

JIHOČESKÁ UNIVERZITA V ČESKÝCH BUDĚJOVICÍCH  
FILOZOFICKÁ FAKULTA ÚSTAV ANGLISTIKY

BAKALÁŘSKÁ PRÁCE

JARGON TERMS IN CLIMBING TERMINOLOGY

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Ročník: 3.

2022

I confirm that this thesis is my own work written using solely the sources and literature properly quoted and acknowledged as works cited.

Protivín 26. 7. 2022

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### Acknowledgement

I would like to thank to my supervisor, Mgr. Petr Kos, Ph.D., for his infinite patience and immense help and support. Also, I would like to thank to my significant other, who helped me with the depiction of the climbing community.

## Anotace

Tato bakalářská práce si klade za cíl popsat proces, kterým jsou tvořena slova v rámci lezeckého žargonu. Práce se zabývá analýzou slov a popsáním jednotlivých tendencí, které se zde objevují. Analýza, která je součástí této práce využívá onomasiologického přístupu a onomasiologického procesu pojmenovávání definovaný Dokulilem (1962) a je dále rozpracovaný a doplněný o kognitivní přístupy lingvistiky. Celkový model byl převzat na základě Kosa (2022). Pro analýzu byl vytvořen vzorek slov z lezeckého žargonu, který je zde uveden do kontextu. Vzorek je dále rozdělen do jednotlivých kategorií v rámci, kterých je provedena jejich analýza. Vzorek je poté vyhodnocen.

Klíčova slova: onomasiologie, proces pojmenovávání, lezení, žargon, metonymie, metafora.

## Annotation

This thesis aims to describe the process by which words are formed within the climbing jargon. The work deals with the analysis of words and the description of individual tendencies that appear here. The analysis that is part of this work uses the onomasiological approach and the onomasiological process of naming defined by Dokulil (1962) and is further elaborated and supplemented with cognitive approaches of linguistics. The overall model was adopted based on Kos (2022). A sample of words from climbing jargon was created for the analysis and is presented here in context. The sample is further divided into individual categories within which their analysis is carried out. The sample is then evaluated.

Key words: onomasiology, naming process, climbing, jargon, metonymy, metaphor.

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## 1. Introduction

Climbing as a sport as we know it today has existed since the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. In the last 50 years, the sport became known worldwide, and just recently was even more popularised due to competition climbing and Olympic Games. Together with the development of climbing arose a climbing community; some members even consider climbing a lifestyle. And as climbers created their subculture, they also created their way of speaking. As climbing was a completely new activity, new aspects had to be named and thus enable the climbers to communicate about their world. As new inventions and equipment were presented, they created new opportunities for naming new concepts. The newly established vocabulary, which is now referred to as a climbing jargon, will be the main focus of attention in this thesis.

This thesis examines and describes how words are formed within climbing jargon, using an onomasiological and cognitive view. Since the terminology is relatively young and lexicalisation has not changed it yet, we can still consider the words transparent enough. Thus, it is possible to analyse how the terms were coined. In addition, the tendencies within the climbing jargon will be described and analysed, hopefully leading to further exploration of the naming process. The research will be done on a sample consisting of nearly ninety words, which will be the basis for the analysis, so it will not include the entire terminology of the climbing jargon. The thesis primarily focuses on practical aspects of onomasiology, so it will just briefly summarise the main theoretical points in order to cover the principal goal, which is the analysis of climbing jargon. It is essential to understand that no slang is included in the sample. It will be worked only with words already considered “standard” within the climbing jargon and climbing community.

In the first chapter climbing as a sport will be introduced with a summary of its history. Subsequently, chapter two will deal with an explanation of jargon and its aspects in the scope of climbing and its sub-culture. Following these chapters is the onomasiological part, where the onomasiological approach to language and the naming process will be briefly discussed. Ensuing chapters of the thesis will be focused on the analysis itself and the evaluation of results; the first part will be devoted to the characterisation of the sample, continuing with an analysis of individual words. The words will be analysed within established categories based on familiar features. Finally, the results from individual categories will be assessed, and the whole sample will be evaluated. Finally, the entire thesis will be summarised in the final chapter, where the conclusion will be delivered.

## 2. Climbing

The first question which must be asked is: what is climbing. The answer is quite simple; it is usually a vertical movement during which a person uses arms and legs simultaneously; the activity is often performed on a steep surface and can be physically and mentally demanding. However, climbing, as we defined it here, has a long history, which can be tracked all the way back to Hannibal and its famous crossing of the Alps. Since it is such a long time, only the most essential facts will be mentioned in this chapter to introduce the roots and background of climbing, its ties to language, and the beginning of climbing jargon.

The first mention of climbing in literature is probably Petrarch's ascent of Mount Ventoux (Baláš 2016 32). However, this piece of literature is not focused on the performance itself but the symbolism and philosophy behind the ascent; we certainly know that hiking and conquering mountains have been present in human history for centuries, even though people did not practice it for the reasons climbers do it nowadays. Climbing as an activity gained popularity much later in the era of the Enlightenment. The Enlightenment era and its representatives were climbing mountains mainly for learning and executing scientific experiments. Subsequently, the romantic period found climbing popular for aesthetic reasons. This way of thinking shifted at the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Climbing was finally recognised as a physical activity that could be considered pleasing just for the sake of movement (Baláš 2016: 33). It is important to note here that we are still talking about climbing as a sport where you conquer the mountain and not our modern notion of climbing (e. g., rock climbing, indoor climbing, competition climbing, etc.). In this period, the rivalry among nations started to spread throughout Europe with the emergence of national consciousness, and governments tried to secure the

first ascents of the highest and most dangerous mountains in the world for themselves; this led to even riskier and more hazardous climbs; with climbers pushing the limits even further, also with that the need for training arose, and where to train better than on small rocks and crags near to your home. In this way, the 19<sup>th</sup> century prepared the path for the later periods and future climbers. In this period, the first methodology and techniques were established. Therefore, from now on, it is possible to finally call climbing a sport in the literal sense (Baláš 2016: 32-35).

The development continued during the 20<sup>th</sup> century; climbers began improving their gear, immensely influencing their performances. The rise of new development in materials caused rapid technological progress; hence climbers with new, safer equipment and more robust materials dared to climb much harder climbing projects (Baláš 2016: 34). During this time, climbers also tried copying from other sports and borrowed almost everything from words and exercises to training equipment. Firstly, it was caused by climbers practising many different sports with already established lingo and training techniques and secondly, by the fact that everything in this sport was new and the climbing-specific training and exercises practically did not exist. So, the climbers either borrowed the concepts or tried to develop their own concepts based on available information.

The real breakthrough for climbing worldwide came in the mid-1970s and through the 1980s when the first climbing gyms were built and competitions held; these events enabled climbers to share their experiences and knowledge, which resulted in even more significant growth in popularity (Hörst 2016: 4-5). Finally, due to these innovations, sport climbing became a modern sport with great potential.

What is essential for our thinking is that from the 19th century, the whole focus was shifted towards performance, which remained so until recent times, especially if we consider competition climbing. All this pressure on performance is probably the driving force for jargon; as new climbs are sent, climbers need to talk about it so that other climbers can send them. Also, new gear is developed; hence, a gap needs to be filled in the jargon, and new words need to be coined. Eventually, we can conclude that the evolution of climbing goes hand in hand with the formation of terminology and the creation of other unique aspects of this part of the English language.

### 3. Jargon

Oxford dictionary defines jargon as “words or expressions that are used by a particular profession or group of people and are difficult for others to understand.” This definition is accurate but does not explain why climbing jargon is worth discussing. If we proceed from the previous chapter, we can see that the evolution in climbing created new needs for language, and the gaps in language must have been filled by new concepts, which gave birth to jargon.

Of course, climbing jargon behaves very similarly to other kinds of jargon. As in other sports such as baseball, the players and coaches need to communicate quickly; often, they must fill the gaps in vocabulary to explain certain events or actions which are not present in our everyday lexicon (Huddle 1943:103). Similarly, climbing has specific needs regarding communication and language, especially the ease and effectiveness needed during communication between climbers. Arguably, climbing has solid ties to language. The climber needs not just to communicate with his belayer but also to pass the acquired knowledge about his climbing to his climbing friends, partners, and climbing community. Therefore, climbers need specific vocabulary, which can easily refer to their world and thus smoothly transfer the knowledge. There is a strong tendency within the climbing community to find firmly set referents for things that are rarely named outside of jargon, for example, features of the mountain or rock, these terms are then used in the community to ease the explanation process, so when you say that the crack is too wide for simple hand jam, everybody will know what was said. These tendencies help the community convey necessary meaning, but when doing so, it also isolates the climbing community and their language from non-climbers.

Another example that gives the climbing jargon its attractiveness is that the degree of knowledge provides the climber with a status; from used expressions, members of the community can recognise the climber's involvement in the community and experiences obtained. The same tendencies appear; for example, in car salesman's jargon, the newcomers have a hard time understanding the lingo, and the knowledge puts them in a category, which means we can determine how experienced they are and what region they are from (Bonnie 1975: 311). These regions' differences create an essential aspect of climbing jargon; even though we can find well-known words among the whole community, and everybody uses them, we can find small climbing sub-communities creating their jargon within a jargon. For example, climbers use the word "sling" in USA and UK, respectively, but in California (USA), they also use the equivalent "runner" for the exact thing.

Although climbing jargon possesses the same qualities as any other jargon, there is much more to discuss. Frankly, climbing without communication cannot be possible. Sometimes it almost looks like the utterances before, during, and after the climb are more important than the climbing itself. What is important to point out is that jargon for climbers is not just how they indicate to each other that they are part of the same community, but also jargon is the only way to describe the climbing world. Without the proper language, lots of the meanings and actions are not just incomprehensible but also impossible to express.

Let's look, for example, at the expected communication between two climbers during their climbing day. They arrive at the place, choose a line, equip themselves, and after that, they start the first conversation about the route; they ponder upon where is the hardest part, where are the bolts (e. g., safety points), where to rest, and if the second climber follows the first climber or they abseil individually, etc. Consequently, the conversation changes into the so-called "partner check," a settled ritual where two climbers ensure they are ready to start climbing and everything is alright. During the climbing, communication goes on; the climber warns his partner/belayer if there is a chance of falling and if they need to sit in the rope or be lowered down on the ground, the climber also alerts his partner if any rocks are to fall. After the climbing, the conversation changes in the summarisation of the route. The first climber often informs the second one about the tricky parts and his feelings about the whole

experience. As the day goes on, the conversation more or less repeats itself; in the end, they go home, but even a few weeks after, they can still be talking about this climbing day with their friends and thus pass on the knowledge by using their very own lingo.

Much communication is involved in climbing; hopefully, this depiction illustrates how language, and the sport are interconnected. This part stresses the importance of jargon in the sport and the climbing community because the climbers' perception of jargon influences the whole naming process.

## 4. Onomasiology

### 4.1. Introduction

In this chapter the onomasiological approach used in the analysis will be introduced and described. Onomasiology is a linguistic approach that focuses on the naming process. Within its scope, we study the primary concepts which lead to resulting word. Onomasiology can thus be perceived as a theory of naming. Onomasiology is typically put in contrast with semiology:

*As Baldinger puts it, “Semasiology . . . considers the isolated word and the way its meanings are manifested, while onomasiology looks at the designations of a particular concept, that is, at a multiplicity of expressions which form a whole” (1980: 278). The distinction between semasiology and onomasiology, in other words, equals the distinction between meaning and naming: semasiology takes its starting point in the word as a form, and charts the meanings that the word can occur with; onomasiology takes its starting-point in a concept, and investigates by which different expressions the concept can be designated, or named. (Geeaerts 2006 citation from Baldinger: 7564)*

Sometimes the onomasiology is used in the theory of word formation, although the opinions sometimes differ. The important thing is that onomasiology is often described as a part of lexicology and cognitive linguistics.

*An onomasiological approach to word formation (WF) encompasses several basic models whose common feature is procedure from concept/meaning to form. The onomasiological framework is cognitive, relating WF to conceptual thinking. The conceptual level establishes a link between the extralinguistic and linguistic levels of the naming process. (Štekauer 2006: 7560)*



## 4.2. Onomasiological Process

The onomasiological process has multiple approaches and models, the most influential were created by Dokulil and Štekauer. For the purpose of this thesis will be used the Dokulil's model complemented by cognitive aspects and cognitive linguistics from Kos (2022).

*Since Dokulil's theory was published in 1962, long before the interest of linguistics in the conceptualisation of the extra-linguistic reality arose, he does not deal with this part of the naming process in any detail and merely states that "[a]n act of forming a new word presupposes that a generalized reflection of reality in human consciousness (i.e. content) has been processed, organized and classified in a way that corresponds to the possibilities of expression, or more precisely the naming means, of a given language" (Kos 2022: 8, citation translated from Dokulil 1962).*

At Figure 1 is depicted the entire onomasiological process of naming. All the parts of this process will be gradually described and discussed, in order to explain the subsequent analysis in the sample.

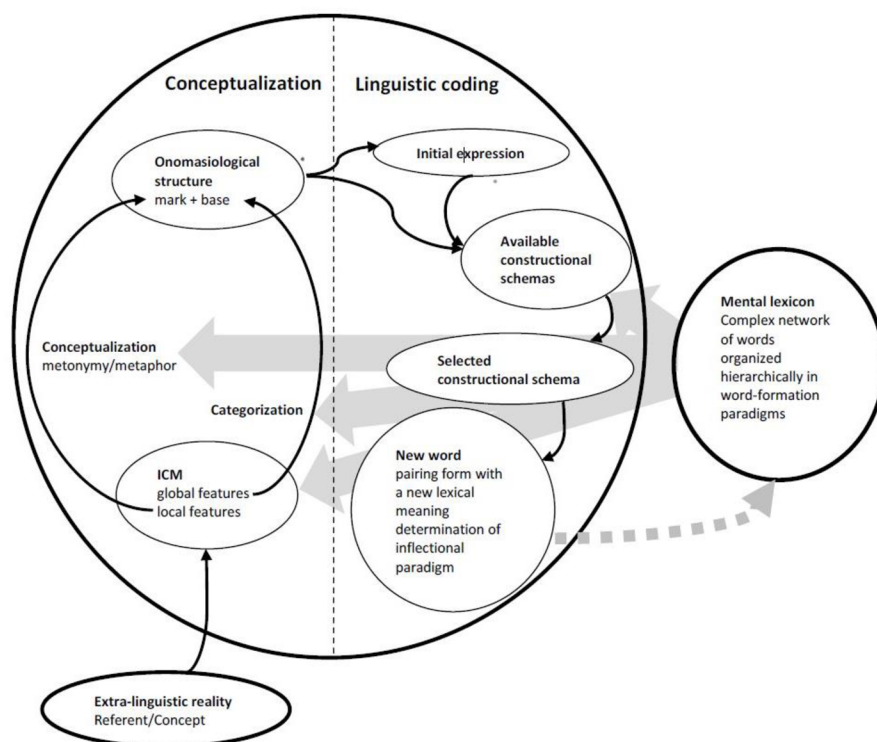


Figure 1 – Onomasiological process of naming. (Kos 2022: 11)

Before coining a new word the speaker will get in touch with the Extra-linguistic reality, where the first perception of the object is introduced to the speaker, from this point the speaker starts to think about the concept as something which needs to be named. Here the speaker evaluates the most basic information about the concept, for example, is it an object or a living organism, etc. This part of the onomasiological process is still the part of Dokulil's work, as Kos (2022) states:

*The starting point in the act of coining a new word is extra-linguistic reality, i.e., a concrete object or an abstract concept that needs to be named. In Dokulil's (1962) conception, however, this extra-linguistic reality is not named directly, but we name its conceptual reflection in the mind of the speaker. The structuring of the content in speaker's consciousness in relation to its expression in the given language is represented by onomasiological categories, which are "basic conceptual structures that form the basis of naming in a given language" (Dokulil, 1962, p. 29, my translation). (Kos 2022: )*

From this point, the focus moves to the Idealised Cognitive Model (ICM). The main idea of this structure is that the speaker meets with a need to name a particular concept; the motivation for naming comes from extra-linguistic reality and becomes part of the Idealised Cognitive Model (ICM). Lakoff established this term in 1987, and it defines the idea that:

*"We organize our knowledge employing structures called idealized cognitive models, or ICMs, and that category structures and prototype effects are by-products of that organization." (Lakoff 1987: 68)*

Within the ICM the speaker defines the features of the object. We recognize two types of features: global features and local features. Meanwhile, global features focus on what this concept has in common with other concepts in the mind of the speaker, thus enabling to put the concept in the right category already existing in the speaker's mind, local features define unique aspects of the concept in

order to differentiate new concepts within the given category. Global features lead to the process of categorization, whereas local features lead to the conceptualisation.

One or more elements may be chosen by the speaker from ICM to use for naming the concept, this choice is conditioned by motivation.

*A linguistic unit (target) is motivated if some of its properties are shaped by a linguistic source (form and/or content) and language-independent factors. (Radden and Panther 2011: 3)*

If the chosen traits from ICM can be expressed in a language they directly enter the onomasiological structure or they can be further mentally processed by metonymy or metaphor. The use of a metaphor has many different reasons, but mostly it is used when the elements of global and local features are inexpressible in language.

The onomasiological structure constitutes of an onomasiological base created by the process of categorization, and an onomasiological mark created from chosen local features and by the process of conceptualisation. The onomasiological structure can be perceived as an outcome of the conceptualization process which contains the category (onomasiological base) and the naming trait (onomasiological mark), which can be expressed in language.

For this onomasiological structure, the speaker tries to find a suitable constructive schema within the schemas already existing in the language and thus in his mind as well. Selected constructional schema then gives birth to the new word, and the word becomes part of the speaker's mental lexicon. The speaker is again capable of thinking about the word, and it is possible for him to trace back the concept behind the word.

In this way, the onomasiological process of naming will help deconstruct the concept of a word and find the traces leading to the primary motivation behind the word.

## 5. Analysis

### 5.1. Sample

The sample, the primary foundation for our thesis, consists of the most representative words from climbing jargon. By representative, it is meant the general idea that these are the first words you can come by as a climber. They are most frequently found in magazines, YouTube videos, and other platforms where climbers share information about their community. At the same time, the chosen words were selected according to possible attractiveness regarding the analysis. The sample does not include words that can be considered misleading, meaning that they can easily be part of everyday vocabulary even though they are part of climbing jargon. For example, climbing shoes, helmet, and harness are among those words. The sample consists of over eighty words (see appendix), predominantly nouns and verbs, as it is jargon, so we primarily operate on the lexical level (Zsiga et al. 2014).

The first step in organising our sample was to structure the selection to be more understandable and logical regarding the onomasiological analysis; on that account, the sample was divided into categories. The categories serve as the first step in the onomasiological analysis. This primary sorting provides the first categorisation of the concepts from extra-linguistic reality. It creates the primary ICM by summarising the global features of words in the sample and thus putting together similar concepts. Overall, twelve categories were created (see appendix p. ...). The global features will be summarised within the categories, and the arguments for putting the words in a particular category will be discussed. Afterwards, the local features will be discussed, and individual terms, types of concept realisation and coining will be presented.

## 5.2. Knots

All words incorporated in this category fall under the term KNOT. Global features of the words summarise them as based on the same concept. Every concept in this category describes some piece of rope or a sling tied up in a particular and predetermined way; the result has a specific purpose, such as binding things together, holding something, etc. It is possible to say that a KNOT is any tangle-up thing on the rope or similar that is not randomly tied but in a specific manner, and the final tangle-up can be further used. Supposing the global features are realised in language, the onomasiological base is frequently represented by the term *knot* or *hitch*. There are cases when the onomasiological base can be also unexpressed.

In terms of local features, they tend to be realised in various manners. The most distinctive local feature used is SHAPE. Another possible realisation from local features to onomasiological mark is by ORIGIN; either the concept was originated by somebody or has a specific place of origin. The local features are always represented in the final realisation of the concept.

### 5.2.1. *Munter Hitch*

The knot called *Munter hitch* is the case of renaming an already existing knot. This knot is also known as the *Italian knot* it was not initially used in climbing, but the famous climber Werner Munter enforced his use in climbing, and thus it became known as *Munter Hitch* (Samet 2011).

- On the basis of the global features, the concept is categorised as KNOT.
- The salient part of the ICM selected for naming is MUNTER, representing the person who had introduced this type of knot in the climbing community. Thus, MUNTER represents the whole concept (THIS TYPE OF KNOT) on the basis of the PART OF ICM FOR WHOLE ICM metonymy.
- Apart from this initial metonymy, there is no other subsequent conceptualisation
- the resulting onomasiological structure is MUNTER (onom. mark) + KNOT (onom. base)
- the onomasiological structure is matched with the general NN schema

- the variables in the schema are filled with lexemes representing the concepts from the onomasiological structure, i.e. *munter* for MUNTER, and *hitch* for KNOT.

The exact same process is used in the case of *Yosemite knot*, the only difference is the selected local feature; in this case it is PLACE OF ORIGIN, i.e. *Yosemite*, which represents the whole concept based on the same metonymy as in *Munter hitch*. The rest of the process is the same.

### 5.2.2. *Figure-eight knot*

*Figure-eight knot* (Fig. 2) is the most used knot in climbing terminology, it serves to tie the harness and rope together and it holds you on the rope in case of fall.

- The concept is categorised as a KNOT, based on the global features.
- The salient part of ICM selected for naming the concept is SHAPE; the shape is not expressible in language. The SHAPE triggers the metaphorical mapping from different domain, resulting in SHAPE being conceptualised as FIGURE-EIGHT, in order to be expressible linguistically.
- The resulting onomasiological structure is FIGURE-EIGHT (onom. mark) and KNOT (onom. base).
- The onomasiological structure is matched with the general NN schema
- The schema is then filled with lexemes from the onomasiological structure, i.e. *figure-eight* for FIGURE-EIGHT (SHAPE) and *knot* for KNOT.



Figure 2 – Figure-eight knot

### 5.2.3. *Alpine Butterfly*

*Alpine butterfly* (Fig.3) is a knot used in alpine climbing, the knots on the rope are used as breaks; in case of a fall into glacier rifts, the knots can slow down and distribute the power of the impact. The knot was originally used in the Alps, where local climbers propagated a certain type of climbing, called *alpine climbing* (see section 5.5.).

- The global features from the ICM categorise the concept as KNOT.
- There are two salient local features selected from ICM, which enter the onomasiological structure individually.
- The first salient feature is SHAPE. In this case, the shape is inexpressible in language, hence the speaker tries to find a way how to express the shape of the knot. Therefore, the shape triggers the metaphorical mapping from different domain. Thus, SHAPE is conceptualised as BUTTERFLY in order to be able to express it linguistically.
- The second salient feature selected for naming is ALPINE, representing the origin of the concept, as the place where this type of knot was created and originally used.
- Together with initial metonymy subsequent conceptualization uses the metaphor in the case of the shape as a selected local feature.

- The resulting onomasiological structure is ALPINE (onom. mark) + BUTTERFLY (onom. mark) + KNOT (onom. base)
- The onomasiological structure is paired with the general NN shema.
- The variables in the schema are filled with lexemes representing the concepts from the onomasiological structure, i.e. alpine for ALPINE and butterfly for BUTTERFLY (SHAPE).
- The onomasiological base is in this case unexpressed, as in order to fill the schema the two concepts from the onomasiological marks were used.



Figure 3 – Alpine butterfly

#### 5.2.4. Borrowed terms

Among words in this category also belongs terms *clove hitch* and *bowline*, although the terms are categorised as KNOTS, the concepts are borrowed and as the knots exist for quite a long time the lexicalization definitely changed the overall form of the word, for that reason the analysis will not be done on these terms.

#### 5.3. Holds<sup>1</sup>

Climbers need to communicate about the aspects of the rock and route they are climbing, in this category are terms that serve them as descriptions of the parts of rock or wall which can be held in

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<sup>1</sup> Originally this category was named Holds and Feet, but after a short evaluation, the word feet was dropped. The reason behind this decision is very simple, even though there are many expressions for holds in climbing jargon, there is none for the feet specifically. Either we refer to them simply as “feet” or with the same expression used for holds e. g. “I put my feet



hand. For this purpose, the verb *hold* became a THING in order to represent the global features of these concepts, this was most possibly succeeded by initial nominalised metonymy ACTIVITY FOR AFFECTED. The metonymy also affected the perception and as a result, the names of concepts are easily recognisable, even though the base is unexpressed. As the terms use the previously mentioned nominalised metonymy, they tend to opt for the N construction schema, hence the verb *to hold* is often used with the terms in means of communication.

Local features are diverse and may be represented as SHAPE of the object depicted, MANNER of holding, i.e. how our hand is used in order to hold the part of the rock, POSITION on the rock, which is a feature referring to signature placement on the rock/wall, and FORM, which refers to the purpose on which the hold was based.

### 5.3.1. *Pocket*

The term *pocket* refers to a hold which tends to be quite deep, but usually, it fits only your fingers, there are multiple types of *pockets* from big ones which are able to fit in all fingers, to small ones, capable of fitting only one or two fingers. The term thus may be modified as *on-finger/two-finger pocket*.

- Based on the global features the concept is categorized as HOLD.
- The salient local feature from the ICM which was selected is SHAPE, seen as a hollow cavity.
- SHAPE is further subsequently conceptualized via metaphor, the feature HOLLOW CAVITY triggering a metaphorical mapping from the concept POCKET, so that this feature can be expressed by a simple lexeme.
- The resulting onomasiological structure is POCKET (onom. mark) + HOLD (onom. base)
- The onomasiological structure is matched with a schema abstracted from lexemes in which the change in their semantic content is not accompanied with a change in form.

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*on that horrible sloper*". The reason probably is that the feet do not need to be differentiated and much more important is what you do with your feet than on what kind of feet you stand on, therefore much more terms regarding feet will be found in the subsequent chapter Moves and Techniques.

- The variable is thus filled with the lexeme *pocket*, representing the onomasiological mark. The selected construction schema leaves the onomasiological base unexpressed.

In contrast, the Czech language uses the term *díra* (translated as a *hole*), which signifies that in this case, the selected features were also SHAPE and seen as HOLLOW CAVITY, but it was further conceptualised as HOLE based on the PART OF ICM FOR THE WHOLE ICM metonymy, and no subsequent conceptualisation via metaphor was used. This illustrates how even very similar concepts may be realised very differently within different languages and speakers tends to take select the features from a certain viewpoint, in the final coinage they tend to take a lot of liberties.

### 5.3.2. *Jug*

The *jug* represents a HOLD that is very comfortable and good to hold. It is easy to grab, and the climber can rally hold it with the whole hand.

- The global features from the concept's ICM categorise it as HOLD.
- The local feature selected from its ICM is SHAPE, inexpressible in language; thus, the speaker searches for a similar feature within a different domain, which triggers m. mapping. The concept comprising a similar part of its ICM is JUG.
- The resulting onomasiological structure is JUG (nom. Mark) + HOLD (onom. base).
- The onomasiological structure is matched with a schema abstracted from lexemes in which the change in their semantic content is not accompanied with a change in form.
- The variable is thus filled with the lexeme *jug*, representing the onomasiological mark. The selected construction schema leaves the onomasiological base unexpressed.

Additionally, the word *flake* follows a similar process as the *jug*, the SHAPE is selected as a feature for naming from the ICM, and the shape is also expressible in language, thus the shape triggers the metaphorical mapping from a different domain. The shape is then conceptualised as FLAKE.

### 5.3.3. *Side-pull*

A *side-pull* is a hold that in its name basically tells the climber what to do with it, i.e. pull from the side. This type of concept selects its local feature based on the MANNER of use.

- Based on the global features the ICM is categorised as HOLD.
- The local feature selected from the ICM is the manner of grabbing the hold. This PART OF ICM FOR WHOLE ICM metonymy can be specified as a metonymic chain, ACTIVITY (GRABBING) FOR AFFECTED (HOLD) and MANNER OF ACTIVITY (PULLING FROM THE SIDE) FOR ACTIVITY.
- Apart from the initial metonymy no other subsequent conceptualisation is used.
- The resulting onomasiological structure is PULLING FROM THE SIDE (onom. mark) + HOLD (onom. base).
- The onomasiological structure is matched with N + V schema.
- The variables are filled with the lexemes representing the salient parts of the onomasiological mark, i.e. *side-pull* for PULLING FROM THE SIDE, the onomasiological base being unexpressed.

Another similar term is *under-cling*, it also uses the ACTIVITY FOR AFFECTED metonymy, yet the difference is in the selected local feature because the concept describes a hold grabbed from underneath, the onomasiological mark being CLING FROM UNDERNEATH and the schema applied is Adv + V.

### 5.3.4. *Crimp*

A *crimp* is and small edge which can be usually held just with the fingertips (Samet 2011)

- Based on global features the concept is categorised as HOLD.
- The selected feature for naming is the shape of fingers folding/crimping the fingers while gripping the hold.

- This feature is subsequently conceptualized through ACTIVITY FOR RESULT metonymy, more specifically FOLDING/CRIMPING FINGERS FOR FOLDED/CRIMPED FINGERS
- The resulting onomasiological structure is CRIMP (onomasiological mark) + HOLD (onomasiological base)
- The onomasiological structure is matched with a schema abstracted from lexemes in which the change in their semantic content is not accompanied with a change in form.
- The variable is filled with the lexeme *crimp*, representing the onomasiological mark. The selected construction schema leaves the onomasiological base unexpressed; however, as the onomasiological base is responsible for the grammatical features of the newly coined word and represents the category of THINGS (for nouns), the resulting word is a noun. This process is typically described in literature as conversion.

### 5.3.5. *Sloper*

Sloper is a downsloping hold, that is mostly held by creating friction with an opened hand.

- On the basis of global features from the ICM, the concept is categorised as HOLD.
- The selected feature for naming this concept is the ATTRIBUTE OF THE SURFACE of the hold, where the ATTRIBUTE OF THE SURFACE is further conceptualised as SURFACE (OF THE HOLD) THAT SLOPES based on the PART OF ICM FOR WHOLE ICM metonymy.
- Resulting onomasiological structure is SLOPE (onom. mark) + HOLD (onom. base).
- The onomasiological structure is matched with the general V + suffix -er schema.
- The variable is filled with lexeme *sloper* for SLOPE. Similar to for example a word follower (someone, who follows), in this case, it is a HOLD and its surface SLOPES, thus this schema enables to express the concept in form of a noun as the words within the category represent THINGS. The selected onomasiological scheme leaves the onomasiological base unexpressed.

### 5.3.6. *Pinch*

A *pinch* is an open-hand hold, where the thumb is pressed in opposition to the fingers. *Pinches* exist in multiple sizes, from a few centimetres wide to big ones which take the whole hand for a climber to be able to hold and press.

- The global features categorise the concept as HOLD.
- The salient part of the ICM selected for naming is the MANNER OF HOLDING (GRIP), which is further conceptualised as PINCH based on ACTIVITY FOR RESULT metonymy.
- The onomasiological structure is then realised as PINCH (onom. mark) + HOLD (onom. base)
- The onomasiological structure is matched with a schema abstracted from lexemes where the semantic content is not accompanied with a change in form.
- The variable is assigned to lexeme from the onomasiological structure representing the concept, i.e. *pinch* for PINCH and the onomasiological base is unexpressed, however, it influences the final coinage, since it is responsible for grammatical features of the newly coined word which is categorised as a THING (noun), the resulting word is a noun. This process is called a conversion.

### 5.3.7. Competition Markings

Within this category, I decided to create another sub-category Competition Markings. With the boom and popularity of competition climbing came new terms which are worth mentioning. By the name competition markings, it is meant the way how the most important points in climbing are named, there are three major markings: *top*, *zone*, and *start*. The term *top* refers to the hold which has the HIGHEST PLACEMENT in the route or boulder and thus represents the END of the climb. on contrary, the term *start* refers to the LOWEST PLACEMENT of the hold in the route (boulder) and signifies the BEGINNING. The *zone* is used only in bouldering (see section 5.5.), and it is a hold that

represents a DIVISION of the boulder in two parts, by reaching the hold the climber knows that he did a progress that can be evaluated in his score. As the names have very similar ICM and the whole process of analysis is very similar only the *top* will be analysed here and the slight differences between the other words assessed.

- Based on the global features the concept is categorised as HOLD.
- For the naming of the concept from the salient features of the ICM was selected the PLACEMENT, in this case the hold is in highest point of the route, so the feature was conceptualised as TOP based on the PART OF ICM FOR WHOLE ICM metonymy.
- Thus, the onomasiological structure results in TOP (onom. mark) + HOLD (onom. base).
- The onomasiological structure is paired with the a schema abstracted which are not accompanied with the change in form .
- The variable is filled by the lexeme from onom. structure to represent the concept, the result is *top* for TOP. The selected construction schema thus leaves the onomasiological base unexpressed.

Although in most cases, this construction schema is applied, sometimes speakers also use the general NN schema and then the final resulted term is *top* for TOP and *hold* for HOLD.

As was mentioned above the rest of the words have a very similar looking process of naming, the only difference is the selected feature which is further conceptualised based on the PART OF ICM FOR THE WHOLE ICM metonymy. In the case of the *start* it is the PLACEMENT at the BEGINNING, and in the case of the *zone*, it is the PLACEMENT BETWEEN the *start* and *top*, thus it is placed in zone of climbing, and based on the same metonymy the feature is conceptualised as ZONE.

## 5.4. Gear (equipment)

The Gear is a category which comprises words that are categorised as OBJECTS or THINGS that have a specific PURPOSE and are used by climbers during climbing, mostly for safety. The categorisation may also use some of the sub-types of this category, such as DEVICES. And sometimes even the words categorised as GEAR may become a sub-type, as in the case of the *anchor* or *carabiner*. Such instances may arise if the word is a hypernym to other words in the category, so it can be differentiated as a sub-category to gear.

Most of the words in this field have an unexpressed onomasiological base. The global features usually do not end up in the final expression of the concept.

Local features are always reflected in the final expression; the most frequent features for naming are PURPOSE, SHAPE, and ATTRIBUTE.

### 5.4.1. Anchor

An *anchor* is a safety point created in the rock, it may be firmly attached or removable. The anchors are placed on the rock to develop a stable point in the rock, which enables the climber to be caught by a belayer and climb relatively safely.

- The global features categorise the concept as GEAR (THING).
- From the salient part of the ICM, the selected feature for naming is the PURPOSE, which is seen as the creation of point holding in place, which means security in the case of a fall of the climber.
- The feature CREATION OF POINT HOLDING IN PLACE based on ACTIVITY FOR RESULT metonymy is conceptualised as a STABLE/SAFETY POINT the feature then triggers the metaphorical mapping from the concept ANCHOR, so the feature can be expressed in one lexeme.
- The resulting onomasiological structure is ANCHOR (onom. mark) + GEAR (onom. base).

- The onomasiological structure is matched with a schema abstracted from lexemes which are not accompanied with a change of form.
- The variable is thus filled by the lexeme from the onomasiological structure, i.e. *anchor* for ANCHOR and with onomasiological base left unexpressed.

#### 5.4.2. *Belaying Device*

Belaying device is a type of gear which is designed to be used for belaying.

- The global features categorise the concept as a GEAR.
- The part of ICM that is selected for naming is PURPOSE OF USE, based on the ACTIVITY TO PURPOSE metonymy the feature is conceptualised as BELAY.
- The resulted in onomasiological structure as BELAY (onom. mark) + GEAR (onom. base).
- The onomasiological structure is paired with the general NN schema.
- The variables are filled with lexemes representing the concepts from the onomasiological structure, but as the term BELAY is a verb and the concept was categorised as a noun, in order to follow the schema the gerund is used, i.e. *belaying* for BELAY and *device* for GEAR.

The term belaying device is one of few concepts with expressed onomasiological base.

#### 5.4.3. *Birdbeak*

A *Birdbeak* is the term for a type of gear that is used as a removable anchor, it is also used the French equivalent *piton*.

- The global features categorise the concept as GEAR/ANCHOR.
- The selected local feature from ICM is SHAPE, that is inexpressible in language. Therefore, the SHAPE triggers the metaphorical mapping from different domain and the SHAPE is conceptualised as BEAK OF A BIRD.
- The onomasiological structure is then formed as BEAK OF A BIRD (onom. mark) + GEAR/ANCHOR (onom. base).
- The onomasiological structure is matched with the general NN schema.



- The variables are filled with lexemes representing the salient parts of the onomasiological mark, i.e. birdbeak for BEAK OF A BIRD, the onomasiological base remains unexpressed.



Figure 3 – birdbeak

#### 5.4.4. *Cam and Friend*

This device (Fig. 4) or type of GEAR has several synonyms, such as *cam* and *friend* on the analysis of these two terms will be illustrated how much the same concept can differ in the final coinage.

##### *Cam*

- The global features categorise the concept as GEAR/DEVICE/ANCHOR
- In this case, the salient part of the ICM selected for naming is CAM, representing the fundamental part of the device. Thus, the CAM represents the whole concept based on the PART OF ICM FOR THE WHOLE ICM metonymy.
- Apart from the initial metonymy no subsequent conceptualisation is used.
- The resulting onomasiological structure is CAM (onom. mark) + GEAR/DEVICE (onom. base).
- The onomasiological structure is matched with a schema abstracted from lexemes in which the change of form is not presented.
- The variable id filled with the lexeme *cam* for CAM (onom. mark), and the selected construction schema leaves the onomasiological base unexpressed.

### *Friend*

- The concept is categorised as GEAR/DEVICE/ANCHOR., based on the global features.
- Selected salient part of the ICM for naming is PURPOSE OF USE which is seen as security.
- The PURPOSE OF USE is subsequently conceptualised through metaphor, the feature SECURITY triggers the metaphorical mapping from a FRIEND<sup>2</sup>, so the feature can be expressed by one lexeme.
- The onomasiological structure results as FRIEND (onom. mark) + GEAR/DEVICE/ANCHOR (onom. base).
- The onomasiological structure is matched with the scheme abstracted from lexemes where the change of form is not presented.
- The variable is thus filled with lexeme *friend*, representing the onomasiological mark. The construction scheme selected leaves the onomasiological base unexpressed.



*Figure 4 - cam/friend*

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<sup>2</sup> The ICM of the word friend was probably chosen to represent the qualities of a friend, i.e. friend is close to you and ready to help on every occasion.

#### 5.4.5. Carabiner and Chalk

Among the words in this category are two cases of borrowing. The first case is the word *chalk*, which was borrowed from gymnastics, consequently, other terms derived from it, such as *chalk bag* and the verb to (re)chalk. These cases of borrowing and derivations will not be analysed in the sample.

The other term is a *carabiner*, it is of German origin and it a case of borrowing, however as the carabiner is a fundamental part of climbing gear the term became part of climbing jargon, and the further development in the gear department caused that over the time the term gained new hyponyms (types of carabiners), i.e. *twist-lock*, *triple-lock*, (Fig. 4 and 5) and *HMS*. Therefore, the terms *twist lock* and *triple lock* will be analysed. The last term, *HMS*, is an abbreviation for the German term “*Halbmastwurf Sicherung*”, meaning carabiner for use with Munter hitch, it is a case when the salient feature of the onomasiological mark was directly projected into the final coinage as an abbreviation construction scheme. The term is mentioned as it was acquired by the climbing community globally, but as it is a case of borrowing, so it will not be further analysed.

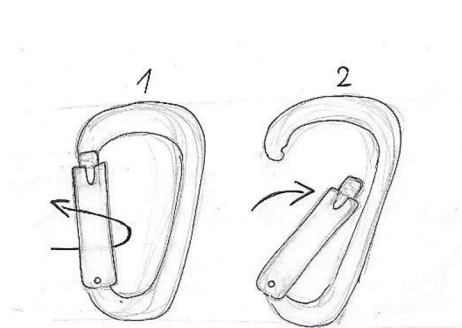


Figure 5 – Twist-lock

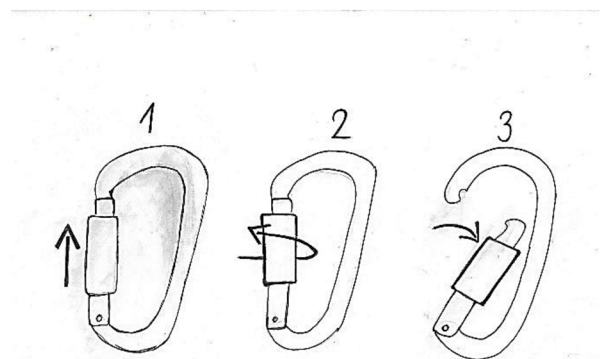


Figure 6 -Tripple-lock

#### *Twist lock*

- The global features categorise the concepts as GEAR/CARABINER
- The local feature selected from its ICM is manner of closing the carabiner.
- The feature MANNER OF CLOSING is subsequently conceptualised as TWIST TO LOCK on the basis of the PART OF ICM FOR THE WHOLE ICM metonymy, which can be further

ACTIVITY (CLOSING) FOR AFFECTED (CARABINER) and MANNER OF ACTIVITY (TWIST TO LOCK) FOR RESULT.

- The resulting onomasiological structure is TWIST TO LOCK (onom. mark) + CARABINER (onom. base).
- The onomasiological structure is matched with general V+N schema.
- The variables are filled with lexemes representing the salient parts of the onomasiological mark, i.e. twist-lock for TWIST TO LOCK, although the onomasiological is unexpressed it influences the grammatical features of the newly coined word that represents a THING, hence the resulting word is noun and the verb lock is converted into noun to fit the construction schema.

#### *Tripple lock*

- The concept based on global features is categorised as GEAR/CARABINER.
- The salient feature selected from ICM for naming is the attribute, seen as the part of a carabiner, which is a type of lock.
- The feature is conceptualised as TRIPPLE LOCK, based on the PART OF ICM FOR THE WHOLE ICM metonymy.
- The onomasiological structure resulting in TRIPPLE LOCK (onom. mark) + CARABINER (onom. base).
- The onomasiological structure is then matched with the general Adj + N scheme.
- The variables are filled by the lexemes representing the parts of the onomasiological mark. i.e. triple lock for TRIPPLE LOCK.
- The selected construction scheme leaves the onomasiological base unexpressed.

#### *5.4.6. Chock*

A *chock* is a metal wedge used as an anchor, which is stuck into a crack or hole in the rock in order to create a secure point.

- The global features categorise the concept as GEAR/ANCHOR

- The salient local feature selected from the ICM for naming is PURPOSE OF USE which seen as the act of getting stuck the anchor in order to secure yourself.
- The PURPOSE OF USE is conceptualised as STUCK TO SECURE based on the ACTIVITY FOR RESULT metonymy, the feature then triggers the metaphorical mapping from CHOCK, in order to express the concept as one lexeme.
- The resulting onomasiological structure is CHOCK (onom. mark) + ANCHOR (onom. base).
- The onomasiological structure is paired with a schema abstracted from lexemes in which the change of form is not presented.
- The variable is thus filled with the lexeme chock, representing the onomasiological mark. The selected construction schema leaves the onomasiological base unexpressed.



Figure 7 – chock

#### 5.4.7. Runner

A *runner* is an equivalent for a sling used in climbing or sometimes climbers use the term *runner* as a synonym for *quickdraw*.

- The global features categorise the concept as GEAR.
- The local feature selected from its ICM for naming the concept is ATTRIBUTE, which is seen as the quality of the GEAR to move freely.
- The ATTRIBUTE is further conceptualised as FREE TO MOVE based on PART OF ICM FOR WHOLE ICM metonymy, which can be further specified as an ACTIVITY (MOVING FREELY) FOR AFFECTED (GEAR). The salient feature then triggers the metaphoric

mapping from a different domain in order to find a similar feature, the concept comprising a similar feature within its ICM is RUN.

- Resulting in the onomasiological structure RUN (onom. mark) + GEAR (onom. mark).
- The onomasiological structure matches the general V+ -er schema.
- The schema is filled with the lexeme representing the onomasiological mark, i.e. runner for RUN, the verb in this way is changed to a noun as the concept is a THING. The chosen construction schema leaves the onomasiological base unexpressed.

#### 5.4.8. *Quickdraw*

A *quickdraw* (Fiig. 6) refers to two carabiners connected with a sling or similar textile material. It is used to be clipped into an anchor or bolt for the rope to be clipped in as well, and the anchor is able to catch the climber in case of falling.

- The global features are categorised the concept as GEAR/CARABINER
- The part selected from the ICM for naming is ATTRIBUTE or quality of the concept, this is seen as the quality of easily drawing the carabiners from the harness and clipping the in the bolts.
- The ATTRIBUTE is further conceptualised as QUICK TO DRAW on the basis of the PART OF THE ICM FOR THE WHOLE ICM metonymy, which can be further specified in a metonymic chain as ACTIVITY (DRAWING) FOR AFFECTED (CARABINER) and ATTRIBUTE OF ACTIVITY (QUICK TO DRAW) FOR ACTIVITY.
- Apart from the initial metonymy no subsequent conceptualization is used.
- The resulting onomasiological structure is QUICK TO DRAW (onom. mark) + CARABINER (onom. base).
- The onom. structure is matched with the general Adj + V schema.

- The variables are filled with the lexemes representing the salient parts of the onomasiological mark, i.e. quickdraw for QUICK TO DRAW, the onomasiological base is unexpressed due to the selected construction schema.



Figure 8 – quickdraws

## 5.5. Type of Climbing and Climbing Disciplines

This category can be characterised as a group of words that further modify and specify the ACTIVITY OF CLIMBING. There are two sub-categories; the typology, which further identifies and distinguishes the activity of climbing from other activities, and the manner sub-category of climbing, which describes in what way (MANNER) the climb was done within the disciplines<sup>3</sup>.

The global features tend to be expressed in an onomasiological structure and the final expression. The most common realisation of the onomasiological base is *climbing* (e. g. rock climbing). The onomasiological base is always unexpressed in the other sub-category, where the MANNER is considered.

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<sup>3</sup> Not every discipline has this typology for example speed climbing or high-altitude climbing do not use these specifications.

Salient local features are mainly based on motivation by MANNER, PLACE and ORIGIN; the features directly affect the final coinage. Metaphor is rarely used in this field. Most of the coined words employ the compound construction scheme, most frequently as N N, Adj + N, or Prep. + N.

### 5.5.1. *Bouldering*

Bouldering is a climbing activity performed on big boulders or small walls. The climb is usually created by a few difficult, powerful, and demanding moves.

- Based on the global features from the ICM, the concept is categorised as CLIMBING.
- The local feature selected for naming the concept is the place of the action, which is a boulder.
- The feature BOULDER represents the whole concept (THE PLACE OF CLIMBING) on the basis of the PART OF ICM FOR THE WHOLE ICM metonymy.
- There is no other subsequent conceptualisation apart the initial metonymy.
- The resulting onomasiological structure is BOULDER (onom. mark) + CLIMBING (onom. base).
- The onomasiological structure is matched with schema, in this case, with general N + suffix -ing schema.
- The variable is filled with lexeme representing the onomasiological mark of the concept, i.e. bouldering for BOULDER. The construction schema (especially the suffix -ing) substitutes the unexpressed onomasiological base.

Similarly, terms such as *big wall climbing*, *ice climbing*, *high-altitude climbing*, and *alpine climbing* follow the same process, only with a difference in the concrete realisations of place where the activity is done, hence in the onomasiological mark, i.e. in the case of ice climbing it is ICE, similarly with alpine climbing the onomasiological mark is ALPS. Another difference is in the onomasiological base, which is expressed and the onomasiological structure is matched either with general NN schema or in the case of *alpine climbing* with general Adj N schema.



### 5.5.2. *Speed Climbing*

Another way how the climbing is specified is by the manner. For illustration, the discipline of speed climbing will be analysed. This discipline describes climbing, where the primary goal is to be the fastest to reach the top.

- The concept based on the global features from the ICM is categorised as CLIMBING.
- The local part of ICM selected for naming is MANNER OF MOVEMENT/CLIMBING, representing the way in which the activity is done. Therefore, MANNER OF SPEED represents the whole concept (THE MANNER OF CLIMBING) based on the PART OF ICM FOR THE WHOLE ICM metonymy, which can be specified as a metonymic chain ACTIVITY (MANNER OF MOVEMENT) FOR AFFECTED (CLIMBING) and MANNER OF ACTIVITY (SPEED) FOR ACTIVITY.
- Besides the initial metonymy no subsequent conceptualisation is used.
- Resulting onomasiological structure is SPEED (onom. mark) + CLIMBING (onom. base)
- The onomasiological structure is paired with the general NN schema.
- The variables are filled by the lexemes representing the concepts onomasiological structure, i.e. speed for SPEED, and climbing for CLIMBING.

The terms *lead climbing*, *free climbing* are similar to *speed climbing* in terms of the process of naming the concept, the difference is in the selected local feature which then enters the onomasiological structure. For the concept of lead climbing the feature LEAD (IN LEADING MANNER), also the same metonymic chain is analogous to ACTIVITY FOR EFFECT and MANNER OF ACTIVITY FOR ACTIVITY.

The term *following* is also resembling the process in this category. The selected local features differ, and it is conceptualised as FOLLOW on the basis of analogous metonymy, and metonymic chain, yet the employed construction schema is V + suffix -ing, which differentiates the term from others.

### 5.5.3. *Flash* and *Onsight*

The terms *flash* and *onsight* refer to a style in which the route was climbed. An *onsight* is considered a climb done without previous knowledge or tries of the route. The climber came and climbed it at first sight. Meanwhile, a *flash* refers to climbing with previous knowledge of the route, meaning the knowledge of individual moves and how they are connected together.

#### *Onsight*

- The global features from the ICM categorise the concept as a STYLE OF CLIMBING.
- The local feature selected from the ICM is the MANNER of climbing. This PART OF ICM FOR WHOLE ICM metonymy can be specified as a metonymic chain, MANNER (STYLE) FOR AFFECTED (CLIMBING) and MANNER OF ACTIVITY (ON THE FIRST SIGHT) FOR ACTIVITY.
- No other subsequent conceptualisation is applied apart from the initial metonymy.
- The onomasiological structure results in ON THE FIRST SIGHT (onom. mark) + STYLE OF CLIMBING (onom. base).
- The onomasiological structure is matched with a general schema Prep. + N.
- The variables of the schema are thus filled with the lexemes representing the salient parts of the onomasiological mark, i.e. onsight for ON THE FIRST SIGHT. The opted construction schema leaves the onomasiological mark unexpressed.

In contrary, the term *flash* utilizes a completely different process:

- Global features categorise the concept as STYLE OF CLIMBING
- The salient local feature selected from the ICM is MANNER OF CLIMBING, which is seen as being informed.
- The salient local feature INFORMED triggers the metaphorical mapping from a different domain to find a similar feature, which is more effective. The found concept with incorporating a similar part of its ICM is FLASH (probably based on the idea of quickly gathering the knowledge in your mind, i.e. it flashes through your head)

- The onomasiological structure resulting in FLASH (onom. mark) + STYLE OF CLIMBING (onom. base).
- The onomasiological structure is then matched with a schema abstracted from lexemes in which the change in their semantic content is not accompanied with a change in form.
- The variable is filled with a lexeme representing the onomasiological mark. The selected construction schema leaves the onom. base unexpressed.

This term is very hard to explain, my analysis here is based on the knowledge gained from being for years involved in the climbing community and on some research, however it might be found better explanation for the term in this thesis, as this analysis surely misses some aspect of this climbing style.

#### 5.5.4. *Redpoint*

The issue with the word “Redpoint” is that it is very problematic to analyse. This term was created by Kurt Albert in 1970s, as he climbed a route in one go after multiple tries; in order to distinguish the route for other climbers as possible to free climb, he got inspired by the German brand RotPunkt, and used the big red dot from their logo as a sign for marking the routes, in English speaking countries the term was translated as Redpoint. Hence the analysis here is irrelevant, as it is possible to say that this term was not based on a concept that can be analysed but instead chosen arbitrarily.

#### 5.5.5. *Sharp end*

The term *sharp end* refers to the climber’s end of the rope, when the climber is lead climbing, the term tries to stress the possible danger the climber is facing when in he climbs on the *sharp end*. The term is categorised differently than the rest of the words within this group, as PLACE ON THE ROPE, but the term is often used in connection with climbing, i.e. climbing on the sharp end, so I decided to put it in this category.

- Based on the global features the ICM is categorised as PLACE ON THE ROPE.

- The local feature selected from the ICM is DANGER or DANGEROUS. The feature triggers the metaphorical mapping from a different domain, resulting in the founding of the ICM with a similar part, and thus the feature is conceptualised as SHARP. The conceptualisation is realised via metaphor mainly because of finding a more suitable lexeme.
- The resulting onomasiological structure is SHARP (onom. mark) + END (onom. base).
- The onomasiological structure is matched with Adj + N schema.
- The variables are filled with the lexemes representing the concept from the onomasiological structure, i.e. *sharp* for SHARP and *end* for END

#### 5.5.6. *Free solo*

A *free solo* is a type of climbing or discipline, where the climber does not use any kind of support or protection, the climber is simply alone on the wall unprotected, so the fall is fatal.

- Based on the global features the concept is categorised as CLIMBING.
- For naming the concept two salient local features were selected, in both cases it is MANNER.
- In the first case it is conceptualised as FREE through the MANNER OF ACTIVITY.
- FREE represents the whole concept (THE MANNER OF CLIMBING) based on the PART OF ICM FOR THE WHOLE ICM metonymy, which can be specified as a metonymic chain ACTIVITY (MANNER OF MOVEMENT) FOR RESULT (CLIMBING) and MANNER OF ACTIVITY (FREE) FOR ACTIVITY.
- In the second salient feature uses the same metonymy and metonymic chain, and it is conceptualised as SOLO.
- Besides the initial metonymy no subsequent conceptualisation is used.
- Resulting onomasiological structure is FREE (onom. mark) + SOLO (onom. mark) + CLIMBING (onom. base)
- The onomasiological structure is paired with the general Adj. N schema.

- The variables in the schema are filled by the lexemes representing the concepts from onomasiological structure, i.e. free for FREE, and solo for SOLO.
- In this case the onomasiological base is unexpressed as in order to fill the schema the two onomasiological marks were used.

### 5.5.7. Multi-pitch climbing

*Multi-pitch climbing* refers to climbing with more than one route (one length of the rope), there is more than one pitch, the term may be considered synonym to *big wall climbing*.

- The global features categorise the concept as CLIMBING.
- The part selected from the ICM for naming is ATTRIBUTE, this is seen as the quality of having more than one pitch.
- The ATTRIBUTE is further conceptualised as HAVING MULTIPLE PITCHES, on the basis of the PART OF THE ICM FOR THE WHOLE ICM metonymy.
- Apart from the initial metonymy no subsequent conceptualization is used.
- The resulting onomasiological structure is HAVING MULTIPLE PITCHES (onom. mark) + CLIMBING (onom. base).
- The onom. structure is matched with the general Adj + N schema.
- The variables are filled with the lexemes representing the onomasiological structure, i.e. *multi-pitch* for HAVING MULTIPLE PITCHES, and climbing for CLIMBING.

## 5.6. Parts Of the Rock (Climb)

Into this category belong all the words from climbing jargon that are descriptions of the visual qualities of the rock. The description does not deal with the characterisation of the rock/wall, rather the terms are perceived as individual aspects defining the rock. The onomasiological base is mostly unexpressed.

The selected local features directly project into the resulted word, with few exceptions where metaphor is used. Typology Of the Rock faces similar issues as the previous category Holds, often the features have shapes that do not have names in language, so the coined words depend on the use of metaphor.

### 5.6.1. *Chimney*

A *chimney* is a part of a rock resembling a space similar to the one inside a chimney. The climber is able to fit in and climb between two sides of rock.

- The global features categorise the concept as PART OF A ROCK.
- The selected salient feature is APPEARANCE (VISUAL QUALITY), seen as a wide crack or space between the rock.
- APPEARANCE is further conceptualised through metaphor. The feature thus triggers the metaphorical mapping in a different domain, the concept is then conceptualised as a CHIMNEY, in order to be expressed as one lexeme.
- The resulting onomasiological structure is CHIMNEY (onom. mark) + PART OF ROCK (onom. base).
- The onomasiological structure is matched with schema abstracted from lexemes in which the change in their semantic content is not accompanied with a change in form.
- The variable is filled with lexeme *chimney* representing the onomasiological mark. The selected construction schema leaves the onomasiological base unexpressed.

A similar process of naming is utilised in the coinage of the term *roof*, the only difference is the selected salient feature, which in this case is a part of the rock which creates an overlap from its fundamental part, similarly the feature is conceptualise through metaphor and the final local feature entering the onomasiological base is ROOF.

### 5.6.2. *Overhang* (dihedral, edge, slab)

Another possible way how to express the part of the rock can be seen in the analysis of the term *overhang*. *Overhang* is the part of the rock that similarly as the *roof* overlaps its base, but the angle is smaller than in the case of *roof*.

- Based on global features from ICM the concept is categorised as PART OF THE ROCK.
- The local features selected for naming is APPEARANCE or VISUAL QUALITY of the rock, which can be further conceptualised as HANGING OVER based on the PART OF ICM FOR WHOLE ICM metonymy.
- Apart from this metonymy no subsequent conceptualisation is used.
- The onomasiological structure results in HANGING OVER (onom. mark) + PART OF THE ROCK (onom. base).
- The onomasiological structure is paired with the general Adv + V construction schema.
- The variables are filled with lexemes representing the salient parts of the onomasiological mark, i.e. overhang for HANGING OVER, the onomasiological base being unexpressed.

In this category are other words acquiring the similar process, such as *dihedral*, *edge*, and *slab*. The only difference is the selection of the local feature, which primarily also APPEARANCE, yet the visual aspect of the part of the look differently, the features differ in the selected local feature that enters the onom. structure. For instance, the term *slab*, has visual quality of being flat, which further conceptualise by PART OF ICM FOR WHOLE ICM metonymy as SLAB.

### 5.6.3. *Volume*

A *volume* is a wooden structure used especially in indoor climbing and competition climbing. The *volume* helps add the wall and route new dimensions and possibilities when setting a route, the volume can be used as a *hold* by itself, or other holds may be attached to it, hence in a sense, we can also perceive the *volume* as a *hold* for a *hold*.

- Based on the global features, the concept is categorised as PART OF THE WALL /CLIMB.
- The selected salient local feature from ICM for naming the concept is FORM, the feature is further conceptualised as VOLUME on the basis of PART OF ICM FOR WHOLE ICM metonymy.
- The resulting onom. structure is VOLUME (onom. mark) + PART OF THE WALL (onom. base).
- The onom. structure is matched with the schema abstracted from the lexemes in which the change in their semantic content is not accompanied with a change in form.
- The variable is filled with the lexeme representing the onomasiological mark, i.e. *volume* for VOLUME. The employed construction schema leaves the onom. base unexpressed.

### 5.6.4. *Crux*

A *crux* is the key part and the hardest part of the route or boulder.

- The global features categorise the concept as PART OF THE ROUTE.
- The part selected from the ICM for naming is ATTRIBUTE, which perceived as the hardest part or braking point of the route.
- The ATTRIBUTE is further conceptualised as CRUX, on the basis of the PART OF THE ICM FOR THE WHOLE ICM metonymy.
- Apart from the initial metonymy no subsequent conceptualization is used.
- The resulting onomasiological structure is CRUX (onom. mark) + ROUTE (onom. base).



- The onom. structure is matched with the schema abstracted from the lexemes in which the change in their semantic content is not accompanied with a change in form.
- The variable is filled with the lexeme representing the onomasiological mark, i.e. *crux* for CRUX. The employed construction schema leaves the onom. base unexpressed.

#### 5.6.5. *Crag*

A crag is a smaller kind of rock, where climbers usually spend time if they need to train for their project or cannot leave their home. Although the term is not a newly coined concept within climbing jargon, it can be considered as an onomasiological base without the onom. mark. The concept is categorised as ROCK and the resulting onomasiological structure is only the CRAG (onom. base).

### 5.7. Moves and Techniques

Moves and Techniques is a category where all the words can be categorised as fundamental descriptions of MOVEMENTS and ACTIONS from which the activity of climbing stems. Most of the words in this category are verbs or can be used as nouns and verbs interchangeably; if the word is used as a noun usually represents the name of the action (e.g. He did a lock-off. vs. You need to lock-off your right arm in order to do the move.). The global features are usually not realized in the final structure and the onomasiological base is unexpressed, although the global features and the categorisation definitely influence the final form of the word, the reason is that the categorisation represents MOVEMENT (a verb), which project in the employed construction schema, i.e. the final expression can be classified as a noun.

Local features are most frequently motivated by MANNER. Selected local features are mostly directly realised in onomasiological structure, yet there are few exceptions, where the consequent conceptualisation is present, and the word is expressed by metaphor.

Into the category were also comprised the positions, i.e. *rest*, and an example of condition, i.e. *(get) pumped*, which are related to movements and techniques as they also represent the concepts from

which the climbing activity stems. As this chapter is so diverse and there are many interesting cases it will be presented only the most prototypical.

### 5.7.1. *Hand Jam*

A *hand jam* represents a technique used for climbing in crack, the climber jams the hand into the crack in the rock in order to move forward.

- Based on the global features the ICM is categorised as TECHNIQUE.
- The local feature selected from the ICM is the manner of jamming the hand, into a crack. This PART OF ICM FOR WHOLE ICM metonymy can be specified as a metonymic chain, ACTIVITY (JAMMING) FOR AFFECTED (TECHNIQUE) and MANNER OF ACTIVITY (JAMMING THE HAND) FOR ACTIVITY.
- Apart from the initial metonymy no other subsequent conceptualisation is used.
- The resulting onomasiological structure is JAMMING THE HAND (onom. mark) + TECHNIQUE (onom. base).
- The onomasiological structure is matched with N N schema.
- The variables are filled with the lexemes representing the salient parts of the onomasiological mark, i.e. *hand jam* for JAMMING THE HAND, the onomasiological base being unexpressed.

Similar to this process depicted above is the naming process of *lock-off*, *high-step*, and *match hands*. The salient features differ in individual cases, and also the employed constructional schema is diverse. For example, the term *high-step*; the selected salient feature conceptualised as STEPPING HIGH based on the same metonymy as in *hand jam*, and the constructional scheme employed is Adj. + N.

### 5.7.2. *Elvis*

- The global features categorise the concept as MOVEMENT.
- The selected salient feature is APPEARANCE (VISUAL QUALITY), seen as the movement of the leg if a climber is in tension, which is TREMBLE. APPEARANCE is

further conceptualised via metaphor and the metaphorical mapping is triggered in a different domain, the concept is then conceptualised as ELVIS, in order to be expressed as more accurately allowing the comical aspect of the movement to be expressed linguistically.

- The resulting onomasiological structure is ELVIS (onom. mark) + MOVEMENT (onom. base).
- The onomasiological structure is matched with schema abstracted from lexemes in which the change in their semantic content is not accompanied with a change in form.
- The variable is filled with lexeme *elvis* representing the onomasiological mark. The selected construction schema leaves the onomasiological base unexpressed.

Word such as *flag*, *campus*, and *mantle* are likewise categorised as MOVEMENTS and the selected salient part of ICM form naming is also APPEARANCE (VISUAL QUALITY), and the conceptualisation is also realised through the metaphor, finding the similar part of ICM in different domain.

The term *flag* is a movement during which the leg is stuck out in order to get balance, which possibly resembles sticking out of a flag. The verb *to campus* refers to a movement resembling the movement done on the campus board. And finally, the term, which refers to a movement *mantle* refers to a movement where the climber pushes the body over and edge, the body consequently covers the edge, this part of the movement has the similar ICM as the ICM of verb MANTLE.

### 5.7.3. Rest

A *Rest* is a position in climbing, which allows you to relax during demanding climbing.

- On the basis of global features the concept is categorised as POSITION.
- The salient part of the ICM used for naming is PURPOSE, which is further conceptualised as REST (THE PURPOSE IS TO REST) based on the PART OF ICM FOR WHOLE ICM metonymy, which can be specified as ACTIVITY (RESTING) FOR AFFECTED (POSITION).
- The resulting onomasiological structure is REST (onom. mark) + POSITION (onom. base).

- The onom. structure is paired with the construction schema abstracted from lexemes in which the semantic change is not accompanied with the change in form.
- The variable is thus filled with the lexeme *rest* representing the onomasiological mark. The selected construction schema leaves the onomasiological base unexpressed.

#### 5.7.4. *Dyno*

The word *dyno* is a case of clipping. From the original term *dynamic move* was shortened to *dyno*, which is used in climbing to refer to a dynamic move. For that reason, no additional analysis would be done regarding the word.

### 5.8. Types of Climbers

This category is very easy to define, mainly because the whole category contains terms that are derivations from terms that were categorized as a CLIMBING (see section 5.5.). These terms are predetermined by the words that they are derived from. Thus, when you have rock climbing, you also have the person that practice the activity, hence the rock climber. On that account, this section can be categorised as the description of the person, who practise a certain type of climbing.

In terms of global features, it is possible to say that the onomasiological base is realized in two ways; as the word *climber*, or as a suffix -er and -ist. The suffixes copy the construction scheme of words such as builder, baker, alchemist, dentist, etc. It is the schema which enables to refer to a person based on the activity which performs.

Local features are determined by the local features of the activity and the onomasiological mark tends to be identical. Also, the motivation for the selection of local features is equivalent to the activity. i.e. the person who practices *bouldering*, would be *boulderer*, the person practising *lead climbing* is *lead climber*, *alpine climber/alpinist* practise *alpine climbing*, etc.

### 5.8.2. *Gumby*

*Gumby* is the only exception in this category; this term was borrowed from American vernacular English (Samet 2011). This term initially refers to a person being stupid or acting stupidly; in climbing jargon, it refers to a person, who is obviously a newcomer and does not know the conventions and unwritten rules of the climbing community, so as a result often acts inappropriately even dangerously while climbing. In the Czech language, there is an equivalent term used among local climbing community in South Bohemia, they refer to a rude newcomer as *manták*, which is also a borrowed term from the vernacular.

## 5.9. Orders

Category Orders is very straightforward; the words are categorised as verbs that are used to direct your climbing partner during belaying and climbing, so the words are directions which have a specific PURPOSE, they are simple, clear and sharp ORDERS. They are motivated by PURPOSE only, and the purpose wholly controls the final form of the word. The onomasiological base is unexpressed although the global features heavily influence the final form of the words, for example, the word class, as the terms are directions, we expect them to be verbs.

Local features are selected based on the PURPOSE of directions and thus the onomasiological mark is realized as the situation which should happen, for example, the order “tight” directs the belayer to tighten the rope as much as possible in order to hold the climber.

### 5.9.1. *Slack*

- On the basis of global features, the concept is categorised as ORDER.
- The selected part from the ICM is PURPOSE, the purpose is further conceptualised through EFFECT FOR ACTIVITY metonymy as SLACK.
- The resulting onomasiological structure is thus SLACK (onom.mark) + ORDER (onom. base).

- The onomasiological structure is matched with a schema abstracted from lexemes in which the change in their semantic content is not accompanied with a change in form.
- The variable is filled with the lexeme *slack*, representing the onomasiological mark. The selected construction schema leaves the onomasiological base unexpressed; however, as the onomasiological base is responsible for the grammatical features of the newly coined word and represents the category of ACTIONS (for verbs), the resulting word is a verb. This process is described as conversion.

The other two terms *tight* and *take* follow the same process and constructional schema, the only difference is in the selection of local features, which is based on the intended outcome of the direction.

## 5.10. Training Tools

This category is relatively small, and the words are mainly defined by their use. All the terms refer to particular OBJECTS/TOOLS that are meant for TRAINING and perfecting specific abilities connected to climbing, such as finger strength, specific climbing power, etc. This way, it is possible to categorise the words as objects used for a PURPOSE training. In this case, the terms have expressed an onomasiological base as the word *BOARD*, which signifies the THING, or the tool used for training.

Local features are always directly reflected in the onomasiological structure and the final word. Although, it would seem that the terms will be mainly motivated by PURPOSE, it is not true, and this motivation is outnumbered by ORIGIN. Also, there is another motivation by ATTRIBUTE.

### 5.10.1. *Hangboard*

A *hangboard* is a training tool used for the purpose of hanging.

- The global features from ICM categorise the concept as TOOL.

- The salient part of ICM used for naming is PURPOSE OF HANGING, based on the PART OF ICM FOR THE WHOLE ICM metonymy, which can be specified as ACTIVITY (HANGING) FOR AFFECTED (TOOL).
- The onomasiological structure resulting in HANG (onom. mark) + TOOL (onom. base).
- The onom. structure is matches with general V + N construction schema.
- The variables are filled with lexemes from onom. structure representing the concept, i.e. *hang* for HANG and *board* for TOOL.

The term *systemboard* also utilise similar process of naming, the difference is in the selected local feature for naming, in the case of *systemboard* it is ATTRIBUTE, which is conceptualised through PART OF ICM FOR WHOLE ICM metonymy as SYSTEM, thus being the board with a system.

*Systemboard* can be any kind of wall or board where the holds mirror each, hence have a system.

#### 5.10.2. *Campus board*

*Campus board* is a tool for training strength and dynamic movements, it is a wooden board where multiple wooden crimps and edges are installed in ladder like manner, and the climber proceeds up using only his hands for moving upwards.

- The global features from ICM categorise the concept as TOOL.
- The salient part of the ICM used for naming is CAMPUS, representing the place where the type of the tool was first installed. CAMPUS represents the whole concept (TYPE OF TOOL) based on the PART OF ICM FOR THE WHOLE ICM metonymy.
- No subsequent conceptualisation us used apart initial metonymy.
- The onomasiological structure resulting in CAMPUS (onom. mark) + TOOL (onom. base).
- The onom. structure is matches with general N + N construction schema.

- The variables are filled with lexemes from onom. structure representing the concept, i.e. *campus* for CAMPUS and *board* for TOOL.

The term *MoonBoard* follows the exact pattern, since the motivation for the selected local feature is also ORIGIN, but in this case the local feature is conceptualised as MOON, the inventor of the tool.

The MoonBoard is a interactive standardised climbing wall with the predetermined type of holds on it, which enables sharing of the boulders among climbers.

### 5.11. Type of clipping

The category type of clipping is a small category comprising only of two terms, both terms refer to an incorrect way of CLIPPING the rope in a *carabiner* or *quickdraw* while climbing.

#### 5.11.1. Z-clip

- Based on global features the concept is categorised as CLIPPING.
- The salient part of the ICM chosen for naming is SHAPE, but the shape of incorrectly clipped rope has no expression in language, hence the SHAPE is conceptualised via metaphor, and the feature triggers metaphoric mapping in different domain. A similar part of ICM is found and SHAPE is conceptualised as LETTER Z.
- The onomasiological structure results in Z (onom. mark) + CLIP (onom. base)
- The onom. structure is matched with general N N schema.
- The variables are filled with lexemes from onomasiological structure representing the concept, i.e. *Z* for Z and *clip* for CLIP.

#### 5.11.2 Back clip

- Based on global features the concept is categorised as CLIPPING.
- The salient part of the ICM chosen for naming is MANNER, which is represented as clipping the rope other way around, i.e. from BACK.



- This feature is conceptualised through the ACTIVITY FOR RESULT metonymy, more specifically CLIPPING OTHER WAY AROUND/FROM THE BACK/BACKWARDS
- Resulting onomasiological structure is BACK (onom. mark) + CLIP (onom. base).
- The onom. structure utilize the general Adj + N schema.
- The variables are filled by lexemes from the onom. structure which represents the concept, i.e. *back* for BACK and *clip* for CLIP.

### 5.12. Falls – *Whipper*

A whipper is a type of FALL during which the rope resembles a whip; in order to create such a shape, the fall needs to be quite big. The climbers usually use this term in a negative sense. The fall is considered unpleasant and sometimes even dangerous.

- Based on global features from the ICM the concept is categorised as FALL.
- Selected local feature from the ICM is SHAPE OF THE ROPE, as SHAPE is not expressible in language it triggers the metaphoric map. from different domain. SHAPE is conceptualised as WHIP.
- Resulting onomasiological structure is WHIP (onom. mark) + FALL (onom. base).
- The onomasiological structure is paired with general V + suffix -er schema.
- The variable is filled with lexeme representing the onomasiological mark, i.e. *whipper* for WHIP. The selected construction schema leaves the onomasiological base unexpressed.

### 5.13. Injuries – *Flapper*

A *flapper* is a climbing specific injury, which is a result of putting too much pressure on the skin during climbing, so the part of the skin is torn out and loosely flaps from the finger.

- Global features from the ICM categorise the concept as INJURY.
- Selected local feature for naming from the ICM is ATTRIBUTE, which is seen as the injury has a quality of torn skin, flapping skin.

- The feature is subsequently conceptualised through ACTIVITY FOR RESULT metonymy, more specifically TEARING THE SKIN/THE SKIN FLAPS FROM THE FINGER.
- The resulting onomasiological structure is FLAP (onom. mark) + INJURY (onom. base).
- The onomasiological structure is matched with the general V + suffix -er schema.
- The variable is filled by the lexeme representing the onomasiological base, i.e. flapper for FLAP. The construction scheme which is selected leave the onomasiological base unexpressed.

## 6. Evaluation

This chapter will summarise all the facts and knowledge gained through the onomasiological analysis. The first step is to evaluate the results from each category individually. Each category will describe what kinds of motivations appear and if they influence the overall trend of the category. Also, the instances of metaphor will be assessed. Afterwards, the evaluation of the whole sample will be delivered, and the total results will be evaluated. It is essential to say that the instances of borrowing are not included in the evaluation regarding the motivation and metaphor.

### 6.1.1. Knots

The category Knots is motivated by only two types of motivation: appearance and origin. The distribution of motivation can be seen in Diagram 1 and Table 1. As was stated in the analysis, in case of the motivation by shape (appearance) the local features represented in the onomasiological structure cannot be expressed in language; therefore, conceptualisation through metaphor is used. The rest of the words is motivated by ORIGIN and no subsequent conceptualisation apart from initial metonymy is used.

| Motivations | Knots |
|-------------|-------|
| Manner      | 0     |
| Appearance  | 2     |
| Purpose     | 0     |
| Attribute   | 0     |
| Origin      | 2     |
| Placement   | 0     |
| Form        | 0     |

Table 1

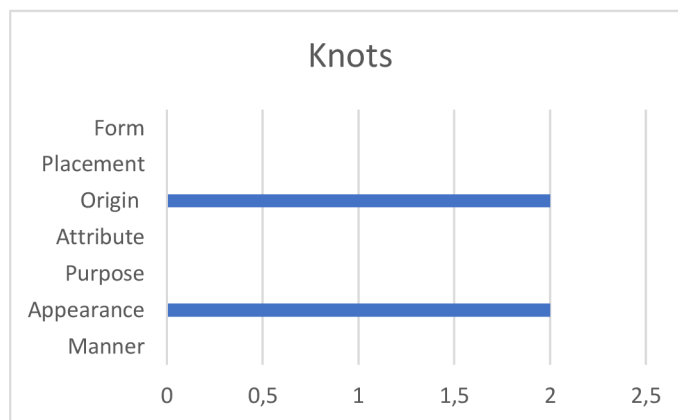


Diagram 1 - Knots

### 6.1.2. Holds

Holds represent quite a variable category in terms of motivations (see Graph 2 and Table 2), so quite a few motivations are present: APPEARANCE (SHAPE), MANNER, PLACEMENT. The predominant motivation is appearance; four words from the whole category is motivated by this motivation. The interesting fact is that even though appearance is a dominant motivation and the global features of the category mainly focus on the description of part of the rock or wall, the metaphor is not such often used.

| Motivations | Holds |
|-------------|-------|
| Manner      | 3     |
| Appearance  | 4     |
| Purpose     | 0     |
| Attribute   | 1     |
| Origin      | 0     |
| Placement   | 3     |

Table 2

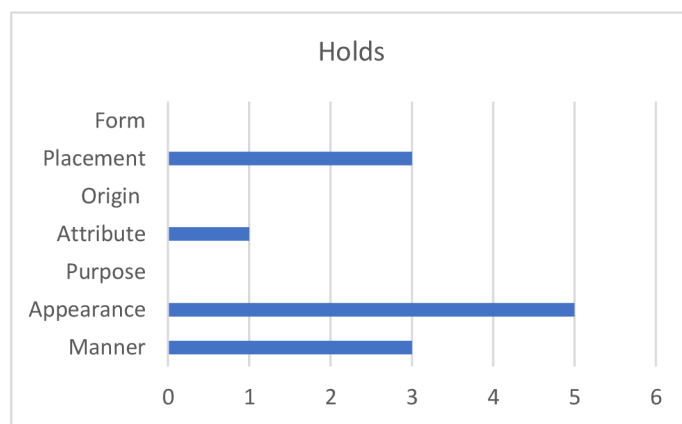


Diagram 2- Holds

### 6.1.3. Gear (equipment)

Subsequent category, Gear employs four basic motivations: APPEARANCE, ATTRIBUTE, PURPOSE, and MANNER (see Table 3 and Graph 3). The frequency of motivations supports the trend established for the words by organising them in this category and describing the global features as: OBJECTS or THINGS that have a specific PURPOSE and are used by climbers during climbing, mostly for safety. From this statement, it is possible to deduce that these objects are instruments with purposes and attributes that determine their importance during climbing. The conceptualisation via metaphor was used in coining five words from this category, they are motivated by ATTRIBUTE, PURPOSE, and APPEARANCE (SHAPE). The words motivated by appearance use a metaphor for the same reason as those in the category Knots; that is, the object's shape is inexpressible in language.

The other two words use metaphor in order to express the concept as one lexeme. The conceptualisation through metaphor leads to the coining of effective terms.

| Motivations | Gear |
|-------------|------|
| Manner      | 1    |
| Appearance  | 2    |
| Purpose     | 4    |
| Attribute   | 3    |
| Origin      | 0    |
| Placement   | 0    |
| Form        | 0    |

Table 3

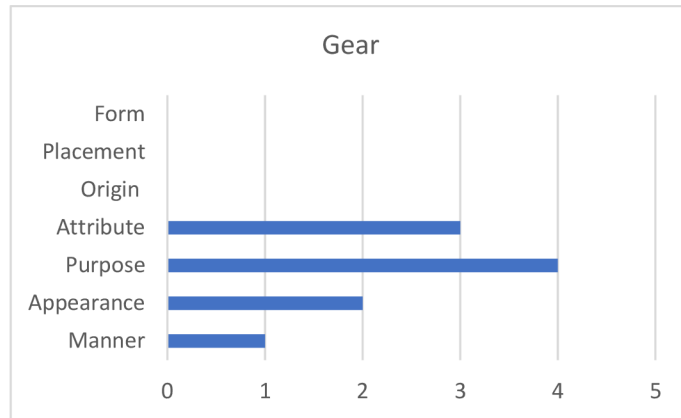


Diagram 3- Gear

#### 6.1.4. Type of Climbing and Climbing Disciplines

The category has one dominant motivation: MANNER; other motivations appearing in this category are PLACEMENT and ATTRIBUTE (see Diagram Typology of Climbing). The category is summarised as a group of words that further specify the activity of climbing; hence the analysis suggests that the main viewpoint when coining words in this category is where the activity is done (motivation by place) and in what way it is performed (motivation by manner). If a word with similar ICM and categorisation is coined, it will most probably follow this pre-established format. There are very few examples regarding the use of metaphor; only three words contain metaphor. What is interesting about the words is that they all describe concepts which have great relevance in the climbing community, and at the same time, it is hard to transfer them to a non-climber.

| Motivations | Type of Climbing and Disciplines |
|-------------|----------------------------------|
| Manner      | 9                                |
| Appearance  | 0                                |
| Purpose     | 0                                |
| Attribute   | 1                                |
| Origin      | 0                                |
| Placement   | 5                                |
| Form        | 0                                |

Table 4

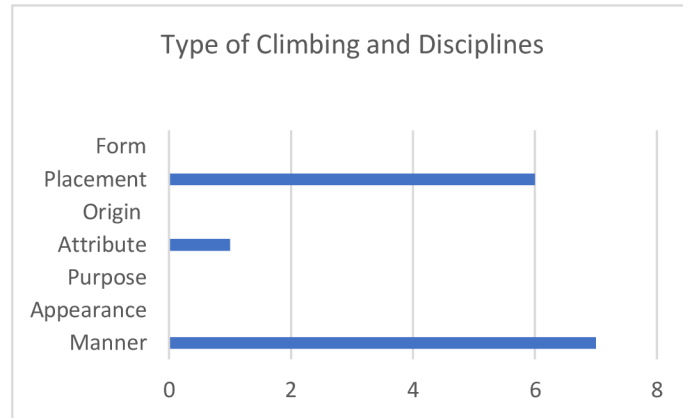


Diagram 4- Type of Climbing (Disciplines)

### 6.1.5. Typology Of the Rock (Climb)

Typology of the Rock is one of the categories where the ICM predetermines motivation. There are only two motivations present that is motivation by APPEARANCE and ATTRIBUTE. It is possible to expect that every new word within this category will be motivated by the same motivation. The whole category is used in communication to express the visual aspects and qualities of rock, hence the climbers are able to recognise its appearance and understand it.

| Motivations | Typology of the Rock (Climb) |
|-------------|------------------------------|
| Manner      | 0                            |
| Appearance  | 7                            |
| Purpose     | 0                            |
| Attribute   | 1                            |
| Origin      | 0                            |
| Placement   | 0                            |
| Form        | 0                            |

Table 5

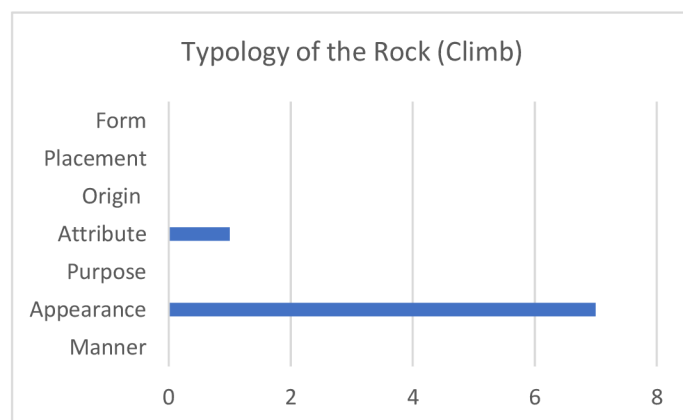


Diagram 5 – Typology of the Rock (Climb)

### 6.1.6. Moves and Techniques

The category Moves and Techniques consist of verbs, which also can be converted to nouns if used as the names of the movements and techniques. Motivation by MANNER is the most frequent, although, other motivations are represented, such as APPEARANCE, PURPOSE, and FORM (see Table 6 and Diagram 6). The dominant motivation MANNER and APPEARANCE again supports the trend established by the categorisation, which depicts this group of words as a description of a particular movement looking in a certain way and done in a certain manner. When climber tries to describe the movement, we always ask how it is done and what it looks like. This perception of the movement is directly projected in the motivation and thus influences the final expression. The words within the category also often use conceptualisation via metaphor; it is possible to find four examples of metaphor. The category itself partly encourages the use of metaphor as some movements would be hard to express in language.

Other interesting aspects of this category are language processes. There is instance of conversion and even a case of clipping (*dyno*).

| Motivations | Moves and techniques |
|-------------|----------------------|
| Manner      | 5                    |
| Appearance  | 5                    |
| Purpose     | 1                    |
| Attribute   | 0                    |
| Origin      | 0                    |
| Placement   | 0                    |
| Form        | 1                    |

Table 6

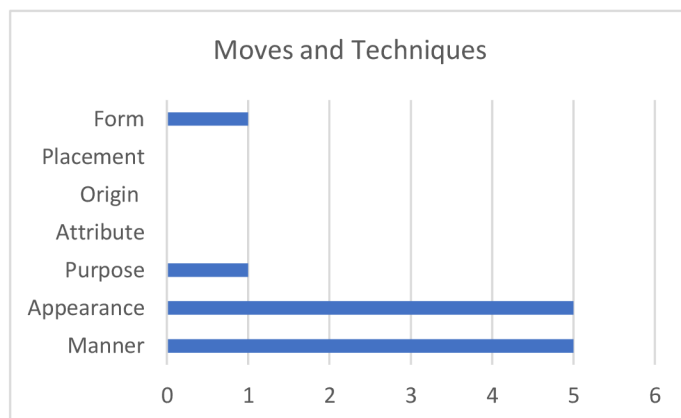


Diagram 6- Moves and Techniques

### 6.1.7. Types of Climbers

The analysis stated that this category is primarily a derivation from the other category, Type of Climbing (Disciplines). The idea is that the types of climbing give the person practising the activity its name. Also, different realisations of the construction schemes were presented (with the use of an onomasiological base climber – leading to compound, or with the help of a construction scheme N + suffix -er or -ist). The derivatives' motivations follow the activity's motivation, so the predominant motivation is MANNER and PLACEMENT. No case of metaphor was found in this category.

| Motivations | Types of Climbers |
|-------------|-------------------|
| Manner      | 3                 |
| Appearance  | 0                 |
| Purpose     | 0                 |
| Attribute   | 0                 |
| Origin      | 0                 |
| Placement   | 2                 |
| Form        | 0                 |

Table 7

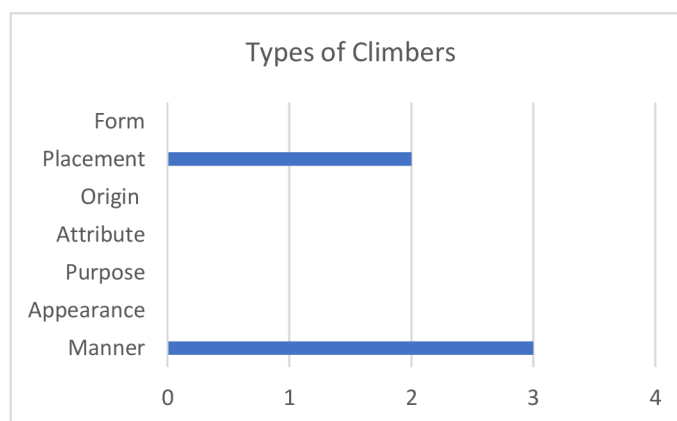


Diagram 7 – Types of Climbers

### 6.1.8. Orders

Orders is a category created to give directions. Thus, the motivation by purpose controls the coinage of the words; they must be clear, straightforward, and short. The new words coined and categorised as orders will follow this predetermined scheme. This category is an example of terms created to serve a particular purpose, so the coinage is rather strict. These purposes will limit the construction scheme, even the features entering the onomasiological structure. The local features are mostly conceptualised based on EFFECT OF ACTIVITY metonymy.



| Motivations | Orders |
|-------------|--------|
| Manner      | 0      |
| Appearance  | 0      |
| Purpose     | 3      |
| Attribute   | 0      |
| Origin      | 0      |
| Placement   | 0      |
| Form        | 0      |

Table 8



Diagram 8 - Orders

### 6.1.9. Training Tools, Types of Clipping, Injuries, and Falls

In this section were put all the remaining categories which are rather limited to be evaluated individually; there is a low probability of finding any tendencies.

Training Tools are a category where the most frequent motivation is the ORIGIN; other motivations are PURPOSE and ATTRIBUTE. The terms have the onomasiological base realised similarly, but onomasiological marks tend to differ. As the category is relatively small, it is hard to find any tendencies.

| Motivations | Training Tools |
|-------------|----------------|
| Manner      | 0              |
| Appearance  | 0              |
| Purpose     | 1              |
| Attribute   | 1              |
| Origin      | 2              |
| Placement   | 0              |
| Form        | 0              |

Table 9

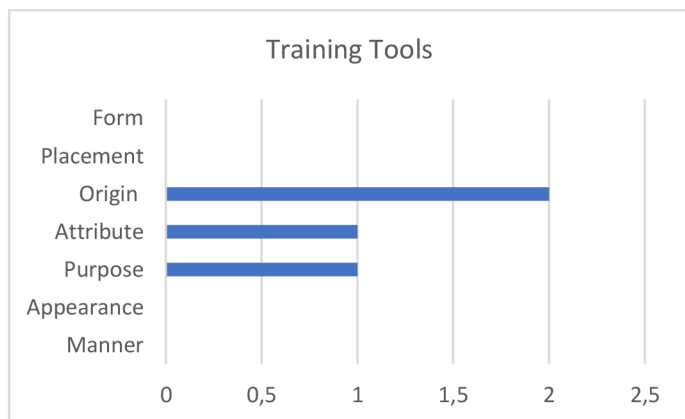


Diagram 9 - Training Tools

Type of Clipping is another category containing only a minimal number of words, precisely two. The terms have only one thing in common the onomasiological base, realised as the word clip. The onomasiological marks are realised differently; in one case, the word is conceptualised through metaphor and is motivated by APPEARANCE, while the other word is motivated by MANNER, and no metaphor is used.

| Motivation | Clipping |
|------------|----------|
| Manner     | 1        |
| Appearance | 1        |
| Purpose    | 0        |
| Attribute  | 0        |
| Origin     | 0        |
| Placement  | 0        |
| Form       | 0        |

Table 10

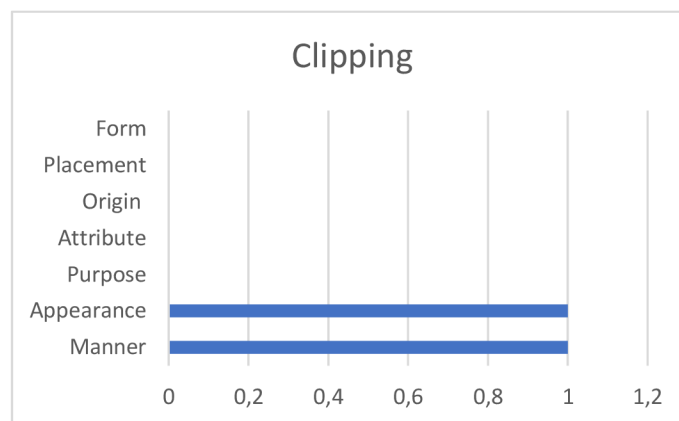


Diagram 10 - Clipping

Injuries and Falls are the last categories that will be evaluated. Both categories contain only one word; in the case of Injuries, it is *flapper*, and in the case of Falls, it is *whipper*. Meanwhile, *whipper* is conceptualised via metaphor and motivated by APPEARANCE, the term *flapper* is motivated by attribute and conceptualised through metonymy.

| Motivations | Falls |
|-------------|-------|
| Manner      | 0     |
| Appearance  | 1     |
| Purpose     | 0     |
| Attribute   | 0     |
| Origin      | 0     |
| Placement   | 0     |
| Form        | 0     |

Table 11

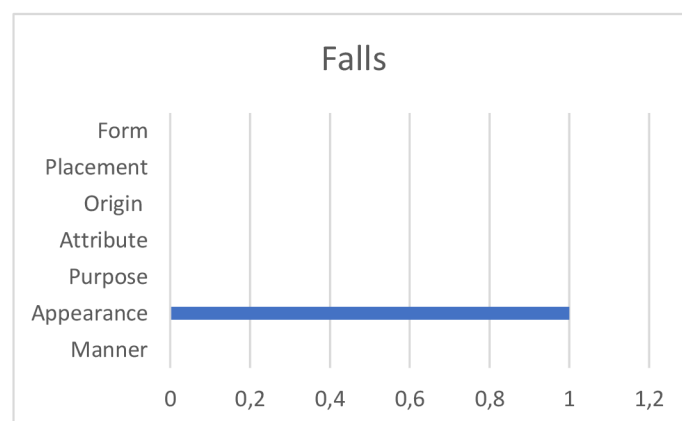


Diagram 11 - Falls

| Motivations | Injuries |
|-------------|----------|
| Manner      | 0        |
| Appearance  | 0        |
| Purpose     | 0        |
| Attribute   | 1        |
| Origin      | 0        |
| Placement   | 0        |
| Form        | 0        |

Table 12

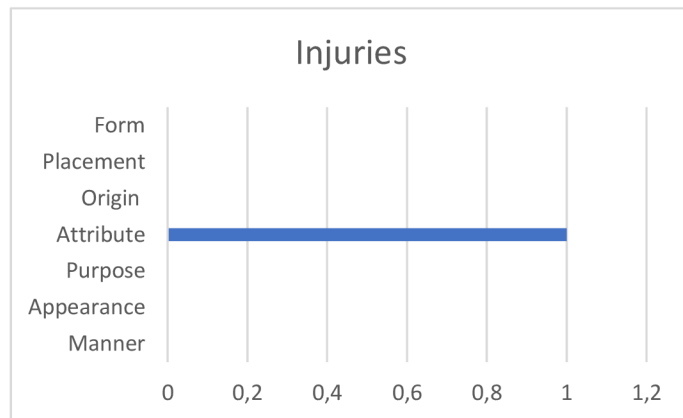


Diagram 12 – Injuries

## 6.2. Evaluation of the sample

As you can see, even though the sample is limited, some more prominent categories are moderated by certain tendencies. The tendencies are not fulfilled in every case, but the category based on global features creates the motivation that significantly influences the final coinage.

The facts evaluated above suggest that the most frequent motivation throughout the whole sample is appearance and manner (see Diagram 13 and Table 13); although it may seem illogical to evaluate such different concepts, the outcome has a logical explanation; climbing as a sport can be reduced to three significant viewpoints. The first one is that climbing is a highly visual sport, the visualisation plays a vital role in the sport, so the overall tendency to use for the coinage motivation by appearance is understandable. The second viewpoint is that every climber's fundamental question is how it was done? Or how did you do that? Therefore, motivation by manner is logical. To summarise, if we reduce climbing to the basic concept, the three predominant motivations are valid.

| Motivation   |    |
|--------------|----|
| Manner       | 20 |
| Appearance   | 23 |
| Purpose      | 9  |
| Attribute    | 8  |
| Origin       | 4  |
| Placement    | 11 |
| Form         | 1  |
| Not Analysed | 10 |

Table 13

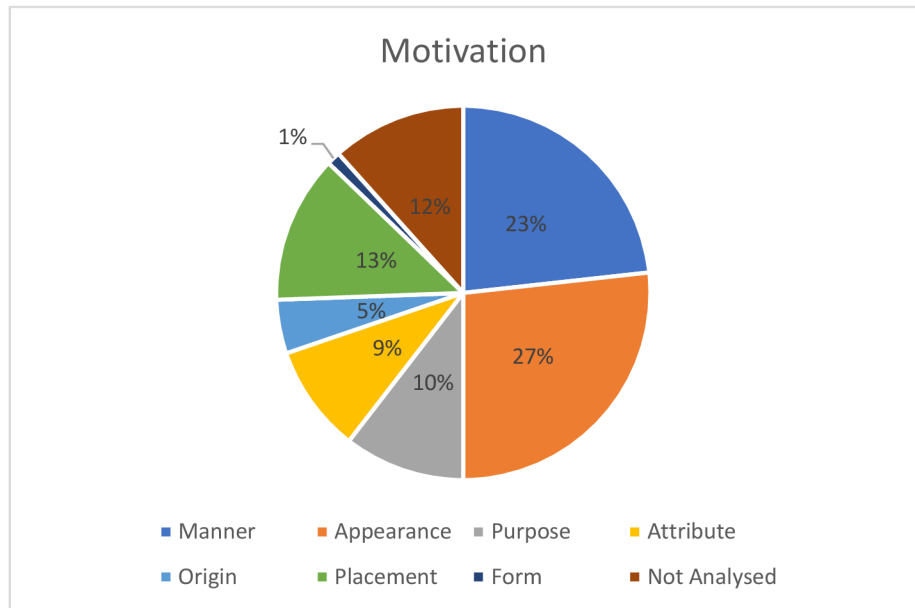


Diagram 13 - Motivation

Subsequently, the metaphor also tends to follow a certain tendency. Primarily the metaphor is used with words motivated by APPEARANCE (SHAPE). However, it is possible to find some exceptions, but the overall results follow the pattern. The use of metaphor is represented in 23% of words from the sample, and 70% of them are motivated by APPEARANCE see Table 14 and Diagram 14. So, that means that the rest of the words in the sample (77%) work only with metonymy.

In terms of the use of metaphor, there are multiple reasons. In the sample were found two primary instances; the first one is present when the concept we describe possesses a shape that cannot be found in language, and the second reason when the initial expression is too difficult to communicate and rather long; thus, the metaphor helps to avoid ineffective terms for communication and the concept is expressed as one lexeme.

| Metaphor   |    |
|------------|----|
| Appearance | 14 |
| Origin     | 0  |
| Manner     | 1  |
| Placement  | 1  |
| Purpose    | 3  |
| Attribute  | 1  |
| Total      | 20 |

Table 14

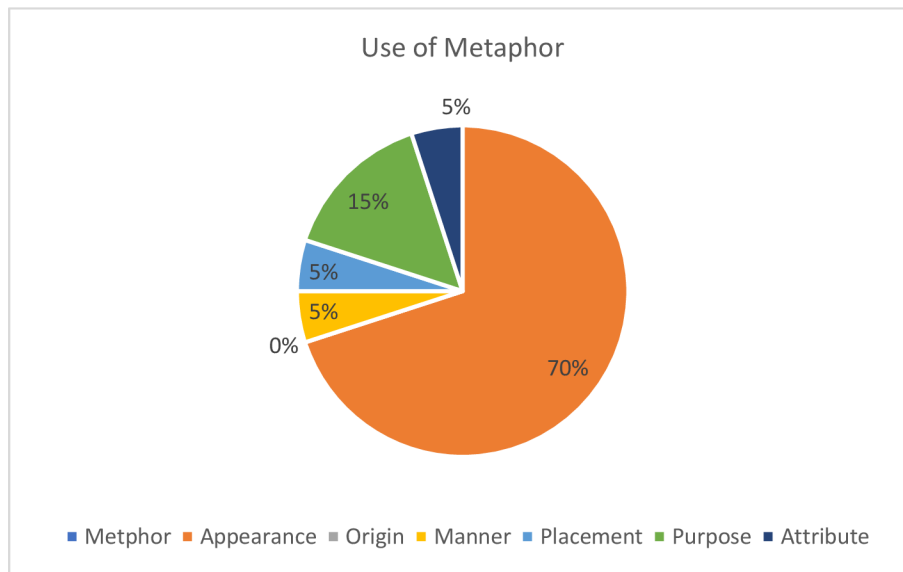


Diagram 14 – Use of Metaphor

### 6.3. Summary

Overall, the analysis enabled the deconstruction of the concepts, and came with interesting results. However, the sample was limited; the analysis managed to describe its tendencies in the climbing jargon. The results suggest that the main concepts in climbing have the dominant role in specific categories and even in the whole jargon; hence, newly coined words might be expected to follow the pre-established formats within classifications and even as a whole. Another crucial aspect that emerged is that the climbers, while coining new words, primarily focus on the effectiveness. The climbing community needs to talk about their interest and establish a branch of language which makes all these complicated concepts expressible in the most effective way, thus conceptualisation based on metaphor is often employed, in order to express the concept as one lexeme or express a new shape or appearance.

## 7. Conclusion

This thesis aimed to explore the naming process and coinage manners in the climbing jargon together with tendencies which may affect the whole process.

This thesis succeeded in describing the naming process in climbing jargon and examining possible tendencies that may occur during the research. For this purpose, the onomasiological approach was used and thus enabled the analysis. The Analysis was performed on a sample counting 86 most iconic terms from climbing jargon. The transparency enabled the recognition of individual concepts, and the words were analysed.

The analysis firstly categorised the words into individual categories based on the recognition of global features. Thus, the subsequent analysis of local features was much easier to perform. Afterwards, the individual cases were presented and differentiated based on the way of coinage.

Twelve categories were established and differentiated based on how the onomasiological structure realises the words in the language. Also, the metaphor was examined and evaluated together with construction schemes.

Typical language processes of word formation were found, such as borrowing, suffixation, derivation, clipping, compounding, and conversion. The onomasiological analysis recognised dominant tendencies in each category and described directions speakers usually follow when coining a new word in a category. The results suggest that the community and history significantly influence climbers' perception of climbing; this paradigm afterwards controls the selection of motivation for certain areas of climbing, and the most dominant motivations; APPEARANCE and MANNER, define the attitude which climbers have towards climbing.

The analysis discovered that the motivation also conditions the use of metaphor; the results show that the frequency of realisation of metaphor increases when the motivation by appearance is involved. The arguments for the benefit of metaphor were also found; firstly, metaphor is preferred

when describing shapes that are inexpressible in language; secondly, when the effectiveness of communication is the preferred aspect; and thirdly.

Overall, the thesis managed to introduce the climbing background together with the importance of jargon, and thus stressed the emphasis on communication in the sport, together with the relevance of the climbing community and its uniqueness in terms of language. In this way, the whole concept of jargon was explored. The onomasiological approach enabled a new perception of the issue. This thesis is the first practical onomasiological analysis of climbing jargon, also no other analyses were found on a similar topic, meaning analysis of another jargon or even jargon of another sport. The uniqueness is the drawback of the analysis as well. With no similar work present, there is no possibility of comparing the results and deducing the possible errors in the analysis. Also, for the next similar work is necessary to create a more extensive sample, which would help better foundation for exploring the tendencies.

The thesis successfully performed the analysis based on an onomasiological approach and it proved itself satisfactory for our purpose, even on a limited number of terms the analysis allowed to gather sufficient results. Likewise, the concepts regarding climbing were established and the knowledge can probably assist with the future analysis done in this field and even the possible patterns of coinage in this field may be predicted.

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Pictures

"Pecker pitons". Black Diamond. N.p. 8 July 2022.

## Appendix – list of words

Here are the words used for the analysis sorted according the categories established by categorisation.

### Categories

#### 1. Injuries

- flapper

#### 2. Knots

- alpine butterfly
- bowline
- figure eight knot
- Munter hitch
- waterman's knot/clove hitch
- Yosemite knot

#### 3. Gear/equipment

- anchor
- belaying device
- bird beak
- cam
- friend
- carabiner/biner
  - o triple lock
  - o twist lock
  - o hms
- chalk
- chalk bag
- chock
- quickdraw
- runner

#### 4. Holds and feets

- o start
- o top
- o zone
- crimp
- edge (e.g. a sharp edge, positive edge, fingertip edge)
- flake
- jug
- pinch
- pocket (e.g. two finger pocket)
- side-pull
- sloper
- undercling

## **5. Types of climbing/disciplines**

- Big wall climbing
- bouldering
- free climbing
  - o onsight
  - o red point/RotPunkt
  - o flash
  - o following
  - o sharp end
- free solo
- ice climbing
- lead climbing
- multi pitch
- speed climbing
- high altitude climbing/mountaineering
  - o alpine climbing

## **6. Typology of the rock/climb**

- overhang
- crag
- crux
- dihedral
- edge
- chimney
- roof
- slab
- volume

## **7. Types of clipping**

- back-clip
- z-clip

## **8. Moves and techniques**

- dyno/dynamic move
- elvis
- lock-off
- pumped /get pumped
- rest
- shake out
- high-step (do a high step)
- flag
- mantle
- hand jam
- campus
- chalk (up)/ rechalk
- match hands

## **9. Climbers**

- gumby
- alpinist
- boulderer
- sport climber
- speed climber
- lead climber

## **10. Orders**

- slack
- take
- tight

## **11. Training and other tools**

- campus board
- moonboard
- systemboard
- hangboard

## **12. Falls**

- whipper

