

PROPER NAMES FROM THE FIELD OF SPORT TO DENOTE ASTRONOMICAL OBJECTS (BASED ON THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE)

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Abstract. This paper examines proper names from the field of sports to denote astronomical objects using the material of the English language. The author gives definitions to such concepts as proper name, astronomical object and astronomical name. The relevance of this work lies in the insufficient study of proper names of athletes to denote astronomical concepts, which creates a language barrier in the communication process. The purpose of the work is to select proper names from the field of sports to denote astronomical objects from lexicographic sources and conduct their etymological analysis. The work uses the method of continuous sampling from lexicographic sources of the English language, the method of etymological analysis and the method of statistical data processing. The article considers stars and asteroids. Celestial objects can be named after people, but there are only two classes of objects that can be named after people. The names of the discoverers are assigned to comets and asteroids. In the “Asteroids” subgroup, 25 units were identified, in the “Stars” subgroup – 4 units. The most numerous in the subgroups are names from the field of hockey, football and aviation sports. As a result of the analysis, it can be concluded that names from the field of sports with proper names to denote astronomical objects in the English language contain information about the authors who are connected with the designated phenomena, concepts and elements of physical culture and sports and relate to general cultural vocabulary, i.e. used in two or more languages.

Keywords: proper name, sport, astronomy, object, language, asteroid, star, etymology, culture, name

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ИМЕНА СОБСТВЕННЫЕ ИЗ ОБЛАСТИ СПОРТА ДЛЯ ОБОЗНАЧЕНИЯ АСТРОНОМИЧЕСКИХ ОБЪЕКТОВ (НА МАТЕРИАЛЕ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА)

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Аннотация. Данная работа посвящена анализу имен собственных из области спорта для обозначения астрономических объектов на материале английского языка. В работе автор приводит определения таким понятиям, как имя собственное, астрономический объект и астрономическое название. Актуальность данной работы заключается в недостаточной изученности имен собственных спортсменов для обозначения астрономических понятий, что создает языковой барьер в процессе коммуникации. Целью работы является отбор имен собственных из области спорта для обозначения астрономических объектов из лексикографических источников и проведение их этимологического анализа. Для проведения исследования были использованы следующие методы: метод сплошной выборки из лексикографических источников английского языка, метод анализа научной литературы, метод статистической обработки данных. В статье рассматриваются звезды и астероиды. Небесным объектам можно присваивать имена людей, однако существует всего два класса объектов, которым можно присваивать названия в честь людей. Фамилии первооткрывателей присваивают кометам и астероидам. В подгруппе «Астероиды» выявлено 25 единиц, в подгруппе «Звезды» – 4 единицы. Наиболее многочисленными в подгруппах являются названия из области хоккея, футбола и авиационного спорта. В результате проведенного анализа автор приходит к выводу о том, что названия из области спорта с именами собственными для обозначения астрономических объектов на материале английского языка содержат информацию об авторах, которые имеют тесную связь с обозначаемыми понятиями, явлениями и элементами физической культуры и спорта, а также относятся к общекультурной лексике, так как употребляются в двух и более языках.

Ключевые слова: имя собственное, спорт, астрономия, дополнение, язык, астероид, звезда, этимология, культура, имя

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Introduction

The first quarter of the 21st century is connected with the start of the search for new ways of organic coexistence of multinational civilizations. Since the modern idea of intercultural communication can be considered as a fact of spiritual integration of peoples, it is logical to treat it as a new type of communication, which is characterized by familiarization with the cultures of other peoples, favorable cooperation and life in a multinational environment.

General cultural vocabulary includes words that have the same lexical meaning and a common language of origin, and function in two or more languages, but do not always coincide phonetically and graphically.

This work is devoted to the etymological analysis of proper names from the field of sports used to designate astronomical objects. Astronomical objects with a proper name are a striking monument in the history of astronomy.

Astronomical objects include stars (celestial bodies visible at night as a luminous point), constellations (sections of the starry sky, highlighted for ease of orientation on the celestial sphere and designation of stars), planets (celestial bodies moving around the Sun), satellites (celestial bodies rotating around a planet), asteroids (small planets with a diameter of 1 to 1000 kilometers) [1, p. 67].

For the study in this work, such astronomical objects as stars and asteroids were taken.

Stars are giant, hot, glowing balls of gas that emit light. They vary in color, size, and brightness. Stars are divided into dwarfs and giants by size. For example, the closest star to us, the Sun, is a yellow dwarf.

Asteroids (Latin for “like a star”) are relatively small, irregularly shaped rocky celestial bodies that orbit a star. Asteroids are smaller than planets. Asteroid diameters range from a few dozen meters to 1,000 kilometers [3, p. 27].

To distinguish an asteroid from a star in the starry sky, one can look at the sky: stars are usually stationary, while asteroids are constantly moving.

The rules for registering names for all celestial objects are determined by the International Astronomical Union (IAU). It has committees that specialize in different types of objects: asteroids, variable stars, planets, extragalactic objects, and so on.

Each type of object has specific rules by which they are given names:

Asteroids (minor planets): are objects ranging in size from 10 meters to 1,000 kilometers, mostly rotating in circular orbits between Mars and Jupiter. The first hundred asteroids were named after the ancient

Roman gods. Now they are a rare exception among celestial objects that can be named at the discoverer’s discretion. But there are a number of restrictions: you cannot name after: – yourself, – political or military figures, – commercial organizations, – animals.

With the right justification, a discoverer can name an asteroid after almost any other person or geographic location.

Stars: the names of these objects are given mainly by their traditional historical designations. For example, in the Arabic and Greco-Roman traditions, the names of stars often indicated parts of the body of the constellation: Deneb – the tail of a swan, Denebola – the tail of a lion, Capella – a goat. There are more modern names of unique stars, given either in honor of the discoverer (Bernard’s star) or due to their unique features (Proxima Centauri is the nearest star) [5, p. 7].

About three hundred bright stars have their own names, mostly of historical origin. These are navigational stars, which have long been used for orientation by travelers and hunters. For example, Sirius, Vega, Betelgeuse, Aldebaran [6, p. 13].

Bright stars also have several scientific designations in accordance with the catalogs in which they are listed. Several stars unofficially bear the names of people. These are very faint stars, invisible to the naked eye, that have been given the names of astronomers who studied these objects and discovered some amazing properties in them. For example, the most massive of the studied stars, which is almost 100 times heavier than the Sun, is called “Plaskett’s star”, and the lightest (0.07 solar masses) and coldest is called “Van Biesbroek’s star”.

Methods, Relevance, Purpose

To conduct the study in this work, the following **methods** were used: continuous sampling, the method of statistical data processing, and the method of etymological analysis.

The **relevance** of this work lies in the insufficient study of proper names of athletes to denote astronomical concepts, which creates a language barrier in the communication process. The **purpose** of the work is to select proper names from the field of sports to denote astronomical objects from lexicographic sources and conduct their etymological analysis.

Theory

The role of sports and physical culture in the life of modern society is increasing. Sports are an integral component of cultural, social, and political life of society, and this, in turn, is of great interest to linguists in connection with the emergence of sports science.

Sport is an integral part of physical culture. It is a system of organizing, preparing and holding competitions according to established rules, which allows their participants to achieve high results. Sport is a certain area of identifying and standardized comparison of people's achievements in individual types of motor activity, exercises and their physical level. Sport is aimed at physical, moral, aesthetic education. It is one of the most common forms of establishing friendly interethnic relations [2, p. 347].

There is mass amateur sport, and sports of the highest achievements. Mass sport is only relatively limited by age, health and physical level. Human development contributes to the physical improvement of the younger generation, and is the basis of the system of the highest achievements [4, p. 105].

This article examines such sports as: chess, mountaineering, wrestling, diving, hockey, football, basketball, aviation sports, figure skating, tennis, and ballet.

Only two classes of celestial objects, such as comets and asteroids, can be named after their discoverers.

Every year, several dozen comets are discovered, and the vast majority of them are discovered by robotic telescopes, for example, the next comet discovered by the SOHO satellite. Those comets that are discovered by people are given their names (for example, the 11th comet was discovered and named after Gennady Borisov, a Russian telescope designer and amateur astronomer from the Crimea).

Comets are only given the names of their discoverers. The same applies to various rare, unique objects. For example, *Barnard's Star* is a fast-moving star in the sky, discovered and named after the American astronomer-observer Edward Barnard. Similarly, *Herbig-Haro Objects* are fast-moving gas clouds in star-forming regions, discovered and named after the American astronomer George Herbig and the Mexican astronomer Guillermo Haro.

There is another way to perpetuate the names of famous people. These are asteroids – small planets, objects ranging in size from a few hundred meters (and even less) to several hundred kilometers. The first asteroid was discovered on the 1st of January 1801 by the Italian astronomer Giuseppe Piazzi and was named after the Roman goddess Ceres.

By 1850, 13 asteroids had been discovered between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter. By the end of the 19th century, more than 450 had been known. Today, there are already about 800 thousand minor planets. For such a huge number of discoveries, no reserves of names from Roman and Greek mythology would be enough. Thus, the discoverers received the right to name them, including their own name (by analogy with comets). But an unspoken tradition was quickly established – it was decided to assign minor planets the names of honored people of the past and present [7, p. 3].

Research

Proper names from the field of sports to denote astronomical objects (stars, asteroids) from the point of view of their etymology have been analyzed, and their thematic classification have been fulfilled.

Asteroids

– Chess:

Kirsan: asteroid (no. 5570), a celestial body discovered on the 4th of April 1976 by the Soviet astronomer N.S. Chernykh. In 1997, the celestial body was named after Kirsan Ilyumzhinov, the 6th President of FIDE (the International Chess Federation).

Alekhin: asteroid (no. 1909), a small main-belt asteroid discovered on the 4th of September 1972 by the Soviet astronomer L.V. Zhuravleva at the Crimean Observatory. This asteroid completes its revolution around the Sun in 3.77 Earth years. It is named after the Russian world chess champion A.A. Alekhin.

Chigorin: (no. 7268), a typical main-belt asteroid, discovered on the 3rd of October 1972 by the Soviet astronomer L.V. Zhuravleva at the Crimean Astrophysical Observatory and on the 9th of March 2001 it was named after a famous Russian chess player M.I. Chigorin.

Smyslov: (no. 5413), a typical main-belt asteroid discovered on the 13th of March 1977 by Soviet astronomer N.S. Chernykh at the Crimean Astrophysical Observatory and on the 20th of June 1997 it was named after a famous Soviet and Russian chess player V.V. Smyslov.

Karpov: (no. 90414), a typical main-belt asteroid discovered by the Spanish astronomer Rafael Ferrando on the 19th of December 2003. The stone in a glass box was presented to the chess player by the city councilor of Segorbe and the astronomer's colleague Francisco Tortajada in Valencia, where the super match between Anatoly Karpov and Garry Kasparov took place. The celestial body is named after the Soviet and Russian chess player A.Ye. Karpov.

– Mountaineering:

Khergiani: asteroid (no. 3234), discovered on the 31st of August 1978 by the Soviet astronomer N.S. Chernykh in the Crimean Astrophysical Observatory; on the 11th of July 1987 it was named after the Soviet mountaineer Mikhail Khergiani.

Pogrebetsky: asteroid (no. 4468), discovered on the 24th of September 1976 by the Soviet astronomer N.S. Chernykh in the Crimean observatory and named after the honored master of sports in mountaineering M.T. Pogrebetsky.

– Wrestling:

Parfenov: asteroid (no. 7913), discovered on the 9th of October 1978 by L.V. Zhuravleva, has an orbit characterized by a major semi-axis. It is named after the Soviet wrestler, Olympic champion A.I. Parfenov.

– Diving:

Shavarsh: asteroid (no. 3027), discovered on the 8th of August 1978 by N.S. Chernykh in the Crimean Astrophysical Observatory. On the 27th of January 2021 it was named after the multiple champion and

record holder of the USSR, Europe and World in diving Sh.V. Karapetyan.

– **Hockey:**

Ovechkin: asteroid (no. 2009 FS47), discovered by the Russian astronomer L.V. Elenin and on the 31st of March 2009 it was officially named after the famous hockey player, forward of the Russian national team and the NHL club “Washington Capitals” A.M. Ovechkin [8].

Bobrov: asteroid (no. 18321), discovered on the 25th of October 1982 by the Soviet astronomer L.V. Zhuravleva in the Crimean Astrophysical Observatory and on the 15th of December 2005 named after the famous Soviet football and hockey player V.M. Bobrov.

Bure: asteroid (no. 12414), discovered on the 26th of September 1995 by the Russian amateur astronomer T.V. Kryachko at the Zelenchuk astronomical station, located near the village of Zelenchuk and on the 26th of July 2000 named after the famous Soviet and Russian hockey player P.V. Bure.

Fetisov: asteroid (no. 8806), discovered on the 22nd of October 1981 by the Soviet astronomer N.S. Chernykh in the Crimean Astrophysical Observatory. On the 26th of July 2000, it was named after the famous Soviet and Russian hockey player V.A. Fetisov.

Kharlamov: asteroid (no. 10675), discovered on the 1st of November 1978 by the Soviet astronomer L.V. Zhuravleva in the Crimean Astrophysical Observatory. On the 18th of March 2003, it was named after the famous Soviet hockey player V.B. Kharlamov.

Viktortikhonov: (no. 46539), a typical main-belt asteroid discovered on the 24th of October 1982 by Soviet astronomer L.V. Zhuravleva at the Crimean Astrophysical Observatory and on the 4th of April 2015 named in honor of the hockey player and coach V.V. Tikhonov.

– **Tennis**

Rafaelnadal: (no. 128036), a main-belt asteroid discovered on the 28th of May 2003 by a team at the Mallorca Observatory. It is named after the famous Spanish tennis player Rafael Nadal.

Laver: (no. 12542), a mid-sized asteroid orbiting between Mars and Jupiter in the main portion of the asteroid belt. The asteroid was discovered on the 9th of October 1993 and named after the famous Australian tennis player Rod Laver.

– **Football:**

Yashin: asteroid (no. 3442), discovered on the 2nd of October 1978 by the Soviet astronomer L.V. Zhuravleva in the Crimean Astrophysical Observatory and, on the 12th of September 1992, it was named after the famous Soviet football player L.I. Yashin.

Arsènewenger: asteroid (no. 33179), discovered by I.P. Griffin on the 29th of March 1998 and is considered to be the only asteroid named after a football coach (named after the French football coach Arsène Wenger).

– **Basketball:**

Sergeibelov: asteroid between Mars and Jupiter (no. 296638), discovered on the 16th of March 2014. This is the 36th planet associated with Tomsk and its residents (named after a Tomsk resident, the Olympic champion, three-time Olympic bronze medalist, two-time world champion, basketball player S.A. Belov).

– **Aviation sports:**

Gromov: asteroid (no. 4920), discovered on the 8th of August 1978 by the Soviet astronomer N.S. Chernykh in the Crimean Astrophysical Observatory and, on the 2nd of April 1999, named after the Soviet pilot, military leader and athlete M.M. Gromov.

Nesterov: a small asteroid (no. 3071), discovered on the 28th of March 1973 by the Soviet astronomer T.M. Smirnova in the Crimean Observatory. It is named after the legendary Russian military pilot P.N. Nesterov, who performed the first air ram in space history.

Pokryshkin: asteroid (no. 3348), discovered on the 6th of March 1978 by the Soviet astronomer N.S. Chernykh in the Crimean Observatory, 25 kilometers from Simferopol. It is named after the legendary Soviet pilot, three times Hero of the Soviet Union A.I. Pokryshkin.

– **Ballet:**

Ulanova: asteroid (no. 5421), discovered on the 14th of October 1982 by the Soviet astronomers L.V. Zhuravleva and L.G. Karachkina in the Crimean Astrophysical Observatory. The asteroid is named after the Soviet ballet dancer, teacher, prima ballerina of the USSR G.S. Ulanova.

Plisetskaya: (no. 4626), a typical main-belt asteroid discovered on the 23rd of December 1984 by the Soviet astronomer L.G. Karachkina at the Crimean Astrophysical Observatory and on the 4th of June 1993 named after the Soviet and Russian ballet dancer M.M. Plisetskaya.

In the subgroup “Asteroids” 25 units were identified: from the field of mountaineering – 2 units, hockey – 6 units, aviation sports – 3 units, chess – 5 units, ballet – 2 units, tennis – 2 units, football – 2 units, wrestling, diving, basketball – 1 unit each.

Stars

– **Football:**

Bubnov: a star of the fifteenth magnitude in the constellation Libra (named after the football expert A.V. Bubnov).

Maradona: a star (named after the legendary football player Diego Maradona, the celestial body can be seen from anywhere in the Southern Hemisphere).

– **Hockey:**

Cherry: a star of the thirteenth magnitude in the constellation Auriga (named after the player of the Omsk team “Avangard” A.A. Cherepanov, who debuted in the adult team at the age of 17. However, during his third professional season, Cherepanov suffered a fatal heart attack during an away match with

Chekhov's "Vityaz"; despite resuscitations attempts, the player could not be revived).

– **Figure skating**

Alina: a star of the ninth magnitude in the constellation of Taurus with number T-09-5237-38 was discovered on the 18th of May 2021 and named after the Russian figure skater A.I. Zagitova as a gift for her birthday.

In the subgroup "Stars" 4 units were identified: from the field of football – 2 units, from the fields of hockey and figure skating – 1 unit each.

In the Solar System, more than 20 asteroids are named after athletes. Out of these, four are named in honor of hockey players, three – in honor of Russian athletes. Thus, L.V. Zhuravleva, who discovered more than 200 asteroids, named the asteroid she discovered on the 1st of November 1978 in honor of the outstanding Soviet hockey player V.B. Kharlamov. And the asteroid that T.V. Kryachko discovered in September 1995 was named in honor of Pavel Bure (Table 1).

Conclusion

In fact, the process of assigning a name to a discovered asteroid is very simple. However, there are some restrictions on the choice of the name imposed by the International Astronomical Union. 100 years must pass after the death of a political or military figure to assign his name to an asteroid.

Proper names are the richest source of replenishment of the list of sports names. The units analyzed in this paper are professional concepts of universal application. They are well known to sports fans, while they

Table 1

Asteroids and Stars

Kinds of sport	Asteroids	Stars
Chess	5	–
Wrestling	1	–
Diving	1	–
Hockey	6	1
Football	1	2
Tennis	2	–
Basketball	1	–
Aviation Sport	3	–
Ballet	3	–
Mountaineering	2	–
Figure Skating	–	1
Total	25	4

denote well-known phenomena, but without explanations and context they are understandable only to specialists.

As a result of the analysis, the author can conclude that names from the field of sports with proper names used to denote astronomical objects accumulate information about authors who have an inextricable connection with the designated phenomena, elements and concepts of physical culture and sports and belong to the general cultural vocabulary, i.e. they are used in two or more languages.

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