

# 羽毛球 实用英语

任春晖 雷铭基 郑三粮◎主编

PRACTICAL ENGLISH  
FOR BADMINTON

北京体育大学出版社



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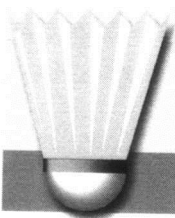


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Practical English for Badminton

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# 前 言

为提高羽毛球工作者的英语水平，以适应即将在我国举行的2008年奥运会羽毛球竞赛工作的需要。我们特编撰了《羽毛球实用英语》一书，旨在为从事羽毛球竞赛训练工作的裁判员、教练员、运动员在自学羽毛球英语方面提供一定的便利。

书中的主要内容为：羽毛球运动简介、竞赛的组织与管理、场地设施器材、服装与广告要求，医疗服务与兴奋剂检查、裁判用语、训练用语等。此书可以作为羽毛球竞赛裁判和工作人员的培训教材，体育院系学生学习羽毛球专业知识的辅助教材，也可以作为喜爱羽毛球运动的大众了解羽毛球英汉双语知识的一般读物。

由于作者水平有限，因而对羽毛球技术知识的归纳会有一些的疏漏与错误。在此，希望得到羽毛球工作者和爱好者的指正。书中所列涉及规则理解与阐述的情景对话，仅供参考。

对支持本书出版的有关朋友，也籍此表示感谢。



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# 第一部分 羽毛球运动简介

## Part One Brief Introduction to Badminton

### 羽毛球运动的起源与发展

#### History and Development of Badminton

羽毛球运动的雏形是出现在公元前 5 世纪在中国流行的一种踢毽子游戏。这是一种用脚而不是像古希腊和古印度人们用球拍进行的

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传说日本早在 14 ~ 15 世纪时，已出现了一种两个人用木制球拍，将插上羽毛的樱桃核当做球来回对击的游戏。这种运动很快传到了欧洲和亚洲其他国家。但因这种球不坚固耐用，飞行速度又太快，所以虽风行一时却很快也消声匿迹了。

It is said that there was already a game in Japan, as early as the 14th - 15th centuries, which was played by two persons hitting the cheery stone stuck with feathers as the shuttlecock back and forth with the battledores. Very soon it was introduced to Europe and other Asian



countries. Yet it gave no trace soon though was popular for a while because the shuttlecock was not sturdy nor durable, besides the flight speed was too fast.

此后，又有类似羽毛球的游戏方式相继在印度和俄国出现。印度称此游戏方式为“普那”，它是用绒线缠成球形，上插羽毛，用木拍对击；俄国称其为“伏朗”，用球和中国现在的毽子非常相似。

Later, a game using something similar to shuttlecock appeared in succession in India and Russia, which was called “puna” / “poona” in India, “fulang” in Russia, twined with wool and stuck with feathers in the ball form and to be hit back and forth with bats, which was very similar to the present “Jian zi” in China.

在 17 世纪，原始羽毛球活动在英国上流社会开展，类似活动在欧洲大陆称为“jeu de volant”。据有关资料表明，最早出现有关羽毛球运动的书面记载是法国著名画家乔丹（1699 ~ 1779）所画的一幅题为“羽毛球”（The shuttlecock）油画。画中的一名少女，手握穿有网弦的羽毛球拍，球由球托插有七根不同颜色的羽毛所制成。

In the 1600s the game of shuttlecock was played by the British nobility, while on the mainland of Europe it was known as “jeu de volant”. The earliest record of this sport, according to relevant information, was the oil painting titled “The Shuttlecock” by Jordan (1699 ~ 1779), a famous French painter, in which a girl was holding a stringed racket, and the shuttle was made from 7 feathers of different colors fixed in the base.



由此可见,羽毛球运动的起源与类似“毽子板”的游戏有着密切的联系。由于国家、民族、文化以及语言的差异,对原始羽毛球运动名称的称呼就有所不同。所以,目前世界上对于这项运动究竟始于何时何地仍众说纷纭。但对于现代羽毛球运动名称的说法却基本一致。现代羽毛球是在 19 世纪中叶由驻扎在印度的英国军队中开展并传回英国。1873 年,一位叫鲍弗特的公爵在其英国格洛斯特郡的伯明顿庄园(BADMINTON)将此项运动介绍给皇家上流社会。因这项活动极富趣味性,很快就风行起来。四年后,巴斯羽毛球俱乐部成立,俱乐部成员采用的羽毛球活动形式和规则形成了今天羽毛球运动的基础。由于这项活动诞生在伯明顿,有人就提议以这个庄园的名称命名了这项运动,所以,这项运动便有了新的名称——“BADMINTON”。原来鲍弗特公爵的庄园现在也改名为“羽毛球馆”以示纪念,并陈列着 19 世纪中叶最初的羽毛球拍和球。那时的活动场地是葫芦形,两头宽中间窄,窄处挂网,直至 1901 年才改作长方形。在其后的日子里,格洛斯特郡曾是国际羽毛球联合会总部所在地,直到 2005 年该总部迁往马来西亚的吉隆坡。

This shows that the origin of badminton is very closely related to the game similar to “Ti Jian Zi”. Because of the differences in nations, peoples, cultures and languages, the early badminton was called differently. Therefore, there are many versions in the world at present as to when and where on earth the origins of this sport lie. However, the version of modern badminton basically shows no difference. The modern game won popularity with the British Army stationed in India in the mid - 19th century. Army officers brought it home to England, and in 1873, the Duke of Beaufort introduced the game to Royal society at his country estate, Badminton House, in Gloucestershire. Because of its great interest, the game soon became popular. Within four years Bath



Badminton Club was founded and the version played by members formed the basis for today's game and its rules. Since BADMINTON is the place where the game came into being, it was suggested that the game be named after it, thus the game had a new name - Badminton. The original estate of the Duke of Beaufort was also renamed as "Badminton House" for the sake of commemoration, in which the original racket and shuttlecock of the mid - 1800s were displayed. The court at that time was in a gourd shape with both ends wide and middle narrow across which the net was hung. It was not until 1901 that the court was changed to a rectangle. From then on Gloucestershire served as the headquarters of the International Badminton Federation till 2005 when it was moved to Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

1875 年，世界上第一部羽毛球比赛规则出现于印度的普那。三年后，英国又制定了更趋完善和统一的规则，当时规则的不少内容至今仍无太大的改变。

The first set of rules of badminton were written in Poona, India in 1875. Three years later, the English established an improved and uniform rules, which have remained essentially the same.

1893 年，世界上最早的羽毛球协会——英格兰羽毛球协会成立，并于 1899 年举办了首届全英羽毛球锦标赛。

In 1893, the Badminton Association of England was founded as the first national badminton association in the world, and it held the first international All England Championships in 1899.

此后，羽毛球运动从不列颠流传到斯堪的纳维亚和英联邦各



国，20 世纪初流传到亚洲、美洲、大洋洲，最后传到非洲。

From then on, the game was introduced from Briton to Scandinavia as well as to other nations of the British Commonwealth, and, in the 20th century, to Asia, America, Oceania and last to Africa.

1934 年，由加拿大、丹麦、英格兰、法国、爱尔兰、荷兰、新西兰、苏格兰和威尔士等国和地区发起成立了国际羽毛球联合会。从此，羽毛球国际比赛日渐增多。1939 年国际羽毛球联合会通过了各会员协会共同遵守的《羽毛球竞赛规则》。

In 1934, the International Badminton Federation (IBF) was formed. The founding members were Canada, Demark, England, France, Ireland, Holland, New Zealand, Scotland and Wales. There have been more and more international badminton tournaments ever since. In 1939, IBF passed the Laws of Badminton to be complied with together by all members of it.

从本世纪 20 年代到 40 年代这段时间，欧美国家的羽毛球运动发展很快。特别是英国和丹麦，历次重大国际比赛的桂冠几乎都被他们所垄断。美国和加拿大也具有相当高的水平。

From the twenties to forties of this century, badminton developed very rapidly in European and Amerian countries, England and Denmark in particular, who had captured the top honors in almost all the past big international events, with America and Canada being next, who had also reached a rather high level.

1948 - 1949 年举行了首届国际羽联的锦标赛——以第一届国际羽联主席乔治·汤姆斯名字命名的“汤姆斯杯”赛（世界羽毛





球男子团体锦标赛), 马来亚队 (现马来西亚) 击败了美国、英国和丹麦等强队荣获冠军, 从而开辟了亚洲人称雄国际羽坛的时代。

The first IBF Championships, the Thomas Cup (Men's Team World Badminton Championship), named after the first IBF President, Sir George Thomas, was held in 1948 ~ 1949 with Malaya (present Malaysia) defeating such strong teams as the US, England, Denmark etc. and capturing the top honor, thus opening up an epoch of Asians ruling the roost in badminton.

50 年代亚洲羽毛球运动发展较快, 特别是马来亚涌现出了不少优秀选手, 蝉联了 1951 年至 1955 年所举行的两届汤姆斯杯赛冠军。同时在全英锦标赛中获男子单、双打的冠军。

Badminton in Asia developed more rapidly in the fifties, especially Malaya, with excellent players emerging in larger numbers, continued to hold the titles of the Thomas Cup in 1951 and 1955, and won the titles of men's singles as well as doubles in All England Championships.

50 年代末, 印度尼西亚羽毛球队在国际羽坛开始崛起, 他们在学习欧洲选手的技术与打法的基础上有所创新, 加快了羽毛球场上的速度和对落点的控制, 使羽毛球技术水平提高到了一个新的阶段。在第 4 届汤姆斯杯赛中一举击败马来亚队而夺得冠军。在 60 年代和 70 年代, 印尼队的技术水平 (除中国以外) 在国际羽坛一直处于遥遥领先的地位, 从第 4 届到第 11 届的汤姆斯杯赛, 除第 7 届被马来西亚队获得外, 其余全被印尼队所拥有, 并且几乎垄断了在此期间的全英锦标赛的男子单、双打的冠军。

In the late fifties, the Indonesian team started to appear on the hori-