions were formulated. The answer of the first question was established through the history of (organized) rowing in chapter one, the second and third by the terminology research and the fourth through the annotated translation.

The first chapter on the history of (organized) rowing has shown how rowing virtually developed simultaneously in England, America, and the Netherlands, but that the origins of rowing as a competitive sport can predominantly be traced back to England. The historical relationship between English and Dutch rowing terminology is, however, symmetrical due to these synchronous origins. In addition, it is plausible that rowing terminology has its roots in the nautical language in the case of both English and Dutch. Furthermore, the historical framework also indicated that the English influences on Dutch rowing terminology are a remnant of the fact that the onsets of competitive rowing originate from England.

Chapter two established the theoretical framework for terminology in general and how terminology is manifested as a system and within translation. It stated that terminology is one of the most important areas of specialized translation, but that terminology only serves as a means to support the translation process or the recording of translation solutions, meaning a translator, in practice, would never use terminology in a systematic way. In addition, cultural susceptibility reflects how receptive a culture is to certain foreign elements. With this in mind, the translator has to make translation-related and language-related choices, which in this case concerns the rowing terminology, and using

authoritative reference materials is important to establish the correct definitions of rowing terms. To aid the choice-making process for the annotated translation, a number of English rowing terms were defined in a systematic way through the terminology forms after which the Memsource termbase was drawn up to outline the English and Dutch rowing terms. A framework that has also been of service in justifying the choices made and to use as tool for determining the differences between the terminology, were the eight strategies from Grit that have been laid down in the theoretical framework and used in the annotated translation.

The brief analysis in chapter five showed how the consistency of the rowing terminology in both English and Dutch glossaries and documents on rowing was unbalanced. One English term, for instance, can have more than one Dutch option according to the glossaries and documents that were used as reference material. Furthermore, according to the terminology research, the Dutch rowing terminology does have its own repertoire, but it also consists of several English loan words, for which the reasons can most likely be traced back to the history of English rowing. It is, however, harder to define why some English rowing terms exist in the Dutch terminology while others do not. Additionally, the brief analysis of selected terms and the use of terminology by Churbuck in the source text both showed that even authors who write books on rowing and have extensive rowing experience and knowledge of the terms can confuse the terminology, use it inconsistently or provide noncorresponding definitions.

Finally, translating rowing terminology from English to Dutch is a task that requires, like translating any specialized text that contains jargon, a great deal of researching and puzzling. Using authoritative reference material as guideline is important and balancing the terms within different contexts ensures that the translator can find a suitable term that fits within the context of the target text and the target audience concerned. Rereading the translation and having it proofread by another translator – who may or may not have rowing experience – is also a valuable step in the process, since, as it turned out, even authors like Churbuck confuse the terminology.

Despite the perspectives on rowing terminology that were set forth in this research and the way it was put to practice in the annotated translation, it has primarily explored the basics of the subject that is rowing terminology, and one could therefore regard this research as an outline for broader, in-depth terminology research with regard to organized sports in general or rowing in particular. In light of further research possibilities, this way of charting terminology of rowing to expose certain differences between the terminology of English and Dutch and applying this to translation studies can also be applied to other forms of organized sports and in different languages to develop bilingual or multilingual glossaries with the ultimate goal to use sports terminology consistently.

Works Cited

Primary literature

Churbuck, C. David. *The Book of Rowing*. New York: The Overlook Press, 2007. Print.

Secondary literature

"All About ISO." International Organization for Standardization. ISO, n.d. Web. 24 Jun. 2019. https://www.iso.org/about-us.html

Barendrecht J., et. al. "Handboek Roeiaccommodaties." Amstelveen: Koninklijke Nederlandse Roeibond, 2017. Web. 21 Mar. 2019.

Beard A. *The Language of Sport*. London: Routledge, 1998. Print.

"Beginners Guide to Rowing." Rowing Guide. *Henley Royal Regatta*, n.d. Web. 17 Jun. 2019. http://www.henleyregatta.com/about/rowing-guide/

"Bijlage 1 – Roeitermenlijst ABC". *Roeivereniging Breda*. Breda, 18 Jan. 2016. Web. 8 Apr. 2019.

Bononno, Robert. "Terminology for Translators – An Implementation of ISO 12620." *Meta* 45:4 (2000): 646-69. Web. 14 May. 2019.

Bostelaar, Tony. *Basis afstellingen boten***.** Roeivereniging Barendrecht. Barendrecht, December 2015. Web. 13 Jun. 2019.

Bowker, Lynne and Fisher, Des. "Computer-aided translation." *Handbook of translation studies* 1 (2010): 60-65. Web. 27 May. 2019.

Brinkman, Jeroen. "De modulaire methode – Theorieboek roeien." RV Jason, n.d. Web. 10 Jun. 2019.

Cleaver, Hylton. *A History of Rowing*. London: Herbert Jenkins, 1957. Print.

Crowther, Nigel B. *Sport in Ancient Times*. Westport: Greenwood Publishing Group, 2007. Web. 15 Apr. 2019.

"Geschiedenis." *NSRF*. Nederlandse Studenten Roei Federatie, n.d. Web 17 Apr. 2019. https://www.nsrf.nl/geschiedenis/

"Glossary." *A Glossary of Rowing Terms*. British Rowing, n.d. Web 17 Jun. 2019. https://www.britishrowing.org/knowledge/online-learning/techniques-and-training/glossary/

"Glossary of Rowing Terms." *US Rowing*, n.d. Web. 13 Jun. 2019. http://www.usrowing.org/glossary-of-rowing-terms/

"Glossary of Rowing Terms." *Utrechtse Roeivereniging Viking*, 2016. Web. 13 Jun. 2019.

"Glossary of Terminology Management." Terminology Coordination. *European Parliament*, n.d. Web. 9 May. 2019. http://termcoord.eu/glossary-of-terminology-management/

Grit, Diederik. "De vertaling van realia." *Denken over Vertalen*. Tekstboek Vertaalwetenschap. Red. Ton Naaijkens, Cees Koster, Henri Bloemen en Caroline Meijer, Nijmegen: Vantilt, 2010. 189-96. Print.

"Handboek Roeiaccomodaties." *Koninklijke Nederlandse Roeibond*. Amstelveen, 2017. Web. 13 Jun. 2019.

Halladay, Eric. *Rowing in England: A Social History: The Amateur Debate*. Manchester University Press, 1990. Web. 16 Apr. 2019.

"Historie." *KNRB*. Koninklijke Nederlandse Roeibond, n.d. Web. 17 Apr. 2019. https://knrb.nl/wie-zijn-wij/historie/

ISO 12616:2002: Translation-oriented terminography. Genève, Switzerland: International Organization for Standardization, 2002-03. Web. 13 May. 2019. https://www.enago.com/academy/iso-ansi-cfr-how-to-cite-industry-standards-and-guidelines/

Kerremans, Koen. "Hoe de term wordt vertaald: Vertaalopties buiten het kader van de termfiche." Roczniki Humanistyczne (2018): 65-79. Web. 12 Jun. 2019.

"KNRB (Roeien)." *KNRB (Roeien)*. TeamNL, n.d. Web. 17 Apr. 2019. https://teamnl.org/sportbonden/knrb-roeien

Koster, Cees. "Waar blijft de grote Nederlandse romanvertaling? Culturele ontvankelijkheid voor honkballiteratuur." *Filter. Tijdschrift over vertalen*. 20.2 (2013): 3-13. Web. 11 Jun. 2019.

Kraak, Olaf. "Roeisport groeit vooral dankzij fanatieke studenten". *NOS* 24 Aug. 2015. Web 17 Apr. 2019. https://nos.nl/artikel/2053654-roeisport-groeit-vooral-dankzij-fanatieke-studenten.html

"Learn to Row." World Rowing. *The World Rowing Federation (FISA)*, n.d: 1-85. Web. 13 Jun. 2019.

"Linguists working with a Term Base." *Memsource Tips and Tricks*. Memsource, n.d. Web. 11 Jun. 2019. https://help.memsource.com/hc/en-us/articles/360004570132-Linguists-Working-with-a-Term-Base

Martínez, Montero Silvia and Benítez, Faber Pamela. "Terminological Competence in Translation." *Handbook of Terminology*. Hockaert, HJ, Steurs, F. (eds.) 15.1 (2009): 88-104. Web. 13 May. 2019.

"RIC Theorie." Roeivereniging RIC. Amsterdam, 2016. Web. 13 Jun. 2019.

"Roei-instructiegids der Koninklijke Nederlandsche Zeil- en Roeivereniging." *KNZ&RV*, n.d. Web. 13 Jun. 2019.

Roeivereniging Breda. *Roeiboek*. Roeivereniging Breda. Breda, 18 Jan. 2016. Web. 13 Jun. 2019.

Roeivereniging Willem III. *Het Blauwe Boekje* – Editie 2008. *Roeivereniging Willem III*. Amsterdam, March 2008. Web. 13 Jun. 2019.

"Rowing Terms." About Rowing. *Riversport Oklahoma City*, n.d. Web. 17 Jun. 2019. https://www.riversportokc.org/riversport-programs/rowing/about/rowing-terms/

"Rowing Terminology – A Quick Guide." Curtin University Boat Club. Australia, n.d. Web. 13 Jun. 2019. http://www.curtinuniversityboatclub.org/about/rowing-terminology/

"Rowing Terminology." *Pittsford Crew*. Pittsford, n.d. Web. 13 Jun. 2019.

"Rowing Quick Facts." *USRowing*. USRowing, n.d. Web. 16 Apr. 2019. http://www.usrowing.org/rowing-quick-facts/

Schäffner, Christina. "Skopos theory." Routledge encyclopedia of translation studies 17 (1998): 235-238. Web. 24 May. 2019.

SDL MultiTerm. Home page. SDL, 2019. Web. 4 Jun. 2019.

Socolow, Michael J. "Rowing's search for swing." *Boston Globe* 23 Oct. 2016. Web. 5 Jun. 2019. https://www.bostonglobe.com/ideas/2016/10/22/rowing-search-for-swing/atZLkSvjEr05fp2d2Tg30J/story.html

"Sport." Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary. 11th ed. 2016. Print.

"Sport." *Oxford English Dictionary*. 12th ed. 2011. Print.

Stockman, Jeanne. *Basis roei-instructie*. Roeivereniging de Hertog, 2006. Web. 13 Jun. 2019.

Ten Hacken, Pius. "Terms and Specialised Vocabulary." *Handbook of Terminology.* Hockaert, HJ, Steurs, F. (eds.) (2015): 3-13. Web. 9 May. 2019.

"The Importance of ISO Standards for Terminology." Terminology Coordination. *European Parliament*, n.d. Web. 13 May. 2019.

Thelen, Marcel. "Translation Studies in the Year 2000: The State of the Art. Terminology in Theory and Practice." *Translation and Meaning* (2002): 21-39. Web. 16 May. 2019.

"The Rules of Racing 2018." The Rules of Rowing – 2018 Edition. *FISA*, 2018. Web. 18 Jun. 2019. http://www.usrowing.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/Rules_Of_Rowing_2018_FINAL_v2.pdf

Wigglesworth, Neil. *The Social History of English Rowing*. Routledge, 2013. Print.

Image on front page

San Diego Crew Classic – Our Story (https://crewclassic.org/about-us/)

Appendices

APPENDIX A – TERMINOLOGY FORMS

TERMINOLOGY FORM				
			Serial number form:	01
Author:	Anouk Pijnenburg	**Scope:**	Rowing	
Date:	17 June 2019	**Subarea:**	3) Type of boat	
Word class:	Noun		**Word gender:**	-
Term:	Shell			
Source term:	Churbuck, C. David. *The Book of Rowing*. New York: The Overlook Press, 2007. Print.			
Definition:	"A light racing boat." (1327)			
Source definition:	"Shell." *Oxford English Dictionary*. 12th ed. 2011. Print.			
Context:	"To the rower, a boat is a shell, an appropriate enough name given the fragility of the thin planking and the long, slender hull."			
Source context:	Churbuck, C. David. *The Book of Rowing*. New York: The Overlook Press, 2007. Print.			
Translation:	(Gladde) boot			
Source translation:	"Bijlage 1 – Roeitermenlijst ABC". *Roeivereniging Breda*. Breda, 18 Jan. 2016. Web. 8 Apr. 2019.			

TERMINOLOGY FORM					
				Serial number form:	02
Author:	Anouk Pijnenburg		**Scope:**	Rowing	
Date:	17 June 2019		**Subarea:**	1) Type of boat 2) Boat parts	
Word class:	Noun		**Word gender:**	-	
Term:	Scull				
Source term:	Churbuck, C. David. *The Book of Rowing*. New York: The Overlook Press, 2007. Print.				
Definition:	1) "Each of a pair of small oars used by a single rower." (1296) 2) "A light, narrow boat propelled with a scull or a pair of sculls." (1296)				
Source definition:	"Scull." *Oxford English Dictionary*. 12th ed. 2011. Print.				
Context:	"Athletes with two oars – one in each hand – are called scullers. There are three sculling events: the single – 1x (one person), the double – 2x (two) and the quad – 4x (four)."				
Source context:	"Sweep Rowing vs. Sculling." Getting Started. *USRowing*, n.d. Web. 17 Jun. 2019. http://www.usrowing.org/sweep-rowing-vs-sculling/				
Translation:	Scull(riem), scull(boot)				
Source translation:	"Scull." *Dikke van Dale*. Dikke van Dale, n.d. Web. 6 Jul. 2019.				

TERMINOLOGY FORM					
				Serial number form:	03
Author:	Anouk Pijnenburg		**Scope:**	Rowing	
Date:	17 June 2019		**Subarea:**	4) Actions	
Word class:	Noun		**Word gender:**	-	
Term:	Sweep				
Source term:	Churbuck, C. David. *The Book of Rowing*. New York: The Overlook Press, 2007. Print.				
Definition:	"One of the two disciplines of rowing – the one where rowers only use one oar. Pairs (for two people), fours (for four people) and the eight are sweep boats.				
Source definition:	"Glossary of Rowing Terms." *US Rowing*, n.d. Web. 17 Jun. 2019. http://www.usrowing.org/glossary-of-rowing-terms/				
Context:	"In sweep or sweep-oar rowing, each rower has one oar, held with both hands. This can be done in pairs, fours and eights." (N. pag)				
Source context:	"Beginners Guide to Rowing." Rowing Guide. *Henley Royal Regatta*, n.d. Web. 17 Jun. 2019. http://www.henleyregatta.com/about/rowing-guide/				
Translation:	Boordroeien				
Source translation:	"Boordroeien." *Dikke van Dale*. Dikke van Dale, n.d. Web. 6 Jul. 2019.				

TERMINOLOGY FORM					
				Serial number form:	04
Author:	Anouk Pijnenburg		**Scope:**	Rowing	
Date:	17 June 2019		**Subarea:**	4) Actions	
Word class:	Noun		**Word gender:**	-	
Term:	Crab				
Source term:	Churbuck, C. David. *The Book of Rowing*. New York: The Overlook Press, 2007. Print.				
Definition:	"When the blade becomes caught in the water at the moment of extraction. Can cause the rower to let go of the handle and slows the boat. When this happens, the rower is said to 'catch a crab'." (80)				
Source definition:	"Learn to Row." World Rowing. *The World Rowing Federation (FISA)*, n.d: 1-85. Web. 17 Jun. 2019.				
Context:	"Whereas the catch is a gradual roll of the hands, the finish, or release is, is a much more emphatic motion; the blade tilts enough so the force of the rushing water will push it out, easily preventing the shell from rolling over to one side. In the worst scenario, the handle catches in the rower's gut and wrenches him right out of the shell with a crab." (55)				
Source context:	Churbuck, C. David. *The Book of Rowing*. New York: The Overlook Press, 2007. Print.				
Translation:	Snoek				
Source translation:	"Bijlage 1 – Roeitermenlijst ABC". *Roeivereniging Breda*. Breda, 18 Jan. 2016. Web. 8 Apr. 2019.				

TERMINOLOGY FORM				
			Serial number form:	05
Author:	Anouk Pijnenburg	**Scope:**	Rowing	
Date:	17 June 2019	**Subarea:**	6) Other	
Word class:	Noun		**Word gender:**	-
Term:	Pitch			
Source term:	Churbuck, C. David. *The Book of Rowing*. New York: The Overlook Press, 2007. Print.			
Definition:	"Angle of inclination of the spoon to the vertical during the propulsive phase of the stroke. This is dictated by both the stern and lateral pitch."			
Source definition:	"Pitch." *A Glossary of Rowing Terms*. British Rowing, n.d. Web 17 Jun. 2019. https://www.britishrowing.org/knowledge/online-learning/techniques-and-training/glossary/			
Context:	"During a practice, when several crews are launching shells, a boathouse is a noisy place. Rowers stretch their leg muscles on the floor while the riggers adjust the pitch of an oar, replace an oarlock's gate or patch a torn section of decking." (23)			
Source context:	Churbuck, C. David. *The Book of Rowing*. New York: The Overlook Press, 2007. Print.			
Translation:	Bladhoek			
Source translation:	"Roei-instructiegids der Koninklijke Nederlandsche Zeil- en Roeivereniging." *KNZ&RV*, n.d. Web. 13 Jun. 2019.			

TERMINOLOGY FORM				
			Serial number form:	06
Author:	Anouk Pijnenburg	**Scope:**	Rowing	
Date:	17 June 2019	**Subarea:**	4) Actions	
Word class:	Verb		**Word gender:**	-
Term:	Feather			
Source term:	Churbuck, C. David. *The Book of Rowing*. New York: The Overlook Press, 2007. Print.			
Definition:	"Turn (an oar) so that it passes through the air edgeways." (520)			
Source definition:	"Feather." *Oxford English Dictionary*. 12th ed. 2011. Print.			
Context:	"The first thing a novice needs to learn about rowing is feathering (also known as bladework), the trick of holding and rotating an oar. Scullers (those who row with an oar in each hand) also feather, but in a manner slightly different from that of a rower, one who rows with one large oar." (52-53)			
Source context:	Churbuck, C. David. *The Book of Rowing*. New York: The Overlook Press, 2007. Print.			
Translation:	Klippen, opdraaien			
Source translation:	"Bijlage 1 – Roeitermenlijst ABC". *Roeivereniging Breda*. Breda, 18 Jan. 2016. Web. 8 Apr. 2019.			

TERMINOLOGY FORM				
			Serial number form:	07
Author:	Anouk Pijnenburg	**Scope:**	Rowing	
Date:	17 June 2019	**Subarea:**	2) Boat parts	
Word class:	Noun		**Word gender:**	-
Term:	(Foot) stretcher			
Source term:	Churbuck, C. David. *The Book of Rowing*. New York: The Overlook Press, 2007. Print.			
Definition:	"A plate to which the boat shoes are attached. Secured with adjustable screws." (85)			
Source definition:	"Learn to Row." World Rowing. *The World Rowing Federation (FISA)*, n.d: 1-85. Web. 17 Jun. 2019.			
Context:	"Adjust the foot stretcher so that the thumbs are a fist and a bit apart when sitting at back stops. If you need to use both hands, put them in your armpits when making this adjustment." (21)			
Source context:	"Learn to Row." World Rowing. *The World Rowing Federation (FISA)*, n.d: 1-85. Web. 17 Jun. 2019.			
Translation:	Voetenbord			
Source translation:	"Roei-instructiegids der Koninklijke Nederlandsche Zeil- en Roeivereniging." *KNZ&RV*, n.d. Web. 13 Jun. 2019.			

TERMINOLOGY FORM				
			Serial number form:	08
Author:	Anouk Pijnenburg	**Scope:**	Rowing	
Date:	17 June 2019	**Subarea:**	1) Type of boat	
Word class:	Noun		**Word gender:**	-
Term:	Single (scull)			
Source term:	Churbuck, C. David. *The Book of Rowing*. New York: The Overlook Press, 2007. Print.			
Definition:	"A single person in a sculling shell (two oars)."			
Source definition:	"Rowing Terms." About Rowing. Riversport Oklahoma City, n.d. Web. 17 Jun. 2019. https://www.riversportokc.org/riversport-programs/rowing/about/rowing-terms/			
Context:	"Practice in a single scull. It is the easiest boat to tip over and also the easiest to get upright again." (38)			
Source context:	"Learn to Row." World Rowing. *The World Rowing Federation (FISA)*, n.d: 1-85. Web. 17 Jun. 2019.			
Translation:	Skiff			
Source translation:	"Skiff." *Dikke van Dale*. Dikke van Dale, n.d. Web. 6 Jul. 2019.			

TERMINOLOGY FORM				
			Serial number form:	09
Author:	Anouk Pijnenburg	**Scope:**	Rowing	
Date:	17 June 2019	**Subarea:**	2) Boat parts	
Word class:	Noun		**Word gender:**	-
Term:	Hull			
Source term:	Churbuck, C. David. *The Book of Rowing*. New York: The Overlook Press, 2007. Print.			
Definition:	"The main body of a ship or other vessel, including the bottom, sides, and deck but not the superstructure, engines, and other fittings." (693)			
Source definition:	"Hull." *Oxford English Dictionary*. 12th ed. 2011. Print.			
Context:	"To the rower, a boat is a shell, an appropriate enough name given the fragility of the thin planking and the long, slender hull." (24)			
Source context:	Churbuck, C. David. *The Book of Rowing*. New York: The Overlook Press, 2007. Print.			
Translation:	Huid, romp			
Source translation:	"Bijlage 1 – Roeitermenlijst ABC". *Roeivereniging Breda*. Breda, 18 Jan. 2016. Web. 8 Apr. 2019.			

TERMINOLOGY FORM				
			Serial number form:	10
Author:	Anouk Pijnenburg	**Scope:**	Rowing	
Date:	17 June 2019	**Subarea:**	3) Persons	
Word class:	Noun		**Word gender:**	-
Term:	Coxswain			
Source term:	Churbuck, C. David. *The Book of Rowing*. New York: The Overlook Press, 2007. Print.			
Definition:	"The steersman of a ship's boat or a racing shell." (167)			
Source definition:	"Coxswain." Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary. 11th ed. 2016. Print.			
Context:	"Some boats require a coxswain to steer them. The cox also calls commands to the crew to manoeuvre the boat and can make calls about how the crew is rowing. [As] part of the crew, the coxswain should also be coached. Coxing is a skill which can only be improved through instruction and practice. Commands made by the coxswain should be clear and to the point." (30)			
Source context:	"Learn to Row." World Rowing. *The World Rowing Federation (FISA)*, n.d: 1-85. Web. 17 Jun. 2019.			
Translation:	Stuur			
Source translation:	Brinkman, Jeroen. "De modulaire methode – Theorieboek roeien." RV Jason, n.d. Web. 10 Jun. 2019.			

TERMINOLOGY FORM				
			Serial number form:	11
Author:	Anouk Pijnenburg	**Scope:**	Rowing	
Date:	17 June 2019	**Subarea:**	2) Boat parts	
Word class:	Noun		**Word gender:**	-
Term:	Gunwale			
Source term:	Churbuck, C. David. *The Book of Rowing*. New York: The Overlook Press, 2007. Print.			
Definition:	"The upper edge of the side of a boat."			
Source definition:	"Glossary." *A Glossary of Rowing Terms*. British Rowing, n.d. Web 17 Jun. 2019. https://www.britishrowing.org/knowledge/online-learning/techniques-and-training/glossary/			
Context:	"The order to pull the shell from its rack is given by the head coxswain and the crew reaches underneath and grabs onto the gunwale, carefully lifting it up and out to their shoulders." (23)			
Source context:	Churbuck, C. David. *The Book of Rowing*. New York: The Overlook Press, 2007. Print.			
Translation:	(Dol)boord			
Source translation:	"Roei-instructiegids der Koninklijke Nederlandsche Zeil- en Roeivereniging." *KNZ&RV*, n.d. Web. 13 Jun. 2019.			

TERMINOLOGY FORM			
		Serial number form:	12
Author:	Anouk Pijnenburg	**Scope:**	Rowing
Date:	17 June 2019	**Subarea:**	2) Boat parts
Word class:	Noun	**Word gender:**	-
Term:	Washbox		
Source term:	Churbuck, C. David. *The Book of Rowing*. New York: The Overlook Press, 2007. Print.		
Definition:	"V-shaped lip that is formed by the end of the gunwales in the bow of a shell; just in front of the bow seat. Keeps water from washing into the shell over the bow."		
Source definition:	"Glossary." The Coxguide, n.d. Web. 18 Jun. 2019. http://www.thecoxguide.com/glossary-2/		
Context:	"*Do not attempt to reboard a racing shell after capsizing!* The washbox, or thin construction that surrounds the section of the shell where the rower sits, will crack off, and any effort to pull yourself aboard will probably ruin the shell forever." (50)		
Source context:	Churbuck, C. David. *The Book of Rowing*. New York: The Overlook Press, 2007. Print.		
Translation:	Waterkering		
Source translation:	"Bijlage 1 – Roeitermenlijst ABC". *Roeivereniging Breda*. Breda, 18 Jan. 2016. Web. 8 Apr. 2019.		

TERMINOLOGY FORM				
			Serial number form:	13
Author:	Anouk Pijnenburg	**Scope:**	Rowing	
Date:	17 June 2019	**Subarea:**	2) Boat parts	
Word class:	Noun		**Word gender:**	-
Term:	(Oarlock's) gate			
Source term:	Churbuck, C. David. *The Book of Rowing*. New York: The Overlook Press, 2007. Print.			
Definition:	"The metal bar at the top of the swivel. Tightened with a screw to secure the blade."			
Source definition:	"Learn to Row." World Rowing. *The World Rowing Federation (FISA)*, n.d: 1-85. Web. 17 Jun. 2019.			
Context:	"During a practice, when several crews are launching shells, a boathouse is a noisy place. Rowers stretch their leg muscles on the floor while the riggers adjust the pitch of an oar, replace an oarlock's gate or patch a torn section of decking." (23)			
Source context:	Churbuck, C. David. *The Book of Rowing*. New York: The Overlook Press, 2007. Print.			
Translation:	Dolklep, dolhek, overslag			
Source translation:	"Bijlage 1 – Roeitermenlijst ABC". *Roeivereniging Breda*. Breda, 18 Jan. 2016. Web. 8 Apr. 2019. "RIC Theorie." Roeivereniging RIC. Amsterdam, 2016. Web. 13 Jun. 2019.			

TERMINOLOGY FORM				
			Serial number form:	14
Author:	Anouk Pijnenburg	**Scope:**	Rowing	
Date:	17 June 2019	**Subarea:**	1) Type of boat	
Word class:	Noun		**Word gender:**	-
Term:	Wherry			
Source term:	Churbuck, C. David. *The Book of Rowing*. New York: The Overlook Press, 2007. Print.			
Definition:	"A light rowing boat used chiefly for carrying passengers."			
Source definition:	"Wherry." *Oxford English Dictionary*. 12th ed. 2011. Print.			
Context:	"A wherry is a type of boat that was traditionally used for carrying cargo or passengers on rivers and canals in England. They are mostly associated with the River Thames and also with the Broadland rivers of Norfolk and Suffolk. They are rowed by up to eight people with a coxswain to steer. They also have space for up to three passengers."			
Source context:	"Types of Fixed Seat Rowing Boats." Fixed Seat Rowing. *British Rowing*, n.d. Web. 18 Jun. 2019. https://www.britishrowing.org/go-rowing/types-of-rowing/fixed-seat-rowing/			
Translation:	Wherry			
Source translation:	Brinkman, Jeroen. "De modulaire methode – Theorieboek roeien." RV Jason, n.d. Web. 10 Jun. 2019.			

TERMINOLOGY FORM				
			Serial number form:	15
Author:	Anouk Pijnenburg	**Scope:**	Rowing	
Date:	17 June 2019	**Subarea:**	2) Boat parts	
Word class:	Noun		**Word gender:**	-
Term:	Tiller			
Source term:	Churbuck, C. David. *The Book of Rowing*. New York: The Overlook Press, 2007. Print.			
Definition:	"A horizontal bar fitted to the head of a boat's rudder post and used for steering."			
Source definition:	"Tiller." *Oxford English Dictionary*. 12th ed. 2011. Print.			
Context:	"Most coxswains sit in the stern, where they can watch the rowers, correct faults in their style and exhort them with more authority. Bow seated coxswains lie inside the boat with only their head and shoulders appearing above deck, steering with a tiller cabled astern to the rudder." (25)			
Source context:	Churbuck, C. David. *The Book of Rowing*. New York: The Overlook Press, 2007. Print.			
Translation:	Roerjuk			
Source translation:	"Roei-instructiegids der Koninklijke Nederlandsche Zeil- en Roeivereniging." *KNZ&RV*, n.d. Web. 13 Jun. 2019.			

TERMINOLOGY FORM				
			Serial number form:	16
Author:	Anouk Pijnenburg	**Scope:**	Rowing	
Date:	17 June 2019	**Subarea:**	2) Boat parts	
Word class:	Noun		**Word gender:**	-
Term:	Oar			
Source term:	Churbuck, C. David. *The Book of Rowing*. New York: The Overlook Press, 2007. Print.			
Definition:	"Lever used to propel a rowing boat. Also known as a *blade*."			
Source definition:	"Glossary." *A Glossary of Rowing Terms*. British Rowing, n.d. Web 17 Jun. 2019. https://www.britishrowing.org/knowledge/online-learning/techniques-and-training/glossary/			
Context:	"Seats in a boat may be rigged for oars on one side or on both sides. Athletes with only one oar are 'sweep' rowers. Athletes with two oars are called 'scullers'. (6)			
Source context:	"Learn to Row." World Rowing. *The World Rowing Federation (FISA)*, n.d: 1-85. Web. 17 Jun. 2019.			
Translation:	(Boord)riem, oars			
Source translation:	"Oar". *Dikke van Dale*. Dikke van Dale, n.d. Web. 6 Jul. 2019. Brinkman, Jeroen. "De modulaire methode – Theorieboek roeien." RV Jason, n.d. Web. 10 Jun. 2019.			

TERMINOLOGY FORM				
			Serial number form:	17
Author:	Anouk Pijnenburg	**Scope:**	Rowing	
Date:	17 June 2019	**Subarea:**	2) Boat parts	
Word class:	Noun		**Word gender:**	-
Term:	Rigger			
Source term:	Churbuck, C. David. *The Book of Rowing*. New York: The Overlook Press, 2007. Print.			
Definition:	"Metal or carbon fiber strutting attached to the side of the boat next to each seat, on which the pin and swivel sit." (83)			
Source definition:	"Learn to Row." World Rowing. *The World Rowing Federation (FISA)*, n.d: 1-85. Web. 17 Jun. 2019.			
Context:	"Riggers are attached to the reinforced gunwales of the shell by bolts anchored in ribs. The pitch, or angle of the rigger and oarlock, can be adjusted with washers or shims placed between the rigger and hull plates."			
Source context:	Churbuck, C. David. *The Book of Rowing*. New York: The Overlook Press, 2007. Print.			
Translation:	Rigger			
Source translation:	"Bijlage 1 – Roeitermenlijst ABC". *Roeivereniging Breda*. Breda, 18 Jan. 2016. Web. 8 Apr. 2019.			

TERMINOLOGY FORM				
			Serial number form:	18
Author:	Anouk Pijnenburg	**Scope:**	Rowing	
Date:	17 June 2019	**Subarea:**	2) Boat parts	
Word class:	Noun		**Word gender:**	-
Term:	Quad			
Source term:	Churbuck, C. David. *The Book of Rowing*. New York: The Overlook Press, 2007. Print.			
Definition:	"Boat for four scullers."			
Source definition:	"Glossary." *A Glossary of Rowing Terms*. British Rowing, n.d. Web 17 Jun. 2019. https://www.britishrowing.org/knowledge/online-learning/techniques-and-training/glossary/			
Context:	"Quads, or four-man sculls, are very common in Europe where rowing clubs emphasize sculling over rowing. A fast boat, some are coxed but by far, most are uncoxed." (30)			
Source context:	Churbuck, C. David. *The Book of Rowing*. New York: The Overlook Press, 2007. Print.			
Translation:	Dubbelvier			
Source translation:	"RIC Theorie." Roeivereniging RIC. Amsterdam, 2016. Web. 13 Jun. 2019.			

TERMINOLOGY FORM			
		Serial number form:	19
Author:	Anouk Pijnenburg	**Scope:**	Rowing
Date:	17 June 2019	**Subarea:**	2) Boat parts 3) Persons
Word class:	Noun	**Word gender:**	-
Term:	Bow(man)		
Source term:	Churbuck, C. David. *The Book of Rowing*. New York: The Overlook Press, 2007. Print.		
Definition:	1. "The front of the boat. 2. Rower that sits in the seat position nearest the front of the boat."		
Source definition:	"Glossary." *A Glossary of Rowing Terms*. British Rowing, n.d. Web 17 Jun. 2019. https://www.britishrowing.org/knowledge/online-learning/techniques-and-training/glossary/		
Context:	1. "The coxswain guides the crew down the ramp, keeping one hand on the shell's bow to prevent it from swinging into the door frames." (23) 2. "Beginning with the bowman, the crew members count down, telling the cox that they are ready to row. (24)		
Source context:	Churbuck, C. David. *The Book of Rowing*. New York: The Overlook Press, 2007. Print.		
Translation:	Boeg, voorsteven		
Source translation:	"Boeg." *Dikke van Dale*. Dikke van Dale, n.d. Web. 6 Jul. 2019.		

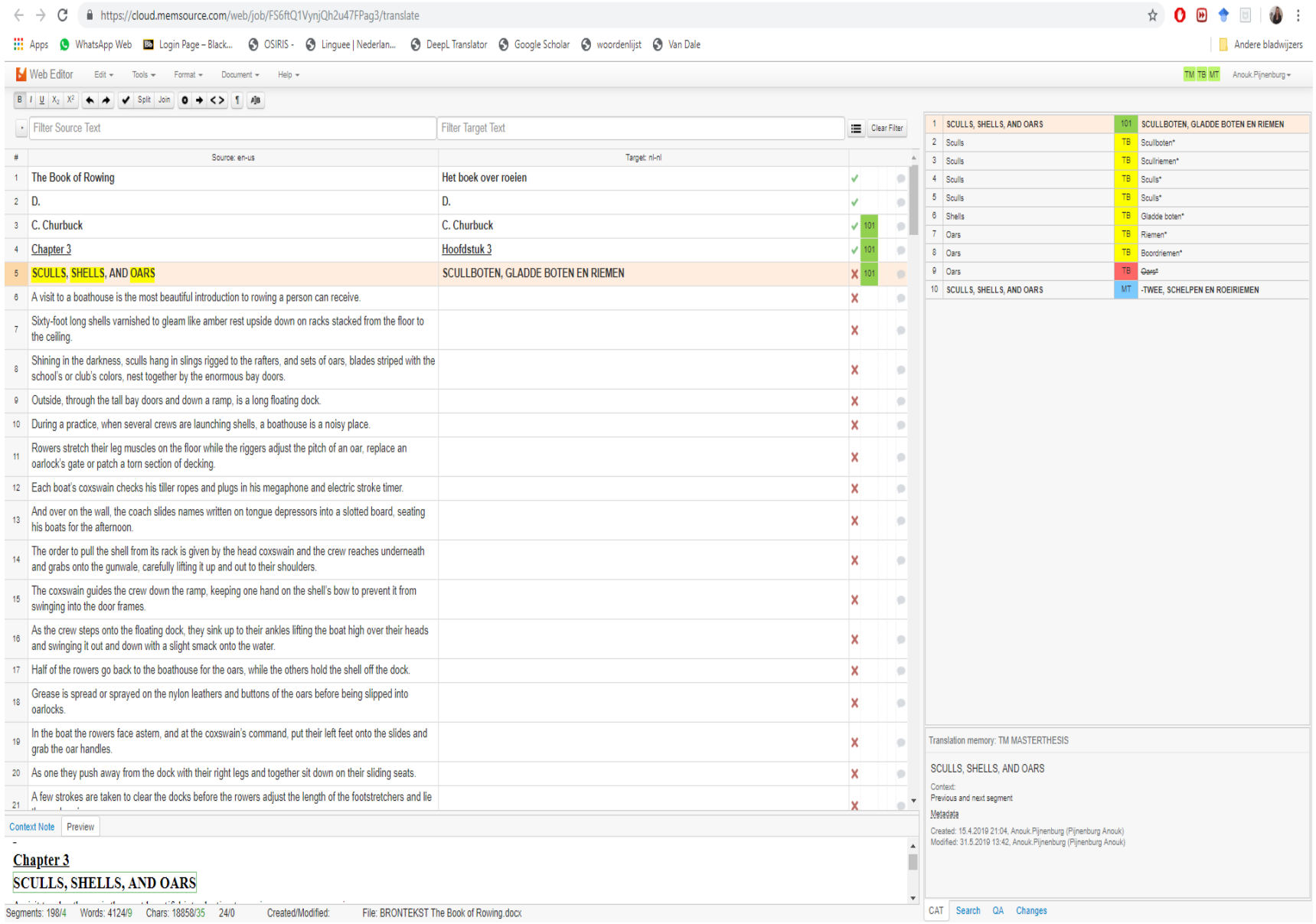
TERMINOLOGY FORM				
			Serial number form:	20
Author:	Anouk Pijnenburg	**Scope:**	Rowing	
Date:	17 June 2019	**Subarea:**	4) Actions	
Word class:	Noun		**Word gender:**	-
Term:	The finish			
Source term:	Churbuck, C. David. *The Book of Rowing*. New York: The Overlook Press, 2007. Print.			
Definition:	"The removal of the blade from the water by applying downward pressure to the handle. Also called *extraction*." (81)			
Source definition:	"Learn to Row." World Rowing. *The World Rowing Federation (FISA)*, n.d: 1-85. Web. 17 Jun. 2019.			
Context:	"At the end of the drive, when the oar is angled back toward the stern, the stroke moves into the finish. The finish requires the most concentration as the blade must be angled enough to push itself out of the water and into the air where it is pushed back toward the bow of the shell through the recovery." (53-54)			
Source context:	Churbuck, C. David. *The Book of Rowing*. New York: The Overlook Press, 2007. Print.			
Translation:	De finish, de uitpik, de uitzet			
Source translation:	"Bijlage 1 – Roeitermenlijst ABC". *Roeivereniging Breda*. Breda, 18 Jan. 2016. Web. 8 Apr. 2019.			

APPENDIX B – PREVIEW TERMBASE

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
1	en	usage	note	en	en	nl	usage	note	nl	nl	nl	
2	Rib	2. Boat parts		Ribs		Spanten	2. Boat parts		Spant			
3	Starboard	5. Rowing environment				Stuurboord	5. Rowing environment					
4	Coxed	1. Type of boat				Met stuur	1. Type of boat		Gestuurd			
5	Sculling	4. Actions				Scullen	4. Actions					
6	Shell	1. Type of boat	Shell can be used interchangeably with boat	Shells		Gladde boten	1. Type of boat	Shell can be used interchangeably with boat	Boot	Boten	Gladde boot	
7	Racing single	1. Type of boat				Wedstrijdskiff	1. Type of boat					
8	Megaphone	6. Other				Coxbox	6. Other	Megaphone not used nowadays, but coxbox is	Megafoon			
9	Boathouse	5. Rowing environment				Roeiloods	5. Rowing environment		Loods	Boothuis		
10	Rafter	5. Rowing environment		Rafters		Dakspant	5. Rowing environment		Dakspanten			
11	Coxswain	3. Persons		Cox		Stuur	3. Persons					
12	Checking	4. Actions				Stilzitten	4. Actions					
13	Four	1. Type of boat				Vier	1. Type of boat	Viermet or vierzonder				
14	Launch	1. Type of boat				Catamaran	1. Type of boat					
15	Port	5. Rowing environment				Bakboord	5. Rowing environment					
16	Wherry	1. Type of boat				Wherry	1. Type of boat					
17	Double	1. Type of boat				Dubbeltwee	1. Type of boat					
18	The catch	4. Actions				De inpik	4. Actions					
19	Single scull	1. Type of boat		Single		Skiff	1. Type of boat					
20	Ramp	5. Rowing environment				Hellingbaan	5. Rowing environment					
21	Pair	1. Type of boat				Twee	1. Type of boat					
22	Stringer	2. Boat parts		Stringers		Lijfhouten	2. Boat parts	Both lijfhout and grundel are correct	Grundel	Grundels	Lijfhout	
23	Sweep	4. Actions				Boordroeien	4. Actions					
24	Crab	4. Actions				Snoek	4. Actions					
25	Riggers	2. Boat parts		Rigger		Rigger	2. Boat parts		Riggers			
26	Straight boats	1. Type of boat		Straight boat		Ongestuurde boot	1. Type of boat		Ongestuurde boten			
27	Keelson	2. Boat parts				Kielbalk	2. Boat parts					
28	Pitch	6. Other				Dolpenhoek	6. Other					
29	Footstretcher	2. Boat parts		Foot stretcher	Stretcher	Voetenbord	2. Boat parts					
30	Gunwale	2. Boat parts				Dolboord	2. Boat parts		Boord			
31	Rowing club	5. Rowing environment		Rowing clubs		Roeivereniginge	5. Rowing environment		Roeivereniging			
32	Nautilus machi	6. Other	A specific brand of fitness machines			Fitnessapparaten	6. Other					
33	Launch	4. Actions				Tewaterlating	4. Actions					
34	Dock	5. Rowing environment				Vlot	5. Rowing environment		Dok			
35	Eight	1. Type of boat				Acht	1. Type of boat					
36	Skeg	2. Boat parts				Vinnetje	2. Boat parts		Vin	Skeg		
37	Crew	3. Persons				Ploeg	3. Persons					
38	Are you ready?	4. Actions		Ready all?		Slagklaar	4. Actions					
39	Sliding seat	2. Boat parts		Seat		Rolbankje	2. Boat parts		Bankje			
40	Ocean shell	1. Type of boat				Zeegiek	1. Type of boat					

The print screen above displays what the Memsource termbase looks like once it has been exported to Excel. As has been said in the methodology, when the termbase is exported, Memsource gives several options that can be displayed in the Excel file. In this case, only the English terms, the usage sections with the categories, the notes with additional information and the other possible English terms are displayed and next to that, the corresponding Dutch translations, the usage sections with the categories and also the other possible translations or forbidden terms that are indicated in red.

The entire termbase in Excel has been added as a separate document.


https://cloud.memsource.com/web/job/FS6ftQ1VynjQh2u47FPag3/translate
Web Editor
Filter Source Text
Filter Target Text
Clear Filter
Source: en-us
Target: nl-nl
1 The Book of Rowing — Het boek over roeien
2 D. — D.
3 C. Churbuck — C. Churbuck
4 Chapter 3 — Hoofdstuk 3
5 SCULLS, SHELLS, AND OARS — SCULLBOTEN, GLADDE BOTEN EN RIEMEN
6 A visit to a boathouse is the most beautiful introduction to rowing a person can receive.
7 Sixty-foot long shells varnished to gleam like amber rest upside down on racks stacked from the floor to the ceiling.
8 Shining in the darkness, sculls hang in slings rigged to the rafters, and sets of oars, blades striped with the school's or club's colors, nest together by the enormous bay doors.
9 Outside, through the tall bay doors and down a ramp, is a long floating dock.
10 During a practice, when several crews are launching shells, a boathouse is a noisy place.
11 Rowers stretch their leg muscles on the floor while the riggers adjust the pitch of an oar, replace an oarlock's gate or patch a torn section of decking.
12 Each boat's coxswain checks his tiller ropes and plugs in his megaphone and electric stroke timer.
13 And over on the wall, the coach slides names written on tongue depressors into a slotted board, seating his boats for the afternoon.
14 The order to pull the shell from its rack is given by the head coxswain and the crew reaches underneath and grabs onto the gunwale, carefully lifting it up and out to their shoulders.
15 The coxswain guides the crew down the ramp, keeping one hand on the shell's bow to prevent it from swinging into the door frames.
16 As the crew steps onto the floating dock, they sink up to their ankles lifting the boat high over their heads and swinging it out and down with a slight smack onto the water.
17 Half of the rowers go back to the boathouse for the oars, while the others hold the shell off the dock.
18 Grease is spread or sprayed on the nylon leathers and buttons of the oars before being slipped into oarlocks.
19 In the boat the rowers face astern, and at the coxswain's command, put their left feet onto the slides and grab the oar handles.
20 As one they push away from the dock with their right legs and together sit down on their sliding seats.
21 A few strokes are taken to clear the docks before the rowers adjust the length of the footstretchers and lie
1 SCULLS, SHELLS, AND OARS 101 SCULLBOTEN, GLADDE BOTEN EN RIEMEN
2 Sculls TB Scullboten*
3 Sculls TB Scullriemen*
4 Sculls TB Sculls*
5 Sculls TB Sculls*
6 Shells TB Gladde boten*
7 Oars TB Riemen*
8 Oars TB Boordriemen*
9 Oars TB ~~Oars*~~
10 SCULLS, SHELLS, AND OARS MT -TWEE, SCHELPEN EN ROEIRIEMEN
Translation memory: TM MASTERTHESIS
SCULLS, SHELLS, AND OARS
Context:
Previous and next segment
Metadata
Created: 15.4.2019 21:04, Anouk.Pijnenburg (Pijnenburg Anouk)
Modified: 31.5.2019 13:42, Anouk.Pijnenburg (Pijnenburg Anouk)
Context Note
Preview
Chapter 3
SCULLS, SHELLS, AND OARS
Segments: 198/4 Words: 4124/9 Chars: 18858/35 24/0 Created/Modified: File: BRONTEKST The Book of Rowing.docx
CAT Search QA Changes

The Book of Rowing

D. C. Churbuck

Chapter 3

SCULLS, SHELLS, AND OARS

A visit to a boathouse is the most beautiful introduction to rowing a person can receive. Sixty-foot long shells varnished to gleam like amber rest upside down on racks stacked from the floor to the ceiling. Shining in the darkness, sculls hang in slings rigged to the rafters, and sets of oars, blades striped with the school's or club's colors, nest together by the enormous bay doors. Outside, through the tall bay doors and down a ramp, is a long floating dock.

During a practice, when several crews are launching shells, a boathouse is a noisy place. Rowers stretch their leg muscles on the floor while the riggers adjust the pitch of an oar, replace an oarlock's gate or patch a torn section of decking. Each boat's coxswain checks his tiller ropes and plugs in his megaphone and electric stroke timer. And over on the wall, the coach slides names written on tongue depressors into a slotted board, seating his boats for the afternoon.

The order to pull the shell from its rack is given by the head coxswain and the crew reaches underneath and grabs onto the gunwale, carefully lifting it up and out to their shoulders. The coxswain guides the crew down the ramp, keeping one hand on the shell's bow to prevent it from swinging into the door frames. As the crew steps onto the floating dock, they sink up to their ankles lifting the boat high over their heads and swinging it out and down with a slight smack onto the water.

Half of the rowers go back to the boathouse for the oars, while the others hold the shell off the dock. Grease is spread or sprayed on the nylon leathers and buttons of the oars before being slipped into oarlocks.

In the boat the rowers face astern, and at the coxswain's command, put their left feet onto the slides and grab the oar handles. As one they push away from the dock with their right legs and together sit down on their sliding seats.

A few strokes are taken to clear the docks before the rowers adjust the length of the footstretchers and tie themselves in. Sweatshirts are shucked and stowed while the coxswain puts on his megaphone and waits for the coach to join them in his launch.

Beginning with the bowman, the crew members count down, telling the cox that they are ready to row. The command, "ready all?", is given and the rowers roll forward on their sliding seats, oars dipped in the water, ready for the coach to arrive in his launch, the team manager at the wheel.

One of the most difficult obstacles for any novice to overcome is the terminology associated with the sport. Slides, stretchers, starboard and port, bow and stern quickly identify themselves as seats, shoes, right side and left side, and front and back. As in yachting, where a rope can be a halyard or line, rode, painter, or sheet, rowing has its own unique glossary.

A detail of a wooden shell's construction, showing slide, stretchers, rigger, keelson and stringers.

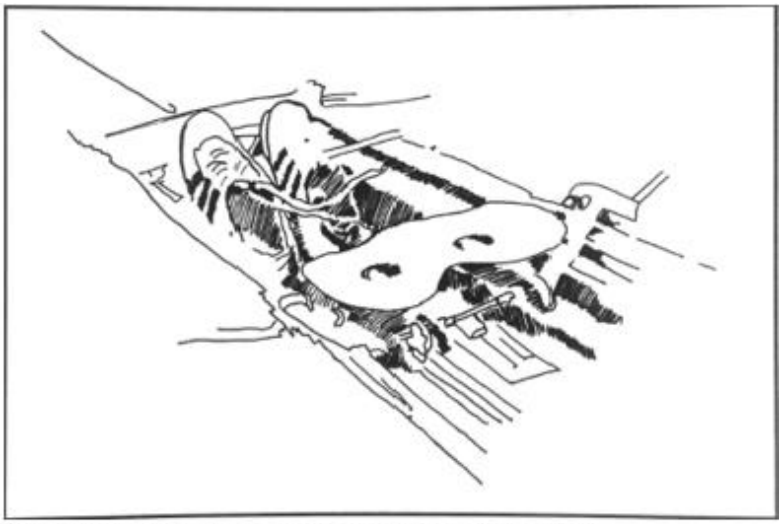
To the rower, a boat is a shell, an appropriate enough name given the fragility of the thin planking and the long, slender hull. A boat is the people who row the shell. There is no varsity, but a first boat, second boat, third boat, and so on – the first being the fastest and therefore the premier boat of the team, the second, the second best, and on down the line.

Shells, like sailboats, are divided into classes. The largest shell used is called an eight, the smallest a single scull. Two-man shells are called doubles, or pairs if each rower uses

two oars (sculling) instead of one. Four-man shells are fours, unless they're sculled and called quads. Save for the single, there are no odd-numbered shells. Such a configuration would be impossible to steer in the case of rowing, and are never built for scullers.

In pairs, doubles, fours, and quads, the coxswain usually sits astern of the stroke (the rower who sets the pace for the rest of the boat) or rides in the bow with his back to the bowman. Most coxswains sit in the stern, where they can watch the rowers, correct faults in their style and exhort them with more authority. Bow seated coxswains lie inside the boat with only their head and shoulders appearing above deck, steering with a tiller cabled astern to the rudder. The advantage of a forward-seated cox is the view of the course, enabling him to keep the boat exactly centered in its lane and to gauge the progress of the competition. Such boats are usually raced in elite and international competitions for quads and fours, the high quality of the rowers obviating the need of a coxswain's critical eye.

Page 23-25



A sliding seat and set of stretchers in a single scull.

A typical wooden shell is constructed of thin Honduras mahogany planks bent and nailed over an oak framework. Seat supports, footstretchers, and ribs are usually oak or spruce steamed into pliancy and riveted together with the planking tacked over it. Fittings are generally stainless steel, chosen because it doesn't corrode. Fastenings (the rivets and nails) are usually bronze. Riggers are nearly always fashioned out of stainless steel, molybdenum or magnesium – all lighter materials than the iron used in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Page 27

SHELL TYPES

SINGLE SCULLS

Twenty-two feet long and less than two feet wide at the widest point, single sculls have no rudder, only a small skeg similar to a surfboard fin. They are steered through the oars, by

applying power to one while easing off the other to negotiate a river's curves. Because the sculler, like all rowers, faces backward and has no coxswain to look out for obstacles or keep the scull in its assigned lane, the lone rower must constantly look over his shoulder to see where he is going.

The oars used by a sculler are called sculls as opposed to sweeps, which are used by rowers in eights, fours, and pairs. Lighter and shorter than sweeps, sculls are narrow enough for a single hand to grip and control them with ease.

Single sculls were raced late in the history of the competitive rowing, appearing only in the 1850s as a novelty then known as needles, but becoming the most competitive class after the Civil War when professional rowers made them most popular rowing event followed by the public.

DOUBLES, QUADS, AND OCTETS

Double, or two-man sculls, were originally intended to be used as training and teaching aids. A coach or experienced sculler would stroke the boat while the student sculler sat in the bow and imitated his mentor's style and pace. Doubles and pairs were used by rowing clubs as a congenial way to share the company of a friend during an afternoon of recreational rowing. Professional scullers began racing them, usually as a team, and doubles crewed by brothers were common in the 1870s and 1880s.

Although considered a less prestigious craft than the single scull, the double is a faster boat and far easier to row hard because of the added stability of another set of oars. Their construction is nearly identical to that of a pair, or two-oared shell. Some are coxed, with the coxswain riding either in a slot in the bow or astern of the stroke.

Quads, or four-man sculls, are very common in Europe, where rowing clubs emphasize sculling over rowing. A fast boat, some are coxed but by far, most are uncoxed. Coxed boats are generally designated as quad-with or pair-with (that is, quad with cox and two with cox). Uncoxed boats are known as "straight" boats but not referred to as a straight quad or straight pair; rather, they are known as quad, a pair, or a double. The exception is a straight four.

Straight boats are equipped with a rudder, a necessity given the inevitable discrepancy in strength between the rowers on the starboard and port sides. The bowman, the rower sitting at the front of the shell, steers with one foot, which is mounted on a swivel at the heel with two tiller ropes connected to the toe running back to the rudder stock at the stern.

Octets are extremely rare boats and only a few exist, and even fewer ever rowed. Most are clustered in Europe and England, with only a handful in the United States. Because there is little demand and no recognized international class, builders are not building them and octets are only rowed on special occasions.

Page 29-30

COMPONENTS: SLIDERS, RIGGERS, STRETCHERS, AND OARS

The art of shell construction is to marry strength and grace. A heavyweight crew – nearly a ton of muscle and wood – imposes a heavy combination of stress and torque on a shell's hull. Instead of battling the stress with a heavy keelson (the long, longitudinal piece of wood that runs the length of the shell from bow to stern) and stout ribs, a shell is braced by its slides (the frameworks that support the seats and footstretchers), a network of light steel cross-tubing, and a series of light ribs tied into a small oak keelson. Every element of a shell, from the thin skin of cedar to the riggers, contributes to the overall strength of the craft.

The designs of most sculls, doubles, fours, and eights have remained essentially unchanged since the turn of the century, although slides and stretchers have evolved to a considerable degree of technical sophistication.

The modern slide rolls on silent nylon wheels, mounted on ball bearings, gliding inside of two parallel stainless-steel tracks.

Riggers are attached to the reinforced gunwales of the shell by bolts anchored in ribs. The pitch, or angle of the rigger and oarlock, can be adjusted with washers or shims placed between the rigger and hull plates.

Stretchers are what a rower places his feet in to push off of at the catch or start of the stroke, and then pull himself back with. They are adjustable, being bolted through a series of holes drilled into the stringers that run down the inside of the hull on the port and starboard sides.

Page 32-33.

Chapter 5

HOW TO ROW

No book or set of diagrams can teach a person to row well. Climbing aboard a shell or scull with this or any other rowing book in your lap will result in bad rowing, a wet book, and a wet rower.

If you are a novice and are serious about learning how to launch, rig, and row a shell or scull, then seek out an experienced rower or coach. If you aren't a member of a rowing club, then call your local newspaper or write to the United States Rowing Association and ask for the nearest community rowing club in your area. Despite rowing's reputation as an exclusive sport, opportunities for any person to row have always existed, and today rowing clubs can be found nearly any place with convenient access to calm water. Some of these clubs offer their facilities for the teaching of rowing. Elsewhere, rowing and sculling schools offer a week or two of concentrated instruction. Many private clubs, particularly the older urban barge clubs and navies, have long waiting lists and memberships that are passed on with the family name. Some colleges and less exclusive rowing clubs, however, open their doors in the summer when students and permanent members are on vacation, offering classes and the chance to row an eight-man shell. In many cities, the rowing equivalent of racquet clubs and health spas are becoming popular and profitable. For a fee, these clubs rent recreational singles and doubles by the hour. Included in the memberships are such amenities as locker room, ergometers, weights, and Nautilus machines.

Unless you live in a bone-dry desert, you should be able to find some experienced rowers who are willing to take you out on the water and teach you the basics of rowing. Simply going down to the water and striking up a conversation with someone who seems

to know what he or she are doing may result in an offer to climb aboard and try a few pulls on the oars. If you are serious enough to seek out rowing and research the opportunities, then you are well on your way to better health, the society of other rowers, and the sublime pleasures of the sport.

Once you've acquired a boat, oars, water, the desire to learn, and the ability to swim, then the rest is up to practice, time, and more practice.

Time and practice are the two most important ingredients to successful rowing. The first few experiences on the water can be frightening and disorienting. You will be sitting on a tippy, frail-looking boat, your seat only inches above the water, the oars impossibly long and skittish. What once looked like so much fun, now feels like juggling while peddling a unicycle across a tightrope. Any movement and the shell seems to go berserk. Itchy nose? You don't dare remove a hand from an oar. What looked so easy from the safety of dry land is now a matter of panicked survival.

The cure to a case of the beginner's jitters? In most cases: simply tip over. If you're unfortunate enough to be floating away from the dock for the first time in a racing single, then you don't even have to try to tip over – you will anyway. I constantly tip over when I push off from the dock for my morning row. The only damage that comes from the dunking is my pride and a few laughs from inside the boathouse bays. Just go ahead, take a hard stroke, and hang on. If you wear glasses, then make sure they're secured to your head by a strap or piece of string between the temple pieces. If it's early in the spring or late in the fall, then you shouldn't be on the water by yourself. Don't set off from the dock unless you are sitting in at least a pair or double with an experienced rower next to you. If you must try it for yourself, then postpone those images of yourself flashing along in a six-thousand dollar racing scull and settle for an old wherry, broad comp (looks like a racing single, but is nearly twice as wide), or recreational shell. A flip in cold water is dangerous, especially for people in less than tip-top shape, because of the effects of hypothermia, which can numb a person senseless in a matter of minutes. If your boat does flip, then make sure your feet are out of the stretcher, slide the oars until they are running parallel to the hull, and flip it back over. If the dock is only a few yards away, then swim the entire rig

back to the float and climb back aboard there. If you are in the middle of a river, then wait for help while kicking toward the nearest bank. *Do not attempt to reboard a racing shell after capsizing!* The washbox, or thin construction that surrounds the section of the shell where the rower sits, will crack off, and any effort to pull yourself aboard will probably ruin the shell forever. A better introduction to rowing is in the stern seat of a double, with a more experienced person, coach, or shell salesman in the bow to literally look over your shoulder and keep the boat on an even keel. You'll enjoy your first experience even more if you can to get a seat in an eight, either in the company of other beginners or intermixed with some veterans.

In Europe, nearly all beginning rowers are started off as scullers rather than sweep rowers because it is believed that the most important thing to learn early on is how to set up or balance a shell. Racing sculls are used because of their sensitivity and the fact that they are unforgiving. In America, where opportunities to row are more limited than on the Continent, sweep shells (eights and fours) are favored because they concentrate students, boats, launches, and coaches together in an economical way.

The time it takes a beginner to master rowing varies according to the rower's age, prior experience with boats, and the ratio of rowers to coaches. At the collegiate level, where most freshman rowers have never rowed before, it generally takes two to three months of daily practice before a shell composed entirely of novices can row alone and avoid serious problems or flaws. For a person starting the sport after college, then the learning process shouldn't take much longer than three months, especially since most adult novices start out in a stable ocean shell, which is much more forgiving of those mistakes that would flip a delicate racing boat.

Novices should ask questions, no matter how stupid or naive they may seem, because it is obvious questions that need to be answered first. Questions are the only way to learn, and many times experienced rowers take certain fundamentals for granted as they teach or explain.

The first question a beginning rower usually asks is: "How do you see where you are going?" True, more sarcastic comments have been made about rowers moving backward

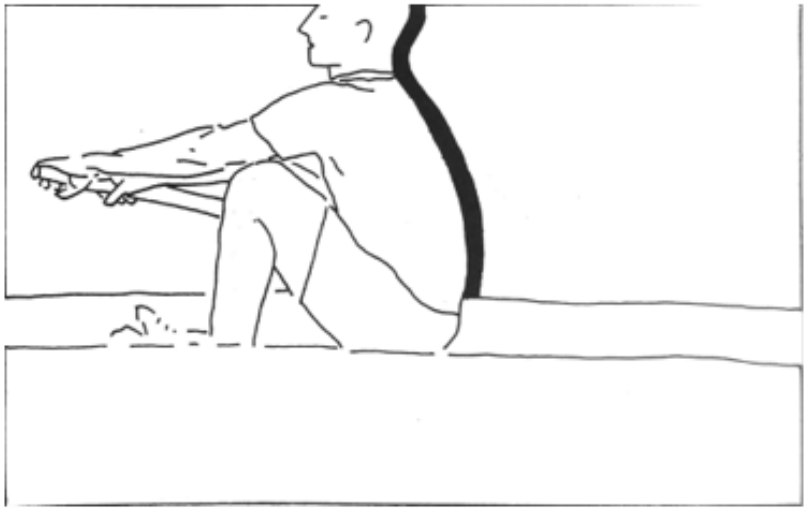
toward their destination than any rower cares to hear again, but it is a logical question, especially when it is perfectly possible to row a boat so the rower is facing forward: in a racing shell that is known as rowing backward. But the answer is simple: if you row in a shell with one oar to each rower, then there is usually a coxswain sitting in the stern keeping an eye open for hazards and steering around the curves in the river. If you scull, or row in a straight four or pair without cox, then you simply have to turn around every now and then to see where the shell is pointing. The next chapter will go into more detail on the basics of sculling. The discussion here will focus on sweep, or one-oar, multirower rowing. What I've attempted to do is break down the components of a stroke the way a coach would, as he rides in a launch alongside a shell, and calls out criticisms and suggestions on every detail of every rower's style. A coach is invaluable when a novice tries to learn how to row well, because no one can see what he is doing wrong, while he is doing it, unless he can find a way to have himself filmed in the act and then analyze it afterward.

As the famous wooden shell builder, the late George Pocock, wrote, "There are ten actions that have to be performed simultaneously in an eight-oared boat. If you miss any one of them, the whole is out of balance – the least thing will put it out. You've got to have your hands all on one plane, you've got to catch right at the same time, you've got to pull through, you've got to turn a wrist – all at exactly the same time. It's a beautiful thing to watch when it's done right."

Some have described rowing with seven other oarsmen as the working in a state of total trust. When one person is rowing poorly, overexcited and rushing and failing, then the other seven suffer. When all eight find perfection, then they achieve swing.

The first thing a novice needs to learn about rowing is feathering (also known as bladework), the trick of holding and rotating an oar. Scullers (those who row with an oar in each hand) also feather, but in a manner slightly different from that of a rower, one who rows with one large oar.

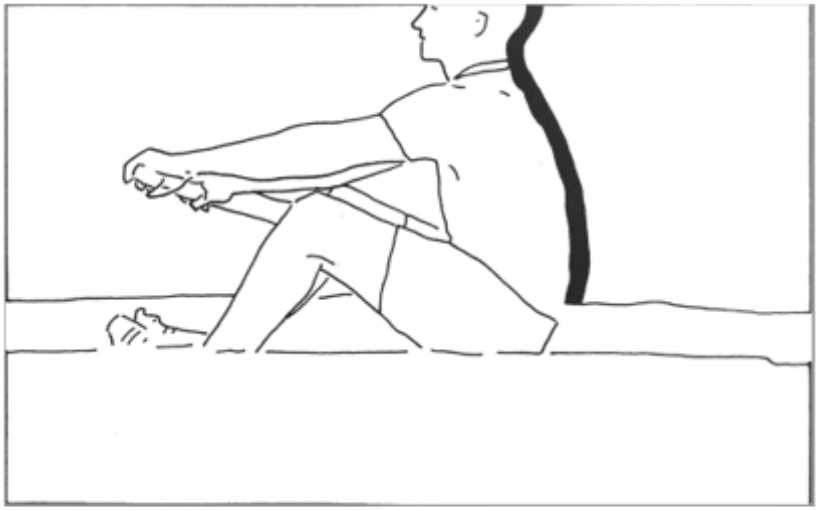
A sweep, or rowing oar, is grasped with both hands, the hands spread a little less than a shoulder's width apart. The grasp is light, with most of the pressure carried in the fingerpads and not by clenching around with the thumbs and palms. Grasp is the most important part of feathering, because the hands have to roll the oar from a *squared* position – when the blade is perpendicular to the water and ready to bite in – to *flat*, when the blade is parallel to the water and sliding forward during the recovery.



The Catch: At the catch or beginning of the stroke, the hands swing over the side of the shell with the outside shoulder slightly cocked towards the oar. The hands move sharply upwards, dropping the blade crisply into the water. The eyes focus on the horizon and the chest touches the knees.

Next to be mastered are the various components of the stroke, or the cycle of movements that put the oar in the water, pull it through the water, take it out of the water, and then slide it through the air back to the starting position.

The start, or beginning of the stroke, is called *the catch*, because the curved blade of the oar snaps crisply into the water, catching and setting itself to start the next step, *the drive*.

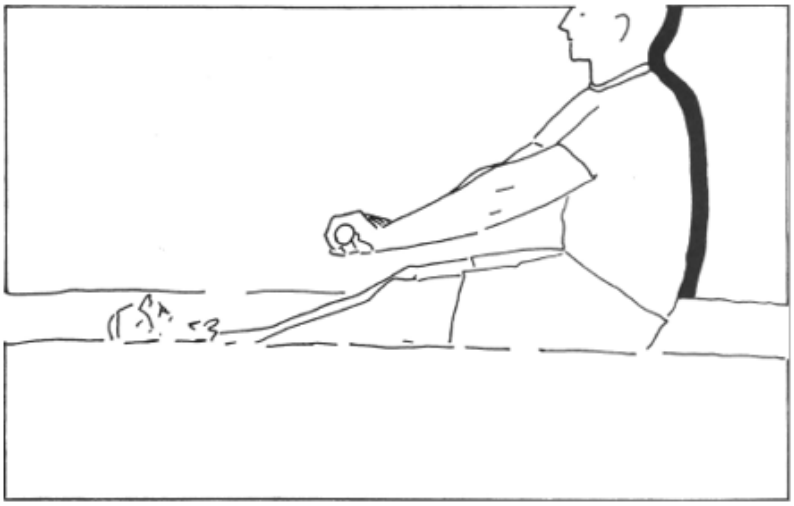


The drive: The legs flatten out, the arms remain straight, and the back begins to open, or rise up.

The drive encompasses the entire time the blade is buried in the water. The rower doesn't try to pull the blade through the water but instead places it firmly in one point and then uses the oar as lever to pull the boat along. At the end of the drive, when the oar is angled back toward the stern, the stroke moves into *the finish*. The finish requires the most

concentration as the blade must be angled enough to push itself out of the water and into the air where it is pushed back toward the bow of the shell through *the recovery*.

The recovery is the most important piece of the stroke because it takes up half the cycle, all of it with the oars out of the water, a mere six inches off the water. A rower tries his best to keep the oar from hitting, or skipping off the waves, as each touch of the blade will cause the narrow shell to rock over in that direction, making the stroke choppy, instead of fluid.



The Recovery: The recovery, the point in the rowing cycle when The shell is most unstable, demands perfect balance and composition. The hands lead the body down the slide, the oar shield six inches off of the water, and as the handle passes over the ankles, the hands begin to feather the oar into a squared position and raise it up into a sharp catch.

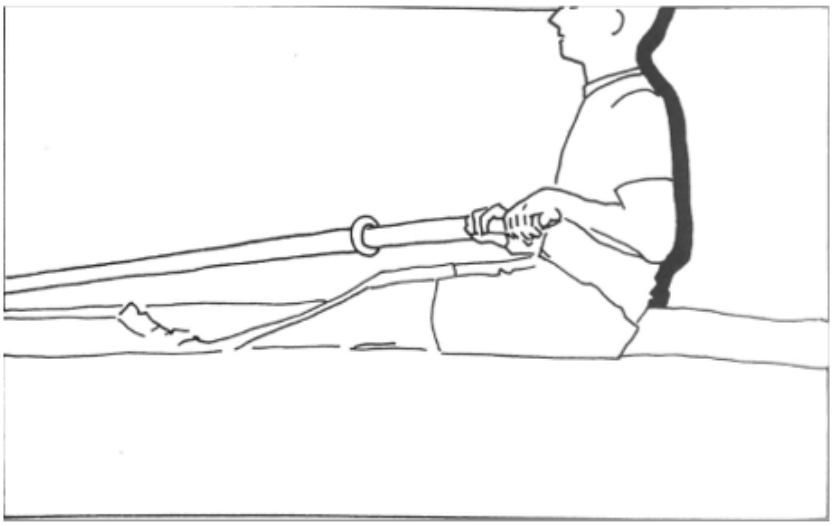
Within each of the stroke's four phases – the catch, drive, finish, and recovery – the body and hands are constantly changing position. Control of the hands is one of the most difficult aspects of rowing. Using the hands to maintain the proper height and attitude of the oar takes an enormous amount of concentration, even for experienced rowers. This is especially tough during a race when hand movements are accelerated and hampered by the pressure of the oar.

Feathering takes place with a roll of both wrists, the heels of the hands dropping away from the body, the fingers rolling the handle around in a clockwise and then counterclockwise direction. Learning this wrist motion can be the hardest part of learning how to row, a trick that takes anywhere from an hour to a month to master but one that can become second nature.

The hands turn the oar twice in a stroke. The first time is when the blade is squared and placed in the water at the catch. Most coaches tell their rowers to start "**rolling the hands over the ankles**," the hands rolling clockwise in a gradual motion until the blade is perfectly square at the catch, when the arms and hands are raised up and the blade is dropped neatly into the water.

The hands don't roll during the drive; rather, the wrists lock and the fingers clench the oar as the legs and back rip the blade through the water to the finish.

At the finish, the hands roll the blade counterclockwise when the handle nearly touches the rower's abdomen at a level close to the navel. It is crucial that the oar smoothly release from the water without *checking* (slowing-down) the shell's forward run. Whereas the catch is a gradual roll of the hands, the finish, or release, is a much more emphatic motion; the blade tilts enough so the force of the rushing water will push it out, easily preventing the shell from rolling over to one side. In the worst scenario, the handle catches in the rower's gut and wrenches him right out of the shell with a crab.



The Finish: When the legs are fully extended, the elbows break and finish the stroke by pulling the oar handle into the lap. As the handle nears the rower's abdomen, the hands feather it out of the water and smoothly push it forward into the recovery.

During the recovery from the finish back to the catch, the hands are said to lead the body down the slide, moving out of the lap, across the thighs and knees before the seat begins to roll.

Page 49-55