A CORPUS-DRIVEN QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS OF TRANSLATED AND ORIGINAL TEXTS IN "DIE BURGER"
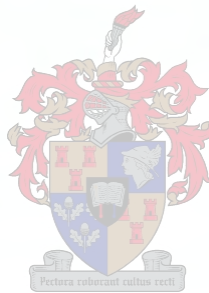
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THESIS PRESENTED IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF PHILOSOPHY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF STELLENBOSCH

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DECLARATION

I, the undersigned, hereby declare that the work contained in this thesis is my own original work and has not previously in its entirety or in part been submitted at any university for a degree.

R.G. BAM   DATE

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ABSTRACT

With the emergence of the global village concept over the last two decades, the role of the act of translation has increased in importance. As people became aware of the value and significance of texts in foreign languages, it ignited an interest in the act of translation. Translations were no longer regarded as inferior, but rather worthy of study.

Prior to the emergence of interest in translation, the translation process had received little attention, but now slowly became the focus point as researchers sought to unravel its idiosyncrasies. No longer were researchers merely prepared to accept the fruits of the process, but they questioned how the process came about, why it happened and which circumstances, both internal and external, influenced it.

This research set out to investigate the similarities and differences between sports texts originally written in Afrikaans and translated sports texts that were translated from English into Afrikaans. Prior research on this topic had pointed to a marked lexical difference between original and translated texts. It was further postulated that the differences and similarities were caused by the translation process itself and were inherent to it. The current research attempted to determine these similarities and differences by means of an electronic lexical analysis of the original and translated corpora using *Wordsmith Tools*.

The results confirmed the findings done in prior research, namely that there were lexical differences between original and translated texts. This study indicated that the differences were not significant for the study at hand. It further indicated that the reason for the lack of a significant difference was due to the common nature of the subject matter and a large degree of shared information. It was further suggested that the statistics could have been

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different if the commonality of topic had not been present. Further research would need to be undertaken by expanding the size and scope of the corpora so as to be able to reach conclusions based on a greater variety of texts. At the same time this research suggested that a qualitative analysis of the texts should be done to support the quantitative findings of the research.

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OPSOMMING

As gevolg van die snelle ontwikkeling in kommunikasie oor die laaste twee dekades, het die rol van vertaling van groter belang geword. Soos mense die waarde en belangrikheid van tekste in vreemde tale agtergekom het, het daar nuwe belangstelling in die proses van vertaling ontstaan. Vertaalde tekste is nie meer as minderwaardig geag nie, maar het nou die teiken van navorsing geword.

Voor die nuwe belangstelling in vertaling posgevat het, het die proses van vertaling min aandag gekry, maar dit het stadig maar seker die fokuspunt van navorsers geword wat die eienaardighede van die proses wou ontrafel. Navorsers was nie meer tevrede met net die produk nie, maar het die proses ook ondersoek en wou weet waarom die proses op 'n sekere wyse plaasgevind het en watter omstandighede, intern sowel as ekstern, 'n invloed daarop uitgeoefen het.

Hierdie navorsing het ten doel om die ooreenkomste en verskille tussen sporttekste wat oorspronklik in Afrikaans geskryf is en tekste wat uit Engels vertaal is, te ondersoek. Vorige navorsing op dié gebied het daarop gedui dat daar waarneembare verskille tussen vertaalde en oorspronklike tekste is en dat die verskille aan die proses self toegeskryf kan word en dat dit inherent deel is daarvan. Huidige navorsing het ten doel om die moontlike ooreenkomste en verskille vas te stel met behulp van 'n elektroniese leksikale ontleding van die oorspronklike en vertaalde korpora met behulp van *Wordsmith Tools*.

Die bevindings van hierdie navorsing het die vorige navorsingsresultate bevestig, naamlik dat vertaalde en oorspronklike tekste op leksikale vlak verskil. Die huidige navorsing het egter aangetoon dat die verskille nie beduidend is nie. Dié afleiding kan slegs gemaak word ten opsigte van die tekste wat in

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hierdie studie ontleed is. Dit het verder aangedui dat die rede hiervoor toegeskryf kan word aan die gemeenskaplikheid van die materiaal en die groot hoeveelheid gedeelde inligting. Die navorsing het ook aangedui dat die statistiek moontlik sou verskil het indien die gemeenskaplikheid nie teenwoordig was nie. Verdere navorsing moet onderneem word deur die grootte en omvang van die korpora uit te brei sodat afleidings gemaak kan word met behulp van 'n groter verskeidenheid tekste. Terselfdertyd het die navorser aanbeveel dat kwalitatiewe navorsing van die tekste uitgevoer word om die bevindinge van die kwantitatiewe navorsing te ondersteun.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I am extremely indebted to my study supervisor, Prof. Ilse Feinauer. Throughout the course of my study she provided me with invaluable guidance and support. I want to thank her for believing in my ability to complete this research and for her constant encouragement when motivation was lacking.

Ms Maritza van der Heuvel assisted me in the electronic analysis of the texts used in this study. Her technical expertise in the field of computer text analysis using *Wordsmith Tools* as well as her constant flow of ideas opened new vistas of study and allowed me to concentrate on the study at hand.

Prof. D.G. Malan of the Centre for Statistical Consultation at the University of Stellenbosch completed the statistical analysis of the data obtained from the analysis of the texts using *Wordsmith Tools*.

The staff of Worcester Primary School took over many of my school duties over the period of this study and in that way made it possible for me to take study leave when it was required. I want to thank them for their loyalty towards me and their personal interest in the study.

Finally, a word of love and great appreciation to my parents, John (since deceased) and Yvonne Bam, who have largely sponsored my studies and encouraged me to reach for heights that I did not believe possible.

SOLI DEO GLORIA

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GRAPHIC PRESENTATION OF STATISTICS

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1   INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

The editorial staff of *Die Burger* and other similar Afrikaans national newspapers make extensive use of texts sourced from SAPA, Reuters and SAPA-AFB and other foreign news agencies in their endeavour to provide a comprehensive international sports news service to their readers. These foreign language texts need to be translated into Afrikaans before they can be used in print.

Previous studies have indicated that the language used in translations differs from that of original texts. Researchers believe all translations have a unique character as a result of certain features that are not present in original texts. It is believed that the translation process itself gives birth to what is called a *third language*, a type of inter-language that comes about as a result of the confrontation between source language and target language. Laviosa (1998a:565) supports the inter-language concept with her view that the inter-language produced by the process of translation exhibits unique features that are a compromise between the norms or patterns of the source and the target language. Baker (1993:243) agrees with this view in her study, which traces the differences between translated and original texts to the specific constraints, pressures and motivations inherent in the act of translating. She believes strongly that the inter-language does not arise haphazardly because of the incompetence of the translator, but because it is a unique form of communication (1993:248). Kruger (2002:80) argues that the difference between the original concept of a third code and the inter-language concept found in Descriptive Translation Studies is the latter's acceptance of translated texts as a unique and inevitable part of the translation process.

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The aims of this study are to identify the similarities and potential differences between translated and original sports texts in *Die Burger* and to explore and record the reasons why these differences occur.

1.2   STATING THE PROBLEM

Early corpus-based research done by Baker (1993:246) and others, identify a wide range of universals that they believe are a product of the constraints under which translations are produced. These researchers believe that these universals do not vary across cultures and that they would therefore be found in any translated text, irrespective of the source and target languages.

This study aims to find answers to the following questions:

- Do translated texts differ from original texts ?
- If so, in which ways are these differences manifested in the same language ?
- If there are differences, are the differences in any way significant ?
- If the differences are significant, do they affect the standard of the translations ?
- If the differences affect translations markedly, should these differences be eliminated or should it be accepted as an inevitable part of the translation process ?
- If these differences are to be eliminated, to what degree should this be done ?

1.3   HYPOTHESES

This study has been designed to enable the writer to:

- Research and describe the nature of translated and original texts.

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- To assess and evaluate the influence that the perceived differences may have on the quality of the texts. This research is intended to be a quantitative analysis of the texts at hand, and any qualitative analysis is entirely coincidental.

- Test the following hypotheses in respect of the objectives stated above:

1.1.1   Hypothesis one

There are discernible differences between the lexical structures of translated and original texts.

1.1.2   Hypothesis two

The differences between the lexical structures of translated and original texts are not significant and do not influence the finished product markedly.

1.4   RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In outline, five major paths have been followed in the methodology for this study. The following detailed approach was followed in order to ensure the validity and reliability of the research:

- an overview of mainly British and American literature on the topic of corpus-based and corpus-driven translation research, and the application of the principles to the study at hand;

- the identification of a monolingual comparative corpus comprising a translated corpus consisting of translations into Afrikaans from any given source language, and an original corpus comprising original texts in Afrikaans;

- a quantitative empirical analysis of the corpora using *Wordsmith Tools*;

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- the processing of the empirical data to determine the differences between translated and original texts; and
- the implementation of a deductive process to determine possible reasons for the differences.

1.5 DEMARCATION OF THE FIELD OF STUDY

Baker (1996:228) states that a corpus is "... *primarily a collection of texts held in machine-readable form and capable of being analysed automatically or semi-automatically in a variety of ways"* (see par. 2.3.6). Kruger (2002:72) believes that the selected texts supply the raw linguistic data. These texts are assembled and recorded according to specific design criteria by means of computerised tools and techniques. This study necessitated the random selection of a body of texts drawn from natural discourse so that the analysis can be based on naturally occurring structures (Aston 2001:37). The random selection makes the scope of the study and its analysis more reliable.

The corpus was selected along the following lines:

- An equal number of translated and original texts (thirty each in total) were selected electronically and manually at random from *Die Burger* over a period of two months (June/July 2004) to ensure that the data was representative.
- The translated texts were identified as translations by means of their source references such as SAPA, Reuters and SAPA-AFB or by means of the original authors who were identified as foreign in the texts themselves.
- The texts were selected to cover a similar sport domain and were scrutinised in terms of their compatibility of purpose and style so that any differences between them could be attributed to their differing status as translations and originals rather than to any other variable.

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- The theme of the selected texts was World Cup Rugby and it was not biased in any way in advance either in favour of or against the hypotheses.

- The texts were more or less equal in length although this was not of great importance as *Wordsmith Tools* took differing text lengths into consideration automatically.

The quantitative empirical analysis (see par. 2.4) includes, inter alia, a comparative study of translated and original texts in respect of:

- type-token ratio;
- number of sentences;
- average sentence length;
- mean sentence length;
- standard deviation in sentence length;
- mean paragraph length;
- standard deviation in paragraph length; and
- mutual information index by means of readability tests.

Based on the data from the quantitative corpus analysis of the selected texts, the researcher intends to adopt a data-driven methodology to determine the applicability of studies done prior to this research by other researchers on the corpora that have been selected and which would guide the researcher in the comparative study in respect of:

- the richness, variance and standard of the vocabulary in the corpora involved in the study as indicated by the relevant data relating to lexical density and the type-token ratio;

- the possible influence that the topic, genre and style of writing had on the relevant data;

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- the readability of the different texts in both corpora as indicated by the relevant data relating to size of the text, length of words, sentences and paragraphs and a standardised readability test.

1.6   DIVISION OF CHAPTERS

The following chapters formed the backbone of the study:

Chapter 2 : LITERATURE REVIEW

The research contains an extensive literature review and a much shorter application by means of the analysis of texts in the selected corpora. This was done intentionally because the initial emphasis was on gaining evidence and it was followed by the application. An important distinction needs to be made between the corpus-based background of a large proportion of the literature review and the corpus-driven approach of the text analysis. Corpus-based research uses a corpus as a source by which intuitions regarding pre-selected samples of linguistic phenomena may be checked. Corpus-driven (see par. 2.3.2) on the other hand derives data from a corpus in a deductive manner and then identifies lexical repetition, similarities and patterns in the data. The researcher will use the term corpus–based when quoting, but will refer to corpus-driven during the text analysis as envisaged.

The literature review revolved around the following themes:

- Descriptive translation research

  The research attempts to describe and analyse the development of the field of Descriptive Translation Studies, especially the research done by Gideon Toury, and the influence the Descriptive Translation Studies theory has on the changes in approach towards the translation process brought about by it (see par. 2.2).

- Corpus linguistics (see par. 2.3.1)

    Corpus linguistics is the vehicle for the acquisition of empirical linguistic knowledge. This study sets out to describe the corpus-driven approach that is used in the research. It sets out the methodology used and describes in detail how the analysis of the texts in the corpus supplies the data that in turn is used to describe regularities and patterns.

- Corpus analysis (see par. 2.4)

    Corpus analysis sets out to analyse the data and with the aid of information obtained, describe what has happened and make predictions of what could possibly happen in similar circumstances in the future.

- Corpus research tools – *Wordsmith Tools*

    The availability of computerised data extraction tools that are able to analyse large collections of texts has made this study possible. *Wordsmith Tools* was developed by Mike Scott (OUP) for the extraction of data from large corpora of texts that are in machine-readable form.

CHAPTER 3 : CORPUS-DRIVEN ANALYSIS

The selected original and translated texts have been analysed using *Wordsmith Tools,* and the relevant statistics have been used to identify patterns and regularities in the data itself. These patterns and regularities will be used to make deductions regarding the nature of translated texts using the data at hand.

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CHAPTER 4 : CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The conclusion concentrates on references to the hypotheses and supplies answers to the questions posed in 1.2. This chapter also makes reference to further fields of study that could result from the current study.

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CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

The empirical study of the translation process emerged in the early 1980s in opposition to earlier methods where researchers largely relied on intuition and anecdotal evidence to obtain the necessary data (Biber, Conrad & Reppen 1998:03). Researchers were no longer interested in what was theoretically possible, but rather in studying actual language used in naturally occurring texts. Older methods no longer sufficed. New methods that could cope with the demands of researchers who based their findings on data that was verifiable by observation or experience, developed.

The corpus-based approach (see par. 2.2.4) was developed especially for this need. Laviosa (1998b:1) regards this development very highly because she believes that the corpus-based approach "... was evolving through theoretical elaboration and empirical realization, into a coherent, composite and rich paradigm that addresses a variety of issues pertaining to theory, description and the practice of translation". This development makes it possible for new kinds of investigation into language to be undertaken (Biber et al. 1998:233). The aim of this new type of research is to discover the similarities and differences in respect of certain linguistic features that exist between translated and original texts. Shlesinger (1998:03) believes that corpus linguistics (see par. 2.3) is the answer as it has long been known to reveal large amounts of data about corpora to which it is applied. Kennedy (1998:4) champions the corpus-based approach because he values the fact that a corpus could, along with all its other advantages, be "... analysed and compared with other corpora or parts of corpora to study variation". Corpus linguistics supplies the tools and methodologies while the analysis of the selected corpora supplies the data that makes linguistic study possible (Kenny 2002:105)

The corpus-driven approach entails the empirical study of the translation process where *"... the identification, description and analysis of what happens during the translation process"* is of utmost importance (Olohan s.a.:1).

This approach (see par. 2.3.2) takes into consideration the mental steps taken by translators between and including the reception of the source text and the production of a target text (Olohan s.a.:1). This form of analysis is not primarily concerned with determining the quality of the translation, but is ideal for understanding the decision-making process in the act of translation and determining basic characteristics inherent in the act (Laviosa 1998b:4).

The research will attempt to identify and analyse the similarities and differences that exist between linguistic features that appear in the monolingual corpora that have been selected for research purposes. An integral part of this process will be the application of *"new descriptive insights"* (Aston 2001:7) to not only describe the process as it unfolds, but also to predict what could happen in future under similar circumstances.

2.2 DESCRIPTIVE TRANSLATION STUDIES

2.2.1 INTRODUCTION

Descriptive Translation Studies (DTS) grew out of what Kenny (2002:48) referred to as the *"primacy of authentic data"*. This is data that is based on scientific proof. Descriptive translation scholars attempt to get involved with translation as a real everyday phenomenon, describing the lexicon and grammar of languages as they actually occur (Kennedy 1998:90). DTS strives to identify and describe recurring patterns of texts and to relate these patterns and deviations from them to features of a much wider context (Kenny 2002:48). A prerequisite for productive analysis and description is the identification and documentation of the relevant data from real texts (Aston 2001:16). This is a major departure from the overly prescriptive and highly speculative approaches

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that had been followed previously when the formulation of rules and guidelines governing translation had reigned supreme (Ulrich & Bosinelli 1999:223).

Although Descriptive Translation Studies provides an account of the phenomenon of translation itself, it is largely concerned with describing how a translated text is received in the receiving culture (Ulrich & Bosinelli 1999:225). In this way the Descriptive Translation scholar can describe and explain the occurrence of certain observed features of translations with specific reference to literary, cultural and historical contexts in which they are produced (Kenny 2002:49).

These "*new descriptive insights*" (Aston 2001:7) gained credibility largely as a result of the efforts of Gideon Toury. Toury's approach to Translation Studies is central to this research. Toury believes that "*... no empirical science can make a claim to completeness and (relative) autonomy unless it has a proper descriptive branch*" (1995:1). He therefore propagates the theory that Translation Studies should not be concerned with some idealised and highly speculative study, but should be studied as a descriptive branch of empirical science using real translation phenomena (Toury 2002). Toury (1995:32) believes that Descriptive Translation Studies as an empirical science should aim to discover and describe what translation really is and therefore what it might be in historical conditions. In practical terms it entails the description and explanation of any behaviour which leads to the identification of individual translated products (Chesterman 1993:3). Toury supports this view in that he believes implicitly that the translation scholar who uses Descriptive Translation methodology should be concerned with practical descriptive statements and explanatory hypotheses (1995:34). The theoretical branch of Descriptive Translation Studies can take care of any prediction that flows from the empirical study (Kenny 2002:50). Notwithstanding Toury's unqualified support for an empirical descriptive approach, a number of fellow researchers are critical of his position.

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Hermans (1994:23) is of the opinion that the emphasis on Descriptive Translation Studies as an empirical practice represses the power relations that exist between languages and what governs translation itself. Toury (1995, as cited in Kenny 2002:54) counters this argument by stating that repeated cycles of description and testing of hypotheses based on large bodies of data gathered from real texts leads to increasingly refined hypotheses and even more elaborate studies. He believes that the strength of the empirical approach lies in the discovery of the natural laws of translation that can ideally be found in real translation data (see par. 2.4.4.3) that can best be obtained with the aid of a corpus analysis of a series of texts in the target culture.

The realignment of interest away from the domination of the source text to an orientation towards the target text as a starting point presented new challenges that were taken up by researchers who followed the descriptive approach to translation studies.

2.2.2 TARGET-ORIENTATION

Target-orientation is the strongest feature of Descriptive Translation Studies. Toury (1995:36) believes the position and function of a translation in any given culture is determined by the target culture itself. A translation qualifies as a translation when it is recognised as significant and accepted as a translation by the receiving culture. There is a strong belief that Toury's orientation towards the target culture came about as a result of his attachment to the real world and his belief that scholars needed to be involved in descriptions of real texts. It is because of this belief that the study of translations in context is referred to as being *"target-oriented"* (Toury 1995:24).

Target-orientation is of utmost importance to this study which relies on the comparison between translated texts and original texts. It allows for the comparison of a corpus of original texts in Afrikaans with a corpus of translated

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texts sourced from a wide variety of languages and then translated into the target language.

The source of the translated and original texts is of little importance as the decisive factor is the acceptance of the translated texts in the target culture, and not the source culture.

Shuttleworth and Cowie (1997:165) believe the aim of a target-oriented translation study is to extract translation data from real case studies in order to reach conclusions as to what can be regarded as general or even universal in the process itself. Toury (1995:1) confirms this view in that he regards genuine translation research as being a target-oriented discipline consisting of "... *carefully performed studies with well-defined corpora or sets of problems"*. He believes that studies of this type make it possible for researchers to examine areas such as decision-making in translation, translation norms, universals in translation and in the emergence of an inter-language that results from the translation process itself (see par. 2.3.5).

The target–oriented approach to translation studies places great emphasis on the role of the target culture in the delivery of translated texts. Notwithstanding this emphasis, it is important to note that translated texts are part of the bigger whole, a complete multi-layered structure of elements that interact and which influence both the process and the product of the translation.

2.2.3 POLYSYSTEM THEORY

The *polysystem hypothesis* of Itamar Even-Zohar legitimises the target-orientation of Descriptive Translation Studies (Kruger 2002:78). It gives translation studies the methodology required to investigate how a target text is absorbed into a given culture (Ulrich & Bosinelli 1999:224). It sees all translated texts, even genres previously regarded as inferior, as part of the larger social, cultural and historical system of the target culture. Texts, culture

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and systems may not be seen in isolation and independent of each other. Munday (2001:109) refers to this relationship as "... an ongoing dynamic of mutation and struggle for the primary position".

Translated texts are in themselves systems, and along with other co-systems they form the polysystem of a specific literature. These co-systems influence the way translation norms, behaviour and policies influence translation.

The application of the polysystem concept also allows certain problems connected with the translation process to be addressed. This is especially true when the position of translated texts within a particular polysystem is taken into consideration. In most systems it is a normal situation for translated texts to occupy a position on the periphery, although movement away from the periphery is possible under certain circumstances. Translated texts may occupy a primary and prestigious position in a young, developing literature as a result of the absence of acceptable indigenous texts (Shuttleworth & Cowie 1997:117). At the same time it is possible that translated texts may play a primary role in a system that has a peripheral or weak literature as a result of it being overshadowed by the literature of a more dominant system. Sometimes, through the passage of time, systems become outdated and little utilised and as a result the vacuum is filled by an influx of foreign texts through translation (Shuttleworth & Cowie 1997:178).

The use of translated texts is not equally well received in all cultures and languages. A dominant world culture may regard translations as inferior and of lesser importance. A less dominant culture may welcome the use of translations to expand its range of texts. The importance that translated texts occupy in a receiving culture largely determines the translation strategy that will be used. Translators that translate texts from a dominant language in the polysystem into a less dominant language tend to break translation conventions more readily and they also intend to ignore models in the receiving language.

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Breaking of conventions and ignoring models comes about because the dominant culture enforces a type of cultural elitism on the translation process. The opposite is also true. When translators translate texts from a less dominant language into a dominant language, they tend to adhere to the conventions and models of the receiving language. Breaking of conventions and ignoring models may lead to a less than satisfactory translation.

Gentzler (1993:121) believes the polysystem theory is an important advance in translation studies. It makes it possible for translation studies to operate within different contexts in a far less prescriptive manner. Literature itself is studied alongside and as part of the social, historical and cultural forces. The study of isolated texts is replaced by the study of the translation process within the cultural and literary systems in which they function. The non-prescriptive definitions of equivalence and adequacy that are used in the polysystem theory allows for variation according to the cultural and historical situation of the text. Gentzler (1993:122) emphasises certain aspects of the polysystem theory. He warns against the over-generalisation of universal laws based on relatively little evidence as well as the tendency to concentrate on the abstract model rather than on the real-life constraints placed on texts and translators. He also questions to what extent the supposed scientific model really is objective.

Insight into the process of translation can best be obtained by means of detailed knowledge that depends heavily on up-to-date data obtained by methods that are part of the corpus-based approach.

2.2.4 DESCRIPTIVE TRANSLATION STUDIES AND THE CORPUS-BASED APPROACH

As early as 1952 Hempel (as cited in Toury 1995:9) argued that the fundamental aims of any empirical science was to describe particular phenomena from personal experiences and to establish general principles by means of which these phenomena could be explained and predicted. He states

categorically that *"... the explanatory and predictive principles of a scientific discipline are stated in its hypothetical generalisations and its theories; they categorise general patterns or regularities to which the individual phenomena conform and by virtue of which their occurrences can be systematically anticipated".*

Kenny (2002:50) believes that the sound scientific basis of the corpus–based approach only became possible through the emergence and promotion of Itamar Even-Zohar's polysystem (PS) hypothesis.

Evan-Zohar believes its real value lies in:

- The reinstatement of translated texts as a system worthy of study in its own right. Translated texts had previously been regarded as inferior.
- PS ascribes a certain specificity to translated texts that makes their in–vestigation in a coherent corpus a possibility.
- PS validates the study of a corpus of translated texts against the back–drop of a corpus of similar original texts in the same language.

The corpus, as mentioned above, supplies the translation material based on actual experiences and the discipline of Descriptive Translation Studies the means to describe what is happening, why it is happening and what can be expected to happen in similar circumstances in future. The ultimate aim is to suggest hypotheses that can be tested and which may even become established as generalisations which could tell us more about the behaviour of translators while translating.

If we accept that translated texts form part of a bigger picture, then we must accept that there are factors, both within and outside the system, that have an influence on the translation process.

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2.2.5 FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE THE TRANSLATION PROCESS

2.2.5.1 NORMS OF TRANSLATION

Kruger (2002:78) believes the concept of norms replaces that of equivalence as the researcher's main focus. DTS is non–prescriptive. As a result, the term equivalence has become obsolete because there are no longer any absolute criteria for equivalence.

Chesterman (1997:54) regards *translation studies* as a *"normative science"*. The object of translation studies is the description, understanding and explanation of translation norms, those socio-cultural constraints that govern translation behaviour. Norm theory suffers from a fair degree of confusion because of the fluctuation between the extremes of prescriptiveness that predominated previously and the more modern descriptive approaches that this research underwrites. Norms are not orders or prescriptions, but are rather descriptive of particular practices within a community (Kruger 2002:78).

The act of translation is a culturally significant activity that is subject to certain culture-specific constraints far beyond those imposed on the activity by the source text, the inherent general differences between languages and the textual traditions involved (Shuttleworth & Cowie 1997:113). Toury (1995:55) aims to distinguish trends of translation behaviour, and make generalisations regarding the decision-making processes of the translator. The translation behaviour is guided by what this author refers to as *norms* which he defines as *"... the translation of general values or ideas shared by a community – as to what is right or wrong, adequate or inadequate – into performance instructions appropriate for and applicable to particular situations"*. Norms only function by virtue of their social existence plus their regular use by members of a given society (Chesterman 1993:5). Once norms become dormant they cease to play any meaningful role in the translation process.

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The study of norms becomes necessary when an attempt is made to describe what translations are like and why they are like that. Norms influence translation decisions that in turn influence the translation process. The function of a norm is to regulate translation behaviour and to determine the acceptable level of deviation from the norm (Chesterman 1993:5). Because norms lay down parameters, they save time and effort. Any meaningful comparison between translated and original texts pre-supposes knowledge of the particular constraints or norms coming from the target language which hosts the texts.

Gideon Toury (1995:55) believes that target culture norms govern the acceptability of the translated text in the target culture (see par. 2.2.3). Norms are described as the receiving society's way of regulating behaviour by saying what is acceptable or tolerated on the one hand, and what is disproved of or outright forbidden on the other. Toury emphasises that the goal of Descriptive Translation Studies is to establish which norms are in force and which strategies need to be employed during the translation process. This theory regarding norms has not received universal recognition or acceptance. If one accepts Toury's theoretical position that constraints or norms from within the target culture govern the acceptance of a translation, surely one has to accept that those same norms and constraints can be just as prescriptive as was the case in earlier theories. Toury (2002) counters this argument by stating that in real-life norms or constraints are always prescriptive, but that the translator has the choice to accept or reject norms while translating while at the same time taking into consideration the implications of his/her choice and the possible sanctions from readers that he/she may face.

Norms ultimately have a very practical and evolutionary function. They exert a regulatory force on what translators do during the act of translation. Chesterman (1997:55) believes norms regulate translation behaviour in such a way that it is beneficial to all parties involved in the process. Under no circumstances can norms however evaluate the quality of a translation (Laviosa 1998a:561).

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According to Shuttleworth and Cowie (1997:113) the regulatory function that norms perform are "... *perceived and presented as guidelines, or even rules, which a regulator needs to follow in order to produce an acceptable translation"*. Translators need to be very aware of the rules and guidelines laid down by norms. There is no question of direct external sanction, but rather indirect pressure generated by the cultural constraints which the translator may or may not take into consideration while translating. However, a contentious problem facing the translator is the question of the validity of a norm.

Chesterman (1997:56) believes a norm is validated merely by its existence. If it exists, it is valid, although it may lose its validity through the passage of time. Toury (1995:54) refers to the "... *changes of status within a society"* that norms may undergo. However, normative behaviour is not an exact science and as such norms do not change or become dormant overnight. Neither will emerging normative behaviour become acceptable over a short period of time. This will lead to idiosyncrasies in translation behaviour as a result of the inability of many inexperienced translators to determine which norms are in operation at any given time.

Translation behaviour is evaluated and even negatively sanctioned against the background of such a prevailing norm. Allied to these norms is the tendency of translators to conform in general to the accepted practices of a particular culture. Deviation from a particular norm of translation behaviour can only become reality once the norms that govern that particular form of behaviour have been identified and accepted as norms.

Although norms may differ largely in the spectrum of languages, they are characterised in the following general way:

- Norms are by nature abstract phenomena and are themselves not in any way observable (Chesterman 1997:50). In practice we observe the

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patterns of translation behaviour that, once they occur on a regular basis, become a norm.

- Norms are not immutable and differ from culture to culture and even between groups within the same culture. Toury believes norms end up occupying the middle ground between absolute rules on the one hand and what he calls idiosyncrasies on the other (1995:62).
- Norms work in complex ways and are variable and unstable by nature (Toury 1995:56). They may also change over time due to pressure from other interested parties and situations (Toury 1995:62).
- Norms are culturally and socially formed (Toury 1995:56).

Baker (1993:240) believes that *norms* are *"... strategies of translation which are repeatedly opted for, in preference to other available strategies, in a given culture or textual system"*. The very need to communicate in translated utterances imposes patterns of its own. Humans remain creatures of habit and tend to adhere to what they are used to. The problem is further compounded by corpora that are by nature conservative and which tend to highlight habitual usage. There is a decided danger of interpreting patterns as rules, labelling things as wrong just because they do not appear in the corpus. This problem can be eliminated largely if we are able to identify and describe what is habitual and conventional (Toury 1995:65). That way it will be easier to identify what is unconventional, which in turn will facilitate originality. However, the key is the experience of the translator.

The experienced translator will operate by means of a compromise between two opposing poles of the translator's adequacy as a translator and the text's acceptability in the target culture (Toury 1995:56). Corpus linguistic techniques that have been utilised as well as the computer-assisted analysis of a corpus of texts will point out repeated linguistic patterns and even indicate when a deviation has taken place (see par. 2.4.4). Toury (1995:135) believes that this formulation of norms in descriptive studies would allow him to formulate laws of translation and finally enable him to identify universals of translation.

21.

The study of norms in translation gives a clear insight into many of the idiosyncrasies and preferences of individual translators or cultures as a whole. It indicates clearly that the traditional concept of equivalence between the source text and target text is subservient to the idea that the focus has now moved to the target text as an entity that exists in its own right in the target polysystem. Kruger (2002:77) believes implicitly that the traditional meaning of the term equivalence no longer exists.

Kruger regards equivalence as merely the name given to the traditional relationship that exists between two texts. She believes there is no longer any need for absolute criteria for equivalence. This further strengthens the belief that the study of norms will indicate the degree of acceptance or rejection of translated texts within any literary polysystem through the relative dominant or subservient status that exists between cultures. At the same time it may lead to the identification of true universals of translation (Shuttleworh & Cowie 1997:114). This in turn directs us towards general descriptive laws of translation, laws that can be found in operation at many different levels of translation expertise.

2.2.5.2 LAWS OF TRANSLATION

Toury (1995:57) supports the principle of norms because he believes that it makes the formulation of laws possible which in turn leads to the formulation of universals of translation. Laws of translation, as postulated in Descriptive Translation Studies, are necessary to describe any behaviour that results in what could loosely be called a translation (Chesterman 1997:72). Such laws do not necessarily describe desirable behaviour neither do they guarantee a good translation.

Notwithstanding this, the study of laws of translation is in itself anathema in the light of the non-prescriptiveness of Descriptive Translation Studies. The search for practical and theoretical laws is one of the most important points of debate in

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translation studies (Tymoczko 1998:652). This search was launched by the emergence of the tradition of empirical research, which was supported by the belief that science should be busy with the discovery of natural laws and that scientific results have more value than other types of results (Tymoczko 1998:653). What Toury (1995:56-59) refers to as an *"observable regularity"* and which Chesterman (1993:2) calls *"general descriptive laws"*, are in essence the same thing – an activity that is purely descriptive in nature that sets out to give an empirical account of actual translation behaviour.

This account depends on the study of the behaviour of a translator and is not concerned with the proficiency of the translator or the quality of the translation.

There is a very fine distinction between norms of translation and laws of translation. Chesterman (1993:4) believes that norms are prescriptive in the sense that the receiving culture lays down certain guidelines through which it sanctions the acceptablity or rejection of a translation. He states (1997:316) that all norms *"...exert a prescriptive pressure..."* Toury (1995, cited in Munday 2001:115) believes that the laws of translation that he identified, are not prescriptive. He believes they are designed to facilitate the prediction of real world phenomena and that they may in certain cases even explain the existence of such phenomena. Through their *"... cumulative identification of norms in descriptive studies (it) will enable the formulation of probabilistic laws of translation and thence of universals of translation"* (Munday 2001:115). Norms may therefore become laws if they become accepted as being models or standards of desired behaviour.

Laws of translation exert opposing forces on the translation process by means of either the source text or target text (Chesterman 1997:72). Toury proposes only two laws of translation:

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2.2.5.2.1 Law of growing standardisation

This law states that the textual relations offered by the target text are given preference in exclusion to those of the original culture. This points to the domination that the target language system exerts over any source text feature (Chesterman 1997:71). The original text can never be fully recreated. Translators use words and expressions that have very general meanings in the target text in the place of elements that have special significance in the source text. Toury (1995:267) believes this process is inevitable. Standardisation is more likely to occur where translation assumes a peripheral position in the target culture.

Toury (1995:268) suggests age, extent of bilingualism, the knowledge and experience of the translator and the status of translation within the target culture may influence the operation of the law.

2.2.5.2.2 Law of interference

This law refers to the interference that takes place when linguistic features of the source text, mainly lexical, are copied in the target text, and points inexorably towards the dominance of the source language. This usually happens when the source culture is prestigious, dominating a less prestigious or less dominant culture or language (Toury 1995:278). According to Kruger (Kruger 2002, as cited in Naudé & Van der Merwe 2002) Toury proposes the use of the laws of interference and standardisation to take Descriptive Translation Studies beyond the realm of description to that of explanation of what is happening in the translation act. The same source (Kruger 2002, as cited in Naudé & Van der Merwe 2002) believes that translators should observe regularities and find reasons for the existence of the regularities on the basis of ever-expanding corpora and verifiable data.

24.

Research that started in the late 1980s and the early 1990s and that has been carried forward by the development of corpus linguistic tools clearly reveals that translated texts tend to display certain features or so-called universals. These unique features or universals receive attention in ensuing paragraphs.

2.2.5.3 UNIVERSALS OF TRANSLATION

The concept of universals in translation presupposes that there is something in translation and the translation process, which translations have in common and which makes translated texts different from texts that have not been translated. The concept of universals in translation has been the subject of empirical research using corpus-driven analysis over a number of years.

Baker (1993:243) states that *universals of translation* are *"... features which typically occur in translated texts rather than original utterances and which are not the result of interference from specific language systems"*.   The term *universal* is regarded as a general tendency, i.e. something that is applicable to most languages, but for which a limited number of exceptions can be found (Nobili 1999). It has only been since the emergence of empirical analysis of either comparable or parallel electronic corpora that this theory has achieved prominence. This is a view that was first formulated by Baker (1993:243) when she argued that electronic corpora might be the tool for investigating universal features. The theory of universals in translation has been a bone of contention for a number of years. The term linguistic translation universals is by no means universally accepted. Whereas Laviosa (cited in Mauranen s.a.:1) supports the hypothesis of simplification, she is diametrically opposed by Tymoczko (cited in Mauranen s.a.:1) who finds the theory totally unacceptable because researchers have no way of collecting translations through all time and in all languages so as to obtain verifiable data. Research into linguistic translation universals only has meaning therefore if the necessary data and tried and tested methods are available. In this sense, corpus analysis using synchronic

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comparable corpora and electronic tools that can test hypotheses empirically seem to be the answer.

It has been stated previously that there is a unique relationship which exists between the language of translation and ordinary language. When compared to original writing, translated texts seem to display certain peculiar features that give them a unique character. Baker (1993:248) believes that translated texts are different from all other types of texts. She further believes that the observed differences need to be explored and recorded. Initially this was problematic as the corpora (see par. 2.3.5) were too conservative in size and the tools and techniques to analyse the available data were limited. As these techniques and tools improved, researchers were able to identify certain characteristics in translated texts compared to source text originals and to say why these characteristics are considered unique. Baker (1993:246) believes these characteristics come about as a result of the constraints inherent in the translation process itself. Because they do not vary from one culture to the next, they are called universals.

Baker initially identifies three translation universals, namely *explicitation, disambiguation* and *conventionalisation*, but as the scope of the research expands, researchers identify minor deviations from the above.

2.2.5.3.1 EXPLICITATION

Explicitation is the tendency in translations to spell things out in the target text rather than leave them implicit as is the case in original texts. Baker (1996:180) believes that translators tend to insert information that is not present in the original to obtain clarity and to give the text a fuller wording. Translators may also add information with the intention of enhancing the aesthetic quality of the text. Baker believes that translators add what she calls "*explanatory vocabulary*" and conjunctions to the target text. As proof of this hypothesis she

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cites statistics that indicate that translated texts are usually longer than originals, irrespective of the language involved (Baker 1996:181). At the same time a variety of language-specific frequency counts have indicated that certain language components, such as the subordinate conjunction *that,* are used more regularly in translated texts than in comparable original texts.

Delabastita (1993:36) notes a number of ways in which explicitation can be achieved through the addition of information by, e.g.

- using supplementary explanatory phrases in the target text
- resolving source text ambiguities by rewording the target text
- making greater use of repetitions

Kruger (2002:90) motivates explicitation along the following lines:

- translators show a tendency to expand the translation;
- translators are concerned with clarity and coherence; and
- translators believe that they can enhance the aesthetic qualities of the translations by adding words and phrases

Translators may, in certain cases, refuse to insert information because of their reluctance to tamper with the structure of the source text. According to Delabastita (1993:37) the complex structure of the original may encourage the translator to retain the macro-structural properties of the source text.

Blum-Kulka (1983:121) discovered that explicitation results in a preponderance of semantic redundancy that is not evident in the source language. This is caused by the way translators interpret the source text. This leads to more repetition in the expansion of sentences than is necessary. Toury (1995:227) counters the argument with his belief that explicitness is closely correlated with readability and is therefore an advantage.

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In this study, examples of explicitation may be found in the comparative length of sentences and texts because translations tend to be longer than original monolingual comparative texts.

2.2.5.3.2 DISAMBIGUATION

Shuttleworth and Cowie (1997:150) defines *disambiguation* as the intuitive ability of native speakers of a language to determine the correct meaning and equivalent of a word during the translation process through their natural access to the context in which a word is used. Non-native speakers experience problems in this regard.

During the translation process, choosing among lexical variants to find the correct target word is a difficult process. If language is totally unambiguous, there will be a one-to-one relationship between words and senses. However, this is not the case. Words mostly have more than one interpretation or sense. From a multilingual perspective, word sense disambiguation is nothing more than the most fitting translation of a word or a lexical item. All we need to know is whether the word in the target language expresses the same meaning as the word in the source language. The choice between syntactic variants is as much a problem to translators as phrases and complete sentences take on specific meanings, often different or at variance with the lexical meaning of individual words. The problem is exacerbated by the fact that translators, invariably not native-speakers of the source language, do not have access to the contextual clues that are meant to guide them in their lexical and syntactic choices. Even then, the same words, phrases and sentences often have a variety of meanings, and access to the context is not nearly sufficient enough to find an adequate translation. Language features that are present in the source language might not always exist in the target language. Selection of appropriate words, phrases and sentences are of utmost importance.

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To be able to do this and to determine the validity of statements and to prevent haphazard or unsubstantiated claims from gaining credibility, large corpora are essential. Allied to this is the development of electronic methods of analysis that are ideal for investigating disambiguation.

2.2.5.3.3 SIMPLIFICATION

Simplification is a universal feature that occurs in texts translated into any language. It manifests itself in many different ways, all of which can be observed through a detailed analysis of a text.

Baker (1996:181-82) believes there is a tendency to simplify the language used in translation so as to make things easier for the reader and in that way promote readability. Baker's research indicates that a change in punctuation in the target language may make reading easier. Commas can be changed into semi-colons thus breaking up longer sentences into shorter sentences to ease the reading process. Toury (1995:270) places great value on the principle of simplification to achieve clarity. He believes that a translated text tends to have a lower information density (see par. 2.3.5) than the source text and, as a result it is easier to read and comprehend. Repetition is avoided by omitting or deleting words if the translator feels that the words are not of cardinal importance to the text as a whole. This results in a more transparent and fluent style. Laviosa (1997:297) identifies three types of simplification :

• **Lexical simplification**

Lexical simplification is the process of making do with fewer words (Blum-Kulka 1983:119). It operates according to six translation strategies at word level:

-       use of super-ordinate terms when equivalent terms are lacking in the target language;
-       use of common synonyms;

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- transfer of all the functions of a source language word to its target language equivalent;
- use of circumlocutions instead of conceptually high-level words or expressions;
- use of paraphrasing where there are cultural gaps between source language and target language; and
- use of an approximation of the concept expressed in the target language.

- **Stylistic simplification**

Toury (1991:188) regards the tendency to avoid repetitions that occur in the source text as "... *one of the most persistent, unbending norms in translation in all the languages studied so far*".

Further examples of stylistic simplification that Toury mentions are:

- breaking up of long sentences;
- replacing elaborate phrases with shorter collocations
- shortening overlong circumlocutions; and
- omitting phrases and words.

- **Syntactic simplification**

Vanderauwera (1985:113) finds several instances where complex syntax is simplified by replacing non-finite clauses with finite ones and by suppressing suspended periods.

Simplification may become apparent after the study of average sentence length, lexical density and type-token ratios which in turn is also a standard measure for lexical variety in a text (see par. 3.2.1;3.2.3;3.2.5).

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2.2.5.3.4 CONVENTIONALISATION / NORMALISATION / CONSERVATISM

Conventionalisation is closely related to the question of target-orientation. Translators need to adhere to the conventions of the target culture rather than that of the source culture. Acceptability of a translation is determined by the host culture, and any convention that is unfamiliar to the host reader may lead to a lack of acceptance (see par. 2.2.3).

In practical terms, *conventionalisation* is the overriding tendency of translators to round off a writer's unfinished sentences, grammaticise ungrammatical utterances, improve punctuation, improvement of style and sentence structure and even to omit such things as false starts and self-corrections, even those that have been intentional (Vanderauwera 1985:93). Toury (1980:129) reports that his investigation into *conventionalisation* indicates that direct speech is a prime target. Not only are dialogues regularly turned into independent paragraphs, but indirect speech is often replaced by direct speech and phrases that indicate a move from narration to dialogue are omitted. In general, this results in the creation of texts that are more readable, more idiomatic, more familiar and more coherently organised than the original is.

Baker (1998:183) sees *normalisation* as the same as conservatism. Corpora, in general, contribute to the normalisation process in that they are conservative by nature because they bring habitual usage to the fore (Stewart 2000:4). This entails the tendency of the translator to exaggerate features that are typical of the target culture and in that way to conform to patterns of language that are typical of the target culture. The result is more standardised and conventional texts, as translations tend to adhere to what is normal by steering clear of extreme lexical and syntactic choices. Baker (1996:183) further suggests that *normalisation* is most evident in the use of typical grammatical structures, punctuation and collocational patterns and clichés.

31.

Kenny (1998:515) refers to *normalisation* as the *"... moulding of translation so that they reflect what is routine in the target language"*. The tendency to normalise is in direct proportion to the status attached to the source language and source text. The higher the status that the source language and source text enjoy the lesser the tendency to normalise. Kenny (2002:65) notices a tendency in monolingual comparable corpora where observations of both original and translated texts indicate that translations contain a higher proportion of typical features of target language writing.

This tendency has more to do with a conscious act of restraint or loyalty on the part of the translator to adhere to target language features than with conservatism or lack of creativity.

2.2.5.3.5   SANITISATION

Sanitisation is closely related to *normalisation*. Kenny (1998:514) believes translators sanitise their source texts by toning down the vocabulary used in the source text to a more acceptable level in the target text. This is often difficult to substantiate empirically because readers of a translation and its original largely depend on intuition that the translation is tamer than the original in certain respects. This results in what Kenny calls *"... a sanitised version of the original"*. Evidence of sanitisation can only be obtained by careful study of the product, the inter-language that results from the confrontation between the source text and the target text during the process of translation.

Kenny (1998:520) suggests that a study of the source text vocabulary, especially the regularity of certain lexical items, may lead to the discovery of traits of words used in the source text that are not present in the target text. Translators subtly remove source text words that have a negative semantic prosody and replace them in the target text with more neutral vocabulary.

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2.2.5.3.6   CONVERGENCE / LEVELLING OUT

The statistical analysis of any series of texts in corpora using *Wordsmith Tools* supplies researchers with a wide variety of verifiable statistics that need to be interpreted before they can be of use in any study.   The following unique characteristics emerge when the statistics of a series of lexical analyses are compared:

2.2.5.3.6.1   Statistical convergence

Translated texts display a unique characteristic in that linguistic features such as lexical density, type-token ratio, average word length and average sentence length show a far greater homogeneity than is the case with original texts.   The extremes of the data obtained through an electronic analysis of a translated corpus are far closer together than is the case with an original corpus.   Laviosa (1998a:562) refers to this as convergence which serves to describe the clustering of a corpus of translations around the average value of a linguistic feature.

2.2.5.3.6.2   Lexical convergence

Lexical convergence is a phenomenon whereby translated texts tend to adhere to patterns of language use found in original texts in the same language.   It is in effect a strategy for understanding and making oneself understood.   The target language is in a more powerful position and imposes certain patterns on the translated texts.

2.2.5.3.7   VARIANCE

Laviosa (1998a:566) regards variance as *"... the statistical measure of the variablity or dispersion of scores around the average value".*   A significant variance indicates a lack of homogeneity.   The lack of homogeneity in a corpus

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needs to be investigated and may indicate a pattern that is prevalent in all corpora of a similar nature. The lower the variance in a corpus the more similar the individual corpora are in relation to data obtained by means of a computerised lexical analysis.

2.2.5.3.8 CORE PATTERNS OF LEXICAL USE

An initial investigation of the linguistic nature of translated and original newspaper articles in *The Guardian* and *The European* undertaken by Laviosa (1998a:557) indicates distinct patterns of lexical use where translated and original texts differ considerably.   In a follow-up, Laviosa (1998a:557) investigated the linguistic nature of narrative English translated texts.   Her corpus consisted of two collections of narrative prose in English – one included original texts and the other a collection of translations from a variety of sources. Both collections were collected over a similar period of time.   The data from analysis of narrative prose shares distinct similarities to the earlier research based on newspaper articles.   From a comparison between the two sets of available data, Laviosa is able to isolate what she calls *four core patterns of lexical use* which she believes could also be regarded as universals of translation (Laviosa 1998a:565). These four core patterns are:

- the lexical density of translated texts is lower than that of original texts. Translated texts have a relatively lower percentage of lexical or content words (words that describe things – are generally adjectives, nouns and verbs) compared to grammatical words (such as determiners and prepositions) than those of original texts. As a result their range of vocabulary is more limited than the original texts (Baker 1995:237);

- translated texts have a higher proportion of high frequency words versus low frequency words.   As a result the nucleus of words used in translated texts is less varied;

- translated texts exhibit a tendency to have a far greater repetition of the most frequently used words; and

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*   the list of translated texts contain a smaller number of lemmas.

2.2.6 VALUE OF DESCRIPTIVE TRANSLATION STUDIES IN CORPUS STUDIES

Hempel (as cited in Toury 1995:9) believes *"...empirical science has two major objectives: to describe particular phenomena in the world of our experience and to establish general principles by means of which they can be explained and predicted".* Language has a decided creative potential, but it is also inherently extremely predictable. Hanks (1996:85) believes mankind cannot handle much language creativity. He argues *"... language is immensely predictable, rehearsing the same old platitudes and the same old clichés in almost everything we say".* Whereas this may be regarded as a negative attribute, the predictability of language patterns makes this study possible.

The research methodology in the current study is based on the two pillars as identified by Hempel: description and deduction. For this methodology to function effectively, the researcher relies totally on the quality and volume of the data that becomes available after analysis. Previously the quality and volume of the data presented major problems because insufficient data was available to ensure representivity. The emergence of large electronic corpora as well as text analysis programmes capable of handling large amounts of data, makes it possible for researchers to examine the characteristic features of translated texts. The availability of data resulting from a corpus analysis only goes part of the way. The data that becomes available through analysis needs to be documented and described adequately. A descriptive approach (see par. 2.2.4) describes the specific characteristics of translated texts or multiples of texts in terms of the constraints or norms reigning in the target culture, which may have influenced the method of translation and the ensuing product at any particular time (Kruger 2002:78).

35.

The corpus opens a new dimension of description because it contains real translations and, through analysis, is able to supply concrete facts on which generalisations can be made. However, we can only explain it effectively if we can relate it to some familiar general principle that is applicable to all similar analyses of texts sharing the same genre.

Notwithstanding the fact that newspaper articles are the most widely read of the different text types, they are not representative of language as a whole (Partingdon 2001:63). The decision to compile the corpus based on Afrikaans newspaper reports on rugby allows the determination and description of the potential, discernible general differences and similarities between translated and original newspaper reports as long as the research findings are generalised.

2.3   CORPUS LINGUISTICS

Teubert (s.a.:1) believes corpus linguistics (CL) is the cornerstone in the acquisition of empirical linguistic knowledge. It does this by combining three methods: automatic extraction of language data from corpora, presenting data by means of statistical procedures and the interpretation and verification of the processed data (see par. 2.4.4;3.1;4.2). Language is essentially a social phenomenon that can be observed and described by means of the available empirical data. The creation and analysis of corpora stored in computerised databases changed corpus linguistics for ever and gave researchers new insights into the description of the structure and use of language.

2.3.1 INTRODUCTION

Shlesinger (1998:1) states that corpus linguistics is *"... a data-driven methodology for analysing large quantities of machine-readable text".* Baker (1995:239) regards corpus linguistics as part of general linguistics.

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It is primarily concerned with the description and explanation of language, with special emphasis on how language is acquired, the different variations that are found within a language as well as the changes language undergoes over time (Kennedy 1998:8).

Although corpus linguistics is not new, the changes brought about by computerisation broadened the scope of the study. CL uses large computerised corpora of natural language that is processed in a variety of ways to substantiate its findings. This view is reinforced by Kenny (2002:23) who insists that corpus linguistics can only be of use if it studies real texts that occur naturally without outside manipulation. There is no place here for contrived or invented texts. Corpus linguistics is concerned with the integration of four elements: data, description of that data, theory and methodology. The inter-relationship between these four elements can be expressed in terms of a continual process involving not only corpus creation, discovery and hypothesis formation, but also testing and evaluation (Laviosa 1996:158).

The advent of corpus linguistics as a field of study led to a reappraisal of the role that data plays in research. Initially research was data-based where data was used to verify preconceived ideas. Corpus linguistics on the other hand promotes a data-driven methodology (see par. 2.4.4) to describe the procedures by which particular language features can be analysed to infer and test descriptive generalisations (Aston 2001:19). Aston (2001:19) refers to the identification of the two types of features by which this analysis can be achieved: inductive and deductive. The *inductive procedure* allows researchers to infer generalisations from data with the aim of possibly discovering facts about language through observation, classification and generalisation. The *deductive procedure* allows researchers to apply previously acquired generalisations to test the rules they have learned, thereby refining their knowledge (Aston 2001:21). These procedures are never used exclusively, but rather in conjunction with each other.

37.

As has previously been warned, it is of utmost importance that all the available data be taken into consideration as selective application of data leads to a lack of credibility in the findings and deductions.

Corpus linguistic studies allow us to learn more about universal features, which seem to be present in most languages and genres. Baker calls for the development of dedicated methods and tools for analysing large corpora of both original and translated texts. She believes that these methods would make it possible to observe the principles that govern translation behaviour and the constraints under which texts are produced. She warns against the danger of studying isolated, unique texts that would give a distorted view of translation behaviour and which could be of little use in the search for universal features in translated texts (1993:243).

The corpus-driven approach allows researchers to collect large amounts of representative data with which distinctive features of the language of translation can be identified.

2.3.2 CORPUS-DRIVEN APPROACH

Corpus-driven (CD) research emerged in the late 1990s as new analytical tools and corpus processing techniques evolved as a new area of research in translation studies (Kruger 2002:70). CD involves the analysis of large bodies of authentic running text with the aid of computerised corpora and programmes that are needed to search, count, sort and display the vast quantities of data that texts contain (Kruger 2002:73). The aim of the analysis of selected texts is not merely to determine the nature of the inter-language, but also the "... *specific constraints, pressures, and motivations that influence the act of translating and underlie its unique language*" (Laviosa 1998b:1).

38.

Even after such research has been done, Baker (1993:243) predicts that corpus-driven research and methodology will enable translation scholars to determine the true nature of translated text through the investigation of linguistic features that occur in all translated texts and which are not influenced by the specific languages that are involved in the translation process.

Baker (1993:243) believes the corpus-driven approach is advantageous because of its strong links to the target-oriented approaches of the Descriptive Translation theorists and because of its unique methodology. This methodology has the potential to investigate the distinctive nature of translation as a communicative event using real language used in everyday situations.

Tymoczko (1998:653) confirmed this potential a few years later. She believes that corpus-driven methods allow the translation scholar to concentrate on both the process and the product of translation. This form of research led to the identification of what became known as *universals of translation* which allowed researchers to understand translation in its own right (see par. 2.2.5.3).

The corpus-driven approach is characterised by the following general characteristics (Biber *et al.* 1998:4) :

- it is empirical, analysing the actual patterns of use in natural texts;
- it utilises large and principled collections of natural texts, known as the *corpus*, as a basis for analysis;
- it makes extensive use of computers for analysis, using automatic and interactive techniques; and
- it depends on both quantitative and qualitative analytical techniques.

Tognini-Bonelli (2001, as cited in Kenny 2002:32) is severely critical of the corpus-based approach because she believes that in many cases the corpus data does not direct the research and is used more to substantiate preconceived theories. All the available data is not necessarily used.

39.

Researchers tend to ignore data that does not fit their overall theory. She prefers a corpus-driven approach (see par. 3.1) that uses all the data even if that data does not seem to support the hypotheses. Kenny (2002:32) supports this view. She calls for researchers to have an open mind about data and to let the data guide the research rather than allow manipulation of data to serve certain purposes.

Laviosa (cited by Kruger 2002:79) believes the corpus-based approach is " ... a composite, rich and coherent paradigm concerned with unveiling both the universal and the specific features of translation through the interplay of theoretical constructs and hypotheses, variety of data, novel descriptive categories and a rigorous, flexible methodology, which can be applied to inductive and deductive research, as well as product and process-oriented studies".

The current research will endeavour to follow this route and will use the corpus-driven method to obtain realistic data upon which the hypotheses can be tested effectively.

2.3.3   AIMS OF THE CORPUS-DRIVEN RESEARCH

Stubbs (2001:151) believes the corpus-driven (CD) approach is concerned with what " ... frequently and typically occurs (in language) as opposed to isolated, unique instances". CD aims to investigate the relations between what Stubbs calls frequency, typicality, instances and norm.

Baker (1993:243) believes the analytical methods used until then are not satisfactory and called for the development of specific methods and tools for interrogating large corpora of both original and translated texts.

This could be achieved by :

- interrogating large corpora of original and translated language;
- observing the principles that govern translation behaviour and the constraints under which these operate;
- studying large amounts of real data so as to move away from basing findings on isolated instances of language; and
- describe the features that seem to be universal (see par. 4.2).

Baker (1995:235-238) believes the primary aim of the corpus-driven approach is to identify the distinctive features of the translation within the descriptive framework. As a secondary aim she postulates that once the distinctive features have been identified, the information can be used to understand the constraints, pressures and motivations that influence the act of translation and which underlie its existence as part of a particular social and cultural context.

There are a large variety of corpus types, each catering for a specific type of text and purpose.

2.3.4   TYPES OF CORPORA

A *corpus* was previously regarded as a collection of writing by a specific author (Kruger 2002:71). Today it involves both spoken and written texts on different topics by a variety of authors (Kruger 2002:71). Primarily it is a collection of texts capable of being analysed electronically or semi-automatically. The corpus makes up the raw linguistic data. It is assembled and recorded according to specific design criteria and then examined and processed by means of computerised tools and techniques. The results of this examination and evaluation are described as new descriptions of language behaviour (Kruger 2002:72).

Kenny (2002:58) identifies a wide variety of corpora, each of which can be utilised for a specific purpose. The most important ones are as follows :

* general corpus : texts representative of everyday language
* full-text corpus : contains only unabridged texts
* synchronic corpus : corpus produced within a restricted period
* diachronic corpus : texts produced over a long period
* translation corpus : texts known to be translated
* monolingual corpus : consists of texts in one language only
* bi- or multilingual corpus : consists of texts produced in two or more languages

Monolingual comparative corpora consist of two separate collections of texts in the language in question – one translation corpus consisting of translated texts, and another corpus consisting of original texts in the same language as the translated texts (Baker 1995:234). It is of utmost importance that the texts in a monolingual comparable corpus cover a similar domain, variety of language, time span, length and that they are representative in terms of range. This is necessary so that their relative differences can be attributed to their differing status as translations and originals and not to any other variables (Kenny 2002:59). Monolingual comparable corpora are extremely useful in the investigation of features that are particularly characteristic of translated texts as opposed to originals. These texts have the added advantage that they allow comparisons between data drawn from different sets of texts (Kenny 2002:59).

Parallel corpora are indispensable in the field of corpus-driven research. A parallel corpus consists of an original source language text in a language A and its translated version in language B (Baker 1995:231). The greatest value of a parallel corpus is its contribution to the shift in emphasis from prescription to description of translation in practice. It can also be of great use in examining translation norms in specific socio-cultural and historical contexts (Baker 1995:232).

42.

2.3.5 THE ROLE OF THE CORPUS

Kenny (2002:105) believes the corpus supplies the raw data for further linguistic study. As such, its quality guarantees the success or failure of any subsequent analysis. Sinclair (1991:13) supports this view. He argues that *"…the beginning of any corpus study is the creation of the corpus itself… the results are as good as the corpus itself"*.

The corpus is an inanimate object and as such it is of little value to researchers who do not have the skills and technology to access the raw data. The main problem in using the data in a comparable monolingual corpus lies in finding ways to withdraw and collate the available information. This requires the development of a new methodology in order to meet the potential locked up in the corpus.

Researchers need to do their research irrespective of what the available electronic tools can deliver. The tools should not direct the study. Very few corpus analysis tools are designed specifically for the extraction of information from a corpus. The available tools need to be adapted for the specific needs of a particular analysis (see par. 1.6). Successful corpus analysis therefore depends on the quality of the corpus and the ability of the researcher to manipulate the available technology to suit his/her own needs. Barnbrook (cited in Bowker s.a.) warns that *" … the most important qualities needed by anyone who wants to use a computer to explore and analyse language are imagination, flexibility and patience"*. Whereas the automatic extraction and analysis of data is largely a mathematical calculation, there is no doubt that human reasoning is needed to determine the real value of the data in the corpus.

The compilation of a representative and specifically directed corpus (see par. 2.3.6) can never be a haphazard activity as the contents of the corpus supply the data and any misdirected corpus selection will lead to misdirected data and unsubstantiated deductions.

43.

2.3.6   CORPUS SELECTION

Billy Dodd (1999:3) refers to a *corpus* as " ... *a body of naturally produced language, selected according to specific criteria and in machine-readable form"* (*see par. 2.2.6; par. 2.3; par 2.3.1; par. 2.3.2; par. 2.3.3;par. 2.3.4; par. 2.3.5).* It is not a haphazard selection of texts. A corpus is planned according to certain design criteria to produce a special body of texts that are in some way representative of a certain genre or time period. Corpus planning needs to be done beforehand, taking into consideration the availability of texts for the set purpose.

Bowker and Pearson (2004:45) believe the design of a corpus and the selection of individual texts for inclusion in that corpus are determined principally by its envisaged purpose. In the past, corpus analysis was hindered by a number of quantitative problems because the reliability of the hypotheses was dependent on what could be derived from the corpus. However, researchers were not able to examine a corpus large enough to make sufficiently founded conclusions regarding translation concepts. The size of the corpus did not allow sufficient comparisons between the source and target texts and as a result the findings were doubted. With the advent of computer-aided analysis most of the problems regarding the size of the corpus are removed and it is left to the creativity of the researcher to utilise the computer software and make deductions based on the data that becomes available (Van Doorslaer 1995:246).

Clearly and explicitly defined selection criteria will enhance the validity of the corpus:

- Texts in a corpus should be comparable in terms of subject matter, purpose, time frame and style.

- Texts should be more or less the same length although analytical tools

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such as *Wordsmith Tools,* negate the differences in text length automatically.

Texts should be randomly chosen within the same sphere of subject matter and purpose and style and may not be biased in advance either in favour of or against the hypotheses.

* A corpus should be large enough to be credible to negate bias and to en-sure the validity of the data. Large corpora will also allow the narrowing of the gap between regular translation behaviour and any deviations.

* A corpus should be small enough to permit adequate depth and detail.

* A corpus should have the same medium of dissemination.

* Full-texts are preferable to extracts because linguistic features are more evenly spread in full-texts and it is easier to make comparisons on the basis of full-texts.

* A corpus should not strive for overall exhaustiveness as the masses of data that become available can be a disadvantage rather than an advantage. Prinsloo (2003) believes that a corpus that is too large can also have a negative effect on the search and analysis of information because of the sheer volume of information available. He reinforces this view with the statement that 95% of the deductions can be made using 5% of the corpus. Translators need to be wary of striving for exhaustiveness. Prinsloo and De Schryver (2000:3) argue that the search for completeness in corpus selection may be detrimental to the depth of the analysis and may lead to superficial treatment of the text analysis which in turn leads to superficial findings.

45.

- The corpus should be sufficiently representative of the whole genre on the basis of quality and quantity (Van Doorslaer 1995:248). Prinsloo (2003) frowns on the term *representative* because the term in itself is ambiguous. He prefers to use the term *structured*. Although Prinsloo and De Schryver (2000:3) believe that *sufficiently representative* is an acceptable compromise, they are adamant that a corpus will never be truly representative of all language use. Teubert (s.a.:2) in turn believes that terms such as *representivity* and *balancedness* are of little use as they are based on a notion of what is balanced or representative. He prefers using the term *saturation,* which is superior because it is a property that is determined by the researcher once he/she is satisfied that the corpus is large enough for his/her purpose.

Translators need to define the criteria for their corpus selection clearly and should note that their findings may only be valid for the purpose and scope that the corpus encompasses. Kenny (2002:106) suggests that translators should identify the initial corpus and after the analysis has been completed, they should revisit the corpus and add new texts if the initial corpus proves to be not representative enough. The validity of a corpus analysis ultimately depends on a sound database from which predictions can be made and from which judgements about translation would be possible.

2.3.7   VALUE AND LIMITATIONS OF A CORPUS-DRIVEN RESEARCH

The corpus-driven (CD) approach is a dynamic force in translation studies and is of cardinal importance for a scientific examination of the characteristic features of translated texts. CD uses large amounts of material to investigate and prove or disprove the existence of translation phenomena that translators had previously only suspected. It is an ideal method for comparing translated language and original language.

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The corpus-driven approach (see par. 2.3.2) allows the analysis of a large number of texts, which in turn results in more reliable conclusions than analyses based on small samples and intuitions (Jantunen 2002).

Kenny (2002:69) believes the corpus-driven approach in conjunction with the latest computer technology has revolutionised text analysis. Texts in electronic form can be stored, distributed and manipulated to enhance their usefulness over hard copy. At the same time texts in electronic form can be retrieved quickly and can be made available more easily to a wider research community whose input can lead to a refinement of earlier hypotheses. The use of comparative data (see par. 2.4.4.3) forms the basis of the corpus-driven approach. The use of different processing techniques allows data to be viewed from different angles, each time giving a new perspective. The advent of computer-aided corpus-driven analysis presents data that is totally accountable and which can be replicated accurately.

At the same time great care should be taken not to allow corpora to become a source of control and conservatism. The use of the corpus-driven approach can restrict the potential of Translation Studies in general as its descriptive nature can degenerate into prescriptiveness if research that leads to the dominance of majority decisions gains an untoward special status that denies the validity of marginal, non-conforming phenomena (Kenny 2002:69).

Tymoczko (1998:657) is by no means clear in her support for the corpus-driven approach. She has major reservations and believes universals can only be deduced after determination of peculiarities in specific pairings of languages involved in the translation process and then only if these translations took place at different times and in different places under different cultural conditions. Notwithstanding the preponderance of statistical evidence that can be gained from corpora, the value judgements that researchers make largely depend on the experience and intuition of experienced translators who are able to see

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recurring patterns in the texts. Statistical evidence gained from corpus-driven analysis needs to support rather than direct the research (Kenny 2002:70).

Great care should be taken during text analysis and during the manipulation of data.

2.4   CORPUS ANALYSIS

2.4.1   INTRODUCTION

The presence of a structured corpus (see par. 2.3.6) does not necessarily ensure a viable information flow. As a collection of texts selected according to set design criteria, it needs the intrusion of a manipulator aided by computerised analysis tools to extract the data. This data will be of little value until the dedicated researcher has analysed the data and with the aid of the available data has described what had happened, and makes predictions of what could possibly happen in similar circumstances in future.

Corpus analysis has clearly defined goals. The main aim is to determine the extent to which patterns could be discerned in the language used in the texts that are being analysed and to analyse the contextual factors that influence variations in those patterns. This may present major methodological problems if too much reliance is placed on human intuition and anecdotal evidence as humans tend to identify irregular occurrences in language far easier than regular or normal occurrences (Biber *et al.* 1998:3).

A corpus analysis should be done within the parameters of a specific framework. The following framework will serve as an example for the research that will follow :

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2.4.2   FRAMEWORK FOR A CORPUS ANALYSIS

2.4.2.1   ASSEMBLING A CORPUS

A corpus (see par. 2.3.6) is assembled according to clear design criteria or principles so as to allow the comparison of translated and original texts according to the principles of induction and deduction (Van Doorslaer 1998:246).   McEnery and Wilson (2001:1) believe these principles are enshrined in what they call a *sampling frame* which is used to select material for the corpus.   The sampling frame aids the compiler of the corpus because it clearly indicates what may or may not be included in the corpus.   At the same time the sampling frame aids the end user of the corpus because it determines which research questions can be investigated with the aid of the selected corpus.

2.4.2.2   FRAMING A RESEARCH QUESTION

The ability to frame a research question largely depends on the ability of the corpus to host it.   If there is no match between the research question and the sampling frame, the corpus will not allow the pursuit of the research question.

Research questions for corpus-driven research often grow out of prior studies related to structural analysis.   If a researcher has a clearly defined plan of action, the relevant research questions may grow out of hypotheses or a theoretical framework that the researcher has of the research (Biber *et al.* 1998:10). If a corpus has been correctly assembled (see par. 2.3.6), the ease with which a corpus can be used is determined by the nature of the research question.   A research question that requires lexical processing of the corpus can use corpus data that is obtained with the aid of corpus retrieval tools, such as concordance programmes (McEnery & Wilson 2001:1).   Linguistic processing is far more difficult and it requires special corpora to assist the process of corpus exploitation (McEnery & Wilson 2001:2).

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If the research question requires annotated corpora researchers may either add the annotation themselves or use a computer program to undertake the annotation automatically to save time (McEnery & Wilson 2001:2).

2.4.3   ELECTRONIC AND COMPUTERISED CORPORA

The development of corpus analysis was greatly influenced by the lack of capacity to handle large amounts of data. Until the emergence of computerised analysis tools, such as *Wordsmith Tools,* researchers were hindered in their advancement as a result of their inability to extract and handle large amounts of data effectively using manual tools. The new-generation tools allow researchers to identify the relevant translation data from corpora using non-customised corpus analysis tools and then to utilise it.

Computers can be used to store and retrieve large databases of natural language. They can provide consistent and reliable analysis of complex language patterns and at the same time act as a medium of record-keeping. Computers can be used interactively as well so that researchers can compare data that enables them to make linguistic judgements (Biber *et al.* 1998:4).

Notwithstanding the obvious advantages computerised analysis tools present to the researcher, he/she should be aware that the ability of a computer is limited to prescribed tasks for which they are programmed. The researcher should do independent research and use the computer to support his/her findings.

Wordsmith Tools is an integrated suite of programs that is ideal for corpus analysis regarding how words behave in texts, as it can handle large corpora and can be used to analyse and compare texts lexically. Additional texts may be added as the research continues. *Wordsmith Tools* can supply information about collocates, common phrases and concordances and a myriad of statistical information regarding the length of words, sentences and paragraphs, the type-token ratio, lexical density as well as the relevant variances.

The data is presented graphically and shows exactly where a word occurs in the text or corpus. *Wordsmith Tools* allows a researcher to experiment on a scale hitherto unheard of. It allows the data to be re-cast in a new form and this makes the identification of patterns and trends possible. It is important to note that *Wordsmith Tools* is a tool and that it requires human intervention to identify visual patterns.

2.4.4   EXTRACTION OF DATA

Corpus-driven techniques utilising computer programs such as *Wordsmith Tools* allows far more powerful generalisations to be made about translations. Computer programs can supply the following data:

2.4.4.1   LEXICAL DENSITY

Lexical density (see par. 2.2.5.3.3) is an indication of the proportion of new and repeated words in a text. Language consists of a series of inter-linked lexical and grammatical words (see par. 2.2.5.3.8).

Lexical density is determined by dividing the total number of lexical words by the total number of words in a text and multiplying the result by 100. If **N** is the number of words and **L** the number of lexical words, then **LD = 100 x L/N.** Most written texts have a lexical density in excess of 40%. Texts with a low lexical density will have a lower proportion of different words which are repeated. Texts with a high lexical density will have a higher proportion of different words. A common knowledge of a subject, a high degree of shared information and a shared context may lead to a lower lexical density.

It is important to note that a high lexical density is not necessarily an indication of quality as certain texts such as children's stories and texts in the popular press use low lexical density as part of their style.

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Lexical density is of cardinal importance to this research (see par. 3.1.5). It is directly related to the rate that information is disseminated in a text as well as to information overload – the excessive use of technical language, the percentage of unknown words in a text, the overall length of a text and the detail used to describe an event (Baker 1995:237). Translators use the data gained about lexical density to control information overload and adapt texts in the translation process to make them simpler and easier to read than the originals texts.

2.4.4.2   TYPE-TOKEN RATIO

The *type-token ratio* (see par. 2.2.5.3.3) refers to the average frequency of the different word forms in a text. All the words in a text are called *tokens*. Once any repetitions have been eliminated, the resulting number of words are called *types*. The type-token ratio is determined by dividing the types by the tokens.

The ratio differs from text to text and is an indication of the variety of vocabulary used in the text (Baker 1995:236). A low type-token ratio is a clear indication that a less varied vocabulary is being used, whereas a high type-token ratio indicates a more varied vocabulary. Baker (1995:236) believes that the type-token ratio is an excellent tool to compare a corpus of original texts to a corpus of translations in the language. She believes it will help to indicate global patterning, help researchers to identify translations as such and even tell us something about the nature of mediation. At the same time the type-token ratio along with other indicators such as word and sentence length, can be used to compare the writing styles of authors and could be used in determining authorship.

The type-token ratio is sensitive to text or corpus length, but as has been stated previously *Wordsmith Tools* eliminates this problem by standardising the ratio which in turn allows the comparison between texts of differing lengths.

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The type-token ratio does not take homophones into consideration and ignores multiple meanings. At the same time spelling variants of the same word are seen as separate words.

2.4.4.3   WORD DATA

Lexical analysis of a text depends on the ability of a computer program to count and identify words and in this way it supplies the necessary statistics. *Wordsmith Tools* is able to supply the following statistics :

- type-token ratio;
- lexical density;
- number of high frequency words;
- number of sentences in a text;
- mean sentence length in a text (in words);
- standard deviation in sentence length (in words);
- number of paragraphs in a text;
- mean paragraph length (in words);
- standard deviation of paragraph length;
- number of headings in a text;
- mean heading length (in words); and
- standard deviation of heading length (in words).

The ability to determine the distribution of a specific feature in a text or across texts provides information about the text structure and allows a quantitative lexical comparison between texts.

2.4.4.4   READABILITY

Readability in translation entails the degree to which a sentence reads naturally and can be understood by the average reader for whom the text was written.

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Readability (see par. 2.2.5.3.3) is closely allied to fluency, intelligibility and clarity. It has qualitative attributes, but it is very closely allied to quantitative statistics, such as the length of words, average sentence length, average paragraph length as well as lexical density and the type-token ratio. Although the standard of readability testing is not without flaws, the most widely used readability formulas, such as the Gunning-Fog Index, Dale-Chall Readability Formula, Flesch Reading Ease and the Flesch-Kinkaid are popular because they reduce the complex task of writing and translating to simple formulas that can be measured with mathematical exactness. The excessive use of testing to evaluate the readability of texts may lead to a lowering in the standard of writing as a result of the over–emphasis of shorter sentences and simple words and because indexes often give conflicting results (Weitzel 2003).

The Gunning-Fog Index was developed by Robert Gunning. It is regarded as an effective method for investigating readability. It utilises an algorithm that includes the percentage of difficult words (words with more than three syllables) in a sentence as well as the average number of words in a sentence.

The algorithm is: average words in a sentence + the percentage of difficult words in a sentence x 0,4. The result is the Gunning-Fog Index, a measure of the average number of years of schooling required to understand the content of the sample of texts. The ideal score for readability for the Gunning-Fog Index is 7 or 8. Anything above 12 would be too difficult for the average reader (Weitzel 2003:2).

The Gunning-Fog Index (GFI) does not refer to reading age directly, but divides the reading public into reading ability groups according to the test that was undertaken. The table on the following page provides a comparison between Gunning-Fog scores and examples of varying standards of reading material that readers should be able to master (Weitzel 2003:2).

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Table 1 : Indication of typical values for Gunning-Fog Index scores

G-F Index	Reading material
6	TV guides
8	*Reader's Digest (Die Burger)*
8-10	Most popular novels
10	*Time, Newsweek*
11	*Wall Street Journal*
14	*The Times, The Guardian*
15-20	Academic papers

2.4.5 IN CONCLUSION

The literature review gives overwhelming support to a corpus-driven approach for the analysis of a group of texts to determine patterns in the texts. The ability to extract data with the aid of computer programmes only goes part of way.

The theoretical aspects of a corpus-driven analysis must find practical application for it to be of any value.

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CHAPTER THREE

CORPUS-DRIVEN ANALYSIS

3.1   MODUS OPERANDI

The data generated by a computerised corpus analysis is only of value once it has been used to identify consistent patterns across a variety of texts.   The current research has implemented a quantitative analysis (see par. 2.4), using the frequency and probability of data as the basis for determining patterns in texts under study.   The results of this analysis can also be used to determine how previously unanalysed texts would in all probability react and for laying down hypotheses.

The preparation of texts for analysis lead to strong differences of opinion. Meyer (2002:81) believes that *"... for a corpus to be fully useful to potential users, it needs to be annotated".*   There is strong opposition to annotating or tagging a text before analysis.   Tognini-Bonelli (2001:78), one of the main proponents of the corpus-driven approach, argues against imposing any preconceived linguistic categorisation on the data as an enriching experience. Meyer, on the other hand, regards the enriching experience of annotating data as extremely important, whereas Sinclair (1991:385-386) believes this leads to a loss of information.   For the purpose of this research, no annotation or tagging was done.   A separate readability test, the Gunning-Fog Index (see par. 2.4.4), was used along with an analysis of difficult words (words of three or more syllables) to determine the relative level of readability of the texts and to determine the role that information overload plays on the readability.

The statistical program used in this study is labelled Univariate Repeated Measures Analysis of Variance (ANOVA).   The program pre-dates the general availability of computers and is widely used because the calculations can be done by hand.   The advent of computers however eliminated this problem and the data is now handled automatically.

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ANOVA is ideally suited for handling small samples, as is the case in the current research, and it is able to detect real differences once the underlying conditions have been met (Dallal 2001:1).

Laviosa (1998a:557) identified distinct patterns of translation behaviour in her analysis of data obtained from translated and original texts (see par. 2.2.5.3.8). She determined that there is a direct correlation between the regularities of translated and original texts in both newspaper articles and narrative prose. This begs the question whether these regularities are subject field-specific and/or modality-specific and/or language-specific.

This study of translated and original newspaper articles in Afrikaans will go part of the way to answering the question.

3.2   LEXICAL ANALYSIS

The lexical analysis of the texts represents the quantitative evaluation of the texts. Data (see Appendix 1 Statistics) was obtained by means of an electronic text analysis, using *Wordsmith Tools*. The data was analysed for the presence of patterns and regularities to see whether there are any significant differences between translated and original texts. The following general standardised data with regard to type-token ratio (TTR), average word length (AWL), average sentence length (ASL), average paragraph length (APL) and lexical density (LD) was obtained from the corpora:

Table 2 : Comparison of statistics obtained from a quantitative analysis

Corpus	TTR	AWL	ASL	APL	LD
Translated	50,48	4,57	24,9	87,29	12,18%
Original	49,38	4,48	20,9	135,31	8,57%

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3.2.1 TYPE-TOKEN RATIO

The initial analysis presented statistics that were of little value as the type-token ratio (see par. 3.2.1) that was calculated was for texts that differed in length. The first problem was not solved by the calculation of a standardised type-token ratio as the *n* ratio was computed for the first 1000 running words of a text and all the translated texts were of less than 1000 words in length. The *n* ratio was set at *n* = 500 and less words to be able to compute a standardised type-token ratio for all the texts and to make comparisons between individual texts based on reliable statistics possible.

The type-token ratio is a strong indication of the standard and variety of vocabulary used in a text. The lower the type-token ratio, the higher the repetition of words in the corpus with a resultant limited vocabulary content. The higher the type-token ratio, the lower the repetition of words in the corpus with a resultant expanded and varied vocabulary content (see par. 2.4.4.2). A relatively high standardised type-token ratio of approximately 50,0 in both corpora indicates there is little repetition of words in the texts involved in the research. This is a clear indication that a large variety of words have been used in a creative manner. Although Laviosa (see par. 2.2.5.3.8) believes that translated texts invariably have a lower variety of vocabulary than originals, a similar type-token ratio between the two corpora was to be expected due to the similarity of the content and the high frequency of use of technical terms.

The type-token ratio for the complete corpora and that of the individual texts are of significance because they supply information about vocabulary variance and vocabulary richness. The standardised type-token ratios of the translated texts was calculated at 50,48, as opposed to the 49,38 of the original texts. The excess of the translated texts over the original texts is 1.1, which is statistically negligible.

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This insignificance is confirmed by a statistical analysis done by Prof. D.G. Malan of the Centre for Statistical Consultation at the University of Stellenbosch, using the Univariate Test of Significance (ANOVA) for STTR (see par. 2.4.4.5).

The results were as follows:

Table 3 : Comparison of ANOVA results pertaining to standardised type-token ratio

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Univariate Tests of Significance for STTR (DATABAM)

Effect	Univariate Tests of Significance for STTR (DATABAM) Sigma-restricted parameterization Effective hypothesis decomposition				
	SS	Degr. of Freedom	MS	F	p
Intercept	151073.9	1	151073.9	12189.96	0.000000
Type	17.3	1	17.3	1.40	0.241913
Error	718.8	58	12.4		

Of critical importance is the P-value, which is indicated at 0,241913. A P-value of $P<0,05$ indicates a significant difference. It thus confirms the researcher's opinion that there is very little variance between the type-token ratios of the translated and original texts.

Although the difference in the type-token ratio of the translated and original texts is insignificant, the statistics are important for determining the vocabulary standard of the individual original and translated texts. The following statistics are significant:

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Table 4 : Comparison of the variance in type-token ratio of individual original and translated texts

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Statistics	Translated	Original
Standardised TTR	50,48	49,38
Highest TTR	58,76	56,80
Lowest TTR	42,40	53,00
Variance above standard	2 texts	5 texts
Variance below standard	1 text	3 texts

The variance was calculated at 10% above and below the standardised TTR.

The statistics provided give a clear indication of the variance in vocabulary standard used in the individual translated texts and original texts. As was stated previously, the variance in the standardised type-token ratio of the two corpora is statistically negligible. However, two of the translated texts are above the variance standard and only one is below, albeit far below the standardised type-token ratio at 42,40. In the original corpus five texts are above the variance standard and three are below. Whereas the type-token ratio of the translated corpus shows a uniform standard based around the standardised ratio, the same cannot be said of the original corpus where eight texts are either significantly higher or significantly lower than the standardised ratio (see par. 2.2.5.3.6.1). This is a clear indication of the convergence (see par. 2.2.5.3.6) in the translated corpus that is not evident in the original corpus. Any significant variance of this nature is a clear indication of a lack of homogeneity between the individual texts of the original corpus (see par. 2.2.5.3.6.1). These statistics confirm the view held by Laviosa (1998a:562) that a corpus of translated texts tend to cluster around the average value of a linguistic structure, in this case the type-token ratio.

60.

The type-token ratio of both corpora is centred around 50,0. This is high and is a clear indication of the high standard of the vocabulary in both corpora. The statistics indicate a far greater disparity between the variance of the vocabulary between the original and translated texts. The larger variance in the original texts can be attributed to the standard of writing and the style of writing adopted by the writers of the original corpora. The authors of the original texts vacillate between the extremes of writing directly about rugby as a sport and the more highly figurative style of writing that uses flowery language to describe activities not directly related to the game itself. It is not the case in the translated corpus. It may not be a direct indication of a variance in standard of vocabulary as the type-token ratio is topic sensitive and may be influenced by the topic content that the author is trying to convey.

It becomes very clear when comparing the text topics of the translated (T) and original (O) texts, copies of which can be found as addenda in Appendix 2. The highest type-token ratios of both the translated texts (T3, T6 & T8) and the original texts (O7, O9) have similar topics and similar writing styles. These texts used a distinct argumentative style of writing that allows the use of language that is far more creative. The researcher believes the lack of variance in the type-token ratio of the translated texts can be traced to a homogenous choice of topics and a similar style of writing. The greater variance in the original texts can be traced to a wider variety of topics used in the texts as well as a more varied style of writing. This might be an indication that the fluctuation in the type-token ratio in the corpora that have been used has little to do with the inherent differences between the original and translated texts or the translation process itself. In general the statistics indicate that the translated and original corpora are of a similar standard because they display very little vocabulary variance and a similar degree of vocabulary richness. The researcher believes that the homogenous nature of the corpus topics makes it unnecessary for the translator to intentionally expand translation to obtain greater clarity and coherence (see par. 2.2.5.3.1).

61.

Although the corpora contain technical terminology that may benefit from the insertion of explanatory text, this is unnecessary because the topic is of a universal and specialised nature and the vast majority of readers interested in the topic will have few problems following the text. There are direct and acceptable equivalents between the source text and the target text that makes a similarity of vocabulary use predictable. The translation process is further simplified by the use of well-known synonyms.

The similarity of the type-token ratios of both corpora is a clear indication of the quality of the vocabulary used in the translated texts. Statistically, a type-token ratio of 49,38 for the original corpus is generally regarded as very high, indicating a varied and rich vocabulary. The type-token ratio of the translated corpus exceeds this at 50,48 and by implication indicates an even more varied and rich vocabulary than is the case of the original texts. This may indicate that the translated corpus is of high standard, but this will only be confirmed by further investigation, including testing for readability.

It appears as if the target culture exercises a strong standardising influence on the translated texts. This is largely due to the nature and sporting content of the texts. Words that have very general meanings and expressions that feature strongly in the Afrikaans language and culture, feature in the translated texts (see par. 2.2.5.1). Metaphors such as the following are used :

-                      *... die spel rek ... (T1)*
-                      *... stormram lopies ... (T2)*
-                      *... hef in die hand kry ...(T4)*
-                      *... sing voor in die koor... (T5)*
-                      *... onweerswolke pak saam ... (T5)*
-                      *... 'n paar lastige spoke verja ... (T6)*
-                      *... Kiwi's se gesukkel in die modderbad ... (T25)*

62.

The regular use of well-known metaphors promotes readability (see par. 2.4.4.4) and clarity in both translated and original texts because the expressions are known to readers. At the same time the excessive use of well-known metaphors may stunt creativity and originality in translated texts because it does not encourage the translator to develop new metaphors. The one exception is text T8 where the creativity in the vocabulary is evident in the high type-token ratio of 58,76. Lexical items such as the following are used :

- *... is soos 'n Agatha Christie-speurverhaal. (T8)*
- *... jy's agter die kap van die byl, duik iets anders op ... (T8)*
- *Hierdie rugbyspeurder het toe weer na leidrade gaan ... (T8)*

The researcher believes the normalising effect of the target language on the translation process itself has played a role in the similarity of the standardised type–token ratio. This is normally done consciously by the translator by exaggerating features and patterns that are typical of the target language to present a text that is acceptable in the target culture (see par. 2.2.5.3.4). Compare the following :

- *... gapings geskep ...* (T1)
- *... onder die knie ...* (T1)
- *... totale spelstyl ...* (T1)
- *... my verstand te bowe gaan ...* (T1)

The large disparity in standard between the highs and lows of the type-token ratio can be attributed to the content of the text, the author's style of writing as well as translation competence. Text 8 (T8) in the translated corpus is far more descriptive in content using fewer typically technical rugby phrases. This leads to a very high vocabulary richness and the use of innovative language. Text 19 (T19) on the other hand uses more restricted vocabulary due to its use of the interview style where the author largely depends on what the interviewee says.

63.

It is significant that Dick Best is the author of two texts (T12 and T19) that feature among the texts with the lowest type-token ratio as well as the author of two texts (T3 and T6) that feature under the texts with the highest type-token ratios. This disparity is more than likely due to the type of text and its content rather than a lack of ability on the part of the translator or the author. On closer examination, T3 and T6 are more compact and descriptive in content when compared to T12 and T19 of the same corpus. The type-token ratios at the upper end of the translated and original corpus are similar whereas at the lower end the type-token ratio of the original texts is decidedly lower.

The relevant type-token ratios and the overall size of the text is of importance:

Table 5 : Comparison between the type-token ratios of the translated and original texts and the overall size of the texts arranged from lowest to highest

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Translated (T)	TTR	Tokens	Original (0)	TTR	Tokens
19	42,40	634	25	43,00	703
12	45,60	539	29	43,40	891
18	46,00	673	21	44,00	648
14	47,80	567	15	46,00	577
22	53,67	675	26	53,40	718
13	53,80	533	7	53,40	518
6	53,99	487	4	55,73	454
3	54,55	429	8	56,00	527
8	58,76	468	9	56,80	507

There is a general tendency in both translated and original texts for the type-token ratio to be higher as the text size becomes smaller.

64.

The tendency seems to be stronger in the translated texts as can be seen in the four shorter texts that have the highest type-token ratio. This is an indication of creative use of language, but also of higher information density. Notwithstanding the size of the texts, the translators have succeeded in using a wide variety of descriptive words to complete their task.

3.2.2 WORD LENGTH

The following statistics are regarded as significant:

Table 6 : **Comparison between length of words in the translated and the original corpora**

Statistic	Translated	Original
Average word length	4,57	4,48
Highest word length	4,83	4,91
Lowest word length	4,34	4,15

The average word length (see par. 3.2.2) in the translated corpus is slightly longer (0,09 letters/2,08%) than the average word length in the original corpus. Although the difference seems negligible, statistically it is significant as is confirmed by the P-value of 0,042794 where significance is indicated by $P < 0,05$. The statistics reinforce the pattern that emerged with the analysis of the type-token ratio of the translated and original texts. The variance in word length in the translated corpus is less pronounced than is the case with the original corpus although the variance is statistically negligible.

65.

Table 7 : Comparison of ANOVA results pertaining to standardised average word length

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Univariate Tests of Significance for AWL (DATABAM)

Effect	Univariate Tests of Significance for AWL (DATABAM) Sigma-restricted parameterization Effective hypothesis decomposition				
	SS	Degr. of Freedom	MS	F	p
Intercept	1259.409	1	1259.409	50645.87	0.000000
Type	0.107	1	0.107	4.29	0.042794
Error	1.442	58	0.025		

There seems to be a definite correlation between the type-token ratio of the individual texts and their average word length. The following statistics are significant for the texts with the highest and lowest type-token ratio:

Table 8 : Correlation between the lowest type-token ratios and average word length in the translated and original corpora

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Trans. (T)	TTR	AWL	Orig. (O)	TTR	AWL
19	42,40	4,77	25	43,00	4,71
12	45,.60	4,75	29	43,40	4,42
18	46,00	4,34	21	44,00	4,25
4	46,53	4,60	30	44,40	4,40
14	47,80	4,48	14	46,00	4,56

66.

Table 9 : Correlation between the highest type-token ratios and average word length in the translated and original corpora

Trans. (T)	TTR	AWL	Orig. (O)	TTR	AWL
6	53,39	4,41	26	53,40	4,79
22	53,60	4,65	7	53,40	4,79
13	53,80	4,65	4	55,73	4,91
3	54,55	4,60	8	56,00	4,57
8	58,76	4,73	9	56,80	4,81

The standardised average length of words in the translated corpus is 4,57 letters, and in the case of the original corpus it is 4,48 letters (see par. 3.1). The four translated texts with the highest type-token ratio (T3, T8, T13, T22) have average word lengths in excess of the standardised average word length.

Text 6 (T6) is an exception, as it has an average word length far lower than the standard. Texts 12 (T12) and 19 (T19) of the translated corpus have the lowest type-token ratios, but average word lengths well in excess of the average. The same tendency is evident in the original corpus. The five original texts with the highest type-token ratios (O4, O7, O8, O9, O26) have average word lengths well in excess of the standardised average. Text 8 (O8) is appreciably lower than the rest. The text with the lowest type-token ratio (T25) also has an average length in excess of the average. There is a general tendency that indicates a correlation between low type-token ratio and average word length below the standardised norm. At the same time there seems to be correlation between high type-token ratio and the use of longer words.

67.

Quite what causes this correlation is not clear as the sample is too small to supply conclusive proof. Although such proof may only become evident once factors such as average sentence length and lexical density have been brought into the equation, the researcher believes the correlation between type-token ratio and average word length is more a case of the author's individual style of writing as well as the influence that corporative editorial pressure to conform has on each individual writer.

Table 10 : Comparison of the use of longer words in the translated and the original corpora

Statistics	Translated	Original
5–letter words	9,180	9,234
6–letter words	8,153	7,931
7–letter words	6,478	6,321
8–letter words	5,188	4,431
9–letter words	3,387	3,385
10–letter words	2,141	2,203
11–letter words	2,064	2,049
12–letter words	0,852	0,982
13–letter words	0,466	0,418
14–letter words	0,433	0,264

(Calculation for table 10 = The number of words used as a percentage of the total tokens used)

There is a tendency for the translated corpus to make more use of longer words (words in excess of 5 letters) than is the case with the original corpus.

In most cases the variation is negligible, but the statistics above confirm that the translated texts tend to use a higher proportion of longer words (in 7 out of the 10 categories), further confirming the researcher's contention that the richness of the vocabulary of the translated texts is at the very least on a par with the richness of the vocabulary of the original texts and that a potential significant difference in vocabulary richness may be discounted.

3.2.3 SENTENCE LENGTH

The following statistics are regarded as important:

**Table 11 : Correlation between average sentence length of the trans-
lated and original corpora**

Statistics	Translated (T)	Original (O)
Standard sentence length	24,9	20,9
Highest sentence length	140,78	63,64
Lowest sentence length	6,73	6,84

The average sentence length of the translated texts is 15,152% longer than that of the original texts. This is not regarded as a significant difference as the P-value is indicated as 0,601749, more than the median of P<0,05.

The researcher believes the root cause of the general difference in sentence length can be traced, among other reasons, to the type of prose used. Francis and Kucera (1982:370) contend that information prose where facts predominate is far more likely to result in longer sentences than is the case in imaginative prose. Although this could occur in both corpora, it is especially true of the translated corpus that has been used in this study.

69.

Table 12 : Comparison of ANOVA results pertaining to standardised average sentence length

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Univariate Tests of Significance for SSL (DATABAM)

Effect	Univariate Tests of Significance for SSL (DATABAM) Sigma-restricted parameterization Effective hypothesis decomposition				
	SS	Degr. of Freedom	MS	F	p
Intercept	34958.58	1	34958.58	84.65824	0.000000
Type	113.71	1	113.71	0.27537	*0.601749*
Error	23950.39	58	412.94		

Where excessively long sentences occur in original texts, it is generally the result of a writer adopting a style affectation of using longer sentences regularly. Longer sentences may be used consciously to challenge the reader to follow his train of thought. This results in a far closer interaction with the text. This type of sentence may be a candidate for readjustment by means of simplification in its translated form so as to promote understanding. The statistics in this research indicate clearly that this was not the case in the translated texts.

The difference in individual sentence length varies significantly. The researcher believes the average sentence length of a translated corpus in general will be extremely sensitive to the influence of the source language as well as the original author's style of writing. The extremes in standardised sentence length can best be explained by differences in writing style by individual writers and can best be ignored as idiosyncratic. There is also very little evidence of correlation between the type-token ratio, average word length and average sentence length in translated texts other than that in most texts with a high type-token ratio use is made of longer sentences.

70.

Although the available data does not present conclusive proof as a result of the absence of the original texts and the inability to present comparable data, it is the researcher's view that the tendency to use appreciably longer sentences in translated texts is the result of explicitation (see par. 2.2.5.3.1). This is a view strongly advocated by Baker (1996:180).

During the translation process the translator tends to spell out things or add information so as to obtain clarity and coherence (see par. 2.2.5.3.1). This may be done consciously to achieve a certain end or it may appear unconsciously in the translated text as a result of a translator's innate desire to ensure that the reader understands the text fully. By tampering unnecessarily with the translated text with the aim of gaining greater clarity, the translators are faced with a lack of cohesion between different structures in the texts, as is evident in certain of the texts used in this study. The example below from T15 is an example of using excessive information to gain greater clarity :

"Ons het nog 'n wedstryd agter die blad (die sege oor Suid-Afrika in Dunedin) en die kombinasies in ons span raak al beter gevestig."

3.2.4 PARAGRAPH LENGTH

The following statistics are important:

Table 13 : Comparison between standardised paragraph length of the translated and original corpora

Statistics	Translated	Original
Standard paragraph length	87,29	135,31
Highest paragraph length	368,40	288,50
Lowest paragraph length	23,33	4,95

71.

The standard paragraph length in the original corpus is well in excess of that of the translated corpus, but very little meaningful information can be deduced from the statistics. The reasons for excessive paragraph lengths can also be found in the texts themselves where long sentences and items such as team lists (see T18) and tables give an exaggerated impression. The variance here has little to do with the translation process. One could, however, speculate that translators omit parts of the paragraphs of original texts. One cannot prove this without access to the source text version of the texts.

3.2.5 LEXICAL DENSITY

The lexical density (see par. 2.4.4.1) of both corpora was determined by an analysis of the proportion of lexical words in relation to the function words. Lexical words mostly describe things and are usually adjectives and nouns whereas function words or grammatical words are prepositions and determiners inter alia (see par. 2.4.4.1).

Present research (see par. 2.2.5.3.8) indicates that translated texts should have a lower lexical density than that of original texts implying at the same time that the vocabulary of original texts would be far more varied than that of translated texts. The data that the researcher has accumulated in connection with average word and sentence length along with the type-token ratio that has been used indicate the exact opposite. This tendency is confirmed by the data obtained from the lexical density of the translated and original texts. The standardised lexical density of the translated corpus is calculated at 12,183%, compared to the standardised lexical density of the original corpus, that is calculated at 8,57%. Even when the four texts with the excessively high lexical densities are removed from the equation because they may be highly idiosyncratic and unrepresentative, the average lexical density of the translated corpus is 9,183, still appreciably higher than that of the original corpus.

72.

A statistical analysis confirms that there is a significant difference between the lexical density of the translated corpus and the original corpus :

Table 14 : Comparison of the ANOVA results pertaining to the stan-dardised lexical density of the translated and original corpora

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Univariate Tests of Significance for LD (DATABAM)

Effect	Univariate Tests of Significance for LD (DATABAM) Sigma-restricted parameterization Effective hypothesis decomposition				
	SS	Degr. of Freedom	MS	F	p
Intercept	6776.413	1	6776.413	148.6902	0.000000
Type	258.421	1	258.421	5.6703	*0.020557*
Error	2643.294	58	45.574		

The excessively high lexical density of the translated corpus indicates information overload. This is confirmed by its higher ranking on the readability index. This in effect makes them more difficult to read. It is largely due to the greater use of technical language and the use of longer and more difficult words that negatively influence the understandability of the texts (T2, T8, T13). It is the researcher's contention that the translators of the translated texts have not tried to contain the information overload by simplifying difficult terminology and complex sentences and as a result the translated corpus is more difficult to read and understand.

There is a great disparity between the highs and lows in lexical density within the translated corpus. It is possible that the translators have taken it upon themselves to arbitrate in circumstances where they believe the translated text is too complex. They are well aware that the product of the endeavours needs to be acceptable in the target language.

73.

Because of this interference, their presence is evident in the final product. This tendency to normalise and exaggerate the typical features of the target language is part of translated texts (see par. 2.2.5.3.4).

The relatively high variance in lexical density between the translated texts suggests a lack of homogeneity between the texts. This is in turn exacerbated by the excessively high lexical density of texts T1,T2, T3 and T4. This disparity can best be explained by the presence of highly technical terminology in the texts in question (see par. 2.4.4.1). The lower lexical density in the majority of the translated and original texts is due to the large degree of shared knowledge about rugby that exists between the readers of the source and translated texts. Because of the shared knowledge, far less explicitation is required to convey the message adequately.

3.2.6 READABILITY

The Gunning-Fog Index (GFI) (Weitzel 2003) that has been used during the current research, uses a combination of the average number of words in a sentence and the percentage of difficult words (words of three or more syllables) in the sample to determine the readability of the original and translated texts. The algorithm indicates the number of years of education that readers need in order to understand the text. The lower the number, the more understandable the content of texts are. A typical technical text should have a Gunning-Fog Index of between 10 and 15. All numbers in excess of 17 are indicated as 17 because 17 is considered postgraduate level (see par. 2.4.4.4).

The Gunning-Fog Index for the original texts is 15,709 which is within the acceptable parameters for technical texts (see par. 2.4.4.4). The average Gunning-Fog Index for the translated texts is 18,221 which is outside the acceptable parameters for technical texts. This is largely caused by the Gunning-Fog Index of texts T6 (66,2) and T15 (61,92) that are far removed from

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the norm and may be disregarded. The original texts that fall within the acceptable parameters of the index are easily understandable for adult readers. At the same time it is important to note that the interest and motivation of the reader that is generated by the World Cup means he will have assimilated rugby vocabulary in general to a large degree before attempting to read the texts. There are a number of original texts that exceed the acceptable norms appreciably. In most cases these texts will be difficult to read, but statistically they can be disregarded. The same applies for the translated texts.

The Gunning-Fog Index of the original texts is 15,99, appreciably lower than the translated texts. This makes the translated texts far more difficult to understand. This is largely due to the use of longer words, longer sentences and longer paragraphs in the translated corpus. The trend is largely confirmed by the higher lexical density of the translated corpus. The extended use of technical/lexical words and inferential language makes the comprehension more difficult. The less densely packed original texts are, on the other hand, more easily comprehended. At the same time the original texts make greater use of statement sentences, largely eliminating inferences. This promotes the readability of the original texts. There is little correlation between the readability index and the length of words, sentences and paragraphs. There is a clear indication that as these factors increase in size, the readability of the texts decreases. The fact that the readability index of the original texts is higher than that of the translated texts is confirmed by the fact that the overall average word and sentence length of the translated texts is higher than that of the original texts. The readability index is largely based on the statistics obtained from the quantitative analysis and does not indicate a good or bad style of writing. It will only be possible to determine the quality of the style of writing once a qualitative analysis of the texts has been done and once the overlap of words between the corpora has been done.

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3.2.7 IN CONCLUSION

The quantitative analysis of the translated and original corpora made it possible for these two corpora to be compared using the different sets of data that became available. It also allowed the researcher to draw certain conclusions as to the reasons for the similarities and differences between the corpora.

In the ensuing chapter the researcher will attempt to identify trends and patterns in the research, test the findings against the hypotheses and identify further fields of research.

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CHAPTER FOUR

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This study originated from the basic hypothesis that there is a discernible difference between translated and original texts in Afrikaans. It was also believed that these differences were by and large applicable to all translated and original texts in any language. As a result they were referred to as universal features of translation (see par. 2.2.5.3).

4.1 SCOPE OF STUDY

The study was based on an analysis of thirty translated and thirty original texts. The findings and recommendations are only applicable to the study at hand as the size of the corpora may have negatively affected the findings. The researcher would in hindsight have preferred to have analysed a corpus in excess of fifty translated and fifty original texts so that the findings could have had more universal value.

At the same time the researcher acknowledges that the statistics obtained in the analysis may have been influenced by:

- The topic that was specialised to such an extent that the readers who were driven to reading the texts in all probability had a vast amount of shared knowledge that could have influenced the statistics pertaining to readability. The researcher would in hindsight have studied sports texts as a genre and would not have specialised in rugby per sè.
- The time frame in which the texts were assembled. As the researcher, in part, set out to determine universals of translation, more dependable statistics would have been obtained if the corpora had been assembled over a longer period of time.

77.

- The fact that the texts were written by a small group of writers. More dependable data may have been obtained if the group of contributors had been bigger.

- The fact that the translators of the texts into Afrikaans were invariably the authors of the original texts as well. The statistics may have been of greater value if translator and writer were separate people.

- The lack of a qualitative analysis against which to test the statistics.

4.2 TRENDS AND PATTERNS

The analysis that has been adopted in this lexical research focused on the finished product of the translation in the target language and not on the process itself. Because of this the researcher was only able to suggest reasons why the identified patterns and trends emerged.

The analysis of the data enabled the researcher to make the following general observations:

- The data pertaining to type-token ratio, average word length, average sentence length and lexical density was higher in the translated corpus in comparison to the original corpus. This goes against the trend that holds that the statistics should be higher in the original corpus (see par. 2.2.5.3.8).

- Both corpora have a similar high type-token ratio which indicates that both corpora make use of a similarly varied vocabulary. This goes against the trend identified by Laviosa (see par. 3.1.1) who contends that the type-token ratio of the original corpus should be higher. The similarity between the type-token ratios is a clear indication of a creative use of vocabulary and of a similarity in the text content.

78.

- The type-token ratio clearly indicates a large degree of convergence between the texts in the translated corpus whereas it indicates a lack of homogeneity in the original corpus (see par. 2.2.5.3.6.2). The similarity in type-token ratio indicates that type-token ratio is topic-sensitive.

- The specialised nature and shared content of topics in a corpus will affect statistics such as average sentence length and will limit explicitation in certain cases (see par. 2.2.5.3.1).

- The target culture has exercised a standardising influence on the translated texts (par. 2.2.5.2).

- The target language has a strong normalising effect on the translation process and is one of the main reasons for the similarity in type-token ratio (see par. 2.2.5.3.4).

- The author's style of writing and the translators' competence have a large influence on the data at hand.

- There is a tendency for the type-token ratio to be higher as the text size becomes smaller. This tendency is directly related to creative use of language and higher information density (see par. 2.4.4.2).

- The translated corpus in general tends to use more longer words than is the case in the original corpus. The researcher believes that this statistic will only be applicable to the study at hand and has only supportive significance. It is important to note that Afrikaans makes far more use of compound words than is the case with English, and this may play a role.

79.

- The translated corpus is prone to information overload, which is indicated by its high lexical density. This means that the translated corpus will be more difficult to comprehend (see par. 2.4.4.1).

- The high degree of technical and specialist language used in the corpora requires a knowledgeable reader to be able to read and comprehend the text.

- Due to their technical nature some of the texts are way above the reading capacity of the target audience for a daily newspaper. The translator has sacrificed clarity and understanding for accuracy and faithfulness to the source text. It is impossible to prove this without access to the source text.

- There is a clear indication that as the component sizes (words, sentences and paragraphs) increase, the readability of the text decreases.

- The predominance of all the statistics in favour of the translated texts indicates a more expansive style of writing and supports the explicitation theory (see par. 2.2.5.3.1).

- The lack of a clear and significant difference between the lexical structures of the translated and original texts can be attributed to the common knowledge of the subject and genre, a high degree of shared information about the subject and a shared context.

4.3 TESTING THE HYPOTHESES

The study at hand supports the stated hypotheses set out in par. 1.3.1-1.3.2.

- Hypothesis one

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The statistics obtained from the lexical analysis of the translated and original corpora supports the contention that there are discernable differences between translated and original texts.

- Hypothesis two

The statistics further support the contention that the differences are not significant and do not influence the finished product negatively in any large degree.

The researcher concludes as follows:

The statistics support the contention that the lack of a clear and significant difference in the available statistics is largely due to the common nature of the subject matter as well as a large degree of shared information about the subject. This situation may only be applicable to the study at hand and may differ if the shared information is not present in the corpora.

4.4   FURTHER RESEARCH

This thesis could be seen as a pilot study in the comparison of monolingual comparable corpora in Afrikaans.

The research at hand indicates a direct correlation and a number of significant differences with the research done by researchers such as Laviosa and Baker, among others (see par. 4.2). An initial indication is that the research can be expanded along the following lines:

- The expansion of the scope of the research to include more than just a series of sports reports from a single newspaper over a short period of time.

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- The expansion should initially include corpora of mixed sports reports so as to eliminate the potential bias that shared and common knowledge could have on the statistical analysis. The relevant corpora should also be collected from a wider range of sources, that could include sports magazines and newspapers on a national scale.

- The researcher believes the statistical data could be verified and the conclusions strengthened if the research was expanded to include a wider range of comparable texts that were not only limited to sport.

- The researcher further believes that a quantitative analysis should be supported by a qualitative analysis at all times so that the data does not give a skewed impression of reality.

- Other languages could be used e.g. English, Xhosa or Tswana. This would give greater perspective if similar comparative studies between languages that share the same environment were done.

- The broadening of the present field of study by using the power of computer-driven analysis to include different types of newspaper texts and progressively expand the scope of the study by including magazines.

- The broadening of the field of study to include an ever-increasing collection of unrelated genres, fictional and non-fictional works as well as works covering the field of politics, science and history, etc. In this way more conclusive proof can be obtained to test the veracity of what Laviosa calls "*core patterns of lexical use*" (Laviosa 1998a:565) across genres and languages and give researchers the verifiable data needed to determine the viability of universals of translation.

82.

- The present study can be applied to translator training in that individual characteristics and practices of individual translators can be identified and then compared to other translators. In this way basic *best practice styles* of translation can be identified and scrutinised so that the process of translation can always be under review.

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83.

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APPENDIX 1

Statistics

ORIGINAL TEXTS

TEXT	OVERALL	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Standard type-token ratio	49,38	48,21	51,03	55,73	49,27	51,2	53,4	56,0	56,8	53,0	47,8
Average word length	4,48	4,36	4,34	4,91	4,72	4,54	4,52	4,57	4,81	4,71	4,15
Standard sentence length	20,92	10,5	31,88	36,33	40,07	10,02	34,44	24,47	40,5	26,27	22,96
Standard paragraph length	121,48	-	87,85	-	-	-	142,1	171,8	140,3	9,19	4,95
Lexical density	8,57	13,02	8,467	7,114	14,40	10.50	8,455	9,722	12,58	14,02	12,86
Text lengths : tokens	20058	446	486	454	479	508	518	527	507	534	595
types	3215	215	248	253	236	257	272	288	286	271	272
Readability index	15,709	13,4	19,95	26,53	27,75	9,68	17,37	15,38	22,60	11,30	15,18

TEXT	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Standard type-token ratio	50,2	48,8	46,0	49,2	49,4	52,8	51,4	50,4	44,0	49,0	51,0
Average word length	4,46	4,46	4,56	4,57	4,41	4,34	4,66	4,57	4,25	4,69	4,72
Standard sentence length	28,32	11,03	43,82	9,08	23,6	17,99	20,7	27,29	35,96	26,59	7,88
Standard paragraph length	288,5	-	-	-	12,73	90,27	128,5	99,45	441,2	47,79	-
Lexical density	12,63	11,51	5,555	13,87	9,059	14,86	10,06	5,743	6,418	5,281	5,704
Text lengths : tokens	579	586	577	589	603	615	575	606	648	652	680
types	277	278	252	281	287	296	288	296	284	652	680
Readability index	18,52	8,412	21,92	10,72	14,64	11,99	16,68	20,51	11,11	22,38	19,43

TEXT	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		
Standard type-token ratio	52,8	43,0	53,4	47,44.	46,0	43,4	44,4	47,0	47,2		
Average word length	4,67	4,71	4,79	4,33	4,5	4,42	4,4	4,56	4,48		
Standard sentence length	63,64	7,06	9,06	8,08	13,41	8,44	8,98	6,84	27,63		
Standard paragraph length	123,7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	185,3		
Lexical density	4,268	5,014	5,185	6,838	5,00	4,848	5,538	2,932	5,614		
Text lengths : tokens	701	703	718	835	823	891	964	971	1082		
types	339	270	366	320	330	325	341	374	408		
Readability index	7,552	31,45	8,384	11,22	9,232	13,6	9,376	10,79	7,136		

TRANSLATED TEXTS

TEXT	OVERALL	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Standard type-token ratio	50,48	53,18	54,55	46,53	47,73	53,39	49,69	58,76	48,16	49,49	50,8
Average word length	4,57	4,34	4,6	4,6	4,5	4,41	4,57	4,73	4,61	4,7	4,52
Standard sentence length	24,9	28,89	29,94	29,8	18,26	16,36	45,46	40,93	30,32	30,87	38,25
Standard paragraph length	87,29	146,37	51,02	16,0	37,55	123,6	19,0	160,5	82,4	88,06	15,0
Lexical density	12,183	38,938	29,059	28,557	28,95	15,76	16,52	9,81	18,72	16,46	6,13
Text length : tokens	18213	425	429	447	463	487	487	468	488	491	523
types	3296	226	234	208	221	260	242	275	235	243	261
Readability index	18,221	19,956	17,176	20,72	14,90	13,74	66,2	21,17	15,72	19,14	20,1

TEXT	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Standard type-token ratio	45,6	53,8	47,8	51,2	52,0	50,4	46,0	42,4	52,6	50,2	53,6
Average word length	4,75	4,83	4,48	4,6	4,59	4,68	4,34	4,77	4,63	4,73	4,65
Standard sentence length	17,24	42,01	31,04	8,29	140,7	10,07	42,17	6,73	9,97	10,4	10,35
Standard paragraph length	32,15	368,4	62,16	-	21,0	-	23,33	-	-	-	-
Lexical density	16,00	15,19	8,20	5,172	6,35	12,32	3,676	6,439	7,485	7,516	5,389
Text length : tokens	539	533	567	593	615	626	673	634	662	664	675
types	250	283	256	290	299	292	272	264	334	306	334
Readability index	13,69	23,6	18,81	10,51	61,92	11,08	25,22	9,902	8,388	11,61	10,94

TEXT	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		
Standard type-token ratio	56,0	50,4	52,6	51,8	47,8	53,4	50,6	50,8	50,2		
Average word length	4,93	4,71	4,57	4,71	4,6	4,78	4,55	4,53	4,7		
Standard sentence length	9,66	33,32	8,6	8,6	10,34	10,34	19,2	19,19	8,14		
Standard paragraph length	-	58,4	-	-	-	-	55,97	68,73	-		
Lexical density	9,497	5,937	11,42	11,17	8,408	7,082	6,76	7,282	5,248		
Text length : tokens	667	708	740	744	764	751	778	786	786		
types	358	320	350	349	333	353	353	357	362		
Readability index	9,464	22,60	9,84	10,99	12,13	10,82	11,28	14,07	10,85		

APPENDIX 2

Translated and Original Texts

T.1

SKOPSTRYD DEURSLAGGEWEND TUSSEN ENGELSE EN ALL BLACKS

(DICK BEST)

Die wedstryd teen die Nieu-Seelandse Maori's is deur baie waarnemers as Engeland se derde toets op sy kort Australiese rugbytoer beskou. Ongelukkig het die weer en haglike toestande die kragmeting, wat die potensiaal gehad het om 'n vloeiende skouspel te wees, beperk tot 'n vervelige stryd teen die elemente.

Die Engelse het die wedstryd begin asof hulle nie bewus was van die swaar reën en stormsterk winde nie. Hulle wou ten alle koste hou by (Clive) Woodward, afrigter, se filosofie van die spel rek totdat gapings geskep word. Met 'n amperse lemming benadering (die lemmings is Noord-Europese knaagdiertjies wat soms in hul duisende die diepsee inswem en dan verdrink) het die Engelse eers met die rustyd besef dat hulle hul spelpatroon moet wysig om by die nat toestande aan te pas. Ek is seker die afrigtingspan het hulle ook met 'n paar kragwoorde daarop bedag gemaak.

Nat toestande vereis 'n totaal verskillende denkwyse en benadering tot die spel. In Engeland kry ons oorgenoeg oefening in sulke toestande. Daarom het dit my verstand te bowe gegaan dat die spelers so lank geneem het om aan te pas by iets wat eintlik tweede natuur behoort te wees. In nabetragting het ek besef dat dit Woodward bitter lank geneem het om die rug van die tradisionele Engelse spel te breek. Daarom sou 'n outomatiese terugkeer na 'n konserwatiewe benadering (een waar spelers die bal onder hul trui insteek) binne die span as 'n mislukking beskou word. Die afrigters moes egter die patroon wysig want in Nieu-Seeland was 'n sege 'n sege. En dit was broodnodig om die toer op die regte noot af te skop. Die voorspelers het veral heelwat vaardighede getoon. Dis 'n positiewe teken vir die res van die toer. Dit sluit weer aan by my vorige rubriek waar ek gesê het dat daar nie juis 'n verband tussen die vermaaklike Supertwaalf manier van speel en toetsrugby is nie.

Ongelukkig het die Maori's 'n droë veld nodig gehad om hul natuurlike spel te speel en die Engelse voor 'n ware toets te staan te bring. Hul vaart en individuele flair is altyd moeilik om in toom te hou en daarom hou Australië daarvan om gereeld vir die toetsseisoen teen die Maori's "op te warm". Vir Engeland sal die uitslag van die wedstryd (klop Maori's 23-9) in Saterdag se toets in Wellington van bitter min waarde wees. Behalwe dat dit die moraal van die span aansienlik sou gelig het. Sover dit die toets betref, is almal in die Engelse kamp deeglik daarvan bewus dat hulle 'n heel nuwe "ballpark" teen die All Blacks betree. Daar mag dalk ook een of twee dinge wees wat die Engelse teen die All Blacks kan toepas.

Die Engelse agttal se tegniese vaardighede was byvoorbeeld beter as die van die Maori's en moontlik sal hulle ook die All Blacks voorlangs probeer oorheers. Engeland het die afgelope drie jaar geweldig hard gewerk om die fundamentele aspekte van voorspelerspel, lynstane, skrums en afskoppe onder die knie te kry. Dit het beslis nie agterweë gebly in die strewe om 'n meer opwindende, totale speelstyl aan te leer nie. Trouens, die Engelse het meer klem op die voorspelerspel gelê, omdat hulle besef het hoe deurslaggewend dit is om enige wedstryd te wen. En ek weet die tipe uitspraak sal wêreldwyd al die knoesterige oud-voorspelers tevrede stel. Tog is dit Engeland se verdedigingspatrone wat die meeste tyd op die oefenveld in beslag neem, want dit moet die onnodige afstaan van drieë en strafskoppe help verhinder. Ek weet dit is ook iets wat Rudolf Strauli (Springbokafrigter) baie aandag gee en met goeie reg. Engeland se opmars in wêreldrugby sou nie moontlik gewees het as Woodward die kwessie nie so deeglik getakel het nie. Engeland se verdediging sal Saterdag sonder twyfel na behore op die proef gestel word, maar Nieu-Seeland sal besit nodig hê om enige swakplekke te vind. Wat my betref is die sleutelvrae : Hoeveel besit gaan die Nieu-Seelanders wen ? En in watter gebied van die veld gaan hulle besit wen ? Toetswedstryde het soos 'n skaakspel geword want taktiese skopwerk en skoppe om gebiedsvoordeel te bekom, het belangrike strategieë geword om die uitslag van 'n wedstryd te bepaal. In 'n eenmalige toets soos diè voorsien ek nie dat te veel drieë aangeteken sal word nie. Daarom beplan ek om (net-net) my geldjies op Engeland te verwed.

T.2

EALES IN 'N NEDERIGE BUI NA ENGELAND SE GESKIEDKUNDIGE SEGE

(JOHN EALES)

Warm bier vir almal en ek sal ook 'n groot porsie "humble pie" saam met myne neem, dankie. Dit was omtrent die gevoel na Saterdag se rugbytoets toe Engeland die veld sonder twyfel as die beste span in die wêreld verlaat het en nou die ongetwyfelde gunsteling is om die Wêreldbekertoernooi later vanjaar in Australië te wen. Al die Wallaby ondersteuners het die pawiljoen stert tussen die bene verlaat want hulle kan nie meer spog dat Engeland nog nooit 'n toets op Australiese bodem gewen het nie. In een van die beste toetse wat ek tot nou aanskou het, het die Engelse met 'n reuse spanpoging vorendag gekom, terwyl daar ook individuele uitblinkers was. Martin Johnson, kaptein en speler van die wedstryd, was uitstaande. Hy geniet wêreldwyd erkenning as 'n grootse leier en word in dieselfde asem as die Engelse losskakel, Jonny Wilkinson, genoem. Teen die Wallabies het Johnson weer eens van voor gelei. Hy het in die eerste 10 minute reeds die grondslag vir die sege help lê. In diè periode, wat tot Engeland se eerste drie aanleiding gegee het, het hy die bal nie minder nie as vier keer in losskrums ingeneem.

Dit was ongelooflik dat hy daarna nog energie oorgehad het. Maar tog het hy sy heldedade voortgesit. Dit was die beste wedstryd wat ek hom ooit sien speel het en jy kan nie vra vir 'n beter vertoning deur 'n slot nie. Johnson is ook goed ondersteun deur die alomteenwoordige agsteman Lawrence Dallaglio. Hy was 'n toring van krag en het Australiese besit male sonder tal by die afbreekpunte en in die lynstane afgeneem. Die Engelse voorry het ook bo hul Australiese eweknieë uitgetroon wanneer dit gekom het by verdediging rondom die losskrums en op die aanval, met die bal in hand. Phil Larder, die Engelse verdedigingsafrigter, moet ook 'n baie tevrede man wees. Die duikslag van die aand, en daar was nogal 'n paar goeies, was sonder twyfel die heelagter Josh Lewsey se smoorvat op Mat Rogers. Hy't die arme Rogers amper middeldeur gekerf. Die tipe toewyding was tekenend van die Engelse vertoning. Net so opvallend was die wyse waarop die Engelse druk geplaas het op George Gregan (skrumskakel). Hy het nooit genoeg tyd gehad om van die bal ontslae te raak nie. Die taktiek het die Aussies ontsenu en gelei tot oorhaastige aangeë. Engeland se hantering was ook stukke beter. Sodoende het hy besit beter behou. Die beweging wat die tweede drie voorafgegaan het was 'n goeie voorbeeld. Die bal het in 'n kwessie van twee sekondes deur drie pare hande gegaan. Engeland het selde met die bal doodgegaan want al sy spelers het aanvalle lewendig gehou deur 'n kombinasie van flink voetwerk en akkurate aangeë. Australië se beste spelers was Wendell Sailor (vleuel), David Lyons en Phil Waugh (albei flanke). Waugh het by die afbreekpunte die Engelse probeer nadoen, Lyons het met aggressie en vaart gedryf, terwyl Sailor Sailot met stormramlopies en systappe Engeland se verdediging by tye oorhoops gehad het. Engeland het na die sege die gerusstellende wete dat hy Australië weg

van Twickenham ook kan klop. Australië sal op sy beurt besef dat Engeland breed in sy pad staan in die strewe om die Wêreldbeker te verdedig.

Die Wallabies sal soveel as moontlik uit die nederlaag moet put en slim wees in hul voorbereiding vir die WB-toernooi. 'n Gebrek aan motivering sal nie 'n probleem in die Wallabykamp wees nie. Clive Woodward se uitlatings na die Engelse sege het daarvoor gesorg. Net soos hy beweer het dat Eddie Jones se uitlatings voor die toets in Melbourne as "spanpraatjie" vir die Engelse gedien het, het hy (Woodward) met sy kritiek nou dieselfde motivering aan die Wallabies vir die WB-toernooi verskaf. Die Australiërs is ook terdeë bewus van Woodward se kritiek dat Jones die skeidsregter (David McHugh) voor die wedstryd probeer beïnvloed het. Dit verg nie baie om weer te onthou het nie. Hy het mos voor die Wallabies se stryd op Twickenham die skeidsregter daarop gewys dat Australië deurgaans van onwettige fophardlopers gebruik maak. Hoe dit ookal sy, Woodward het uitstekende werk met die Engelse span verrig. Die span, die beste in Engelse geskiedenis, se vertoningslys getuig daarvan. Ek beter maar nog 'n bietjie van daai "humble pie" eet, baie dankie.

T.3

SPRINGBOKKE GEE DIE TOON AAN MET WISSELVALLIGE SPANKEUSE

(DICK BEST)

Engeland se rugbyspelers het teruggekeer huis toe vir 'n welverdiende helde-ontvangs. Hul gekneusde liggame herstel tans op 'n verpligte vakansie van drie weke. Die meeste sal sangria iewers op 'n sondeurdrenkte strand in Europa geniet. Een ding staan egter soos 'n paal bo water. Al daardie sonbesoekers sal môremiddag 'n TV soek om die eerste wedstryd van vanjaar se Drienasies-reeks dop te hou. Selfs die Engelse bestuurspan, wat in Portugal kamp opgeslaan het, se satellietskottels is opgestel vir die kragmeting tussen die Springbokke en die Wallabies op Nuweland in Kaapstad so groot is die belangstelling in die Noordelike Halfrond.

Nuuskierigheid is aan die orde van die dag en die wedstryd maak die belangstelling gaande soos selde tevore. Beserings en wisselvallige keuses is 'n ewigdurende probleem wat spanne wêreldwyd bloots ry, maar dit blyk dat Suid-Afrika meer as die ander geteister word. 'n Mens kan nie veel doen aan die beserings nie. Die keuses is egter 'n ander storie. Enige span moet net verander word as dit die span gaan verbeter. Die beginsel is so oud soos rugby self. Die dae van die "eenwedstryd-wonder" behoort iets van die verlede te wees. Wie se fout is dit as 'n afrigter of bestuurder 'n speler net vir een of twee wedstryde kies en dan besef hy kom nie die mas op nie ? Die speler wat nie gereed is om op diè vlak te speel nie of die afrigter wat die ongelukkige speler in die penarie geplaas het ? As 'n speler goed genoeg beskou word vir 'n enkele wedstryd, moet hy teoreties gekies kan word vir 30 wedstryde. As hy nie goed genoeg is nie, moet die keurders erken hulle het aangejaag en dit in soveel woorde sê. Die argument kan ook deurgevoer word na die wedstrydplan. Behoort die afrigter 'n wedstrydplan in gedagte te hê en sy spelers daarvolgens te kies of kyk hy watter spelers is beskikbaar en beplan dan ? Ek vra die vrae nie as direkte kritiek op Rudolf Straeuli (Bokafrigter) en sy bestuurspan nie, maar as iemand wat stomgeslaan is oor die aantal spelers wat Suid-Afrika die laaste paar jaar verteenwoordig het. Dis moeilik om te begryp. So ook die verandering van sy tradisionele en natuurlike spel. My punt word geïllustreer deur die aantal senters wat die laaste paar jaar vir Suid-Afrika uitgedraf het. Toe ek laas getel het, was dit meer as 20. Hoe kan die agterspelers saam funksioneer as daar in elke toets iemand anders speel ?

Te midde van die afwagting voor die openingswedstryd sien ek geen donker wolk wat oor Nuweland saampak nie. Die Springbokke is in baie opsigte gelukkig om in die vroeë veldslag sake op eie bodem uit te spook. Met 'n besoek aan Nieu-Seeland sou hulle waarskynlik in elke geval op hul herrie gekry het. Aan die anderkant gaan die Wallabies nie sommer handdoek ingooi nie. Hulle het self gesukkel om aan die gang te kom. Die Aussies koester ook vrese vir 'n nederlaag, wat op 'n reusagtige wedstryd dui. Dit ly geen twyfel nie

dat Suid-Afrika desperaat is om Australië te klop. Om dit te vermag moet dissipline die wagwoord wees. Die vertroue wat uit 'n oorwinning sal straal, asook die terugkeer van Straeuli se beseerde sleutelspelers, kan dalk net die vonk wees om die vuur aan te steek.

T.4

SEGE GEE WALLABIES SIELKUNDIGE HEF IN HAND VIR WB-TOERNOOI

(MELISSA WOODS)

Eddie Jones het breed geglimlag, maar die Iere se koppe het gehang nadat die afrigter se Wallabies hul opmars na die Wêreldbekertoernooi Saterdag met 'n oortuigende sege in Perth afgeskop het. Dit was nou nie juis die tipe oorwinning wat jou laat kraai het van plesier nie. 'n Oorvloed hanteerfoute, verbroude duikslae en skewe lynstaaningooie het daarvoor gesorg. Ofskoon Ierland sonder verskeie van sy sleutelspelers oor die weg moes kom, het die Australiërs nietemin daarin geslaag om wraak te neem vir die nederlaag in Dublin. En belangriker om die sielkundige hef in die hand te kry met die oog die twee spanne se ontmoeting in die Wêreldbekertoernooi in Oktober. Nog 'n positiewe vir Jones was die vertoning van sy groentjie senterpaar, Steve Kefu en Morgan Tirinui. Kefu, wat sy eerste toets vir die Wallabies begin het, was in verskeie aanvallende bewegings betrokke en is ook met 'n drie beloon.

Die Australiese agsteman Toutai Kefu moet geen krediet kry vir sy broer se skittervertoning nie. Volgens die 23-jarige Steve het hy sy ouboet voor die toets soos die pes vermy, omdat Toutai hom senuweeagtig maak. En geen wonder nie. Voor Steve in 2001 sy toetsdebuut as plaasvervanger teen Wallis gemaak het, was Toutai se raad toe hy op die veld gekom het : "Moenie enige foute maak nie !" Tirinui het in sy toetsdebuut beperkte geleenthede gehad, maar het gewys dat hy oor die vaardighede en intelligensie beskik om op toetsvlak te slaag. Elton Flatley, wat al lank in die skaduwee van die losskakel Stephen Larkham speel, het ook tuis gelyk in die Wallabies se nr.10-trui. Benewens sy akkurate skopwerk en goeie drie, het hy die Ierse heelagter, Girvan Dempsey, met 'n skouspelagtige duikslag van 'n sekere drie beroof. Die sublieme stukkie verdediging het herinner aan die keer toe George Gregan die All Black-vleuel Jeff Wilson in 1994 by die hoekvlag uitgeduik en sodoende die Bledisloebeker vir Australië beklink het.

Gepraat van Gregan. Hy het 'n lang drieëdroogte gebreek en pluk deesdae die vrugte van 'n meer ontspanne benadering tot rugby. Met Toutai en Nathan Sharpe wat herhaaldelik oor die voordeellyn gekom het met soliede dryfwerk, kon Gregan weer die tipe hardloprugby opdis waarvoor sy kritici al so lank smeek. Met Gregan weer op sy onvoorspelbare beste, is dit moontlik dat hy ook binnekort sal glimlag !

Die eindtelling teen Ierland was moontlik 'n bietjie vleiend. Baie werk lê steeds vir die Wallabies voor as hulle Bill, die Aussies se troetelnaampie vir die William Webb Ellistrofee, met sukses wil verdedig. In die stryd teen Ierland is ook waardevolle lesse geleer oor die sambreel verdedigingspatroon wat spanne van die Noordelike Halfrond aanwend. Die Ierse senter Geordan Murphy het

byvoorbeeld die heeltyd uit gelid met die res van die verdedigingslyn vorentoe geskied om die Australiese binne-agterspelers met besit en al betrap. Dit het die Australiërs aanvanklik groot probleme besorg, want die gevaarlike agterste driehoek (Joe Roff, Chris Latham en Wendell Sailor) het omtrent nooit die bal gesien nie. En met die magtige Engeland wat oor twee weke aan die beurt kom, sal Jones vinnig nuwe strategieë moet bedink. George Smith se besering het ook Jones se innoverende plan beduiwel om twee baljagters (Smith en Phil Waugh) Saterdag op flank teen Wallis in te span. En waar daar by die Springbokke 'n verbod op drank, vroue, selfone, rekenaarspeletjies en hardlooprugby (in iets wat herinner aan die Back to the Future-flieks) geplaas is, het die Wallabies pas 'n borgooreenkoms met Sony beklink. Die Wallabies se oefendorpie is danksy die ooreenkoms reeds toegerus met 'n TV met 'n skerm van 3,5m wyd, drie Playstations, 'n hoëtroustel en 'n DVD-speler. Laasgenoemde word natuurlik net gebruik om na opnames van die vorige Wêreldbekereindstryd te kyk.

T.5

KRITIEK OP JONES, WALLABIES NEEM TOE NA NEDERLAAG TEEN ROSE

(MELISSA WOODS)

Die Wallabies se vierde en pynlikste nederlaag agtereenvolgens teen die Engelse het die kritici van die Australiese afrigter, Eddie Jones, hope ammunisie gegee. Die Engelse afrigter, Clive Woodward, sing voor in die koor. Hy het na die nederlaag gesê Jones moet meer tyd aan sy wedstrydplan spandeer en minder aan die beplanning van sy mediakonferensies. Eina ! Maar die realiteit is dat met al Jones se gepratery hy steeds minder as vier maande en net vier toetse oor het om die Wallabies reg te kry om die Wêreldbekertitel suksesvol te verdedig. Die Australiese ondersteuners raak om verstaanbare redes senuagtig. Die Rose het die Wallabies die naweek in elke faset van die toets ore aangesit. Hulle het nie net die "vervelige" brandmerk afgeskud nie, maar dit uitgewis. Hul opwindende agterlyn het munt geslaan uit die voorspelers se oorheersing en kringe om die Wallabies gehardloop. Jones het 18 maande tyd gehad om sy spelers te slyp. Hy het nie die eerste 6 maande ingesluit nadat hy by Rod McQueen oorgeneem het nie. Dis nogal 'n groot voorsprong, maar Jones glo die Wallabies sal die agterstand laat krimp. Hulle sal sonder twyfel voor die WB-toernooi verbeter, maar sal hulle genoeg verbeter om hul titel suksesvol te verdedig ? Jones het Australië tot 11 oorwinnings en 'n gelykopuitslag in 21 toetse gevoer. Daar is egter min getuienis daarvan op die veld te midde van sy praatjies oor die Wallabies se nuwe benadering om die bal wyd te speel, wat wegbeweeg van McQueen se taktiek van optel-en-dryf.

Die onweerswolke pak ook weg van die baan saam. Die Rugbyspelersvereniging van Australië (Rupa) het die Australiese Rugbyunie (ARU) hof toe gesleep oor die WB-spelers se kontrakte, wat hy as "argaïes" bestempel. Die ARU is 95% seker daarvan dat hy die spelers se eise oor ondermeer handelsregte bevredigend sal kan oplos. Die twee kampe stuur egter op 'n groter botsing af oor die betaling van bonusse. Die spelers glo hulle verdien 'n groter sny van die WB-koek. Die ARU bied sowat R 781 000 benewens wedstrydgeld as die Wallabies die Bledisloe-, Drienasies- en Wêreldbekertitels wen, maar Rupa soek sowat R 2,3 miljoen. Terwyl Jan Publiek begryp 'n rugbyspeler se lewe is kort, kan hy nie 11 wedstryde se geld gelykstel met 3 keer die salaris wat die gemiddelde Australiër kry nie, wat nog te sê 10 keer (wat elke speler nou verdien).

Die verbod op drank, vroue en selfone wat die Springbokke opgelê is, het die oë in Australië laat rek, maar gegewe die Wallabies se gedrag het die Bokbestuur dalk iets beet. Eerstens het die losskakel Elton Flatley verslaap en 'n oefening misgeloop nadat hy die vorige aand gekerjakker het. Hy is vir die volgende toets gepos. Toe het dit aan die lig gekom dat die Australiese kaptein, George Gregan, die aand voor die toets teen Engeland in 'n ander

hotel (as sy spanmaats) saam met sy vrou deurgebring het. Jones het gesê dit is spanbeleid dat wanneer toetse in Australië plaasvind spelers die spanhotel kan verlaat om saam met hul gesinne deur te bring. Of die beleid bygedra het tot die Aussies se gebrek aan intensiteit teen Engeland, moet nog gesien word. Maar met net meer as 100 dae oor voor die WB-toernooi afskop, het die ondersteuners geen ander keuse nie. Hulle moet maar net glo hul span kan die titel weer wen.

T.6

AFTELLING BEGIN VIR GROEPSTRYD TUSSEN BOKKE EN ENGELSE IN PERTH

(DICK BEST)

Engeland se metamorfose het die afgelope week voortgeduur met die oortuigende sege oor die Wallabies in Melbourne, sy eerste toetsoorwinning tot nog toe op Australiese bodem. Die Engelse het hiermee nuwe standaarde neergelê en ook 'n paar lastige spoke verja. Dis moeilik om te beskryf hoe groot die vreugde in Engelse rugbykringe na die sege was.

Sien, Australiërs beskou enige wedstryd in enige sport as 'n vorm van oorlogvoering. En hulle is veral lief daarvoor om jou daaraan te herinner dat hulle jou die vorige keer ore aangesit het. Dit gebeur nie dikwels dat ons die Aussies in enigiets klop nie, so verskoon my maar as ek die golf so lank moontlik ry. Wanneer die euforie oor 'n paar dae tot bedaring kom, sal die Engelse spelers besef wat hulle die afgelope drie weke vermag het. En die besef sal tot hulle deurdring dat hulle nou oor alles beskik om oor vyf maande die Wêreldbeker te verower. Ons almal weet vyf maande is 'n leeftyd in rugby en baie kan nog in die tydperk gebeur. Maar die belangrikste is dat veral die agterspelers teen die Aussies bewys het dat hulle oor die vaardighede beskik om op droë, harde velde uit te styg. Daarvan getuig Saterdag se drie drieë. Dis seker net regverdig om daarop te wys dat Australië sonder 'n paar van sy voorste spelers oor die weg moes kom, maar die Wallabies het steeds met hul normale passie gespeel. Wat hulle egter in die steek gelaat het, was die vermoë om klinies af te rond. Of dit net 'n haakplek teen die Engelse was, weet ek nie. Die Drienasiesreeks sal meer lig daarop werp. Moet ook nie vergeet nie dat 'n paar Engelse sterre soos Danny Grewcock, Julian White, Lewis Moody, Charlie Hodgson en Austin Healy ook nie op toer was nie. Hodgson en Healey is onlangs Boston (in Amerika) toe gestuur sodat hulle vinniger van beserings kon herstel. So, dit wys net hoe belangrik word hulle vir Engeland se Wêreldbekerveldtog geag.

Diè tipe professionalisme wat Clive Woodward (Engelse breier) na die span gebring het, vereis dat spelers op en weg van die veld die beste moontlike behandeling kry. Die goeie ding (uit 'n Engelse oogpunt natuurlik) is dat verskeie doelwitte op die toer verwesenlik is. Eerstens wou Engeland al drie wedstryde wen, tweedens wou hy sy spelpatroon op die teenstanders afdwing, derdens wou die spanbestuur diepte skep in alle posisies en laastens wou Engeland na sy tuiste terugkeer as gunsteling om die William Webb Ellistrofee te verower. Op 'n perverse manier hou Engeland daarvan om bykomende druk op homself te plaas deur doelwitte soos laasgenoemde een te stel. Die span voel hy vertoon beter onder druk en as hy dink dit werk, waarom van die masochistiese benadering afwyk ? Die tradisionele benadering het in vier vorige WB-toernooie misluk en dalk is dit tyd vir 'n vars aanslag.

Die sinici in ons geledere is almal daarvan bewus dat Engeland die kuns vervolmaak het om sy beste spelpeil tussen Wêreldbekertoernooie te bereik. Woodward se eenvoudige siening oor die onderwerp is egter soos volg : Engeland is tans die beste span ter wêreld en sal daarna streef om in die maande voor die WB-toernooi te verbeter. 'n Tuis-en wegwedstryd teen Frankryk, asook 'n wegwedstryd teen Wallis sal as die finale voorbereiding vir die WB-toernooi dien. En ek is geneig om saam te stem met Woodward dat Engeland die skouspel in Australië in 'n baie sterk posisie sal binnegaan. Woodward het in die tussentyd ook een oog gehou op die vordering van Suid-Afrika. En ofskoon die Springbokke nie volgens hul vermoëns vertoon nie, is hulle weer op die wenpad. Dus dek ek die tafel vir 'n geweldige interessante groepwedstryd in Perth. Die aftelling het begin.

T.8

ROOI LIGTE FLIKKER HELDER VIR THORNE WAT DIE HOOFROL SPEEL

(CHRIS RATTUE)

Reuben Thorne is soos 'n Agatha Christie speurverhaal. Net sodra jy dink jy's agter die kap van die byl, duik iets anders op wat jou nader aan die waarheid kan bring, maar ook verder daarvan kan weglei. All Black kapteins is veronderstel om imponerende figure te wees, verseker van hul plek in die span. Thorne voldoen nie aan die beskrywing nie. Hierdie rugbyspeurder het toe weer na die leidrade gaan kyk, naamlik die All Blacks se toetse teen Engeland, Wallis en Frankryk. En nadat ek daaroor nagedink het, tot die besef gekom Thorne het nie te waffers gevaar nie.

Die moeilikheid is dat 'n mens presies moet weet watter opdragte die toekantflank veronderstel is om uit te voer, want hy kan net daaraan gemeet word. Dis alles goed en wel om video's te bestudeer van Ian Kirkpatrick wat die Leeus op stormlopies uit sy pad stamp, of Mark Shaw wat die reg in eie hande neem of Alan Whetton wat die toonbeeld van ondersteunende spel was. Maar dit was tòè, soos John Mitchell sou sê. En dit lyk of die afrigter slaafs glo dat Thorne die taai bestanddeel is wat sy span bymekaar hou. Terug by die speurverhaal. Teen Engeland het Thorne 'n groot deel van die wedstryd deurgebring in die kanale langs die losskrums en losgemale. Hy was daar om sterk baldraers soos Lawrence Dallaglio in sy spore te stuit. Maar die hardlopers het nooit in sy rigting aangeval nie. Dallaglio, rugby se weergawe van 'n vragtrein, was trouens te vernuftig vir Thorne. Toe die All Black kaptein op 'n kol vir hom staan en wag het, het Dallaglio doodluiters die bal met 'n skêrbeweging op 'n ander spoorlyn gestuur. Thorne het na my mening ook twee groot oordeelsfoute begaan toe hy nie op Carlos Spencer se nommer gedruk het om pale toe te mik met twee moeilikerige strafskoppogings nie. Spencer se stelskoppe was in daardie stadium wankelrig, maar in toetse soos diè wen skoppe vir jou wedstryde en daarom moes hy met sy losskakel volhard het. Daarbenewens was Thorne stil op die aanval en stadig om te reageer toe die plaasvervanger Phil Vickery deur 'n gaping galop het. Thorne het dus 'n klein byrolletjie gespeel, maar nooit die hoofrol nie. En teen die beste span ter wêreld is dit kommerwekkend.

In die daaropvolgende toetse teen Wallis en Frankryk was daar tekens dat Thorne aan't verbeter was, maar dan was Wallis natuurlik hopeloos en het Frankryk ses van sy beste voorspelers tuis gelos. In die All Blacks se laaste twee toetse het hy 'n paar goeie duikslae uitgevoer, baldraers ondersteun en was ook meer betrokke in die losgemale. Hy't self 'n keer of wat besit gesteel. Maar ek sou hoop dat hy meer leidrade oor sy waarde as kaptein in die Drienasiereeks sal gee. Vir 'n paar oë is Thorne se insluiting in die All Blackspan debatteerbaar. Hy is die tipe leier wat ander motiveer met die voorbeeld wat hy stel. Maar tot dusver was sy besluitneming en spel ondergemiddeld. Dus flikker die rooi ligte helder.

As jy egter sy kapteinskap bevraagteken, moet jy 'n plaasvervanger in gedagte hê. So wie is die alternatiewe ? Tana Umaga het hier en daar oor sy eie voete gestruikel en het die bal 'n paar keer aangeslaan. Maar elke speler beleef 'n afdag en ons almal weet watter positiewe invloed sy kapteinskap op die wilde spul by die Hurricanes gehad het. Ek is van mening dat Umaga vanjaar die kapteinsmantel moes gedra het omdat hy 'n sterk karakter het, hy met niemand doekies omdraai nie en hy uitstekende kommunikasievermoëns het. Met Umaga as sy kaptein sal Mitchell die vryheid hê om twee opwindende baldraers soos Jerry Collins en Rodney So'oialo in sy agttal in te sluit.

Mitchell is egter die man wat die verantwoordelikheid aanvaar vir die prestasies van die span. Hy het die leier gekies en hopelik kan hy al ons twyfelaars verkeerd bewys. Ofskoon Thorne, na my mening, nog nooit 'n reuse impak gemaak het nie, het hy wel die All Blacks verlede jaar tot Drienasieglorie aangevoer. Maar dinge verander blitsvinnig in die wêreld van beroepsport. As Thorne nie vinnig sy sokkies optrek nie, is dit tyd vir Umaga om oor te neem.

T.12

ENGELSE SE VERTREK LUI AFTEL NA WB TOERNOOI IN

(DICK BEST)

Die room van Engeland se rugbyspelers het gister op die toer na Nieu-Seeland en Australië vertrek en dit het die amptelike aftel na die Wêreldbekertoernooi ingelui. Soos wat verwag kan word na 'n seisoen waarin die spanne van die Drienasiesreeks geklop is èn 'n Grand Slam in die Sesnasiesreeks behaal is, was die spelers en bestuurspan besonder opgeruimd. Die afgelope seisoen het wondere verrig vir Engeland se reputasie in wêreldrugby. Maar nou moet die span wys dat hy sy spelpeil op Twickenham ook weg van die huis kan handhaaf … en ons almal weet dit gaan 'n heel ander storie wees.

Om toetsoorwinnings in Nieu-Seeland of Australië te behaal is moeilik in die beste van tye. Juis daarom is die toer so belangrik vir die betrokke drie lande. Daar is 'n sterk gevoel dat Australië nie tans op al sy suiers vuur nie. Maar dis totale onsin. Hoe kan hy ? Hy het dan nie eens vanjaar in 'n toets gespeel nie ! Ek stem eenvoudig nie saam met diegene wat 'n nasionale span wil beoordeel op grond van sy streekspanne se vertonings in die Supertwaalfreeks. Hoe kan jy Supertwaalfrugby met toetsrugby vergelyk. Dis twee verskillende kompetisies met kontrasterende spelstyle. In toetsrugby gaan dit oor wen. Dit gaan nie oor bonuspunte of vier drieë nie. Jy speel om te wen en as jy dit kan vermag met 'n esteties-bevredigende spelstyl is dit 'n bonus. Engeland het goed gespeel in die Sesnasiesreeks, terwyl Leicester (wat as die beste klub in Engeland beskou word) nie aan sy hoë verwagtinge voldoen het in die Engelse Premierliga of Europese Bekerkompetisie nie. Tog lewer Leceister 'n groot persentasie van Engeland se spelers. So waar is die logika nou dat Australië sal sukkel omdat sy Supertwaalfspanne power was ?

Nieu-Seeland het daarteenoor die Supertwaalfreeks oorheers en dit was seker 'n nagmerrie vir John Mitchell en sy mede-keurders om op 'n begin-vyftiental vir die stryd teen Engeland te besluit. Om die regte chemie en balans in 'n span te vind is een van 'n afrigter se belangrikste take. Trouens, 75 persent van sy werk berus daarop. 'n Oorskot goeie spelers is sekerlik 'n bonus vir enige afrigter, maar die feit dat Mitchell soveel goeie spelers het om uit te kies, kan sy taak ook aansienlik moeiliker maak. Hy kan net 15 spelers op 'n slag in die veld stoot en om die regte kombinasies te vind sal deurslaggewend wees. Neem byvoorbeeld die losskakel posisie. Andrew Mehrtens en Carlos Spencer is albei wonderlike spelers, maar wat 'n kontras bestaan daar nie in hul spelstyl nie ! Die Engelse reis na Australasië met heelwat selfvertroue, maar terselfdertyd ook die vrees dat hulle met niks meer as belastingvrye geskenke in hul toksakke na Engeland sal terugkeer.

Tog dien die vrees vir mislukking as 'n wonderlike motiveerder. Daar is toenemende steun vir die siening dat 'n paar van Engeland se staatmakers lank in die tand raak en dat die WB-toernooi fisiek te hoë vereistes sal stel na 'n uitmergelende plaaslike seisoen en Australasiese toer. Onlangse fiksheidstoetse het egter gewys dat die betrokke spelers in die beste fisieke

toestand van hul loopbaan is. Die groep wat Clive Woodward (afrigter) gekies het om te gaan toer, bevat 'n goeie mengsel van jeug en ervaring. Daar is net agt spelers wat weens beserings of skorsings nie die toer kon meemaak nie. Die insluiting van Stuart Abbott sal waarskynlik ook sy vriende tuis in Suid-Afrika breed laat glimlag. In die tweede helfte van die Engelse seisoen was Abbott een van die mees opwindende agterspelers in die Premierliga. As sy vooruitgang op die toer voortduur, het hy 'n uitstekende kans om die Engelse WB-groep te haal.

Jonny Wilkinson bly egter die sleutelfiguur op Engeland se Australasiese toer. Ofskoon hy weens die stampe en stote van 'n lang seisoen die afgelope maand maar min gespeel het, het dit nie sy entoesiasme en aptyt vir die komende toetse gedemp nie. Trouens, al die Engelse spelers wou gaan toer. Niemand wou tuisbly nie en dit is 'n aanduiding van die gees wat in die kamp heers. Ek wonder waarom ?

T.13

Rugby: Bledisloebeker-kragmeting

Kefu se fiksheid pla nog voor groot stryd

Aussie-onderkaptein moet vandag fiksheidstoets slaag

SYDNEY. – Die Australiese agtsteman Toutai Kefu is in 'n stryd teen die horlosie gewikkel om betyds fiks te wees vir Saterdag se Bledisloeberstryd teen Nieu-Seeland.

Kefu het 'n rugbesering opgeloen in die Drienasies-wedstryd teen Suid-Afrika, maar sukkel nou met 'n ander besering.

"Kef het liggies begin oefen en ons is baie optimisties dat hy reg sal wees om te speel. Ons sal egter eers tot ná môre (vandag) se oefening moet wag," het Eddie Jones, die Wallabies se afrigter, gesê.

"Hy sal môre moet bewys dat hy op volle vaart kan hardloop," het Jones gesê.

David Lyons is die gunsteling om Kefu te vervang indien hy dit nie maak nie, maar Jones oorweeg dit ook om die flank George Smith na agtsteman te verskuif.

Dit sal 'n reuse-slag vir die Aussies wees indien Kefu nie vir die groot wedstryd beskikbaar is nie. Die 29-jarige speler was baie optimisties nadat hy ondanks 'n seer kuit geoefen het.

"Ek gee myself 'n goeie kans om gereed te wees. My kuit is nog 'n bietjie styf, maar die mediese span is oortuig daarvan dat ek gereed sal wees," het Kefu gesê.

Kefu, wat reeds 59 wedstryde vir die Aussies gespeel het, het klaar aangekondig dat hy ná die Wêreldbeker-toernooi nie meer internasionale rugby gaan speel

nie. Hy gaan dan sy loopbaan in Japan voortsit.

"Ek sal bitter graag teen die All Blacks wil speel. Dit is ons grootste wedstryd tot dusver die seisoen. Indien ek so 90 of 95 persent fiks is, sal ek steeds speel, want ná die wedstryd het ons 'n rusperiode van agt weke.

"Indien ek egter nie in die oefeninge my alles kan gee nie, sal ek nie speel nie," het die Wallabies se onderkaptein gesê.

Die Wallabies sal met Kefu op agtsteman vir die eerste keer in 12 toetse met dieselfde vyftienhtal begin.

Jones het gister 'n noodoproep uitgestuur vir die stut Alastair Baxter om hom by die span aan te sluit.

Die voormalige Argentynse Puma Patricio Noriega het gister se oefeninge misgeloop weens 'n liesbesering, terwyl die plaasvervanger-stut Glenn Panoho steeds met 'n gekneuse heup sit.

Om sake te vererger is Ben Darwin uit nadat hy 'n knie-operasie ondergaan het. Dit is waarom Jones die 26-jarige Baxter ontbied het.

Noriega en Panoho sal vandag 'n fiksheidstoets moet aflê.

Australië moet die wedstryd wen indien hy die Bledisloebeker wil behou. Die Wallabies, wat sedert 1998 die beker hou, het in die eerste wedstryd met 21-50 teen die All Blacks vasgeval.

Indien Kefu uit is, sal Baxter bo sy Waratahs-spanmaat Matt Dunning word aangesien hy aan albei kante van die skrum ingespan kan word.

Baxter het nog nooit in 'n internasionale wedstryd gespeel nie en dit sal 'n reuse-toets wees indien hy sy buiging teen die All Blacks maak.

Jones het gesê dit is te vroeg om te bespiegel oor Baxter se toetsdebuut en was steeds baie optimisties dat hy die ervare Kefu óf Noriega sal kan inspan.

"Ons sal moet sien wat môre (vandag) met Noriega gebeur," het Jones gesê.

"Glenn se besering is nie ernstig nie en ons verwag dat hy gereed sal wees om die All Blacks aan te durf."

Baxter het gesê hy sal maar sy beurt geduldig afwag om sy debuut vir die Aussies te maak. "Ek sou graag die reis na Nieu-Seeland wil meemaak, maar net om deel te wees van die Wallabies se oefenkamp was al genoeg beloning vir my," het Baxter gesê.

"'n Mens kom gou agter dat dit 'n stap hoër is wanneer die oefeninge begin. Maar dit is fantasties. Dit is goed om te weet jy is deel van die afrigter se planne, veral met die Wêreldbeker-toernooi net om die draai," het hy gesê.

Die Aussies maak vandag hul span bekend en vertrek môre na Nieu-Seeland. – (Sapa-AFP)

T.14

Rugby: Wallabies berei voor

Waterpokkies ontwrig kamp voor groot stryd

Cockbain huis toe; kon dalk ander spelers aangesteek het

COFFS HARBOUR. - Matt Cockbain moes gister die oefenkamp van die Australiese rugbyspan verlaat nadat daar vasgestel is hy het waterpokkies onder lede. Daar word nou selfs ge-vrees dat hy van die ander spelers aangesteek het.

Die spandokter, Michael Jamieson, was gister druk besig om die mediese geskie-denis van die al die spelers na te gaan. Van die spelers moes egter eers die nodige inligting van hul ouers kry.

Die voorspeler Owen Finegan en die agttal se breier, Ewen McKenzie, is die enigste twee in die Aussies se groep wat nog nie deur waterpokkies platgetrek is nie.

Finegan en McKenzie is dadelik inge-ent.

Daar was ook gemengde nuus oor die Wallabies se ander beserings en siektes kort voordat hulle Saterdag die onoorwonne Nieu-Seelanders in Auckland om die Bledisloebeker moet aandurf.

Toutai Kefu, wat verlede week toestem-ming van sy neuroloog gekry het dat hy weer kan begin oefen, kon nie die voile sessie voltooi nie. Kefu het verlede week in die Drienasies-stryd teen die Spring-bokke sy rug beseer.

Die vurige speler het las van stywe kuitspiere en moes tou opgooi.

Patricio Noriega (stut) het las van 'n lig-te liesbesering wat sy oefensessie beperk het. Wendell Sailor (vleuel), wat griep ge-had het, kon egter gister albei sweetses-sies voltooi.

Cockbain het Saterdag hier by die oefenkamp aangekom nadat hy die vorige aand nog in 'n klubwedstryd in Brisbane gespeel het.

Hy het nie lank na sy aankoms nie aan die oefeninge - wat kontakwerk ingesluit het - deelgeneem.

Die kopseer en ligte koors wat hy verlede Woensdag die eerste keer gevoel het, was ná die oefening steeds aanwesig en hy het besluit om die dokter te raadpleeg.

Die uitslag wat Sondag verskyn het, het die 30-jarige speler se ergste vrese bewaar-heid.

"Ek voel nie sleg nie, maar omdat dit 'n baie aansteeklike siekte is, kan ek nie die tyd by die span bestee wat ek graag wou nie," het Cockbain gesê.

"Hopelik het ek niemand aangesteek nie," het hy bygevoeg.

Cockbain is betrek by 'n vergrote groep nadat Kefu beseer is. Hy hoop nou net die siekte gaan nie sy kans bederf om die Wêreldbeker-groep te haal nie.

"Dit was net ongelukkig. Ek was die he-le jaar nie betrokke nie en nou moet ek na een oefening terigkeer huis toe," het die teleurgestelde speler gesê.

Cockbain gaan die einde van die jaar na Japan en kan slot, agtsteman of flank speel. Hy hoop nou sy toetsloopbaan is nie iets van die verlede nie.

"Ek moet teruggaan om te herstel, maar hopelik sal ek reeds weer Vrydagaand in Brisbane kan uitdraf," het hy gesê.

"Dit is al kans wat ek tans het en hopelik sal dit genoeg wees wanneer die WB-groep in September gekies word," het Cockbain gesê. - (Sapa-AP)

T.15

All Blacks nóu beter - Doug

AUCKLAND. - Die AU Black-blits Doug Hewlett glo Nieu-Seeland kan die ver-stommende vertoning wat hy verlede maand in Sydney gelewer het more hier op Eden Park teen die Wallabies herhaal.

"Indien ons beheer neem van die krag-meting, beskik ons oor die agterspelers om wéér so te maak," het Howlett gese, met verwysing na more se Drienasies-stryd.

Die kragmeting sal ook bepaal wie van-jaar met die Bledisloebeker gaan wegstap.

In Sydney, waar die Kiwi's met 50-21 baas was, het die All Blacks hul ten doel gestel om alles en nog wat te probeer. Meer konserwatiewe rugby sou eers in die Wêreldbeker-toernooi ter sprake kom.

Volgens Howlett wil die All Blacks more hier met 'n soortgelyke benadering op die veld draf, maar die weer kan dalk die keer hul planne kelder.

"Ons spelpeil is tans nog beter as wat dit verlede maand in Sydney was. Ons het nog 'n wedstryd agter die blad (die sege oor Suid-Afrika in Dunedin) en die kombi-nasies in ons span raak al beter gevestig. Ek sê nie ons gaan weer oor hulle loop nie, want daai tipe ding gebeur nie al dag nie."

Maar die All Blacks is vol selfvertroue en is vas oortuig dat hulle die Bledisloebeker kan herwin.

Howlett is deesdae die senior vleuel in die All Black-span, maar hy erken dat hy die gevaar loop om weer as "die ander vleuel" bekend te staan.

Toe hy sy toetsloopbaan begin het, het hy in die skadu van Jonah Lomu en Jeff Wilson gespeel. Deesdae is dit die jong sensasie Joe Rokocoko wat al die hoofop-skrifte kaap. Rokocoko het in 6 toetse reeds 'n ongelooflike 11 drieë gedruk.

"Dit pla my nie, solank iemand net die drieë druk. Dis fantasties om te sien dat Joe sy hand opsteek."

Ofskoon Howlett meen Rokocoko is vin-niger as hy oor 40 meter, glo die sneltrein ('n naelloopkampioen op skool) hy sal die oorhand oor 100 m he.

Maar hoewel die twee vleuels stry oor wie die vinnigste is, is hulle dit eens dat hul vennootskap met die heelagter Mils Muliaina van die uiterste belang is.

"Ons praat baie oor ons samespel en ons raak by die dag beter as 'n eenheid. Ons samespel is 'n groterwordende wapen in ons arsenaal," het Howlett gesê.

Die wapen het die Blues vroeër vanjaar 'n Supertwaalf-titel help besorg en die Nieu-Seelandse afrigtingspan hoop dit kan dieselfde resultate vir die All Blacks lewer in die Wêreldbeker-toernooi. - (Sa-pa-NZPA)

T.18

Rugby: Bekerstryd

All Blacks jag 2de groot titel

Thorne wil Fitzpatrick nadoen

WELLINGTON. – Die All Black-rugby span sal graag die Bledisloe-eeufees-vierings behoorlik op koers wil kry deur hul trofeekas vandag met 'n ontbrekende item teen Australië aan te vul.

Nieu-Seeland het reeds die Suidelike Halfrond se gesogte Drienasies-titel verlede week op Carisbrook behou, maar sal vandag poog om die Bledisloe-beker na vyf jaar weer by die Wallabies af te rokkel.

Die laaste All Black-kaptein wat die eer gehad het om dié beker omhoog te hou was Sean Fitzpatrick in 1997.

Ná 'n goeie Drienasies-reeks, en veral die sege van 50-21 oor die Aussies, is die verwagting geskep dat Reuben Thorne vir Fitzpatrick sal kan nadoen ná vanoggend (SA tyd) se wedstryd op Edenpark.

Dié tradisionele tweestryd het 100 jaar en een dag gelede begin. Die Kiwi's het die eerste kragmeting op die SCG in Sydney met 22-3 gewen.

Die spanne het onlangs begin om jaarliks in twee toetse om die Bledisloe-beker mee te bring. Die houers hoef dus slegs een sege te behaal om die beker te behou. En die afgelope vyf jaar het die Wallabies amper net die nodige gedoen – die kaptein en slot John Eales se strafdoel ná agt minute van beseringstyd drie jaar gelede in Wellington, is 'n voorbeeld hiervan.

Suid-Afrika se Jonathan Kaplan, wat die fluitjie in daardie wedstryd hanteer het en ook die tydhouer was, blaas weer in vandag se wedstryd.

Die All Blacks se breier, John Mitchell, het vandeesweek die moontlike verowering van die Bledisloe-beker probeer wegpraat. Die uitgeslape Mitchell beskou die wedstryd eerder as 'n stap in sy span se voorbereiding vir die Wêreldbeker-toernooi (WB).

"Ons dink nie eens daaraan nie," het Mitchell gesê.

Die Wallabies het gister goeie nuus ontvang deurdat die agtsteman, Toutai Kefu fiks verklaar is. Kefu, wat van 'n kultbesering herstel het, wil ná die WB uittree sê dat hy nie graag die beker aan die Kiwi's wil afstaan in sy laaste seisoen nie.

Die spanne:

Nieu-Seeland: Mils Muliaina, Doug Howlett, Tana Umaga, Aaron Mauger, Joe Rokocoko, Carlos Spencer, Justin Marshall, Jerry Collins, Ritchie McCaw, Reuben Thorne (k), Ali Williams, Chris Jack, Greg Somerville, Keven Mealamu, Dave Hewett. PLAASVERVANGERS: Leon MacDonald, Daniel Carter, Steve Devine, Marty Holah, Brad Thorn, Kees Meeuws, Mark Hammett.

Australië: Chris Latham, Wendell Sailor, Mat Rogers, Elton Flatley, Lote Tuqiri, Steve Larkham, George Gregan (k), Toutai Kefu, Phil Waugh, George Smith, Daniel Vickerman, David Giffin, Glenn Panoho, Brendan Cannon, Bill Young. PLAASVERVANGERS: Jeremy Paul, Alistair Baxter, Nathan Sharpe, Owen Finegan, Chris Whitaker, Matt Giteau, Matthew Burke.

Skeidsregter: Jonathan Kaplan (SA).

Afskop: 9:35.

● **TV:** van 9:00 af op SuperSport op M-Net en SS 1 op DStv.

Klipharde Woods maak bevredigende terugkeer

DUBLIN. - Die inspirerende haker Keith Wood het 'n jaar se pyn en tragedie te bowe gekom toe hy Ierland se rugbyspan Saterdag hier tot 'n sege met 35-12 oor Wallis gevoer het in 'n opwarmingswed-stryd ter voorbereiding van vanjaar se Wêreldbeker-toernooi.

Wood, wat sy ma én broer die afgelope 12 maande aan die dood afgestaan het, het die eerste keer sedert September verlede jaar die groen trui oor die kop ge-trek.

Die 31-jarige speler, wat hoop om Ierland in Oktober en November by die WB-toernooi in Australië te lei, moes boonop die afgelope jaar twee skoueroperasies ondergaan.

Hy het so ampertjies sy terugkeer met 'n drie in die 14de minuut gevier, maar

daar is beslis dat hy die bal ná 'n dubbele beweging agter die lyn geplant het.

"Ek is heel tevrede met my vertoning. Die ouens het 'n paar keer hard inge-slaan in die skrums en ek is. 'n paar keer bygekom in die wedstyd.

"Dis die tipe goed waarvan jy vergeet wanneer jy lank op die kantlyn is," het Wood gesê.

"Ek weet my lyf sal die volgende paar dae lekker seer wees, maar gelukkig het ek geen ernstige skete opgedoen nie.

"Daar is 'n groot verskil tussen oefen en speel en ek sal minstens 3 wedstryde nodig he om weer ten volle wedstrydfiks te wees.

"Ek sal nou blitsig moet inhaal," het die klipharde Ierse haker erken.

Die Walliese afrigter, Steve Hansen,

het 'n uiters onervare span (met slegs 6 toetsspelers in sy geledere) in die veld ge-stoot en is steeds naarstiglik opsoek na die regte kombinasies.

Die All Blacks is in Wallis se WB-groep en die Rooi Drake wil alles in hul vermoë doen om 'n vernedering voor hul krag-meting met die Kiwi's te verhinder.

Ierland was met die rustyd met 14-5 voor en het die voorsprong vroeg in die tweede helfte vergroot toe Wallis met slegs 14 spelers oor die weg moes kom.

Enkele minute later het die lere die Walliesers stukkend gehardloop en nog 'n vyfpunter behaal.

Dit het die telling op 28-5 te staan ge-bring.

Wallis het in die 67ste minuut 'n troos-drie gedruk, maar kon nie verhinder dat

Ierland in die doodsnikke van die wed-stryd nogmaals sy doellyn oorsteek nie.

Die beleërde Walliesers het nou die on-benydenswaardige taak om die magtige Engeland Saterdag in Cardiff te pak.

Tog glo Hansen daar is positiewe as-pekte waarop sy span kan voortbou. "Ons bantering was by tye power, maar in die algemeen is ek gelukkig met die wyse waarop ons ons opwarmingswed-stryde afgeskop het.

"Mens moet realisties na ons vertoning kyk. Ons is nie beste of die slegste span ter wêreld nie - ons is iewers in die middel.

"Vanuit die perspektief het die positiewe en die negatiewe aspekte van ons spel mekaar uitgekanselleer," het Hansen ge-sê. - (Sapa-AFP)

T.19

Rugby: Aucklanders verower Super 12-titel

Blues moet keurders stof tot nadenke gee. sê Sloane

Peter sê sy spelers steek hande op virplek in All Black-groep

AUCKLAND. - Verskeie spelers wat 'n ogie op 'n plek in die All Black-rugbyspan het, moet onrustig voel nadat die Blues die Supertwaalf-titel Saterdag hier met 'n skitterende spanpoging verower het.

Hulle het met die oorwinning oor die Canterbury Crusaders ook iets reggekry wat min ander spanne die afgelope ses jaar kon vermag: hulle het wanorde in Crusaders-geledere geskep.

Die Blues het met hul sege van 21-17 op Eden Park seker gemaak daar gaan weer 'n beker in die trofeekas staan nadat dit sedert 1997 bra leeg was.

Maar die sege gaan dalk ook beteken dat 'n klompie Blues-spelers se name vandag afgelees word wanneer die All Black-span vir die toetse teen Engeland, Ierland en Wallis aangekondig word.

Die Crusaders, wat die titel verdedig het wat hulle vier keer sedert 1998 gewen het, het 11 All Blacks in hul begin-span gehad en nog 3 op die bank. Die spelers sou na verwagting die kern van die All Black-breier, John Mitchell, se groep uitgemaak het.

Die Blues, wat 10 van sy 11 groepwedstryde gewen het, het verreweg die aanskoulikste rugby op pad na die eindstryd gespeel. Daarvan getuig hul 67 drieë.

Peter Sloane, die Blues se afrigter, het gesê die spelpeil van sy span - gemiddeld die jongste in vanjaar se reeks - moet die All Black-keurders stof tot nadenke gee.

"Ons het nie net vanaand (Saterdagaand) ons hande opgesteek nie, ons doen dit al die hele seisoen.

"Ons het soms skitterende rugby gespeel, rugby waaroor ons almal opgewonde was om van deel te wees. Ons het regdeur die seisoen verskriklik hard gewerk en ons sou baie teleurgesteld gewees het as ons vanaand gegly het."

Die Crusaders het met die rustyd met 10-6 voorgeloop danksy twee drieë deur die haker, Mark Hammett.

Die Blues het die wedstryd egter in die eerste 25 minute van die tweede helfte beklink danksy drieë deur die heelagter, Doug Hewlett, en die flank Daniel Braid.

Hulle het in die laaste kwart van die wedstryd kwaai druk van die Crusaders weerstaan om hul derde Supertwaalf-titel sedert 1996 te verower.

Die Blues het die reeks onder Graham Henry, wat Saterdag weer in hul afrigtingspan was, die eerste twee jaar van sy bestaan gewen.

"Dis baie bevredigend. Ek kan jou nie vertel hoe trots ek op die span is nie," het die Blues-kaptein, Xavier Rush, gesê.

Die skrumskakel, David Gibson, wat die beseerde All Black Steve Devine verlede week vervang het, het skitterend gespeel in sy eerste wedstryd as lid van die Blues se beginspan. "Die ouens het alles gegee, maar ons het die kluts kwyt geraak onder druk en dit het die verskil gemaak." het Robbie Deans. die Crusaders se breier wat ook Mitchell se All Black-regterhand is, gesê.

"Ons het 'n bietjie paniekerig onder druk geraak en die bal 'n bietjie gejaag wat beteken het dat ons nie veel opsies gehad het wanneer ons die bal gehad het nie. Dit was naby, maar nie naby genoeg nie."

Puntemakers: BLUES 21 - Drieë: Doug Hewlett, Daniel Braid; Doelskop: Carlos Spencer. Strafdoele: Spencer (3). CRUSADERS 17 - Drieë: Mark Hammett (2), Caleb Ralph; Doelskop: Andrew Mehrtens. - (Sapa-AP)

Aussies en Bokke sal fyn moet trap in stryd om houtlepel

T : 25

DIT mag straks te vroeg wees om more se toets in Brisbane as die uitspeelstryd om die houtlepel te bestempel. Maar een ding is verseker: ek dink nie enigiemand het die All Blacks se onlangse blitzkrieg teen die Springbokke of die Wallabies sien kom nie.

Dit het eenvoudig uit die bloute gekom en niemand het dit verwag nie, veral nie ná die Kiwi's se gesukkel in die modderbad teen Engeland in Wellington nie.

Miskien hou die huidige All Black-span net nie van nat weer nie - wat ek betwyfel!

Brisbane hou egter die sleutel tot albei spanne (Australië en Suid-Afrika) se toekomsplanne,

'n Nederlaag vir die Bokke sal beteken hulle moet na Nieu-Seeland reis om die magtige All Black-masjien aan te durf wat na dese beslis in Formula Een-klas jaag.

Vir die Aussies sal 'n nederlaag beteken dat hulle vier keer agtereenvolgens aan die verloorkant was - iets amper ongehoord in moderne rugby.

Die Australiese media het soos verwag die Wallabies en hul afrigter, Eddie Jones, met kwaai kritiek bygekom, so 'n mens kan vuurwerk van die tuisspan verwag.

Tot hul krediet, het albei spanne erken dat hul verdediging hulle in die steek gelaat het teen 'n All Black-span wat by tye asemrowend was op die aanval.

Dis is daarom in die afdeling waar more se toets gewen of verloor sal word - die span wat daarin kan slaag om eerste die gate toe te stop sal as oorwinnaar van die veld stap. Maar die vernederende nederlae wat albei spanne gely het moes verseker albei se selfvertroue 'n knou gegee het.

En ons weet selfvertroue, of 'n gebrek daaraan, hou noulks met mekaar verband in die woeste wêreld van sportsielkunde. Die span wat eerste daaraan kan slaag om sy gebrekkige selfvertroue by die venster uit te slinger, sal 'n groot stap nader aan 'n sege gee.

Daar is uiteraard voor- én nadele wanneer jy met jou rug teen die muur baklei - en albei spanne sal seker maar probeer om die All Blacks se agterlynspel na te boots.

Sommige kenners sal meen dis 'n spelpatroon waar jy alle versigtigheid oorboord gooi, terwyl ander weer daarop sal let dit eintlik 'n fyn uitgewerkte strategie is.

Suid-Afrika, sowel as die Aussies, het reeds bewys hulle is in staat om goeie drieë te druk.

Ek is seker albei spanne werk hard aan 'n plan en dat hulle binnekort na die hoogste versnelling sal oorskakel. Maar dit moet bale aanloklik wees om so halfweg na iets anders toe oor te slaan - wat na my mening selfmoord sal wees.

'n Groot gedeelte van die All Blacks se agterlynspel is geskool op die suksesvolle resep van die Auckland Blues. Robbie Deans, agterlynafrigter van die Canterbury Crusaders en die All Blacks, het hier en daar fyn verstellings aangebring, en dan rond Carlos Spencer (losskakel) eenvoudig die suksesvolle resep af met sy unieke, amper traak-my-

O.4

BOKSPAN IS 'N ONBEKENDE FAKTOR VIR SKOTLAND

(ALAN ZONDAGH)

Noudat die Supertwaalfreeks iets van die verlede is en ons spanne nie betrokke was in die uitklopwedstryde nie, is almal se oë gerig op Suid-Afrika se aanloop na die Wêreldbekertoernooi in Australië. Maar soos ons weet, moet daar nog baie dinge in plek val voor daardie tyd aanbreek. Ons almal weet dat die Springbokke einde verlede jaar nie goed geëindig het nie. Dit was soos "Pearl Harbour", 'n uitdrukking wat Rob Louw altyd gebruik het as dinge regtig verkeerd geloop het. So vir my het die jaar vir Suid-Afrikaanse rugby baie negatief geëindig.

Ek is seker meeste rugbymense het so gevoel en is daarom baie skepties oor wat moontlik vorentoe gaan gebeur. Veral nadat ons Supertwaalfspanne ook nie te waffers gevaar het nie. Vir my was dit altyd belangrik dat daar goeie strukture in plek moet wees en as ek net kyk na die positiewe dinge wat hierdie jaar reeds in plek gesit is om Suid-Afrika weer 'n krag in wêreldrugby te maak, dan is daar heelwat om oor opgewonde te raak, So byvoorbeeld is die vier Supertwaalfafrigters deur SA Rugby aangestel en werk hulle baie nou saam met Rudolf Straeuli, die nasionale afrigter. Dit is ook bewys nadat Rudolf Gert Smal (Stormers), Rudy Joubert (Bulls) en Ray Mordt (Cats), aangewys het om hom by te staan ter voorbereiding vir die komende toetse (teen Skotland en Argentinië), die Drienasiesreeks en Wêreldbekertoernooi. Van buite af lyk dit of die kommunikasie tussen die afrigters deur die Supertwaalfreeks goed was. Dit is baie positief ten opsigte van die spelers, want hulle weet waar hulle staan in die nasionale opset en as gevolg van gereelde terugvoering weet die spelers wat van hulle verwag word en waar hulle moet verbeter om in aanmerking te kom vir die Springbokspan.

Op o.19- en o.21-vlak is daar baie goeie identifiseringsprosesse aan die gang gesit om die beste talent in Suid-Afrika na vore te bring. Daar is ook meer kontinuiteit met die aanstel van die afrigters by hierdie spanne, baie beter voorbereiding as in die verlede en daarom is ons tans wêreldkampioene in hierdie ouderdomsgroepe. Hoewel ons die toernooie gewen het, is daar nog baie werk aan die manier hoe ons speel en hoe ons hierdie spelers gaan voorberei vir topklas rugby vorentoe. Talent is daar altyd in hierdie land en dit maak dit eintlik moeiliker om die regte programme in plek te hê om almal te akkommodeer. Maar aan die einde van die dag sal die spelers wat bereid is om te werk, beslis bo uitkom. Maar nou ja, alles wat ek hierbo genoem het, beteken niks as ons topspan, die Springbokspan, nie sukses behaal nie. Ons rugbypubliek is "ruthless" as dit kom by prestasies, maar ek dink dat indien daar vordering is in die Springbokspan se eerste vertoning teen Skotland (met 'n sege ingesluit natuurlik) dan sal alles stadig in plek begin val. Skotland gaan nie maklik wees nie. Daar is nie 'n maklike toetswedstryd nie. Ian McGeechan is 'n ervare afrigter en het al baie sukses behaal met spanne wat hy afgerig het. Ons dink maar aan die Britse Leeus se toer in SA en laasjaar teen die Springbokke op Murrayfield. Hy het nie die talent tot sy beskikking wat ons in

SA het nie, maar hy sal probeer om sy spelers te kry om hul individuele pligte reg uit te voer en as 'n span sal hulle tegnies goed wees in die skrums, lynstane en losskrums. Ian hou daarvan dat sy spelers die bal moet dra en in die lug probeer hou. Skotland staan ook bekend as 'n span wat baie goed die "rucking game" speel. Kombineer dit met goeie besit en voor jy weet, is jy besig om oral gate toe te stop op die verdediging. Takties sal Geech sy werk goed doen, maar ek dink SA is op die oomblik 'n onbekende faktor en hulle sal niks wys raak deur na die Springbokke se laaste toerwedstryde te kyk nie.

O.7

RUGBYBAKLEIERS VASGEVAT

Sam verdedig sy spelers na kwaai kritiek - Krige oorweeg regstappe teen Jones

DUNEDIN. Verhoudinge tussen Australië en Suid-Afrikaanse rugby is wankelrig na Saterdag se toets, het Gideon Sam, Springbok-bestuurder gister beweer.

Nadat die slot Bakkies Botha vir agt weke en die stut Robbie Kempson vir vier weke geskors is, het die Wallaby-breier, Eddie Jones, gesê die Bokke is skandelik en maak gebruik van vuilspel-taktiek as deel van hul spelpatroon.

Botha is skuldig gevind nadat dit uitgewys is dat hy die Australiese haker, Brendan Canon, in die gesig geslaan het, terwyl Kempson geskors is nadat hy 'n hoog-en laatvat op die agsteman Toutai Kefu uitgevoer het. Kefu kan heel moontlik die volgende wedstryd misloop weens 'n nekbesering.

Die Wallaby-skrumskakel, George Gregan, wat sy span Saterdag tot 'n oorwinning van 29-9 gelei het, sê die strawee is te lig en dat Suid-Afrikaanse rugbyspelers meesters is van onderduimse spel.

Die bewerings is gister as twak afgemaak deur Sam, wat gesê het die spelers verdien nie sulke kritiek nie.

"In belang van internasionale betrekkinge tussen die lande, moet ons kyk na sulke aanvegbare stellings," het Sam gister gesê met die span se aankoms in Dunedin waar hy sy voorbereiding sal doen vir Saterdag se Drienasiestryd teen die All Blacks.

"Dit was 'n ongelukkige naweek. Ons het twee van ons beste voorymanne verloor en ons is uitgemaak as vuilspelers."

Sam het bevestig dat daar samesprekings was tussen die Springbokke se bestuur en die Suid-Afrikaanse Rugbyvoetbalunie na Jones se uitlatings.

Dit sluit ook 'n beweerde spoeg voorval in waarby die Bok-kaptein, Cornè Krige, betrokke was. Krige het gesê hy oorweeg regstappe teen Jones. "Ons keur vuilspel glad nie goed nie, maar ek voel jammer vir sommige spelers. Vryheid van spraak moet gerespekteer word en enigeen kan sê wat hy wil. Jy moet egter jou woorde versigtig kies as jy van 'n ander span praat. George Gregan en Eddie Jones is geregtig op wat hulle ookal sê, maar hulle moet met groter omsigtigheid praat."

Springbok-breier, Rudolf Strauli, wou nie uitbrei oor die voorval nie.

"Daar was uitlatings na die wedstryd waarmee ons glad nie tevrede was nie. Daar was ook beledigings op die veld en dit lyk of dit by afrigtingspan begin," het hy gesê.

"Dit was 'n harde toets, maar ons verskoon geen vuilspel nie."

"Uitspraak is gelewer teenoor die betrokke spelers deur die voorsitter van die tugkomitee en dit is afgehandel. Dit is nie vir my om saam te stem of te verskil met die straf nie," het hy bygevoeg.

"Die Springbokke en die All Blacks respekteer mekaar."

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O.8

SLEUTELPOSISIES MET SPOED BELANGRIK OM RITME IN SPEL TE KRY

(ALAN ZONDAGH)

Die Drienasiesreeks begin die naweek tussen twee van die spanne, Suid-Afrika en Australië, wat tot nou toe nog nie die regte kombinasies en spelers in sleutelposisies kon kies nie. Om die rede, dink ek, sukkel albei om hul ritme te vind. Rugby gaan oor ritme op die aanval en verdediging. Die spoed waarmee dinge gebeur is noodsaaklik vir tydsberekening in die uitvoering van bewegings. Hier speel spelers in sleutelposisies 'n baie belangrike rol. Daarom sal dit interessant wees om te sien watter kombinasies gekies word en hoe doeltreffend en klinies hulle gaan wees. Alles hoef nie altyd op volspoed te gebeur nie. Dit hang af watter tipe beweging uitgevoer word en watter faset van die spel dit is. So is daar tye wanneer die besit uit die skrum opsetlik stadig gemaak word, om 'n oortstootdrie te behaal of jy kry dit vinnig deur kanaal een vir 'n aanval aan die steelkant.

Spoed speel 'n baie belangrike rol by verskillende fasette. Spoed van hantering om die vaardighede te hê om die bal onder druk vinnig en akkuraat uit te gee. Spoed op die bal. Dit word bepaal deur die speler wat die bal ontvang. Hy moet seker maak dat hy versnel wanneer hy op die bal in spasie inbeweeg. Spoed by posisionering om vinnig in 'n goeie posisie te kom op die aanval en op die verdediging. Dit gee 'n speler 'n voordeel bo sy teenstander. Dinkspoed om situasies vinnig op te som en daarvolgens te reageer. Vinnige besit uit fasespel (kontaksituasies) - elke span streef daarna om vinnige besit uit die situasie te kry sodat hulle effektief kan aanval terwyl die verdedigende span uit posisie is. Meeste aanvalle misluk of spanne sukkel om die verdedigingslyn te breek omdat die besit te stadig uit die kontaksituasies kom.

Die eerste opsie op die aanval moet wees om direk vanaf die eerste fase 'n drie te druk. Soos Nieu-Seeland se drie vanaf 'n lynstaan teen Frankryk. Carlos Spencer het die bal direk van die lynstaan gekry en aan Joe Rokocoko gegee het wat gedruk het. Geen fase is opgestel nie. As dit nie slaag nie, moet jy probeer om so gou moontlik daarna te druk. As besit vanaf die situasie stadig is, dan is dit meeste van die tyd die baldraer se skuld wat nie seker maak dat hy die bal korrek en betyds beskikbaar maak nie. Partykeer is dit weens te min of geen ondersteuning. Tot nou toe het die Suid-Afrikaners met diè faset van hul spel gesukkel en het hulle of die bal in kontak verloor of die bal het te stadig uitgekom. Wanneer spanne dit regkry om van diè situasies vinnige besit te kry, het skrumskakels wêreldwyd die neiging om dit stadig te maak of 'n voorspeler sal dit optel en 'n stadige bal maak. Hoekom ? Dit maak nie vir my sin nie. George Gregan (Wallabies) was die eerste skrumskakel wat begin het met hierdie dwars hardlopery sodra hy die bal opgetel het. Baie skrumskakels het hom nagevolg en ons het nou 'n paar in SA wat sukkel om van die nare gewoonte ontslae te raak. Ek het aan die begin gedink sy idee was om die

stadige besit te gebruik om ander spelers in gate te probeer speel. Maar dit het later 'n gewoonte geraak dat hy dit ook vanaf vinnige besit begin doen het.

Die afgelope seisoen het hy dit al hoe minder gedoen en ek dink hy en sy afrigters het besef dat dat dit heeltemaal te voorspelbaar geword het. Hy begin skielik nou weer goeie rugby speel. Skrumskakels se eerste plig is om vinnig en akkuraat skoon te maak (soos Steve Devine). As 'n skrumskakel dit nie kan doen nie, plaas hy onnodige druk op sy losskakel en sy buite-agterspelers. Miskien is dit hoekom ons dan hierdie groot middelveldspelers moet hê om al die stampe en stote te vat. Die Franse het in hul wedstryd teen die All Blacks weer eens gewys hoe hulle uit diepte en met spoed op die bal hardloop. Hulle is die enigste span wie se agterspelers meer diepte kry hoe meer fases geskep word. Ander spanne se agterspelers beweeg al vlakker en maak dit dan vir hulself moeilik om ordentlik met spoed en uit diepte aan te val. Die Nieu-Seelanders het weer baie individuele spoed in hul agterlyn wat hulle baie gevaarlik maak noudat hulle Daniel Carter op binnesenter het. Hy beskik oor al die vaardighede om onder druk te speel. Die Springbokke kan Australië in die vaste fasette onder groot druk plaas. As dit gebeur, sal Gregan outomaties nie die tyd en spasie hê om die spel te dikteer nie. As ons die Wallabies toelaat om op die voorvoet te speel sal hulle die ritme kry wat hulle in die verlede so gevaarlik gemaak het. Ek lees baie van passie in ons rugby. Vir my is dit nie onderhandelbaar nie. Veral as jy vir die Springbokke speel. Maar ons moet seker maak dat ons tegnies en takties korrek speel.

O.9

WANNEER NAG OP SY DONKERSTE IS, Lê DAGBREEK NET OM DIE DRAAI

(PHIL PRETORIUS)

Die land se grootste digter sterf. En op die voorblad staan : All Blacks is giftig, maar Bokke self nie sleg nie. Die gees van my land is 'n voetbal. Lina Spies se versugting na die dood van N.P. Van Wyk Louw som die liefde vir rugby in Suid-Afrika goed op en beklemtoon die druk waaronder Rufolf Straeuli (Springbokafrigter) verkeer. Somberheid heers, maar Rudolf kan egter moed skep want wanneer die nag op sy donkerste is, lê die dagbreek net om die draai. Die sonstrale van hoop kan met 'n koersaanpassing hier en daar, deurbreek.

Eerstens kan die Springbokspan nie met 'n eendimensionele spelpatroon soos verlede Saterdag s'n by die Wêreldbekertoernooi sukses behaal nie. Behalwe dat Springbokrugby behoort te staan vir kreatiwiteit en ondernemingsgees, is die spelpatroon maklik leesbaar en sal die topspanne goed daarop voorbereid wees. Die Skotte se vleuels het reeds verlede Saterdag diep stelling ingeneem en saam met die heelagter gesorg dat die bal nie in leë ruimtes val nie. Daarbenewens moet die verdedigers sterk in die eerste twee kanale gekonsentreer word en dit neutraliseer die voorspelerstormlope. Tweedens is spelbrekers van kardinale belang. Dit is die tipe speler wat in deurslaggewende kragmetings met 'n systap, aangee, skop, vaart of watter vaardigheid ookal die wedstryd in jou guns beklink. Verder is spelers benodig wat in die skrums, lynstane en af-en inskoppe balbesit verseker. Hier is die Springbokke ryklik geseën. Laastens word rugby in kringe gespeel. Die binneste kring verseker balbesit en is die spelers wat ongesiens in die hopies op die grond die harde werk verrig. Die spelers wat dikwels in die buitenste kring speel, tref die oog makliker, maar het dikwels nie dieselfde bydrae tot die sukses van die span gelewer nie.

In die lig van die voorafgaande kan die agterspelers eerstens belig word wat die Springbokke na Wêreldbeker roem kan dra. Vir my is spelpeil tydelik en potensiaal blywend. Daarom sal sommige spelers wat tans van stryk is, nogtans die regmerkie kry. Die heelagter moet in staat wees om die eerste verdediger in teenaanvalle te kan klop. Daarby moet hy in agterlynbewegings angel verleen en moet hy ook 'n veilige laaste vesting wees. Brent Russell, Thinus Delport en Werner Greeff is die drie heelagters wat oor meeste van bogenoemde hoedanighede beskik. Greeff (indien beseringvry) en Delport is die ideale heelagters om mee te begin en Russell kan die vonk as impakspeler verskaf. As vleuels is die ou beproefde paar van Breyton Paulse en Pieter Rossouw steeds die antwoord. Rossouw is die spelskepper terwyl Paulse die rapier, die swaard wat die afrondingswerk doen, is. Buitesenters moet oor die vaart beskik om die buitegaping te kan neem en ook op die verdediging te kan skuif om die man oor te neutraliseer. Marius Joubert en Andrè Snyman is uitgeknip vir die rol. Dries Scholtz kan met sy 108 kg die span op binnesenter

oor die voordeellyn neem. Hy is ook 'n soliede verdediger. Trevor Halstead, De Wet Barry en Gcobani Bobo het hier ook al sukses behaal.

Dit is belangrik om nie die senters stampkarre te maak nie want dit is die vinnigste wat enige senter sy skerpheid verloor. Louis Koen het as skoppende losskakel voortreflik gevaar. Om hom te kritiseer vir die Springbokke se wedstrydplan is nie regverdig nie. In sy Stelleboschdae was Koen bekend as 'n aanvallende losskakel en moontlik kan hy met meer vryheid weer dieselfde dinamika verkry. Gaffie du Toit bly een van die talentvolste losskakels in wêreldrugby. Ek glo dat op vele terreine met hom gewerk moet word om sy selfvertroue te herstel en die diamant weer na vore te bring. Chris Rossouw kan ook tot sy reg kom in 'n kragmeting waar die bal wyd gespeel moet word. Joost van der Westhuizen se ervaring en mededingheid, Neil de Kock se vaart en slim gebruik van die steelkant en Craig Davidson se taktiese skopwerk onderskei hulle as die drie voorste skrumskakels. Siedaar 'n agterlyn wat die Daniel Herbert's van die wêreld 'n slag of wat in die nag sal laat omdraai.

O.14

WATSON KAN SA SE ENIGSTE DEELNEMER IN DIE EINDSTRYD WEES

(CORRIE RADEMEYER

Die veiligste voorspelling na die laaste paar weke se besoek van die voorste rugbyspanne uit die Noorde aan die Suidelike Halfrond is dat Suid-Afrika 'n deelnemer aan die Wêreldbekertoernooi gaan wees, maar dis ook maar al. Nog 'n taamlike veilige voorspelling is dat Engeland een van die twee spanne in die finale kragmeting op 22 November in Sydney sal wees. Ons is altyd gereed vir verrassings, maar ons wag al van Harry Viljoen (voormalige Bokafrigter) se dae vir die wonderwerk van 'n Springbokspan wat nie onbeholpe is nie.

Die Bokke het in die toets teen die Skotte en Argentinië die aanslaan tot 'n fyn kuns ontwikkel. Hulle het soveel aspekte van hul taak verbrou dat dit moeilik is om te glo dat hulle drie oorwinnings agtereenvolgens behaal het. Gaan die Bokke die Drienasiesreeks en by die Wêreldbekertoernooi ewe skielik ontpop in 'n span wat al die sleutelwedstryde wen ? Aangesien hulle dit in vyf jaar nie nodig geag het om die mees basiese vaardighede te bemeester nie, lyk dit hoogs onwaarskynlik dat hulle dit eensklaps nou sal doen.

Hul waarskynlike afwesigheid aan die eindstryd sal meebring dat Andrè Watson 'n sterk kandidaat sal wees om die fluitjie by diè groot geleentheid te blaas. Hy het dit in die vorige eindstryd tussen Australië en Frankryk gedoen. Weens SA spanne se jammerlike prestasies in die Supertwaalfreeks was hy in vier van die afgelope vyf eindstryde die blaser in diè toernooi. Hy ken die groot oomblik. Die manier waarop hy verlede Saterdag die toets tussen die All Blacks en die Franse Hane laat vloei het, is net die regte benadering vir 'n belangrike skouspel. Die WB-base kan om politieke redes 'n ander blaser aanwys, maar dan sal Watson stellig 'n lynregter wees.

Die Engelse het teen Australië en Nieu-Seeland gewys hulle kan hulle by die omstandighede aanpas. Hulle het in nat omstandighede, tot frustrasie van die All Blacks, "vervelige" rugby gespeel. Hulle het op 'n droë veld geduldig fase na fase gebou en die agterspelers oor die doellyn gestuur. Die Engelse wissel hul aanvalsroetes af en hou die teenstanders aan die raai. Hul verdediging was so stewig soos die rots van Gibraltar. Jannie de Beer se patent om die Engelse met skepdoele te klop is stellig steeds die beste opsie teen hulle. Louis Koen sou daarvan kennis geneem het.

Die Aussies en die Kiwi's is ontevrede met hul prestasies in die onlangse toetse. Heelwat roes moes van die Aussies afgeskuur word voordat hulle in die tweede helfte teen die Iere op dref kon kom. Hulle het Wallis maklik geklop, maar dit was nie iets om oor te spog nie. Die Aussies stel nou die visier op die Drienasiesreeks in om 'n span te bou waarmee hulle die WB-toernooi met vertroue kan aanpak. Hulle is onder druk, want hulle is die heersende

kampioen en gasheer van die toernooi. Die Nieu-Seelanders het verwag hulle sou in die weke voor die Drienasiesreeks net 'n klein bietjie skaafwerk moet doen, maar die Engelse en Franse het groot leemtes in hul mondering blootgelê. Die All Blacks se lynstaan sukkel steeds, deels omdat Anton Oliver na vyf jaar steeds nie 'n betroubare ingooier is nie. Reuben Thorne se kapteinskap word toenemend bevraagteken. Al hoe meer word ook gevra waarom wedstrydwenners soos Andrew Mehrtens en Christian Cullen steeds nie by die groep ingesluit word nie. Carlos Spencer het heerlik in die Supertwaalfreeds gespeel, maar die vinnige en meedoënlose losvoorspelers van die Engelse en die Franse het sy beweegruimte ingekort. Joe Rokocoko is 'n opwindende fonds, maar omdat hy 'n vleuel is, kan die baltoevoer na hom gesmoor word. Hy kan pragtig by die skrum verby breek, maar dit is nou nie meer 'n verrassing nie.

O.15

SA BEKLINK REEKS - HARDE WERK WAG NA NOG 'N SAAI BOKVERTONING

(HERBERT PRETORIUS)

In Durban het die lustelose skare die Springbok rugbyspan uitgejou. Op Ellispark het die toeskouers eenvoudig met 'n Mexikaanse golf begin toe hulle nie langer kans gesien het om Suid-Afrika se getjommel teen Skotland te aanskou nie. Maar nes 'n week vantevore, het die Bokke genoeg in die tweede helfte gedoen om as oorwinnaars van die veld te stap.

Die Springbokke het met 28-19 die wedstryd, en ook die reeks, beklink en sodoende hul onoorwonne status teen Skotland op Suid-Afrikaanse bodem behou. Dat daar egter nog baie skort met Bokrugby was weer vir almal te sien in 'n vrotsige eerste 40 minute. Dieselfde foute wat Suid-Afrika in Durban gekortwiek het, het weer kop uitgesteek. Swakker opsies, powere hantering en onoortuigende verdediging het daartoe bygedra dat die Bokke met die rustyd met die rug teen die muur was (die telling 12-16). In die kort tydperk het Suid-Afrika :

- 6 strafskoppe afgestaan ;
- 10 hanteerfoute gemaak (waarvan 6 aanslane was) ;
- twee keer gebiedsvoordeel ingeboet met skoppe wat regstreeks oor die kantlyn was; en
- die Skotte toegelaat om sy lyn te breek weens 6 verbroude duikslae.

Teen 'n span wat slegs die sewende plek op die wêreldranglys beklee, kon die Bokke nog hiermee wegkom. Maar Rudolf Straeuli (nasionale afrigter) het na die wedstryd erken dat sulke spel noodlottig sou wees teen 'n span soos Engeland (wat die All Blacks Saterdag in Wellington met 15-13 getroef het).

"Die wyse waarop Engeland met 13 spelers gespeel het teen die All Blacks sou goed genoeg gewees het om ons vandag (Saterdag) hier te klop. Maar ons het darem nog 'n klein tree vorentoe gegee en gelukkig speel ons nie nou al teen Engeland nie."

Die Poemas het Frankryk Saterdag met 10-6 geklop en sal dus die ideale voorbereiding bied voor Suid-Afrika aanstaande maand die Drienasiesreeks binnegaan. Die Bokke se vertoning in die tweede helfte sou Straeuli darem ook 'n bietjie moed gegee het vir die steil pad wat voorlê. Dit was veral Jaco van der Westhuizen se individuele briljantheid, Gcobani Bobo se belowende debuut op binnesenter en nog 'n stewige vertoning in die vaste fasette (vernaamlik in die lynstane waar Victor Matfield en kie. weer vier balle by die Skotte gegaps het) wat verblydend was. Volgens Straeuli was die Bokverdediging ook heelwat beter danksy die werk van Ray Mordt (hulpafrigter) en Frank Ponissi (verdedigingskonsultant).

Puntemakers : **SA** 28 Drie : Stefan Terblanchè (regtervleuel) ; Doelskop : Louis Koen (losskakel) ; Skepdoel : Koen ; Strafdoele : Koen (6). **SKOTLAND** 19 Drie : Andy Craig (senter) ; Doelskop : Chris Paterson (regtervleuel) ; Strafdoele : **Paterson (4)**.

O.21

Rugby: Gebreekte arm pla

Skinstad dalk nou behandel in drukkamer

Dokter glo Bob kan wel betyds reg wees vir Wêreldbeker-toernooi

HERBERT PRETORIUS

KAAPSTAD. – Bob Skinstad gaan straks intensiewe suurstof-terapie ondergaan in 'n poging om hom betyds fiks te kry vir die Wêreldbeker-toernooi.

In sekere kringe word geglo dat dié agtsteman se WB-kanse neusie verby is ná hy verlede Saterdag sy regter-voorarm in 'n klubwedstryd gebreek het.

Dr. Ismael Jakoet, SA Rugby se mediese hoof, het egter gister aan *Die Burger* bevestig dat suurstofbehandeling in 'n dekompressiekamer nou as 'n opsie oorweeg word om Skinstad se herstelproses te bespoedig.

Dis dieselfde behandeling wat André Joubert destyds ondergaan het voor die halfeindronde van die Wêreldbeker-toernooi in 1995. Dié voormalige Springbok-heelagter het 'n beentjie in sy linkerhand gebreek in die kwarteindstryd teen Samoa.

Die Bokke was desperaat om hom fiks te kry vir die halfeindstryd teen Frankryk en hy het etlike kere 'n dekompressiekamer by die Instituut vir Lugvaartgeneeskunde in Pretoria besoek.

Wanneer 'n pasiënt dié behandeling ontvang, word hy onder hoë druk geplaas en neem hy 100% suurstof in. Daar word geglo dat die suurstof die genesingsproses met soveel as drie keer kan bespoedig.

Joubert het danksy dié behandeling met gebreekte beentjie en al teen die Hane gespeel en was een van die helde in die Springbokke se naelskraapse triomf.

Skinstad word danksy sy intelligensie en vermoë om met 'n stukkie individuele briljantheid 'n wedstryd te swaai, hoog aangeslaan deur die Springbok-afrigtingspan. Rudolf Straeuli (Springbok-afrigter) en kie sal dus wil toesien dat al die moontlike gedoen word om hom voor die afskop van die WB-toernooi fiks te kry.

Volgens Jakoet is daar nie kommer dat Skinstad se besering langer as 6 weke sal neem om te genees nie.

"Hy het baie beweging in sy gewrig en sy elmboog, wat 'n goeie teken is. Die gips sal binnekort van sy arm verwyder word en vervang word met 'n spesiale stut wat Bob sal toelaat om te swem.

"Ons (die mediese span) verantwoordelikheid is nou om hom fiks te hou."

Dit lyk ook intussen of twee Springbokke met langtermyn-beserings moontlik aanstaande Saterdag in Pretoria sal aanmeld vir die Bokke se eerste WB-oefenkamp.

Werner Greeff (veelsydige agterspeler) en Faan Rautenbach (vaskopstut) ondergaan albei die afgelope drie maande rehabilitasie nadat hulle ernstige enkelbeserings in die Supertwaalf-reeks opgedoen het.

Volgens Justin Durandt, die fisioterapeut wat na hul rehabilitasie omsien, betree dié twee Kapenaars nou 'n kritieke fase in hul herstelproses.

"Ek het hulle sowat twee weke gelede die eerste keer weer aan kontak begin blootstel. Dís egter nie 'n waarborg dat hulle al reg is om die stampe en stote van kontakrugby by 'n oefenkamp te deurstaan nie.

"Om duiksakke plat te loop en van jou enkel af te trap, is anders as om 'n teenstander van 'n 100 kg te lak en sy volle gewig op jou enkel te neem.

"Ek het Rudolf meegedeel hoe Faan en Werner vorder en dit hang nou van hom af of hy hulle by die eerste oefenkamp wil betrek," het Durandt gesê.

Afrika bevorder? Jy behoort jou te skaam."

Campbell het voorts gesê Suid-Afrika is nie meer Nieu-Seeland se vernaamste rugbyvyand nie.

"Daar het 'n geslag Kiwi's grootgeword wat geen vrees meer vir Suid-Afrikaanse rugby het nie.

Die Bokke se status as die All Blacks se tradisionele aartsvyand het in 1981 op Eden Park tot 'n einde gekom toe Alan Hewson daardie strafdoel oorgeskop het in die beroemde 'meelbom-toets'.

"Ja, Suzie het julle gehelp om die Wêreldbeker in 1995 te verower.

Maar ná dit kon julle nog net in 1998 die Drienasiesreeks wen."

Campbell reken die huidige Bok-span is só swak en het só 'n klein kans om op Carisbrook te seëvier, dat dié tipe kritiek nie eers sal help om die Suid-Afrikaners te motiveer nie.

"Ja, ek gee hulle dalk 'n bietjie skietgoed.

"Maar as daar ooit 'n wedstryd was wat die Bokke verdien om sommer sleg te verloor, dan is dit hierdie een."

Campbell sluit sy omstrede artikel af deur te sê dat selfs die mees simpatieke Nieu-Seelandse ondersteuners die Bokke vir goed afgeskryf het.

Die Bok-span, wat vyf veranderings toon van die een wat verlede week in Brisbane slae gekry het, sal gewis kennis neem van dié kritiek. Maar die Bokke sal ook besef dat hulle slegs antwoord hierop kan lewer met 'n oorwinning op Carisbrook.

Maklik sal dit gewis nie wees nie.

Die Kiwi's het die Bokke en Australië albei in hul onlangse kragmetings vermorsel.

Boonop kon Suid-Afrika sedert 1921 nog nooit op Carisbrook seëvier nie.

Maar die trots van 'n rugbynasie en die van 'n aartsvyand is hier op die spel.

Geen wonder nog 'n klipharde en stryd word verwag nie. Dalk sal daar n wees wat hul woorde moet sluk.

Vereenvoudig geelkaart-stelsel: pas sokker se strafskopreël toe

DINKSKRUM
STRATEGIES GESPROKE
ALAN ZONDAGH

Ná Saterdag se wedstryde plaaslik en in Australië was dit weer 'n bewys dat die GEEL KAART in ons rugby vinnig begin hand-uit ruk.

Ek probeer nou al geruime tyd kondiges in rugby oortuig dat 'n wysiging in die toepassing van die geelkaart-stelsel so spoedig moontlik moet kom.

In die laaste 12 maande is verskeie wedstryde onwrig omdat sekere spanne met minder spelers moes klaarkom.

Ek verstaan dat skeidsregters volgens die huidige reëls optree en daarom verkwalik ek hulle nie. Dit plaas egter die skeidsregter in 'n moeilike posisie. Hy moet besluit of die oortreding 'n geel kaart op daardie tydstip reverdig.

Oor die skeidsregters tree egter vinniger op en daag goe meer waarskuwings. Daar is dus nie konsekwentheid met die skeidsregter, en miskien is dit nou tyd dat die Internasionale Rugbyraad (IRR) 'n strafskop, soos in sokker, instel vir professionele oortredings.

Die span wat die strafskop kry, kan dan enige opsie uitvoer, soos onder meer 'n tikskoppie neem, skrum, of kantlyn toe skop vir 'n lynstaan.

'n Ander opsie wat ek voorstel is 'n strafskop vanaf 'n strafsirkel tussen die middellyn en kwartlyn reg voor die pale. Dit moet vier punte tel.

Ek is oortuig dat as 'n verdedigende span herhaaldelik oortree en elke keer vier punte afstaan, hy dit baie moeilik gaan inhaal. Maar ten minste speel elke span dan met sy 15 spelers – as daar nie vuil spel was nie.

Niks sal nou voor die Wêreldbeker-rugbytoernooi verander nie, maar ek is

besluitneming nie en juis daarom skep dit vir my 'n plofbare situasie.

Sulke besluite kan wedstryde se uitslag bepaal en daarom is dit belangrik dat dit vereenvoudig word.

Ek glo spelers wat hulle skuldig maak aan enige vuil of onnodige robuuste spel,

oortuig dat die huidige geelkaart-situasie baie ontevredenheid in die toernooi sal veroorsaak.

Die Aussies laat dink my aan iemand onder geweldige druk en wat nie weet hoe om dit te verwerk nie.

Juis hierom praat hulle te veel en probeer só die aandag van hul eie probleme wegneem.

Hulle hét baie probleme! Baie meer as wat hulle as die huidige wêreldkampioen só kort voor die Wêreldbeker-toernooi in hul eie land sou wou hê.

Hul spelstyl is outyds en hulle sukkel om daarvan weg te beweeg.

Hulle het 'n bietjie wyer probeer speel, maar die Bokke het die meeste van die tyd daarin geslaag om hulle in die middelveld te stop.

Hul vaste voorspelers sukkel om te

moet 'n geel kaart kry.

Afhangende van die erns van die oortreding kan spelers dan ook 'n rooi kaart kry.

Vuil spel moet op alle vlakke uitgeroei word en van spelers wat hulself aanhoudend hieraan skuldig maak, moet ontslae geraak word.

Tans word geel kaarte uitgedeel vir onkantspel, die vashou van die baldraer in 'n doodvat, hande in die losskrum, en so meer.

Al dié beslissings word teen die verdedigende span in hul eie gebied gegee wanneer die skeidsregter van mening is dat die aanvallende span miskien 'n drie sou kon druk óf vir herhaalde oortredings ná verskeie waarskuwings.

Soos die reël nou geïnterpreteer word, is daar te veel verantwoordelikheid op die

domineer en tussen George Gregan en Stephen Larkham wil dinge maar net nie vlot verloop nie. Hulle kan egter hul sterre dank oor die een wedstryd wat hulle nou gewen het.

Daarenteen kan ons tans met enige span in die wêreld in die skrums en lynstane saamgesels.

Ons verdediging is beter, maar ek dink ons is steeds kwesbaar op die punte en môre se wedstryd teen die All Blacks sal wys of daar enige verbeterings is.

Vir my lê ons grootste swakheid daarin dat ons sukkel om drieë te druk.

Miskien moet ons ons eie skrums en lynstane se besit begin gebruik om effektiewe aanvalle te loods en drieë te druk sonder om deur te veel fases te probeer speel.

Kom ons bou dan daarop voort.

Dwyer sê 15 Springbokke kan All Blacks ore aansit

HERBERT PRETORIUS

BRISBANE. - Die Springbok-rugbyspan kan die All Blacks Saterdag in Dunedin klop, maar dan móét hy te alle tye 15 spelers op die veld hê.

Dit was gister die mening van die gerespekteerde Australiese afrigter Bob Dwyer toe *Die Burger* hom gevra het of daar nog enige hoop vir Suid-Afrika is nadat hy Saterdag hier met 9-29 die aftog teen Australië geblaas het in 'n Oriënsies-kragmeting.

Volgens Dwyer was die eindtelling in die volgepakte Suncorp-stadion allesbehalwe 'n getroue weergawe van dié wedstryd. "As Suid-Afrika die hele wedstryd 15 spelers op die veld gehad het (pleks daarvan dat hy vir 20 minute met 14 spelers oor die weg moes kom vanweë Danie Coetzee en Robbie Kempson se geel kaarte), sou die telling baie anders gelyk het. Trouens, Suid-Afrika sou dalk selfs kon gewen het."

Dwyer reken daar was minstens twee 50/50-beslissings deur die Kiwi-blaser Paddy O'Brien, wat die gang van die wedstryd bepaal het. Die eerste een was die sogenaamde aanslaan deur Ashwin Willemse (Bok-vleuel) wat net sowel 'n drie kon gewees het. Die tweede was die geel kaart wat aan Robbie Kempson (loskopstut) toegeken is ná hy George Gregan gepootjie het.

'n Ontmoeting in Dunedin met die kragtige All Blacks lê sekerlik soos 'n soen daar geseëvier.

"As ek egter die Bokke van raad kan bedien, sal ek hulle aanraai om hul dissipline op te knap en te alle tye 15 spelers op die veld te hê teen die All Blacks."

Oor die ernstige aantygings van vuil en geniepsige spel wat teen die Bokke gemaak is, het Dwyer ook sy verbasing uitgespreek. "Kyk, dis moeilik om van die kantlyn te oordeel, maar dit het vir my na 'n uiters mededingende en aanskoulike wedstryd gelyk. In al my jare as Supertwaalf-afrigter kan ek nie aan 'n enkele voorval dink waar een van my spelers gekla het dat hy deur 'n Suid-Afrikaner gebyt is, dat daar op hom gespoeg is of dat daar 'n poging was om sy oë uit te krap nie.

berg voor die sukkelende Bokke, maar Dwyer reken rugby-geskiedenis is vol verhale van spanne wat teen die verwagting in grootse seges behaal het.

"Gegewe dit wat ons vanjaar gesien het, sal Suid-Afrika sukkel in Dunedin. Maar dan het niemand ooit gedink Suid-Afrika sou in 1995 die eindstryd van die Wêreldbeker-toernooi teen Nieu-Seeland wen nie. Die All Blacks het veels te sterk gelyk. Net so was Frankryk 'n volslae buiteperd teen die All Blacks in die halfeindronde van 1999 se WB-toernooi. Die All Blacks het albei kere verloor.

"Wat nou gebeur, is minder belangrik as wat later vanjaar in die WB-toernooi gebeur. Dis die wedstryde wat jy graag wil wen. Natuurlik sal Suid-Afrika se spel moet verbeter, maar alles in plek vir dié toernooi. Die Bokke het 'n goeie verdedigingstelsel, 'n goeie stelskopper, asook vaart in sy agterlyn.

Dalk speel Rudolf (Straeuli, Bok-breier) nie nou al sy kaarte nie. Dalk probeer hy net soveel as moontlik inligting inwin met die oog op die wêreldbeker. Alles sal hom buitendien vergewe word as Suid-Afrika goed vaar in dié toernooi."

Maar met spesifieke verwysing na Saterdag se wedstryd, reken Dwyer 'n Boksege is nie heeltemal buite die prentjie nie. "Daar is geen rede waarom hulle nié daar kan wen nie. Australië het al sukses behaal in Dunedin en die Waratahs (die span wat Dwyer vanjaar in die Supertwaalf-reeks afgerig het) het verlede sei-

0.26

0.29

Bekgeveg: Bokke steeds gelooi

SA span is 'breinloos', sê tydskrif

Nieu-Seelanders het nou geen vrese meer nie en beskou Springbok-glorie as iets van die verlede

HERBERT PRETORIUS

DUNEDIN. – Die redakteur van 'n gerespekteerde Nieu-Seelandse rugbytydskrif het in 'n riemende aanval op Springbok-rugby gesê Suid-Afrika verdien om Saterdag met 100 punte teen die All Blacks te verloor in hul Drienasies-kragmeting.

Dave Campbell het in die nuutste uitgawe van *Rugby News*, wat gister hier landswyd op rakke verskyn het, in die hoofartikel geskryf dat Rudolf Straeuli (nasionale afrigter) en sy Bokke "breinloos" is.

Volgens hom kom die "baster" in die Bokke na vore wanneer hulle op die agtervoet is. "Dís 'n lelike gesig vir enigiemand wat rugby steeds as 'n pragtige sport beskou.

"Ons het dit verlede jaar op Twickenham gesien toe Jannes Labuschagne in die 20ste minuut 'n rooi kaart gekry het ná sy laat slag Jonny Wilkinson. En toe weer verlede week in teen die Wallabies.

"Laat ons eerlik wees. Die Bokke verdien om Saterdagaand met 100 punte hier in die House of Pain (Carisbrook) te verloor.

"Jong Suid-Afrikaners soos Joe van Niekerk, Juan Smith en Ashwin Willemse het die potensiaal om wêreldklas spelers te word, maar in 'n span waar intimidasie- en skoptaktiek die argaïese rugbyformule is, sal hulle nooit na behore uitblink nie."

Campbell is deurgaans in dié artikel snydend sarkasties en beskuldig Straeuli daarvan dat hy verantwoordelik gehou moet word vir die Bokke se vuil spel.

"Hoe kan jy as internasionale rugbyafrigter die lafhartige en geniepsige dade van jou spelers goedpraat sonder dat jy erken dat jý hulle in die eerste plek aangesê het om só te speel?

"En hoe gaan boewery op die veld rugby in Suid-

Ons kan skynbaar nie aanvaar
Bok-span is nie wêreld se beste

DINKSKRUM

BINNEBAAN NA BOKKE

KRYNAUW OTTO

WAT 'n fantastiese vertoning! Die span speel met ongelooflike selfvertroue en dit is weer lekker om 'n span te sien wen! Goed, genoeg van die krieket...

Dit is voorwaar die moeilikste tyd om oor rugby te skryf en ek glo almal het nou al die kritiek moontlik oor die span gehoor en geskryf.

Die oneindige lys grappige selfoonboodskappe is ook getuienis van die "respek" wat die Bok-span nou afdwing. Net soos ons Afrikaners nie kan saamstaan nie en net soos ons ook nie 'n mede-Afrikaner meer voorspoed as onsself toewens nie, so kan ons ook nie aanvaar dat ons span nie die beste in die wêreld is nie.

En ongelukkig sal niemand ophou respek van die publiek nie, maar ek glo self hy hy kon een van die beste agtstemanne of sewe-flanke in Suid-Afrika gewees het – hy is volgens gewig die fiksste Bok.

Maar hy het Saterdag gewys hy is honger is om die span uit sy verknorsing te help. Hy het oordeelkundig gespeel en doeltreffend skoongemaak. Selborne en Victor Matfield was die twee slotte in die Supertwaalf-groep met die beste vangrekord in die lynstane.

Maar soos een van ons grootste (letterlik) voormalige slotte verlede week sê: "Dit is die slot se taak om die bal in die lynstaan te vang net soveel as wat dit die skrumskakel se werk is om te kan uitgee en die haker se werk is om die bal te kan

kritiseer voordat die span weer die beste is nie.

Dit is wel hartseer dat ons ná 'n toets tevrede kan sê die telling was darem nie te haak – dit is nie 'n bonus nie!

'n Slot behoort geoordeel te word aan wat hy buite die lynstane ook doen. Bakkies was gemiddeld (dit is moeilik vir 'n dieselenjin om binne 20 minute warm te word).

Ek is ook baie bly Joe van Niekerk speel weer. Ons almal weet hy is die volgende André Venter, of selfs beter. Hy het ook baie goed gespeel.

Ek glo Rudolf moet die volgende span kies en hulle belowe hulle is sy eerste keuse. Selfvertroue is nou noodsaaklik en hulle moet net vervang word deur spelers wat daadwerklik beter is. Hulle moet hulself dus uit die span speel.

Só lyk my span: Voorspelers: Robbie Kempson, Danie Coetzee, Richard Bands,

groot nie. Daar was 'n tyd toe sulke vertonings as 'n nasionale ramp verklaar sou word.

Maar dit was ook die tyd toe Dok Craven nog in beheer van rugby was. Toe het 'n afrigter nog meer as twee jaar tyd gehad om met 'n span te werk. Toe kon 'n speler nog meer as drie wedstryde ná mekaar speel om selfvertroue op te bou; toe was daar nog meer senior as junior spelers in die span; toe het 'n speler nog 'n rilling teen sy ruggraat af gekry elke keer wanneer hy die Boktrui aantrek; en toe was spelers nog fisiek sterk en het gespeel asof hulle geweet het hoe ondersteuners kop onderstebo sou sit elke keer as hulle verloor.

Selborne Boome geniet op slot nie veel

Bakkies Botha, Selborne Boome (net omdat dit lyk asof Geo Cronjé vergete is), Corné Krige, Joe van Niekerk en Juan Smith (net omdat Rassie Erasmus in die woestyn is – hy is steeds een van die bestes – en omdat Pedrie Wannenburg die pad 'n bietjie byster geraak het).

Agterspelers: Joost van der Westhuizen (hy weet hy het swak gespeel en is ervare genoeg om sy spel te lig), Louis Koen (die beste speler in SA nou en dis die enigste rede!), Aswin Willemse, De Wet Barry, Dries Scholtz (al sê Rudolf hy is nog nie wedstrydfiks nie – hy druk ten minste elke week vir Griekwas 'n drie), Stefan Terblanche (met 'n lekker wakkerklap, natuurlik, en net omdat daar niemand anders is nie) en André Pretorius.

O.30