

SPORTS COMPETENT TRANSLATOR IN CHINA

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Purpose: To study cultivation and demand for Russian-speaking staff in China, analyze the popularity of Russian in China and compare it with Japanese.

Methods: We searched 10 articles using CNKI (China National Knowledge Infrastructure) and doc88.com to summarize and sort out the development status and existing problems of sports Russian Education in China. We used IBM SPSS22 statistical software to analyze data of Russian National Matriculation Examination (NME) and Japanese NME in 2017 and 2018 years, also analyzed the comparison of the Russian passmark and Japanese passmark of the translation qualification test China Accreditation Test for Translators and Interpreters (CATTI) in 2019.

Result: Among the sports translation in China only 1.29% of it is proficient in Russian and there is a lack of sports Russian teachers and sports Russian textbooks. Among the students who took the NME in 2017 and 2018, the number of those who chose Russian was significantly lower than the number of Japanese ones. In the 2019 CATTI test, the number of people taking the Russian test was lower than that of Japanese. The passmark of the Russian translation and interpretation test was 20.7% and 17.3% respectively and the passmark of Russian translation was higher than that of Japanese.

Conclusion: There is a lack of sports translators in China, so it is necessary to evolve sports Russian professional teachers and compile sports Russian professional textbooks.

Keyword: *Sports, Russian translation, Education, China.*

Introduction

Russian is the national language of the Russian Federation and is widely spoken in the countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS). In Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Belarus and Kazakhstan, for example, Russian is the official language, and in Azerbaijan it is known as the “inter-ethnic language of communication”. In some countries of Eastern Europe, many people speak Russian which is a language of international communication and one of the six working languages of the United Nations.

For decades, Russian education has gone through some changes, inheritance and development in China. Especially in the initial period of the New China founding in 1949, Russian education had a profound impact on the spiritual culture of New China, and a large number of excellent literary works were widely spread in China. Russian writer Gorky's prose poem ‘Sea swallow’, Leo Tolstoy's Novel War and Peace are familiar to everyone.

In February 1950, the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Federal Government of the Soviet Union signed the Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance. During this period, Russian education developed intensively. According to some statistics, from 1950 to 1960, more than 30 universities established Russian departments, with 1,960 Russian teachers, 13,000 Russian

graduates, and more than 30,000 Chinese students studying in the Soviet Union [1].

In May 1981, the China Russian Teaching and Research Association was established in Shanghai and currently has more than 1,300 members. In November 2005, the Chinese government and the Russian government signed the “Agreement between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Russian Federation on Learning Chinese in the Russian Federation and Russian in the People's Republic of China” in Beijing. The promotion and popularization of Russian culture in China has also created favorable conditions for cultivating more Russian-speaking talents.

In October 2009, when Vladimir Putin was Prime Minister, he personally came to Beijing in order to attend the closing ceremony of the Year of the Russian Language event, reflecting the importance that the country's leaders attach to friendly relations and to Russian language culture. As of 2018, there are 168 universities in China offering Russian language courses, with over 1,600 practicing Russian teachers and a total of over 26,000 students. Recent data show that there are over 400 universities in China offering public Russian language teaching, with over 20,000 students taking Russian as a public Russian language [2].

In March 2010, the Ministry of Education of the Russian Federation established the TORFL China

Russian Language Examination Center in Beijing, which holds two national Russian language proficiency exams every year, namely the Russian Federation Foreign Language Ranking Test. China's Professional Qualification (Level) Test for Translation (CATTI) is the most authoritative test for the national professional qualifications for translation. The CATTI exam is divided into translation and interpretation. In 2019, the passmark of the Russian CATTI exam exceeded that of Japanese [3].

Over the past few years, with the increase in the popularity of Russian, the number of schools offering Russian courses in middle schools has gradually increased. There are 120 middle schools in the country offering Russian courses in junior and senior high schools, with a total of 23,000 students. The number of Russians in the National Matriculation Examination (NME) has also increased year by year. In 2020, the number of Russians in NME reached 10,000 [4].

Aim of study

In this study, we analysed the cultivation and demand of Russian sports talents in China, statistically determined the basic situation of the Russian language in NME and Russian translation qualification examination (CATTI) in recent years and compared them with the Japanese examination and made suggestions for the future development and popularization of the Russian language education and cultivation of Russian sports professionals.

Object and method

We use CNKI and doc88.com as the network search tools, and use sports Russian education and Russian examination as keywords to search. We have consulted 10 basic journal articles and related books. Through the integration and induction of literature, this paper provides a theoretical basis. We use IBM SPSS22 statistical software analyzes the training and demand of sports Russian talents and statistically combs the 2017-2018 basic data of Russian National Matriculation Examination (NME) and 2019 Russian translation qualification examination (CATTI) in recent years and makes a statistical comparison with Japanese examination.

Research Result

Cultivation of Russian-speaking talents in sports

Since 2002, Russian language courses have been offered at sports universities in China and there are now more than 10 universities Set up sports Russian courses, such as Beijing Sport University, Shanghai

Institute of Physical Education, Wuhan Institute of Physical Education. However, the Russian courses offered by these universities are still limited to the scope of Russian language and literature, and there is no combination of sports and Russian, and no Russian + sports teaching and training mode has been formed. In the national sports industry, the number of professional translators who are proficient in sports Russian is very small. According to statistics, the translators who are competent at Russian sports translation only account for 1.29 % of the total number of translators [5].

Physical education Russian teachers and teaching materials

At present, most of the university Russian teachers graduated from the Russian language and literature major, belonging to the language teachers, lack of physical learning and practical experience, little knowledge of physical education. Today, there is a lack of sports Russian textbooks, and there is no complete and systematic sports Russian textbook. Only Beijing Sports University has compiled "Russian Reading for Sports Professionals" and "Russian Sports Dictionary".

Comparison of the number of Russian candidates and the number of Japanese candidates in the National Matriculation Examination (NME)

In China, national matriculation examination (NME) foreign language subjects include English, Japanese, Russian, German, French, Spanish, a total of six languages. In July 2017, the number of national matriculation examination (NME) applicants was 9.4 million, and the number of Russian candidates was 8 768 (Hao Xin, 2020), accounting for 0.093 % of the number of national matriculation examination (NME) applicants. The number of Japanese language examinees is 16,000, accounting for 0.17 % of the total. In 2017, the number of Russian candidates accounted for only 54.8 % of the number of Japanese candidates ; in July 2018, the number of applicants for the national matriculation examination (NME) was 9.75 million, and the number of Russian candidates was 10,599, accounting for 0.11 % of the number of national matriculation examination (NME). There are 23,538 Japanese examinees, accounting for 0.24 % of the total number of people. In 2018, the number of Russian candidates accounted for only 45 % of Japanese candidates (As shown in Figure 1).

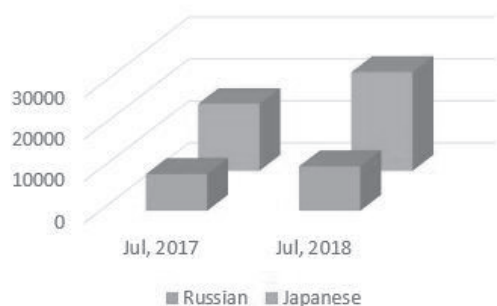


Fig. 1. Number of people choosing Russian and Japanese at NME

Comparison of the number of translation qualification CATTI Russian test and Japanese test in 2019

Among the CATTI Russian candidates for translation qualifications in 2019, 477 people took the second-level test of Russian interpretation and 1,957 people took the second-level test of Russian translation; 934 people participated in the second-level test of Japanese interpretation and the second test of Japanese translation. As shown in Figure 2, the number of people who took the second-level test of Russian interpretation was 51 % of the number of people who took the Japanese test, and the number of people who took the second-level test of Russian translation was 67.5 % of the number of people who took the Russian test (As shown in Figure 2).

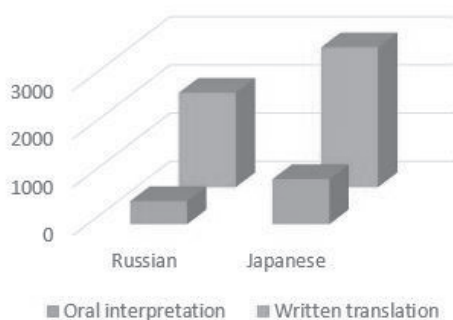


Fig. 2. Number of CATTI translators in 2019: Russian and Japanese

Comparison of passmarks between CATTI Russian and Japanese in the 2019 Translator Qualification Test

Among the 1,957 candidates for the 2019 CATTI Russian translation qualification test, 286 passed the test, with a passmark of 20.7 %. Among the 477 candidates for the second level of Russian interpreting, 64 passed the test with a passmark of 17.3 %; and among the 2,899 candidates for the second level of Japanese translation 171 passed the test, with a passmark of 7.86 %. Among the 934 candidates for the second level of Japanese interpreting, 89 passed the test, with an initial passmark of 11.1 %. As shown in Fig 1, after the statistical Chi-square test, the passmark of Russian translation level 2 test is significantly higher than the passmark of the Japanese test, and there was significant difference between the two groups, $p < 0.001$ (As shown in Fig. 3).

Discussion

On February 4, 2022, during Russian President Vladimir Putin's visit to China, the heads of state of China and Russia signed a joint statement on holding the China-Russia Sports Exchange Year. On March 9, 2022, the Russian Ministry of Sports announced that Russia and China will organize more than 500 sports activities during the Year of Sports Exchange jointly, covering the fields of competitive sports, mass sports, university and youth sports, sports technology and education.

Since China put forward the Belt and Road Initiative in 2013, the exchanges and cooperation between China and Russia have expanded to various fields, including cultural and sports cooperation. With more and more sports exchanges between China and countries along the ' Silk Road Economic Belt ', Russian is a language that should be paid attention to in the cultivation of sports foreign language talents. In the future, with the prospect of warming relations with countries, the demand for sports Russian talents in the whole society will further increase [6].

In the future teaching of Russian in sports, we

	CATTI written translation level II			CATTI oral interpretation level II		
	Number of Examiners	Qualified persons	Percent of pass	Number of Examiners	Qualified persons	Percent of pass
Russian	1957	286	20.7%	447	64	17.3%
Japanese	2899	171	7.86%	934	89	11.1%
P value			$P < 0.001$			$P = 0.18$

Fig. 3. Comparison of the passing rates of CATTI Russian and Japanese in the 2019 Translation Qualification Examination

need to refer to Russia's test mode for Russian as a foreign language, maintain the test system consistent with the European Common Reference Framework for Languages, reform the test question types and methods, improve the examination of communicative competence, and highlight the importance of the test. Communicative principles, in line with international exams [7].

In the aspect of sports Russian talent training, it mainly aims at international sports events and foreign cooperation and exchange projects related to sports, and completes the compilation of textbooks in relevant directions, so as to better assist classroom teaching and provide students with reference. According to the needs of curriculum teaching, it is urgent to compile textbooks such as sports Russian interpreting course and sports foreign affairs Russian conversation.

In this study, we found out that in 2017 and 2018 years, the number of students taking the NME in Russian was less than that in Japanese. At the same time, we need to increase Russian teaching courses in high schools, equip high school Russian teaching teachers, and cultivate students' interest in Russian learning at the middle school stage, so that more and more high school graduates choose Russian exams in the college entrance examination [8].

Our research shows that in the CATTI test in 2019, the number of people passing the Russian test is more than the number of participants in Japanese test. In the future, it is necessary to further accelerate the pace of Russian sports translation training. The training mode should change from the previous single type to the compound type, and gradually form the training mode of sports + Russian, so as to provide a good language translation guarantee for international exchanges and international competitions between China and Russia.

Conclusion

There is a lack of sports Russian translation in China, so it is necessary to increase sports Russian

professional teachers and compile sports Russian professional textbooks. Increase Russian teaching courses in middle schools, improve middle school students' interest in Russian, and cultivate Russian professionals from middle schools.

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Поступила в редакцию 10 июля 2022 г.

Для цитирования: Li Ling-E Sports russian translation in China / Li Ling-E, Wang Xiao-Jun // Физическая культура. Спорт. Туризм. Двигательная рекреация. — 2022. — Т. 7, № 4. — С. 69—73.

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PHYSICAL CULTURE. SPORT. TOURISM. MOTOR RECREATION

2022, vol. 7, no. 4, pp. 69—73.

Профессиональный спортивный переводчик в Китае

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Отсутствие профессиональных переводчиков русского языка в спортивной индустрии Китая. Среди профессиональных переводчиков в спортивной области в Китае только 1,29 % владеют русским языком, а также не хватает спортивных преподавателей и учебников на русском языке. Среди студентов, сдавших экзамен NME в 2017 и 2018 годах, количество студентов, выбравших русский язык, было значительно меньше, чем количество студентов японского языка. В тесте SATPI 2019 процент сдачи тестов на письменный и устный перевод на русском языке составил 20,7 % и 17,3 % соответственно, а процент сдачи был выше, чем японского языка. В Китае не хватает переводчика русского языка в спортивной области, поэтому необходимо увеличить количество профессиональных преподавателей русского языка в этой и составить профессиональные учебники на русском языке.

Ключевые слова: спорт, переводчик русского языка, образование, Китай.

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Финансирование. Исследование не имело спонсорской поддержки.

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