

*November/December 2006*

*Issue 9*



# Sports and Games

*Visit us at [babel.uoregon.edu/globaltalk](http://babel.uoregon.edu/globaltalk)*

We all need a sporting chance and Global Talk has given us just that. What other magazine allows faculty and students to bridge the global linguistic divide? And what other publication so deftly illustrates the connections between all the languages spoken in our midst, be they part of our community’s common awareness or lesser known. For this reason, it is my pleasure to introduce Global Talk’s current issue, dedicated to sport around the world. I do so on behalf of the Scandinavian section and the department of German and Scandinavian. The Scandinavian languages have been taught at the University of Oregon since 1899 and Danish, Finnish, Norwegian, and Swedish are now taught every year, continuing to be part of a tradition of language instruction here at the U of O.

International competition in sports has become a commonplace event. The first modern Olympic games were held in 1896 in Greece, thereby honoring their origins and it is important to remember that the ancients suspended their hostilities during this time of competition, the “sacred truce.” During this time, no death penalties could be carried out, safe passage was guaranteed, and no armed forces could enter the sanctuary where the games were held. Sport like language, can be a medium that channels *agon* (competition) creatively rendering differences interesting. My thanks go out to Global Talk and its staff for being the living embodiment of the sacred truce by giving us the chance to sport our differences proudly.

Michael Stern  
 Assistant Professor  
 Department of German and Scandinavian

**CREDITS:**

<b>COVER:</b>	Megan Edmunson
<b>INTRODUCTION:</b>	Micheal Stern
<b>CHINESE SECTION:</b>	Kathryn Young, Scully Chiu, Hoy Yee Law, Wan Hang Lee(S. Editor), Dr. Jean Wu (F.Editor), Celeste Amos, Danielle Myers, Jessica Honsinger (S. Editor), and Dorsaf Naoui (F.Editor),
<b>FRENCH SECTION:</b>	Weronika Budak (S. Editor), Ken Baker, Lacey Pace, Nathan Freud, Mehdune Yurekli (F.Editor)
<b>GERMAN SECTION:</b>	Rand Wilcox, Paige Deering, Dave Bull, Sherry Dickerson (S. Editor), Nicolino Applauso (Editor)
<b>ITALIAN SECTION:</b>	Satomi Ohashi, Takae Nagamiya , Jared Peacock (S.Editor), and Dr. Naoko Nakadate (F.Editor)
<b>JAPANESE SECTION:</b>	Enis Iplikci, Beavon Flansburg, Pouya Alimagham, Sara Mostafavi (Editor).
<b>MIDDLE EAST SECTION:</b>	Elena Golovchanskaya, Calvin Hall, Amberle Johnson (S. Editor) Marianna Shagalova (F. Editor).
<b>RUSSIAN SECTION:</b>	Leon Rodgers, Nina Laine, Heidi Copley, Bryar Lindberg (S. Editor),and Dr. Rees (F. Editor).
<b>SCANDINAVIAN SECTION:</b>	Max Gimbel, Nicolas Garcia, Katelyn Bullard (S. Editor) Robert Davis (F. Editor)
<b>SPANISH SECTION:</b>	Prasong Saihong, Evans Temi, Leonie Sellies, Jackeline Silva, Theodora Thompson (Editor).
<b>AROUND the WORLD:</b>	Nicolino Applauso.
<b>FOUNDING EDITOR:</b>	

**SPECIAL EVENTS THIS FALL:**

- 1) The Tournees Festival: Award Winning Contemporary French Cinema, Dec 1-3, 492 E13th Ave., Eugene
- 2) ScanFair Holiday, Festival and Market, Dec 1-3, Portland State University.
- 3) African Art Exhibit Nov 7 -Dec 22 2007, 10 a.m. –11:30 p.m. Adell McMillan Gallery Erb Memorial Union
- 4) Arctic Visions: Glimpses from Ancient and Modern Alaska, 11-5 p.m Museum of Natural and Cultural History
- 5) From Idealism to Individualism: Artists of Europe Creating a View of the World: Jordan Schnitzer Museum of Art

**GLOBAL TALK is seeking people for contribution in any language sections, email [napplaus@uoregon.edu](mailto:napplaus@uoregon.edu) if interested.**

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS:**

We would like to thank: the East Asian Languages Department, The Germanic Department, The International Student and Scholar Services, the Romance Languages Department, The Yamada Language Center, and the Undergraduate Studies.

Without their financial support this publication would have never been possible.



# HINESE Section (2006年十二月)

## Chinese Official Named WHO Director General by Kathryn Young



On November 8, 2006 Dr Margaret Chan, 59, was selected to be the Director-General of the World Health Organization (WHO), the chief technical and administrative officer of the United Nations health agency. Her appointment was later approved by WHO's general assembly. Dr Chan is the first Chinese director general of the agency. Her appointment came after the sudden death of Dr. Lee Jong-wook, WHO's previous director-general, on May 22, 2006.

Before joining the WHO in 2003, Dr Chan has completed a nine-year term as Director Of Health in Hong Kong. During that period, Dr Chan oversaw the fight against the first outbreak of H5N1 avian influenza among humans in 1997. She also participated in the fight against the first outbreak of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) among humans in 2003. In the 1990's, Dr Chan was also instrumental in effectively implementing in Hong Kong the primary health care concept of 'from the diaper to the grave' that focuses on health promotion and disease prevention, self-care, and healthy lifestyles.

## 中國跳水 by Hoi Yee Law

中國在各項體育運動方面都有著驕人的成績,當中包括乒乓球, 跨欄, 排球...等等. 更多次在國際比賽中獲得殊榮. 而最為人津津樂道的當然是跳水: 練習跳水的人從小就開始艱苦的練習生涯, 每天清晨四,五點就要起床練習柔軟體操, 跳水, 體能... 經過多少的失敗和嘗試才能在頒獎台上綻放光芒. 而有跳水皇后之稱的伏明霞14歲時更在巴塞隆拿奧運會上奪得10米跳台冠軍, 創下了奧運史上最年輕的冠軍的光輝紀錄. 運動員們替國家爭取了榮譽, 令中國人民心中充滿了由衷的敬意和對他們的支持.



跳水皇后伏明霞

## 台灣之光 by Scully Chiu

台灣之光--王建民, 一個來自台灣台南的純樸少年, 躍上有百年歷史、奪下廿六次世界冠軍的紐約洋基隊舞台, 王建民成了最受矚目的亞洲投手, 他勝過其他年薪百萬球員的好表現, 在MLB站穩自己的腳步, 準備一步一步邁向巨星之路, 不僅讓美職大聯盟為之一亮, 更打響台灣球員的名號. 這個名字對於台灣人而言是一種期待, 一種驕傲, 相信世界上熱愛棒球的人, 也已漸漸熟悉這個名字. Chien-Ming, 如今在美國發光發熱, 所代表的不僅是個人的成就, 更代表台灣, 這個二千三百萬人口的島國, 所培育出來的巨星. 也因為他, 台灣更被世人所知, 他的魅力遠勝於政治外交, 藉由他, 台灣更能在國際上宣傳自己.



Chien-Ming Wang was signed by John Cox and Gordon Blakeley and played baseball at Taipei College of Physical Education in Taiwan. He is now one of the pitchers in Yankee. He was a member of the 2004 Chinese-Taipei Olympic Team in Athens and helped lead Taiwan to an Olympic berth in the 2003 Asian Championships. He also earned the most Valuable Player honors for Taiwan at the 2002 Asian Games. Go to the following link for a commercial of Wang promoting Taiwan <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Jx9QC1WSolQ>

## Common Expressions

常用句式:  
cháng yòng jù shì

### 1. Go Ducks!

鴨子加油!  
yā zǐ jiā yóu

### 2. Do you want to play ?

你要不要打?(球類)  
nǐ yáo bù yáo dǎ (balls)

你要不要玩?(遊戲)  
nǐ yáo bù yáo wán (games)

你要不要游?  
nǐ yáo bù yáo yóu (swim)

### 3. What is the score?

現在幾比幾?  
xiàn zài jǐ bǐ jǐ

### 4. What is your favorite team?

你支持哪一隊?  
nǐ zhī chí nǎ yī duì

### 5. Good luck !

加油!  
jiā yóu

Flag of National  
Minority  
Tadition Sports  
Games



Athletes and  
performers  
of different  
origins joined  
at the opening  
ceremony

## 民族體育的盛會 by Kathryn Young

明年將在廣州舉辦的第八屆全國少數民族傳統體育運動會(民運會), 自1953年舉辦至今已超過50年. 這四年一次以『發揚民族體育, 增進民族團結』為目標的盛會中, 有不少項目本來只是某些地區的遊戲, 但因其具有很強的趣味性而在各地普及開來. 例如「押加」就是起源於藏族的一項民間傳統運動. 民運會中的項目之所以吸引人, 不僅在於其看上去像“玩”, 其實它們還蘊含很強的競技性. 就以鞦韆來說, 它其實是全國各族都熟悉的傳統遊戲, 但要玩得好, 就必須靠你的完美協調。



Ya Jia, a sport  
event originated  
from the Tibetan



# RENCH Section (Decembre 2006)

## BOULE

*By Danielle Myers*

Imagined around 300 A.D. by a Greek physician, the game of boules (also called pétanque) is a popular game in France, similar to Lawn Bowling or Bocce Ball. The French version is traditionally played with metal balls on a large grass or dirt surface. Players divide into two teams and a circle is drawn onto the ground at one end of the surface. A colorful wooden pin (or smaller ball) called the cochonnet or choche is thrown towards the other end of the playing surface, away from the players. It must land 6-11 yards away from the players.



The object of the game is simple: each player, while standing inside the circle, tries to throw their boule closer to the cochonnet than the other players. After all the boules have been thrown, the team that has thrown closest to the cochonnet receives a point for each boule that is nearer to the cochonnet than those of their opponents.

During their turns, players are allowed to knock other players' balls out of the way, or even hit and move the cochonnet. The first team to thirteen wins the game.

## PARIS OPERA BALLET

*By Celeste Amos*



While some do not consider it a true sport, Ballet is a major part of French culture. Classical ballet was developed in the court of Louis XIV and the first school of ballet was opened in Paris, where young ballet students still train today. The Paris Opera Ballet is a world-renowned company that performs over 20 different ballets per season, varying from full-length classical ballets to shorter new works. The Paris Opera Ballet opened the 2006/2007 season with "La Dame aux Camélias" at the Palais Garnier on September 18<sup>th</sup>.

Image Sources:

Boule Balls:

<http://beehive.thisisbristol.com/>

Ballet Dancer:

<http://www.imagidanse.com/>

## VOCABULAIRE

Go Ducks!  
*Allez les Canards!*

Do you want to play?  
*Tu veux faire du sport avec moi?*

What is the score?  
*C'est quoi le score ?*

What is your favorite sport/game?  
*C est quoi ton sport préféré?*

What is your favorite team?  
*Quel est votre équipe préférée ?*

Good luck!  
*Bonne chance!*

## **Cercle Français**

**In the YLC lounge  
(Pacific)**

**Tuesdays 5:00 - 7:00 pm**

**Come join us and  
practice your French!**

***All levels welcome!***



# GERMAN Section (FALL, ISSUE 2- 2006)

## Sport- an important part of everyday life and culture.

By Weronika Budak and Ken Baker

Mein Name ist Weronika Budak. Im Sommer bin ich nach Deutschland gefahren um 5 Spiele der Weltmeisterschaft anzusehen. Es war eine



wunderbare Erfahrung! Ich komme aus Polen aber ich habe eine Deutsche-Polnische Oberschule absolviert. Ich hatte das Spiel gegen Polen und Deutschland gern. Als ich in Deutschland gelebt habe, spielte ich Fußball für Dynamo Dresden. Persönlich feuere ich auch Bayern München an- eine Mannschaft, die von viele Stars vertreten wird.

### Pride for the nation

To overtly praise Germany is an activity in which its citizens do not regularly partake – to do so could be misconstrued as not exhibiting, what many Germans consider to be, the proper amount of lingering shame from the Holocaust. Sports, however, provide an exception. In 2006 the colors of the German flag graced everything from fake Mohawks to painted faces. This was due to the World Cup, which took place in Germany, and it was a beautiful sight how this sporting event could finally allow people to express the long-suppressed pride they have for their nation. Auf geht's, Deutschland!

### Die Sportkultur in Deutschland und Amerika von Lacey Pace

Die Sport Kultur in Deutschland ist sehr verschieden von Sport in Amerika. In der High School in Amerika ist Sport wie Amerikanisches Football, Basketball, und Baseball sehr wichtig. Viele Sportarten sind auf dem Campus. In Amerika, dauert

eine Sportart nur drei oder vier Monate, und normalerweise kostet es fast gar nichts für die Studenten. Sie bekommen die Sportuniform und alles andere für den Sport frei. In Deutschland ist es nicht so. In Deutschland gibt es keine Sportmannschaft in der Schule. Studenten können nur Sport spielen wenn sie privat in einer Mannschaft spielen. Das kostet extra Geld und die Studenten machen den Sport das ganze Jahr. Es kostet viel Geld jedes Jahr.

### World Cup 2006 Germany - The Experience of Nathan Freud

When given the opportunity to experience the World Cup in Germany this past summer, I welcomed the prospect of experiencing a once in a lifetime event. I had previously lived in Germany as an exchange student in 2001, and was pretty familiar with the country and culture of Germany. When I arrived late in June, I was surprised by the atmosphere: in every public place one could feel a multicultural presence and speak with excited fans from any corner of the world.



The hype being made by the media was about the hooligans and what role their behavior would play in the overall mix of things. But the authorities were prepared and there were no real concerns for the general safety of the fans and tourists. To the contrary, foreigners in Germany came away with a positive impression made by the hospitality and always party-ready attitude of the German fans.

Plus, in the crossroads of Europe there was much to see and experience on the days on which no games were played. But I myself, even as a self-proclaimed connoisseur of German society and culture, was shocked by the show of German patriotism. In my previous stay I saw nothing similar, not even on the German national holiday. The spirit created by the presence of the World Cup shook the otherwise patriotically disciplined Germans!

## Solve the Riddle



- Who won the World Cup 2006?
- What was the score of the final game after 90 minutes?
- Which country hosted the World Cup 2006?

## Vocabulary



Go Ducks!  
Los Ducks!

Do you want to play a game?  
Möchtest du ein Spiel spielen?

What is the score?  
Was ist der Spielstand?

What is your favorite team?  
Wer ist deine Lieblingsmannschaft?

Good luck!  
Hals und Beinbruch!



European Student Association  
Mondays, 7 p.m. International  
Resource Center (EMU).  
Come, meet us and get  
involved!

\*\*\*Solution: 'Tor' means goal in German

--	--	--



# TALIAN Section (numero 2-autunno 2006)

## HOW TO PLAY BOCCE BALL

Find a flat, level playing field. Divide players into two teams of one, two or four players. Each team gets four balls to divide equally among the players. To start, a player from one team must stand behind the foul line (10 feet from the throwing end of the court) and throw a small ball (pallina) toward the opposite end of the court. The same player then throws one of the larger balls (boccia) and tries to get it as close to the pallina as possible without touching it.

The players from the opposing team take turns throwing their balls until one of the balls stops closer to the pallina than the starting team's ball. If the second team gets closer to the pallina, the starting team takes a second turn trying to get closer to the pallina. Continue until all eight balls have been thrown. The team with the closest ball to the pallina gets one point for each ball that is closer to the pallina than the other team's closest ball.

*~Courtesy of Paige Deering*

Credit:  
[http://www.ehow.com/how\\_3109\\_play-bocce-ball.htm](http://www.ehow.com/how_3109_play-bocce-ball.htm)

## LA COPPA MONDIALE

Come tutti sanno il calcio è lo sporto nazionale d'Italia e quest'estate scorsa la prova di questo sentimento è stata confermata con lo svolgimento del campionato mondiale in Germania dal 9 giugno al 9 luglio. Tanti italiani sono andati nei diversi stadi sparsi per la Germania in questo mese ma anche quelli rimasti a casa hanno partecipato all'euforia; quando gli azzurri hanno vinto la loro penultima partita tutti hanno festeggiato la vittoria, la vittoria che ha reso raggiungibile la coppa. L'unico ostacolo da superare era la Francia.

La notte del 9 luglio tutti hanno incrociato le dita seduti avanti alla televisione: si tifava per la patria. I francesi erano forti ma nonostante questo anche gli azzurri hanno dimostrato di esserlo. Accadde allora la testata imperdonabile al petto di Materazzi, quella che sconvolse il mondo; la partita è arrivata ai tempi supplementari ed è finita con i rigori. Fu allora dopo i loro 5 gol che i vincitori hanno alzato la coppa al cielo e ovunque per Italia si è gridato: "Siamo i campioni del mondo!"

*~Courtesy of Rand Wilcox*

## PARLIAMO ITALIANO!

**Go ducks!**

-Forza papere!

**Do you want to play?**

-Vuoi giocare?

**What is the score?**

-Qual'è il risultato?

**What is your favorite team?**

-Qual è la tua squadra preferita?

**Good Luck!**

-In bocca al lupo!  
(risposta: Crepi!)

## SERATA ITALIANA AT TRACKTOWN PIZZA

Thursdays 7-8 p.m.  
Join us and practice Italian!



## BOCCE TIMELINE

5200 B.C.

-Originated in Egypt

600 B.C.

-Greeks and Romans played

1319 A.D.

-Prohibited to people of lesser nobility

1519 A.D.

-Became a public game

1896 A.D.

-First Bocce Olympiad held in Athens, Greece

Credit: <http://www.worldbocce.org/>



## LA MIA AVVENTURA "CALCISTICA" IN ITALIA

Come molti turisti americani in Italia, la scorsa estate io e mia moglie siamo andati a mangiare molto in anticipo prima di tutti. C'erano solo pochi clienti nel ristorante della piccola città di Sovana in Toscana. Poi, ci siamo sorpresi quando il cameriere ha portato una grande televisione in sala. Subito molti italiani sono andati a sedersi davanti alla televisione per vedere gli "Azzurri": la squadra dell'Italia che giocava nella coppa mondiale. Non ci è piaciuto scoprire che gli avversari dell'Italia erano gli Stati Uniti.

Questa partita è stata molto difficile e violenta. L'arbitro ha dato molti cartellini rossi e gialli. Ogni volta che un giocatore degli Stati Uniti commetteva un fallo contro un giocatore azzurro, i tifosi nel ristorante ci guardavano intensamente e con molta rabbia. Benchè la cena fosse deliziosa, abbiamo deciso di saltare il dolce e tornare nella nostra camera, dove abbiamo potuto guardare il resto della partita al sicuro. *~Courtesy of Dave Bull*

*Are you an AFS retounee? Call Sheila at (541) 683-9947 or email [Dasher94@aol.com](mailto:Dasher94@aol.com) to get involved!*



## Sumo: Traditional and... Chauvinistic?

Sumo as the national sport of Japan has a long history that goes far back to the 3<sup>rd</sup> century. Sumo has been favored by Japanese people even now and often attracts international people to observe the game. The ticket ranges from \$30 to \$450, which depends whether the seat is close to the Sumo ring, called the "dohyo". The game of Sumo is very similar to wrestling



except that a Sumo wrestler loses if a part of his body touches outside the ring. Sumo wrestlers fight by pushing, striking, and kicking. It is often interesting to watch a small Sumo wrestler win by using all sorts of tactics to take the large wrestler out of the ring. The appearance of Sumo wrestlers is rather unique. All Sumo wrestlers are required to have the long hair tied up and to wear a loincloth called "fundoshi". You may wonder, then, how women Sumo wrestlers would appear in the Sumo ring. In fact, women are prohibited to be on the ring at any time. This is based on the idea of predominance of men over women or male chauvinism that was established during or after the Edo and Meiji period (1867-1912). Sumo, be it good or bad, reflects Japanese tradition vividly.

Takae Nagamiya

## **Volunteers Needed for the Japanese Student Organization's:**

>>>> **Japan Night 2007!!!** <<<<<

~ January 21st (Sunday) at EMU Ballroom  
~ Doors Open: 5:30pm Show: 6:00pm  
~ Student: \$5.00 General: \$6.00

We need volunteers. Please contact us:  
jso@uoregon.edu

\*Volunteers will get a FREE ticket and a FREE T-shirt!!!\*

## Soccer Phenom, Nakata Hidetoshi

Some of you might have heard the name "Hide" or "Nakata", the most famous professional Japanese soccer player. His soccer career was brilliant: He started soccer at the age of 8, was selected to be on the U-15, U-16 (Asian youth), U-17 (world championship member) teams, the World Youth team, both the Atlanta and Sydney Olympics, as well as the World Cup in France 1998, Japan-Korea 2002, and Germany 2006. In 1998, Nakata moved his playing field from Japan to Serie A, Italian professional soccer league, and then to the England Premier League, Bolton in '05. Recently, Nakata Hidetoshi, 29, has a list of accolades that has been expanding with work in the Philippines, Taiwan, Hong Kong and China for charity purposes. He donates powdered milk and soccer balls to orphanages, and teaches soccer to kids. He announced his retirement online in July after the Japanese national soccer team lost in the World Cup. Nakata is also known as an entrepreneur, the serving CEO in a Japanese snack company since 2003, and the media reported that he purchased a private building for investment in New York in 2005. After he retired, Nakata left Japan and has visited many other countries. He said in his blog, "I will never quit playing soccer as long as I see people in the world. I will play soccer with them instead of speaking words." Nakata finished his journey as a soccer player, but his new journey through life has just begun.

Satomi Ohashi



## Oregon's Japanese Olympian

Kouji Murofushi, a Japanese hammer thrower, broke a new record at the 2004 Prefontaine Classic, held at the University of Oregon's own Hayward Field. Using Eugene as his second training base, Murofushi trains with his coach Lance Deal, the '98 Atlanta Olympic silver medalist; as well as Stewart Togher, another Olympian. Murofushi said, "people are nice, the weather is good, and Eugene is the best place for training. I believe there is something in Eugene, some kind of energy that I cannot explain." Murofushi, as a son of an Asian champion of hammer throwing, Shigenobu Murofushi, and Serafina Moritz, a Romanian javelin thrower, won his first gold medal in the 2004 Athens Olympics. His gold medal was the first Olympic gold medal by a Japanese athlete in any event besides the marathon. Murofushi continues to practice for next the next Olympic games held in Beijing, China, while continuing to research the synergistic effect of sports and theory.



## 単語(Vocabulary)

Go Ducks!! :

フレイフレイダックス!  
(Fure- Fure- Ducks!)

Do you wanna play \_\_\_\_\_? :

\_\_\_\_\_しない?  
(\_\_\_\_\_Shi-na-i?)

What is the score? :

どっちが勝ってるの?  
(Do-chi ga katteru-no)

What's your favorite team? :

どこのファン?  
(Do-ko no fan?)

Good Luck!! :

がんばって!!  
(Gan-batte!!)





# MIDDLE EASTERN Section

## Turkish Oil Wrestling

By Enis Iplikci

Although soccer is the most famous sport in Turkey, oil wrestling [yağlı güreş] is the most traditional sport which has been practiced since 1362. The wrestlers wear tight leather trousers called "Kispet", made of buffalo leather weighing approximately 13 kilograms and cover themselves with olive oil. Matches take place throughout the country but the most famous and most important tournament, Kırkpınar, takes place in Edirne. The annual Kırkpınar tournament is the oldest continuously running, sanctioned sporting competition in the world.



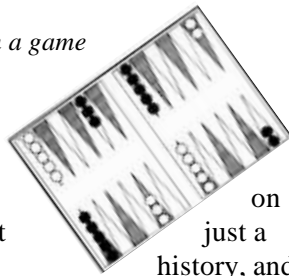
This tournament is a big fair with music and celebrations and continues until the next morning. In the entertainments, belly dancing is accompanied by Turkish traditional musical instruments 'davul' [drum] and 'zurna' [a type of flute] and singings.

## Double Six

Backgammon...More than a game

By Pouya Alimagham

[excerpt from Iranian.com]



Backgammon, or *Takhteh Nard* [Battle Wood] in Persian, is not just a game; it's a culture, a history, and part of the Iranian identity. People all across Asia claim the game as their own and Iranians are no exception. The game has evolved throughout time and many believe that it is the oldest recorded game in history - even more ancient than chess - and despite all the churches and mosques banning it at various points throughout history, the game has survived and is more widespread now than ever before.

## Muslim Women and the Olympics

By Bevon Flansburg

In 1984, Moutawakel, a Moroccan, became the first woman from an Islamic country to win an Olympic medal with the 400-meter hurdles in Los Angeles. Moutawakel leads a long line of successors making strides in female representation from Muslim countries in the Olympics. In fact, according to UNIFEM, "Each Olympics, more and more women from the Islamic world find their way to the Games, representing countries with long histories of dissuading or even forbidding women to compete in sports". The growing participation of these women could be seen in the 2004 summer Olympics in Athens when Dana Al-Nasrallah, Rakia Al-Gassra, and Alaa Jassim, representing Kuwait, Bahrain, and Iraq respectively, competed in the 100-meter track heats. Nasrallah was the first woman from Kuwait to compete in the Olympics. Another first was Bahrain's Samira Bitar, a 14-year-old competing in the 50-meter freestyle, the first female swimmer in the Olympics from Bahrain to date. Samira would have competed in Sydney four years earlier had there not been controversy over her appearing in a swimsuit. Nonetheless, womens' participation as representatives of Islamic countries in the Olympics is growing in a big way.



Sources: www.arabwomenconnect.org  
Photo Caption: Moutawakel in mid-hurdle.



Alimagham playing a round of Takhteh Nard

## Vocabulary

Featuring This Month: TURKISH



Go Ducks!  
*Haydi Ördekler!*

Do you want to play?  
*Oynamak ister misin?*

What is the score?  
*Skor ne?*

What is your favorite team?  
*Hangi takımını tutuyorsun?*

Good luck!  
*İyi şanslar!*

## Events

Club Persia is currently planning cultural celebrations for Winter Term. Meetings will be held on Mondays, however is TBA.

Please email [uo.clubpersia@gmail.com](mailto:uo.clubpersia@gmail.com) to be added to our list and for more information.





**Хоккей в Сибири – больше, чем хоккей!!!**

By: Elena Golovchanskaya

Спортом болеют все страны; любовь эта не зависит ни от религии, ни от климата, ни от чего-либо другого. Может ли что-нибудь испугать истинных любителей спорта? Ответ очевиден. Сегодня утром, когда я увидела толпу студентов, идущих на матч Ducks в одних футболках, (при этом я сама мерзла и укутывалась в свою теплую куртку), я подумала: «Ну неужели хочется в такой холод сидеть на стадионе 3-4 часа и мерзнуть?» Глупый вопрос. Я тут же вспомнила о том, как в моем родном городе Иркутске, где температура зимой достигает порой -40 градусов (и С, и F), тысячи людей отправляются на открытый стадион смотреть хоккей. Главное правило: взять с собой парочку хороших друзей, одеть на себя весь гардероб, теплые унты и запастись бутылочкой чего-нибудь согревающего. И тогда можно наслаждаться игрой сколько душе угодно. Главное, чтобы любимая команда не подвела.

**Famous Russian Athletes (Известные российские Спортсмены)** By: Calvin Hall

**Roman Abramovich (Роман Абрамович) - Abramovich** isn't a famous athlete, but the powerful Russian oligarch who made his fortune in oil is best known as the owner of the British-based Chelsea Football Team, where he is often spotted in the audience at almost every game. Abramovich recently signed a three-year, \$58 million sponsorship deal with the CSKA Moscow football team.

**Nikolai Andrianov (Николай Андрианов)**- A Soviet gymnast, Andrianov holds the men's record for having the most Olympic medals at 15.

**Garry Kasparov (Гарри Каспаров)**- At age 22, he became the youngest World Chess Champion in 1985, managing to hold onto the title until 1993, when he formed another chess organization. He was defeated in 2000 by his former student Vladimir Kramnik, who is now the current World Chess Champion. He is probably best known for losing two chess matches to IBM's computer Deep Blue in 1996 and 1997, making it the first time a computer has defeated a world chess champion.

**Kharlamov (Валерий Харламов)**- he is considered one of the greatest hockey players of all time. He had a natural talent on the rink and was considered one of the Soviet Union's most formidable hockey opponents until his death in a car accident in 1981. In 11 consecutive European hockey championships, he and his team took eight gold medals, two silver medals and a bronze. He was also named tournament all-star in 1972, 1973, 1975, and 1976. He was inducted into the Hockey Hall of Fame in 2005.

**Русские фразы и выражения**

By: Эмберли Джонсон

**Go Ducks!**- Идут Утки! (e-doot oot-kii)

**Let's play!**- Сыграем! (Sigræem)

**What is the score?**- какой счет? (kakoi schet)

**Excellent!**- Счастливо! (schist-liv-o!)

**What is your favorite team, sport, or game?**-Что вам любимый команда, спорт, или игра? (sh-to vui l-oobim-ui ko-man-da, sport, uilui ig-ra)

**Good Luck!**- утки, в перед (utki, v pered!)

**Anna Kournikova (Анна Курникова)**- The Moscow-born Kournikova is known for both her beauty and modeling career as well as her professional tennis career. The now-retired Kournikova was the youngest player to participate in Russia's Federation Cup and win. She later went on to become a successful doubles player with partner Martina Hingis

**Irina Slutskaya (Ирина Слуцкая)**- A Russian figure skater, Slutskaya is a two-time world champion and the first woman to win seven European titles.

**Marat Safin (Марат Сафин)**- A Russian of ethnic Tatar descent, tennis player Safin won the 2000 U.S. Open and the 2005 Australian Open. He also played for Russia at the Davis Cup in 2002, helping the country to its first victory in the Cup.

**Irina Slutskaya (Ирина Слуцкая)**- A Russian figure skater, Slutskaya is a two-time world champion and the first woman to win seven European titles.

**Vladislav Tretiak (Владислав Третьяк)**- Considered one of hockey's greatest goaltenders, Tretiak helped the Soviet Union's Olympic hockey team win gold medals in 1972, 1976 and 1984. Tretiak now serves as a goaltender coach for the Chicago Blackhawks hockey team and as a member of the Russian Duma. He continues to coach and teach hockey through a number of schools that he helped start.

**Konstantin Tszyu (Константин Цзю)**- A boxer and two-time world junior welterweight champion Tszyu won 31 professional boxing matches out of 34 total. In 2006 at age 37, he announced his intentions to return to the ring.

**Anastasiya Yermakova and Anastasiya Davydova**: The duo won their third synchronized swimming duets and second gold medals at the 2006 European swimming championships in Budapest, Hungary, where they earned 98.8 ratings from the judges.



# CANDINAVIAN Section (FALL #2 2006)

## Nyheter



In a recent poll by Transparency International, Finland, Iceland, Denmark, Norway and the Netherlands all ranked in the top ten countries of least corruption or most confidence by the people in their government. The United States ranked in as the twentieth in a tie with Chile and Belgium. First rank was a tie between Finland, New Zealand, and Iceland. - [www.transparency.org/](http://www.transparency.org/)



Nov. 17 - Norway is leading an international initiative to ban cluster munitions that cause unacceptable harm to civilians during war. A meeting will be held in early 2007 to begin developing a new treaty. - <http://www.alertnet.org/>

## Skis in the Kalevala

Lyyikki, the smith of left skis,  
Kauppi, smith of right-hand skis,  
In the autumn made the left ski,  
In the winter carved the right ski;  
Took a day to shape the ski pole  
And the next day carved the snow  
disks.

*Lyyikki, lylyjen seppä,  
Kauppi, kalhujen tekijä,  
syksyn lylyä laati,  
talven kalhua kaverti,  
päivän vuoli sauvan vartta,  
toisen sompoa sovitti.*

[http://kalevala.gov.karelia.ru/songs/song13\\_e.shtml](http://kalevala.gov.karelia.ru/songs/song13_e.shtml)  
<http://runeberg.org/kalevala/13.html>

## Skiing, a Scandinavian Tradition

Skiing is the natural sport of choice for many Scandinavians. "There is something that develops not only the body but the soul as well and it has a deeper meaning for a people than most of us perceive." (Fidtof Nansen 1890) For the last four thousand years in Northern Scandinavia skiing has been used for utilitarian purposes. It wasn't until the mid-1800s that skiing emerged as a sport. The man responsible for this is Norway's own Sondre Norheim. Norheim's Telemark ski design and techniques revolutionized the sport as we see it today.



Hugo Simberg (1873-1917),  
*Gallen-Kallela Skiing*,  
Etching 1897.  
Ateneum Art Museum.  
Photo: Central Art Archives/ Janne Mäkinen.  
-<http://www.gallen-kallela.fi/europeoftales/eetaiSimberg.htm>

With its international popularity, modern skiing is taken very seriously by the Scandinavian enthusiast. Competition pushes athletes, equipment, and the sport to new levels. An example of Scandinavian performance is the latest International Ski Federation competition. Finland's team received four medals, Norway received three, and Sweden received one. The three Scandinavian teams combined took home eight out of eighteen medals. No wonder it is commonly said Scandinavians are born with skis on their feet. ❄️

## In Finnish! Suomeksi!



### Go Ducks!

*Hyvä sorsat!*

### Do you want to play?

*Haluatko pelata?*

### What is the score?

*Mikä on pistetilanne?*

### What is your favorite team/sport/game?

*Mikä sinun  
lempijoukkueesi/  
lempiurheilulajisi/  
lempipelisi on?*

### Good luck!

*Onnea peliin!*

*Courtesy of Bryar Lindberg & Nina Laine.*

## ❄️ Scandinavian Studies ❄️ at the UO

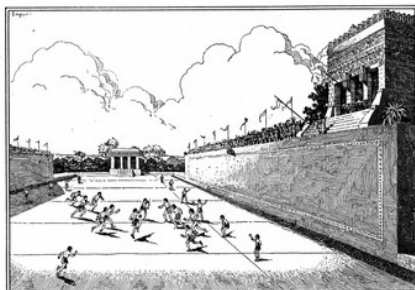
The University of Oregon is one of the few U.S. institutions to offer students courses that deal with the full spectrum of Scandinavian countries: Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, and Sweden. These courses are offered through the Department of German and Scandinavian. For more info: <http://scandinavian.uoregon.edu/>



# PANISH Section

(Issue #2 2006)

## CULTURA Deadly Ball Game



Few aspects of the ancient Maya culture have attracted as much scholarly and public attention as the royal ball game tradition. There is little doubt about the importance of the ball game in the life of the Maya. Every major city of the Classic period (AD 250-909) had at least one ball court, while the largest centers boasted several playing grounds. In the ball games they used a rubber ball, about 20 inches in diameter, to play the game, which was played on a stone "court" with inward sloping walls, and hanging high on the walls were stone rings.

The goal of the game was to pass the ball around, without having it touch your hands, and then get the ball to pass through one of the rings. Since the rings were so high and players were not allowed to use their hands, it was extremely difficult to get the ball through a ring. In fact, when a player did manage to get a ball through a ring, that usually ended the game. The game ended otherwise when the ball touched the ground.

The Mayan Ball Game was a solemn experience, filled with ritual importance. Religious leaders attended, as did most chieftains and other government leaders. Sacred songs were sung and played. Other religious activities took place as well.

The winners of the game were treated as heroes and given a great feast. The penalty for losing a game was unusually harsh: death. The leader of the team who lost the game was killed. This fit in with the Mayan belief that human sacrifice was necessary for the continued success of the peoples' agriculture, trade, and overall health.

### La presencia latina en la NBA

Una nueva temporada de la NBA ha empezado, y con ella se renuevan las esperanzas de los jugadores y los aficionados. Este año, más que nunca, la presencia latina en la NBA es abrumadora.

Los jugadores latinoamericanos totalizan más de 20, distribuidos en varios equipos. Ya no sólo tienen papeles de reparto; varios de ellos son figuras en sus equipos. Sin duda los más famosos son el argentino Manu Ginobili (campeón dos veces con San Antonio Spurs y campeón olímpico) y el español Pau Gasol (figura de los Memphis Grizzlies y campeón mundial), ambos seleccionados en los dos



## VOCABULARIO

- **Go Ducks!**- ¡Vamos Patos!
- **Do you want to play?**-  
¿Quieres jugar?
- **What is the score?** – ¿Cual es el resultado?
- **What is your favorite team/sport/game?** – ¿Cual es tu equipo/deporte/juego favorito?
- **Good luck!** – ¡Suerte!

Últimos All-Star Games respectivamente. Sin embargo, también hay otros cuatro argentinos campeones olímpicos, otros cuatro españoles campeones del mundo y representantes de Brasil, México, Uruguay, Republica Dominicana y Puerto Rico.

Sin duda la presencia latina en la NBA (al igual que el incremento de jugadores extranjeros) es una clara muestra del nivel de globalización que ha alcanzado este deporte, en gran parte gracias al aporte de estos jugadores, quienes son vistos como verdaderos ídolos por niños en todo el mundo que sueñan con algún día seguir sus pasos.

## EVENTOS

### Tertulia at UO

Spanish speakers of all levels meet every Tuesday from 3:30 – 5:00 at the Buzz in the lower level of the EMU. Facilitated by UO Spanish instructors.

### Intercambio

December 12<sup>th</sup> and 26<sup>th</sup>, 6:30 - 8PM. ¡Vamos a charlar! Talk it up! Join people of all ages making friends and conversation at Intercambio conversation circles at the Eugene Public Library.



# Around the World

December 2006



*fierljeppen* **Hup Holland Hup**  
by Leonie Sellies

So what is the national sport of the Netherlands? I would be inclined to say *voetbal* (the Dutch word for soccer). Almost all boys in the Netherlands play or have played soccer at some point. Naturally all Dutch people are proud of "their" players; Gullit, Rijkaard, Bergkamp, Van Basten, Cruiff and Van Nistelrooy (yes, they are all Dutch!). *Voetbal* is a sport that everyone in the Netherlands watches and goes crazy about, just like Darts with our hero "Van Barneveld". However, I don't know many girls who play soccer, or should I say, play soccer well. The more common sports for boys and girls would be field hockey, tennis (although these are sometimes considered to be upper-class sports) cycling, ice skating and horse riding. Dutch people cycle everywhere; to school, friends - when they go out - music lessons, nearly everywhere.

If it is cold enough in the winter we have natural ice. With all of our canals, rivers and lakes we have enough places to ice-skate. In good years we hold the *Elfstedentocht* (eleven-cities-tour), a 200 kilometer long tour (this is about 125 miles) that goes through eleven cities in Frisia.

The more really Dutch sports which are, to my knowledge, only performed in the Netherlands are *wadlopen en fierljeppen*. *Wadlopen* (translated Wadwalking) is walking on the sea ground during ebb tide. There is no English word for this sport. *Fierljeppen* is a very old sport. You have a long stick, take an intense sprint, grab the stick and climb up the stick while keeping the forward movement. If everything goes well you land gracefully on the other side of the water. If not...



## Famous sports in Thailand and Laos

by Prasong Saihong

### Greetings in Thai

For Men: *Sa-wad-dii Krab*

For Women: *Sa-wad-dii Ka*

### Muay Thai (IPA: /mʉai˥˥ t ai˥˥/

; Thai: ) ("Thai Boxing") is referred

to as "The Science of Eight Limbs", as the hands, shins, elbows, and knees are all used extensively in this art. A master practitioner of Muay Thai thus has the ability to execute strikes using eight "points of contact," as opposed to "two points" (fists) in Western boxing and "four points" (fists, feet) used in the primarily sport-oriented forms of martial art. Muay Thai is an especially versatile, brutal, straightforward martial art.

### Laos: Greeting in Laos: *Sa bai dii*

#### Rocket Festival or Rocket Competition *Bun Bong Fai*

Originally, Rocket festival is the only

annual chance the farmers have to

request rain from the god called

Phaya Theen. In rocket festival,

bamboo rockets will be ignited and sent

to the sky to pay to tell the rain god.

Because of the strong belief held since ancient times, when

the land was dry and farmers did not have enough water for

rice production. So the rocket festival were instituted.



**Sports**  
by Evans Temi

## Sports news in Tanzania

### Michezo kuridishwa

#### shuleni mwakani.

Hivi karibuni

waziri wa elimu na

mafunzo ametangaza

rasmi kurwamba

michezo inarudishwa

mashule baada ya

kusimamwishwa kwa

muda.

Wausiko walizungumzia bungeni kuwa katika

vatu vilivyo pewa kipa umbele, michezo

ilikuwa moja wapo katika watu vinavyo hitajika

virudishwe mashuleni.

## Sports is finally re-introduced back to Schools next year.

The Tanzanian Minister of Education has announced in parliament, that sports education will be brought back to the curriculum after a while of absence. Reports have come back claiming sports was re-introduced after a public outcry to bring sports back to school and part of educating Tanzanians. *source: www.ippmedia.com*

## SPORTS IN DUTCH:

Go Ducks! (expression in relation to a positive cheer for a team) : **Hup Holland**

**Hup** (I Go the Netherlands Go)

Do you want to play? (play in a sense of playing a game, NOT playing an instrument) **"Wil je een potje spelen?"** (Want you a game play?)

What is the score? **"Wat is de stand?"**

What is your favorite team/sport/game? **"Wat is jouw favoriete team/sport/spel?"**

Good luck (this phrase is in relation to an idiomatic expression) **"Veel succes!"** ("Much luck!")

## BRAZIL

My name is Jackeline Silva. I am from Brazil. I live in Pernambuco state, which is the northeast side of Brazil and Portuguese is my native language. These sports expressions translated into Portuguese would be:

Go Ducks! **ho ho ho ho ho ho sport, or hohoho sport e o terro-** We would use most of this expressions in soccer games.

Do you want to play? **Voce que jogar/ soccer, basketball**

What is the score? **De quando e a partida ou o jogo? Qual e o placar? De quanto estamos ganhando? De quanto estamos perdendo?**

What is your favorite team/sport/game? **Qual e o seu favorite teme/ esporte/ jogo.**

Good luck! **Boa sorte!**

## Sports Phrases in swahili

**Mechi iliendaje?** - How was the game?

**Bata wameshinda!** - The ducks won!

**Napenda michezo.** - I love sports.

**Shinda** - win

**Shindwa** - lose

**Goli!** - goal!

**Michezo** - sport

**Washabiki** - fans

**Uwanja wa michezo- sports field** (or any other sport arena or space)

**Kila la heri!** - Good luck!

**Sherekea** - celebrate