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**COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF EQUESTRIAN ITEM  
DESCRIPTIONS IN ENGLISH AND THEIR LATVIAN  
TRANSLATIONS**

**ZIRGLIETU APRAKSTU ANGLŪ VALODĀ UN TO  
TULKOJUMU LATVIEŠU VALODĀ SALĪDZINĀJUMS**

MASTER'S PAPER

Author: **Sindija Samohvalova**

Matriculation card No. ss18160

Adviser: lect. Helēna Gizeleza

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## Anotācija

Šajā pētījumā analizēts 61 angļu valodā rakstīto zirglietu aprakstu korpuss un 61 to tulkojums latviešu valodā. Lai piedalītos olimpiskajās jāšanas disciplīnās, ir izstrādāts ekipējums vai zirglietas, kas tiek attālināti piedāvātas pārdošanā.

Šis pētījums veikts, izmantojot satura analīzi, lai sistemātiski novērtētu korpusu un pārveidotu kvantitatīvos datus kvalitatīvos, interpretējot un kategorizējot tekstu. Salīdzinošā metode tika izmantota, lai kalpotu kā vērtīgs rīks pētniecībai tulkošanas jomā. Apkopotie dati liecina, ka salīdzināto tekstu aprakstu vidū visbiežāk izmantotais tulkošanas tehnikas veids bija izlaišana. Tekstu struktūras un garumi bija dažādi. Angļu valodas tekstos tika novēroti vairāk īpašības vārdu nekā tulkojumos latviešu valodā.

**Atslēgas vārdi:** tulkojums, salīdzinājums, apraksti, korpuss, īpašības vārdi.

## **Abstract**

This present research analyses the corpus of 61 English equestrian item descriptions and 61 of its Latvian translations. To compete in the Olympic equestrian disciplines, equipment or tack has been designed and is offered for sale online.

This research was conducted by applying *content analysis* to systematically evaluate the corpus and to convert the quantitative data into qualitative by interpreting and coding the textual material. The *comparative method* was used to serve as a valuable tool for research in the field of translation. The collected data shows that the most used type of translation technique among the compared item descriptions was omission. The structures and lengths of the texts varied. The English texts had more adjectives than the Latvian translations.

**Key words:** translation, comparison, descriptions, corpus, adjectives.

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## Introduction

Equestrian sports, deeply rooted in history and tradition, stand as a testament to the timeless partnership between humans and horses. As riders and their equine counterparts engage in various disciplines, a rich tapestry of specialized language unfolds, weaving together a lexicon as diverse and nuanced as the sports themselves. From the thundering hooves of a galloping stallion on the racetrack to the graceful movements of a dressage performance, precise communication is paramount. Equestrian sports and activities have a rich history and cultural significance in many countries around the world, including both English-speaking and Latvian-speaking regions. As such, there is a vast array of specialized terminology used to describe equestrian items, ranging from equipment and gear to breeds of horses and riding techniques.

The present research explores the intricate world of terminology within equestrian sports, exploring the unique language that binds riders, trainers, and enthusiasts in a shared understanding of this centuries-old pursuit. There are various equestrian disciplines that people have come up with, but for this research paper the author concentrated on the ones of which she has the most extensive knowledge on, mostly based on personal experience: show jumping, dressage, cross country, and a combination of all three of these – eventing. In order to compete in these disciplines with horses, essential equipment or tack has been designed which facilitates a harmonious connection between rider and horse in these diverse disciplines. There is a vast amount of horse and rider equipment available. New riders often wander around a shop or scroll through pages of items online, trying to find the best items for themselves or their four-legged friends. The author of this paper has found some research papers that are of similar nature, such as Pawłowicz (2014), however the found research focuses on the horse riding types and vocabulary used in them overall, not the equipment that facilitates horse riding itself.

Therefore, the **aim** of this paper is to conduct a comprehensive comparative analysis of the language and terminology utilized in the descriptions of equestrian items of the same brands in English and the Latvian translations.

Considering that the interest of the present research is the descriptions of items and the explanatory power each of the descriptions convey the **research questions** are:

1. What are the main translation techniques used in the descriptions of the items (EN->LV)?
2. Which are the most frequently noticed adjectives that are added to the terms of the item being described?

3. How do the text structures differ among the item descriptions when compared?

For the purposes of the aim and the research questions, the following enabling **objectives** have been set:

1. to read and analyse the scholarship on content analysis with the help of the comparative method in terms of theoretical guidelines and opportunities for practical application;
2. to analyse the scholarship on translation theories such as the skopos theory and lexical categories;
3. to create a corpus of the item descriptions from various brands and their translations in Latvian websites;
4. to apply the theoretical framework to the created corpus of the item descriptions and create a term glossary;
5. to draw conclusions.

The research is conducted by applying the following **research methods**:

- Integrative literature review – several theoretical sources on translation techniques (Newmark, 1981; 1988), and others, as well as skopos theory (Reiss & Vermeer, 2015) and methods of applying it in practice (Vinay & Darbelnet, 1995), historical and overall overview of the Olympic equestrian disciplines (McBane, 2002) and items used to compete in these disciplines, and the comparative method (Collier, 1993) (Rankin, 2003) with the aim of establishing the theoretical considerations of the present research;
- Content analysis – study of the collected data (Downe-Wamboldt, 1992) and (Krippendorf, 1980), corpus-based mixed method research (Dörnyei, 2007);
- Linguistic analysis of the collected data of the items used by the horse and the rider in various websites that sell these items and the translations of these items in Latvian websites.

The Master's (MA) thesis consists of five chapters. The first chapter covers the theories on translation techniques, and a subchapter about skopos theory relevant to translation of advertisements. The second chapter provides the theoretical considerations of specialized language terminology aspects and the language relevant to the Olympic equestrian disciplines. The third chapter introduces the theoretical considerations on lexical categories, as well as a division in subchapters concerning classification and functions of adjectives. The fourth chapter provides the theoretical considerations of content analysis usage, and the comparative method, as well as regarding the various approaches of conducting research using these. Chapter 5 with the respective subchapters forms the empirical part of the research and it

highlights the methodology and the research procedure of the MA thesis. This chapter provides a discussion of the results of the content analysis of the terminology used in the descriptions of the equestrian items as well as the comparison of the texts in order to determine the translation techniques, adjectives, and the structural aspects of the texts analysed in order to add to the objectivity of the research.

The **data** for the corpus was manually collected by exploring the equipment descriptions for specific disciplines that were being sold online from various brands and finding equivalent translations on Latvian horse tack sales websites. The corpus was created by writing down or copying the item names and their descriptions into a separate document for further examination.

The **texts** analysed in this paper are the chosen equipment descriptions and their respective translations, in sum 61 English texts and 61 Latvian texts separated into 5 sections for easier assessment. The finalized corpus was created from the materials released till 1 March 2024.

# **1. Theoretical Aspects of Translation and Translation Techniques, and Skopos Theory**

This given chapter is devised for the discussion of translation and translation techniques by Newmark (1981; 1988), and others, as well as skopos theory by Reiss & Vermeer (2015), which has derived from scholars trying to understand translations in various aspects. The selected theoretical sources refer to the instances of definitions of these types of translation techniques, however, each source adopts somewhat different theoretical perspective, thus contributing to the integrative literature review.

## **1.1. Translating and translation techniques**

Translation itself is the process of transforming written or spoken text from one language to another. It is a complex task that requires a deep understanding of both the source and target languages, as well as cultural knowledge and the ability to convey the meaning and tone of the original text accurately. It can also be called a media link between the source text and the target text. Newmark (1988:5) writes that translating “is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text.” In the process of translation, a translator is faced with diverse types of different texts, such as medical texts, legal texts, literary texts, advertisements, and so on. Nida and Taber (1982: 12) state that, “Translating consists of reproducing in the receptor language natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of message and secondly in terms of style.” From this statement, it is possible to devise that there are two things in the translation process. The first being that the translator must produce a message or term that is equivalent to the source language and the second is that the translator must produce a natural corresponding language style (Venuti, 2004).

In order to make quality translations there are several aspects that need to be reviewed, these are aspects of accuracy, acceptability, and readability. Newmark (1981: 5) mentions that a translator requires knowledge of criticism of literary and non-literary texts because the translator must assess the quality of the text first before he or she decides how to interpret and then translate the text. Thus, the translation results will avoid the possibility of not being understood by the consumers of the translation. Newmark (1981) defines translation as an attempt to replace a message or written statement from the source language (SL) with the same message or statement in the target language (TL). Meaning that a translation does not

simply refer to the act of converting words from the SL to TL but illustrates the act of presenting cultural information contained in the SL into the TL. Translation acts as a vital link between languages and cultures, facilitating the transfer of knowledge and ideas while preserving cultural authenticity and nuance.

There are numerous different techniques that can be used, depending on the type of text being translated and the intended audience. Creating the translation corpus also plays a role to ensure a good translation (Zanettin, 2012), and to understand what techniques should be or are used. Translation techniques are essential tools used by professional translators to ensure accurate and effective communication across languages. These techniques help translators navigate the complexities of language and culture, allowing them to convey the intended meaning of a source text accurately in the target language. The translation quality can be seen in the translation techniques used in the translated texts. A translation technique is a decision that has been taken by the translator in the process of translating a text. According to Molina and Albir (2002: 509), translation techniques have the following five characteristics:

1. Translation techniques affect translation results;
2. Translation techniques are classified by comparing the source language (SL) with the target language (TL);
3. Translation techniques affect the micro level of the text;
4. Translation techniques are discursive and contextual;
5. Translation techniques are functional.

Vinay & Darbelnet (1995:30) explain that “In the process of translating, translators establish relationships between specific manifestations of two linguistic systems, one which has already been expressed and is therefore given, and the other which is still potential and adaptable.” Vinay & Darbelnet’s views accurately show the need for translation methods and techniques. Vinay & Darbelnet (1995:31) explain the direct (also known as literal) and oblique (also known as indirect) translation methods and their corresponding translation techniques. The direct method is used when similar concepts and structures of the SL can be used in the translated language, whilst the oblique method is most often used when languages and cultures are considerably different. This method usually requires for the translator to change the structural or conceptual elements of the text to preserve its meaning. Vinay & Darbelnet (1995:41) introduce three translation techniques for the direct method and four for the oblique method of translation. Direct or literal translation method techniques:

- Borrowing: This technique involves taking words directly from one language into another without translation. Many English words are borrowed into other languages, and vice versa, often in specialized or internationalized fields.

- **Calque:** Also known as loan translation, this technique involves borrowing words or phrases from one language and adapting them to fit the grammar and syntax of the target language. Calque is commonly used in specialized or internationalized fields, such as quality assurance and science.
- **Literal Translation:** This technique involves translating words and phrases directly from the source language to the target language, without altering their meaning or structure. Literal translation is often used when the source and target languages share similar structures and vocabulary.

Oblique or indirect translation method techniques:

- **Transposition:** Adaptation of a source text to fit the conventions and expectations of the target language and culture. This process involves modifying the text to ensure that it is not only grammatically correct but also culturally appropriate and understandable for the target audience. Transposition can involve changes in syntax, vocabulary, and even the structure of the text itself, as well as the inclusion of cultural references and idioms that are familiar to the target audience. The goal of transposition is to create a translation that reads naturally and fluently in the target language, rather than simply reproducing the original text word for word.
- **Modulation:** This technique entails altering the viewpoint to rephrase the content while maintaining the original meaning. It ensures the translation aligns with the natural structures of the target language. This technique is employed when the source language lacks direct equivalents for certain words, phrases, or structures found in the target language. Modulation helps to maintain the naturalness of the translation while adapting the text to the conventions and expectations of the target language and culture.
- **Equivalence:** The relationship between the source text and the target text, where both versions convey the same meaning despite structural and linguistic differences. Equivalence determines the extent to which the target text conveys the intended message of the source text. Equivalence can be understood at distinct levels, such as words, sentences, content, and situations.
- **Adaptation:** Adaptation occurs when something specific to one language culture is expressed in a totally unique way that is familiar or acceptable in the target culture. This technique involves changing the cultural reference when a situation in the source culture does not exist in the target culture.

Additionally, there are a few more translation techniques mentioned by various authors:

- **Compensation:** This technique is used when something cannot be translated, and the meaning that is lost is expressed somewhere else in the translated text. It involves making good in one part of the text something that could not be translated in another.
- **Generalization:** This technique makes the target language rendering less specific than the source language. It can be done by using a superordinate term or paraphrasing.
- **Substitution:** This technique involves replacing the source language element with another element from the source or target culture. Alternatively, the source language element could be replaced by something completely different.
- **Omission:** This technique involves not reproducing the source language element in the target language. It is often used when the source language element is not essential to the overall meaning of the text.
- **Retention:** This technique involves retaining the source language element in the target language unchanged or slightly adapted to meet the target language requirements.
- **Addition:** This technique is used when translating a text from one language to another where extra words, phrases, or sentences are added to the target text. This technique is used to convey the contextual meaning of the source text while ensuring that the logic, colloquial style, and rhetoric of the target language are maintained.

Further on, usually before starting the translation process, it is necessary to determine the type and function of the text to choose the appropriate translation method. In this regard, there is no consensus in the field of translation theory on which translation methods should be used depending on the specific text type. However, it is generally agreed that a thorough understanding of the source and target languages and cultures is crucial for producing accurate and effective translations. Reiss & Vermeer (2015) have pointed out that a critical approach to translation and interpretation relies on the analysis of the text's type, function, genre, and style. In line with this perspective, the authors emphasize the importance of considering the text's type in choosing the appropriate translation method. Reiss & Vermeer (2015) distinguish four main categories of texts: informative, expressive, operative, and audio-medial. The four main categories of texts:

- **Informative text type:** These texts primarily communicate facts, information, knowledge, opinions, and judgments. They focus on transmitting data and are characterized by a logical or referential language dimension. The content or topic is the main emphasis of the communication. Examples include newspaper reports, textbooks, and TV news.

- Expressive text type: In these texts, the author uses the aesthetic dimension of language to convey creativity and artistic organization. The author or sender is highlighted, along with the form of the message. Examples include poetry, novels, and plays.
- Operative text type: The primary goal of operative texts is to induce behavioural responses. They aim to appeal to or persuade the reader to act in a certain way, such as buying a product or agreeing to an argument. Language is fundamentally dialogical in nature, with a primary concern for appealing to the listener. Examples include advertisements, political speeches, and barrister's concluding statements.
- Audio-medial text type: This type includes texts that supplement other text types with visual images, music, or spoken elements. Audio-medial texts are characterized by their use of multiple sensory inputs and may combine aspects of informative, expressive, and operative functions. Examples include films, visual and spoken advertisements, and podcasts.

The audio-medial text type is less explained in the book by Reiss & Vermeer (2015) since it is based on another author's idea. Overall, these text types provide a framework for understanding the various ways in which language is used to communicate ideas and convey meaning. As Reiss & Vermeer (2015:142) explain: "Allocating a text to one of the translation-oriented text types makes a further specification of hierarchy criteria possible." Additionally, Reiss & Vermeer (2015:182) explain that their functional text typology is based on Bühler's ([1934]1990) organon model, adding that "Out of the model's three functions (representation, expression, and stimulation), Bühler himself gives priority to representation." By considering the text type when translating, a translator can better understand the purpose and function of the source text and ensure that the target text effectively conveys the intended message.

Moreover, Newmark (1988:13) introduces his four types of (literary or non-literary) text:

- Narrative: a dynamic sequence of events, where the emphasis is on the verbs or for English, 'dummy' or 'empty' verbs plus verb-nouns or phrasal verbs ('He made a sudden appearance', 'He burst in').
- Description, which is fixed, with stress on adjectives, linking verbs, adjectival nouns.
- Discourse, a treatment of theories, with emphasis on abstract nouns (concepts), verbs of thoughts, mental activity ('contemplate', 'argue', etc.), logical argument and connectives.

- Dialogue, with emphasis on colloquialisms and phaticisms.

Newmark's (1988) version of text types is more based on the literary or sentence structure of texts, while Reiss & Vermeer's (2015) text types allow the reader to see the functions each text type may present. Understanding what type of text, the translation can be crucial for ensuring accurate and effective communication across languages. Depending on the context and purpose of the translation, distinct types of text may require different approaches and techniques. For example, a legal document may require a more formal and precise translation than a casual conversation or a marketing campaign. Understanding the type of text can also help in selecting the most appropriate translation tool or person translating for the task, as well as in determining the level of detail and accuracy required.

## **1.2. Skopos theory**

Translating advertisements or products for sale requires a specialized approach that considers both the source text and the target audience. Two prominent theories in this area are the skopos theory and relevance theory. In this paper the focus is on skopos theory, which was developed by Hans Josef Vermeer, and it suggests that translation is a purposeful activity and should be guided by the skopos, or objective, of the target text. In the case of advertising translation, the skopos might be to promote sales, increase brand recognition, or educate consumers about a product. The skopos theory encourages translators to adapt the source text to achieve these goals while maintaining brand consistency and respecting cultural norms in the target language. The Greek word 'skopós' means 'purpose', 'aim', and Reiss & Vermeer (2015) use the terms 'purpose', 'aim', 'function' and 'skopos' as synonyms. In the book by Reiss & Vermeer (2015:86), 'function' is used with two different meanings: (1) function = purpose, skopos; (2) function (in the mathematical sense) = logical interdependence of values. What is meant in each case becomes clear from the context. Reiss & Vermeer (2015:89) believe that "the skopos of an action takes precedence over the mode of action, i.e. the purpose determines whether, how and what is done," adding that: "Given that translational action is a specific form of interaction, it is more important that a particular translational purpose be achieved than that the translation process be carried out in a particular way." The skopos theory emphasizes the purposeful nature of translation. It holds that the translator should consider the purpose of the translation, known as the skopos, as the primary factor in the translation process. The skopos is determined by the translation brief or commission, which specifies the intended function and target audience of the translation. The skopos rule is the highest priority in this hierarchy, followed by the coherence and fidelity rules. The skopos

theory is influenced by the functional approach to translation, which views translation as a form of action designed to achieve a specific purpose.

One of the key benefits of skopos theory is that it allows translators to prioritize the needs of the target audience and culture, ensuring that the translated text is relevant and meaningful within that context. Additionally, it acknowledges the importance of the translator's role in shaping the translation to suit the target audience and culture. However, skopos theory has faced some criticisms. Some argue that it may lead to a loss of the original author's intentions and voice, as the translator may prioritize the target culture's needs over the source cultures. Others suggest that it may oversimplify the complexity of translation, neglecting the intricacies of language and culture. Despite these concerns, skopos theory remains a significant contribution to the field of translation studies, offering a valuable framework for understanding the purpose and function of translation in various contexts.

## **2. Specialized Languages, Related Terminology, and the Olympic Equestrian Disciplines**

The given chapter is devised for the discussion of the theories on specialized languages and their related terminology by Temmerman (2000), as well as introduction of the Olympic equestrian disciplines and horse-riding equipment utilized in them by McBane (2002), some of the translations of the elements of the disciplines and items mentioned are by Seržāns (1986) and others by the author of the paper.

### **2.1. Specialized language and related terminology**

In the 17th and 18th centuries, the European academic landscape experienced significant advancements in scientific fields like chemistry and physics, leading to an increased focus on specialized language studies. This surge in scientific progression resulted in a growth of disciplines as a result of the division of labour, which subsequently fuelled the expansion of specialized languages. To manage and regulate these emerging terminologies, which were considered specialized languages, there was a pressing demand for their organization and governance. During this period, scholars displayed heightened attentiveness towards specialized lexicon, with philosophers like Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz advocating for the inclusion of technical terms alongside common language words in dictionaries in 1697. Applied linguistics, encompassing language teaching and translation studies, marked the initial exploration of specialized languages in their totality during the initial stages (Carter, 2012). Subsequently, theoretical linguistics adopted this approach, further delving into the intricacies of these unique language systems. In the 1980s the Anglo-American tradition exerted considerable influence over the comprehensive standardization of specialized languages, including their vocabulary, syntax, and discourse patterns. Temmerman (2000) explains that this impact stemmed from extensive research initiatives that led to the emergence of multiple international specialized languages designed specifically for enhancing safety in transportation and law enforcement sectors, of which the most known are: SEASPEAK (international marine English), AIRSPEAK (international aviation English), POLICESPEAK (international police English), and RAILSPEAK (international railway English). Additionally, Temmerman (2000) recommends that for non-teaching contexts the terms ‘special language’ and ‘specialized language’ should be used, the latter of which is used herein.

Initially, the conscious study of specialized languages was driven by a purely pragmatic rationale, spurred by the rapid expansion of scientific knowledge in the 18th century and the industrial revolution in the 19th century. Concerns arose among users of these languages that without proper organization, they risked becoming unmanageable, potentially disrupting communication and collaboration at work, thereby impeding overall progress. This practical perspective persisted throughout the 20th century, gaining momentum through the efforts and influence of figures like Eugen Wüster. In result, specialists in linguistics generally perceived specialized languages as collections of specific terms, a viewpoint that remains prevalent among both researchers and non-experts alike.

Table 1. shows the specialized language and related terms in English with their Latvian equivalents as previously mentioned.

<b>English</b>	<b>Latvian</b>
Equestrianism/horse riding	Jāšanas sports
Equestrian/horse rider	Jātnieks
Showjumping	Konkūrs
Dressage	Iejāde
Eventing	Trīscīņa

*Figure 1. Some of the translations of specialized language in the equestrian industry.*

Overall, specialized language refers to a set of terms and expressions used within a specific profession, industry, or academic field. These languages often employ technical jargon, complex sentence structures, and unique conventions to facilitate efficient communication and understanding among professionals working in the same domain (Majid, 2009). Terminology is closely related to specialized language and encompasses the specific words and phrases used within a particular field or discipline. The study of terminology involves understanding the meaning, usage, and context of these specialized terms.

## **2.2. Olympic equestrian disciplines and horse-riding equipment**

Equestrianism is the skill of working with horses and includes various activities involving the relationship between the horse and its human partner, such as horse riding, horse driving, racing, vaulting, and other related practices. These activities encompass a range of disciplines, from practical working purposes like law enforcement and managing livestock, to competitive sports like dressage, eventing, and show jumping. Additionally, horses are used for recreational activities, therapeutic purposes, and driving in harness races or

exhibitions. The term 'equestrian' refers to a person who works with horses, typically used for riders, handlers, drivers, and trainers. Both 'equestrianism' and 'equestrian' derive from the Latin words 'equus', meaning horse, and 'equestr', meaning horseman or horsewoman. Therefore, anyone involved in the practice of equestrianism can be considered an equestrian. The equestrian world is rich in tradition, history, and a unique vocabulary that reflects the deep connection between humans and horses: "Equestrian is the broad umbrella term for sport involving riding on horseback" (Online 1).

The three Olympic equestrian disciplines are dressage, show jumping, and eventing which consists of dressage, show jumping and cross-country. Each discipline has its own unique set of rules, equipment, and techniques, and requires a prominent level of skill and athleticism from both the horse and rider. Horse riding tack refers to the equipment and accessories used to handle, ride, and care for horses. This equipment includes items such as bridles, reins, halters, saddles, stirrups, girths, bits, etc. Tack is essential for horse riding and training, as it helps to achieve a smooth ride, accomplish specific tasks, and keep horse riding enjoyable, safe, and healthy for both the horse and the rider. Equipping a horse is sometimes referred to as 'tacking up' and involves setting the tack items on the horse. A room to store such equipment is called a 'tack room'. A nice tool for understanding the overall language used in equestrian sports is available at the Online 2 site.

Show jumping (konkūrs) is described as "one of the Olympic equestrian sports. It consists of a horse and rider combination jumping around a course of fences, set to a particular height, within the time allowed. Penalties are incurred if a horse knocks a jump or refuses. Penalties are also incurred if you exceed the time allowed," by Horse Sport Ireland (Online 3). There are various types of show jumping competitions, including team and individual. The culmination of a competition often hinges on a 'jump-off', where the rider who completes the course the fastest without errors is crowned the winner. Across the globe, national competitions are held, featuring classes with varying fence heights that typically increase in increments of 5cm or 10cm. These events demand a range of technical skills from riders, which become more challenging as the fences grow taller. The technical skills required of the rider and horse also increase with the increase in the height of the fences. International show jumping competitions are governed by the *Federation Equestre Internationale* (FEI) and are ranked according to the height of the fences, the technical skill required, and the level of offered prize money. The highest-level show is a CSI5\* competition (Online 3). The courses are designed to assess the horse's athleticism, agility, and speed, as well as the rider's skill and precision. Show jumping has its roots in fox hunting, where riders would jump fences and other obstacles in order to follow the hounds. However, "it was not until the

second half of the 19th century – notably at the 1869 Dublin Horse Show – that it was adapted for spectators with fences erected in an arena for horse leaping’’ (Online 4). Today, it is a popular and highly competitive sport, with events held all over the world. ‘‘Jumping is a spectacular mix of courage, control and technical ability that takes horse and rider over 10 to 13 ‘knockable’ obstacles, some of which may be double or triple combinations, with penalties incurred for each obstacle knocked down or refused’’ (Online 5). The terminology associated with show jumping reflects the technical aspects and challenges of the sport; some terms were written by Equestrian Hub (Online 4). Key terms include:

- Fence/Rail: Obstacle or jump on the course. (Latvian – šķērslis)
- Oxer: A jump with two parallel elements, creating a spread. (Latvian – okseris)
- Vertical: A jump with a single element, requiring precision in height. (Latvian – stāvais)
- Wall: A type of obstacle is a mock brick wall using lightweight materials. (Latvian – mūris)
- Joker: A technical and complex fence obstacle that comprises a rustic rail and two wings, the lack of filler makes it a tricky jump for equestrians as it is difficult to judge how close they are to the fence, as well as how high it is. It is usually 10cm or higher than other fences in the course. (Latvian – džokeris)
- Liverpool: If water is used under, in front of, or behind a fence, the fence is referred to as a ‘Liverpool’. Liverpool’s are typically made of vinyl and are four-sided. They can be used as a portable open water jump and/or under a vertical/oxer. (Latvian – ūdensgrāvis)
- Combination: A series of two or more jumps set close together, demanding agility and control. (Latvian – sistēma)
- Grid: A line of jumps with varying distances between them. (Latvian – līnija)
- Walking the Course: The act of riders walking the course on foot before performing to pace out the number of strides required between obstacles. (Latvian – maršruta apskate)
- Refusal: It happens when a horse refuses to jump an obstacle, either stopping before the jump or avoiding it altogether. (Latvian – atteikšanās)
- Fault: Penalties that can occur within the Jumper’s Class, for example, if fences are knocked down during a jump, the horse refuses to jump an obstacle, as well as overstepping the allocated time limits. (Latvian – soda punkti)

- Clear Round: Completing the course without knocking down any fences. (Latvian – tīri iziets maršruts)
- Jump-Off: A Jump-Off happens when two or more riders achieve Clear Rounds, with the riders and horses racing against the clock to determine who wins.
- Six Bar: A unique show jumping competition format where six obstacles are positioned in a straight line, and riders jump them consecutively, with the final fence increasing in height by 5cm or 10cm each time two riders successfully clear all the fences without error. (Latvian – augstlēkšana)
- Green horses: A term used to describe young horses usually performing it for their first or second year of their jumping career. (Latvian – jaunzirgi)

Dressage (iejāde) is often referred to as ‘horse ballet’ because of its emphasis on precision, grace, and harmony between the horse and rider. In dressage competitions, horses and riders execute a series of predetermined movements, known as ‘tests,’ in a confined arena. The tests are judged on the horse’s obedience, flexibility, and athleticism, as well as the rider’s skill and effectiveness in communicating with the horse. Dressage has its roots in ancient military training, where horses were taught to perform complex manoeuvres on the battlefield. Today, it is a highly competitive sport that requires years of training and practice to master. The popularity of this discipline has increased in recent years, and it is undoubtedly the most aesthetically pleasing of the disciplines (Online 6). In dressage, both the horse and rider use specific equipment to help them perform the required movements with precision and grace. The terminology in dressage is characterized by its focus on the movements and expressions of the horse. Here it is necessary to mention that usually dressage riders use the same terms as said in English or Russian without translating it to Latvian even in training all over stables in Latvia. However, some terms can be found in the ‘Sporta Vardnīca’ by Švinks (2013). Key terms include:

- Piaffe: A highly collected trot in place, displaying the horse’s ability to stay balanced and controlled. (Latvian – piafe (lēni rikšot))
- Passage: An elevated and cadenced trot, demonstrating the horse's grace and strength. (Latvian – pasāža)
- Half-pass: A lateral movement where the horse moves diagonally forward and sideways simultaneously. (Latvian – virzīšanās sānis)
- Extended Canter: A powerful and ground-covering canter, which highlights the horse's athleticism. (Latvian – paplašināti lēkši)

- Collective Marks: Scores given for the overall impression, including submission, impulsion, and rider's effectiveness. (Latvian – kopējā atzīme/vērtējums)

These are some of the most common horse and rider equipment used in dressage, along with a brief description:

- Saddle: A specially designed saddle that provides the rider with a deep seat and close contact with the horse's back. Dressage saddles often have a straight-cut flap and a long girth to help the rider maintain a balanced position. “A dressage saddle is designed in such a way as to free your horse from any movement restrictions” (Online 7)
- Bridle: A bridle is used to control the horse and communicate with it. Dressage bridles often have a flash noseband or a cavesson noseband to help keep the horse's mouth closed and prevent it from crossing its jaw. A bridle can consist of various parts – crownpiece, headstall (US) or headpiece (UK), cheekpieces, throatlatch (US) or throat lash (UK), browband, noseband, Cavesson, bit, reins. Additionally, a bridle can have some additions like bit guards, a curb strap or curb chain, winkers, or blinkers. There are various types of bridles, but the ones used in the Olympic equestrian disciplines are a snaffle bridle, a double bridle, a pelham bridle, and there are also hackamores and bitless bridles which work a bit differently than regular bridles since there is no bit attached to the bridle. (McBane, 2002)
- Snaffle bit: A snaffle bit is a type of bit that has a jointed mouthpiece. It is the most common type of bit used in dressage, as it allows for precise communication between the rider and the horse. (McBane, 2002)
- A saddle pad or numnah: A saddle pad is a piece of equipment that is placed under the saddle to provide cushioning and protection for the horse's back. Saddle pads come in a variety of shapes, sizes, and materials, including sheepskin, gel, and foam. They are designed to absorb shock, distribute pressure evenly, and prevent saddle sores. Numnahs are a type of saddle pad that are commonly used in dressage and other English riding disciplines. They are typically made of quilted cotton or synthetic material and are designed to fit the contours of the horse's back. (McBane, 2002)
- Bandages or leg wraps: Bandages for horses are mostly used in combination with a bandage pad which offers padded protection and support during training sessions and is often used before dressage competitions in the warm-up. (McBane, 2002)

- Breeches: Breeches are specially designed pants that are worn by riders. They are made of a stretchy material that allows for freedom of movement and are often worn with knee-high riding boots. (McBane, 2002)
- Boots: Riding boots are an essential piece of equipment for dressage riders. They provide support and protection for the rider's legs and feet and help to maintain a correct riding position. Dressage riders typically wear tall, black leather boots that reach above the knee. (McBane, 2002)
- Gloves: Dressage riders wear riding gloves to provide grip and protect their hands from blisters and calluses. They are typically made of leather or a synthetic material and have a tight fit to allow for precise control of the reins. (McBane, 2002)
- Helmet: A properly fitted helmet is an essential piece of safety equipment for all riders, including dressage riders. Dressage helmets are designed to provide protection while also allowing for a comfortable and secure fit. Not long ago a top hat was allowed in dressage competitions, but since it did not provide safety, it is not allowed in competitions anymore. (Online 8)
- Tailcoat: In dressage, a riding tailcoat is a type of formal coat that is worn by riders as part of their competition attire. It is like a traditional tailcoat, but it is specifically designed for riding and has a shorter cut in the front to allow for greater freedom of movement. Riding tailcoats are typically made of wool or a synthetic material and are usually black or navy blue in colour. Riding tailcoats are a required part of the dress code for upper-level dressage competitions, such as the Olympics and the World Equestrian Games. (Online 9)
- Spurs: Spurs are a piece of riding equipment that consists of a small metal wheel or rowel attached to a shank, which is worn on the heel of a rider's boot. In dressage, spurs are used to give subtle cues to the horse to move forward or to make a specific movement. They are typically made of stainless steel or similar material and come in a variety of sizes and styles. The size and shape of the rowel can affect the level of pressure that is applied to the horse's side, and different riders may prefer distinct types of spurs depending on their riding style and the sensitivity of their horse. Till 1 January 2024 spurs used to be a required part of the dress code in upper-level dressage competitions. (Online 10)

In show jumping, both the horse and rider use specialized equipment to help them safely and effectively navigate a course of jumps. Some of the equipment used in show jumping includes:

- Saddle: A specialized saddle that is designed for jumping, with a flatter seat and forward-cut flaps to allow the rider to maintain a balanced position over fences. (McBane, 2002)
- Girth: A girth is a piece of equipment that is used to secure a saddle to a horse's back. It is a long strap that is fastened around the horse's belly, just behind the elbow of the front legs. The girth is attached to the saddle at the billets, which are loops on the underside of the saddle flaps. The girth is tightened to hold the saddle in place and prevent it from slipping while the horse is being ridden. Girths are typically made of leather, nylon, or a synthetic material and come in a variety of widths and lengths to fit different horses and saddles. (Online 11)
- Martingale: A martingale is a piece of equipment that is used to prevent the horse from raising its head too high and is attached to the bridle and girth. (McBane, 2002)
- Breastplate: A breastplate is a strap that is attached to the front of the saddle and helps to keep it in place while jumping. (McBane, 2002)
- Boots: Jumping boots, also known as open-front boots, are a type of protective gear that is worn by horses while jumping. They are designed to protect the horse's legs from injuries that can occur when the horse's legs brush against a jump or when the horse lands after a jump. Jumping boots are typically made of a sturdy, padded material and have a hard outer shell to provide protection. They are fastened around the horse's legs with Velcro or buckles and are available in a variety of sizes to fit different horses. (McBane, 2002)
- Show jacket: With a slim, body-hugging cut, the show jumping jacket is slightly shorter than traditional jackets with the hem sitting above the saddle. It usually has four or three buttons at the front. They are typically made of breathable, lightweight, stretchy fabrics to allow for the range of movement needed for competitive show jumping. (Online 12)

Cross-country (kross) riding is a dynamic and exhilarating equestrian discipline that evaluates the horse and rider's courage, stamina, and ability to navigate a challenging outdoor course. Cross-country riders are required to jump over 30 to 40 obstacles within a limited time. Penalties are given for exceeding the time limit and for a horse's disobedience, including refusals and knockdowns. The layout encourages riders to forge a strong partnership with their horses and demands adaptability as they tackle diverse terrains, nicely explains Wood (2018). In cross-country, there are various obstacles that the horse and rider pair must be able to overcome:

- **Jumping Obstacles:** Riders and their horses must clear a series of solid obstacles at varying heights and widths. This requires not only precision in jumping but also a keen sense of timing and balance. (Latvian – *lecamiē šķēršļi*)
- **Water Obstacles:** Cross-country courses often feature water elements, such as ponds or streams, which may require the horse to jump in and out. Negotiating water obstacles tests the horse's willingness and the rider's ability to maintain control. (Latvian – *ūdens šķēršļi*)
- **Ditches and Banks:** Riders encounter ditches (narrow excavations) and banks (elevated terrain) that demand confidence and trust between horse and rider. Negotiating these obstacles seamlessly is essential for a successful cross-country round. (Latvian – *grāvji un koka vai cita materiāla pacēlumi*)
- **Terrain Changes:** The course may traverse a variety of terrains, from open fields to wooded areas, requiring riders to adapt their riding style to the landscape. Uphill and downhill sections add an extra layer of complexity to the challenge. (Latvian – *pamata izmaiņas*)

In cross-country, there are certain safety measures. Riders are required to wear protective gear to compete no matter the rider's age. The design and construction of the obstacles also prioritize the well-being of both horse and rider.

The hardest of the disciplines in the Olympics, the compilation of the three mentioned, is eventing. Eventing (*trīscīņa*) is a three-day competition that combines dressage, cross-country, and show jumping. It is often referred to as the 'triathlon of equestrian sports' because of its demanding nature and the diverse skills required of both horse and rider. The first part of eventing is dressage which showcases the elegant partnership of horse and rider through a series of movements on a flat surface. The next phase is cross-country, this challenges the pair's bravery, fitness, and determination as combinations navigate a series of solid obstacles and varied terrain. The final phase is show jumping where pairs must again prove their precision as they clear a course of fences. Penalty points are tallied throughout the competition, and the rider-horse combination with the lowest score at the end is declared the winner. Eventing events are usually held over one, two, or three days, and eventing is one of the few Olympic sports where men and women compete alongside one another as equals. "Eventing was originally developed to test and prepare cavalry horses. It consists of three different disciplines: a dressage test followed by cross-country – a timed 6km-long ride comprising around 30 solid obstacles – and then jumping" (Online 1). In the cross-country phase of eventing, both the horse and rider use specialized equipment to help them safely and

effectively navigate a course of solid obstacles (Online 13). Some of the equipment that is specific to cross-country eventing includes:

- Saddle: A specialized saddle that is designed for cross-country riding, with a deeper seat and forward-cut flaps to provide the rider with extra security and stability. (Online 14)
- Safety vest: Riders are required to wear a safety vest while competing in cross-country eventing to protect their chest and abdomen in the event of a fall. (McBane, 2002)

These disciplines have some tack or equipment that is used in all of them, but there are variations to cater to the specific needs of the horse and rider for each of the disciplines.

### **3. Theoretical Factors of Lexical Categories, and Classification of Adjectives**

The focus of this chapter is on the discussion of lexical categories by Baker (2003) and others, and the classification of adjectives by Kerl (1862). The chosen theoretical sources provide definitions and examples of these lexical categories, but each source approaches the topic from a distinct theoretical angle, collectively enriching the literature review with a diverse range of perspectives.

#### **3.1. What are lexical categories?**

Lexical categories are a fundamental aspect of linguistic analysis, referring to the various parts of speech in a language, such as nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, pronouns, prepositions, conjunctions, and interjections (Baker, 2003). All these categories are essential for understanding how words function in a sentence and how they contribute to the overall meaning of a text. Parts of speech and lexical categories are closely related, but they are not the same. Parts of speech is a traditional term used to describe the different types of words in a language, such as nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, prepositions, pronouns, conjunctions, and interjections. These labels are often used without a specific linguistic framework or evidence to support them. Lexical categories, on the other hand, are a more formal and systematic way of categorizing words based on their syntactic properties. They are also known as syntactic categories or word classes. Lexical categories include nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, and other functional categories like pronouns, conjunctions, and prepositions (Vinokurova, 2005). These categories are based on the syntactic distribution of words and their morphological properties. Parts of speech is a more intuitive and less formal way of categorizing words, while lexical categories are more rigorous and based on specific linguistic principles. In a glossary available online it is explained that “A lexical category is a syntactic category for elements that are part of the lexicon of a language. These elements are at the word level” (Online 15). Every part of speech is a lexical category, but not every lexical category is a part of speech. For example, a noun phrase is a lexical category, but it is not a part of speech because it is not a single word. Similarly, a determiner is a lexical category, but it is not a part of speech because it is not a word in its own right. According to Givón (1993) lexical categories also have a division – major (lexical) and minor

(grammatical). Every language has at least two major lexical categories and many other have three other major categories:

- Noun (N): Represents a person, place, thing, or idea.
- Verb (V): Expresses an action, state, or occurrence.
- Adjective (A): Modifies or describes a noun or pronoun.
- Adverb (Adv): Modifies or describes a verb, adjective, or another adverb.

Many languages also have minor lexical categories:

- Preposition (P): Indicates the relationship between a noun or pronoun and other words in a sentence.
- Pronoun: Replaces a noun in a sentence.
- Interjection: Expresses strong emotions or surprises.
- Conjunction: Connects words, phrases, or clauses.
- Determiner: Introduces a noun and specifies its reference.
- Article: A type of determiner that specifies definiteness or indefiniteness.
- Numeral: Represents a number or quantity.
- Particle: A small word that does not fit into other categories.

Major lexical categories are fundamental parts of speech that carry significant meaning and play essential roles in constructing sentences. In contrast, minor lexical categories, while still important, do not project to a phrasal level and serve more specific grammatical functions. Understanding the distinction between major and minor lexical categories is crucial for analysing language structure, syntax, and meaning effectively.

Baker (2003) explains in more detail the main lexical categories in the English language:

- Nouns (N): Nouns are words that refer to a person, place, thing, or idea. They can be singular or plural and can be used with determiners and pronouns. Examples include ‘dog,’ ‘city,’ and ‘happiness.’
- Verbs (V): Verbs are words that express an action, state, or occurrence. They can be transitive (taking a direct object) or intransitive. Examples include ‘run,’ ‘eat,’ and ‘love.’
- Adjectives (A): Adjectives are words that describe or modify nouns or pronouns. They often provide information about the quality, quantity, or number of the noun. Examples include ‘red,’ ‘happy,’ and ‘many.’

- Adverbs (R): Adverbs are words that modify verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs. They often provide information about the manner, time, or place of an action. Examples include ‘quickly,’ ‘loudly,’ and ‘here.’
- Prepositions (P): Prepositions are words that show the relationship between a noun or pronoun and other words in a sentence. They often indicate location, direction, or time. Examples include ‘in,’ ‘on,’ and ‘under.’
- Determiners (D): Determiners are words that introduce or determine a noun or pronoun in a sentence. They include articles, demonstratives, and quantifiers. Examples include ‘the,’ ‘this,’ and ‘some.’
- Pronouns (Pron): Pronouns are words that take the place of a noun or pronoun in a sentence. They can function as subjects, objects, or possessors. Examples include ‘he,’ ‘she,’ and ‘it.’
- Auxiliary Verbs (Aux): Auxiliary verbs are helping verbs that are used with main verbs to form tenses, moods, and voices. Examples include ‘do,’ ‘have,’ and ‘be.’
- Conjunctions (C): Conjunctions are words that connect words, phrases, or clauses. They can indicate coordination or subordination. Examples include ‘and,’ ‘or,’ and ‘because.’
- Interjections (Int): Interjections are words or phrases that express strong emotions or reactions. They are often used as standalone words or phrases. Examples include ‘wow,’ ‘oh,’ and ‘hello.’

Lexical categories can be distinguished based on both semantic and morphosyntactic considerations (Vinokurova, 2005). Semantic considerations involve the conceptual underpinning of a word class, while morphosyntactic considerations involve the way that words combine with inflectional morphemes and other forms. For example, nouns inflect for case and number, while verbs inflect for tense and aspect. Closed-class categories, such as determiners and prepositions, have a limited number of items and are not easily open to new members, while open-class categories, such as nouns and verbs, can easily welcome new members through borrowing, compounding, neologism, or other means.

For Latvian, these categories overall stay the same as in English just with their respective translated names. As explained in various Latvian books and online sites (Online 16). Vārdšķiras (lexical categories) are a way to classify words in a language based on their function and meaning. In Latvian, there are several lexical categories, including:

- Lietvārds (nouns): These are words that represent people, places, things, or ideas.
- Īpašības vārds (adjective): These are words that modify or describe a noun or pronoun.

- Skaitļa vārds (numeral): These are words that represent a number or quantity.
- Darbības vārds (verb): These are words that express an action, state, or occurrence.
- Apstākļa vārds (adverbs): These are words that modify or describe a verb, adjective, or another adverb.
- Vietniekvārds (pronoun): Pronouns are short words that can do everything that nouns can and are one of the building blocks of a sentence. Pronouns are words that replace nouns or noun phrases to refer to individuals, places, animals, or things. They can function as subjects, direct objects, indirect objects, objects of prepositions, and more. Common pronouns include he, she, you, me, I, we, us, this, them, and that.
- Prievārds (preposition): A preposition is a word or group of words that shows a relationship between two things, usually a noun or pronoun and another word in the sentence. Prepositions indicate the position, direction, time, manner, or cause of something and are used to connect words and phrases in a sentence.
- Saikļi (conjunctions): These are words that connect words, phrases, or clauses.
- Partikulas (particles): These are small words that do not fit into other categories and serve specific grammatical functions.
- Izsaukšanas vārds (interjection): Interjections are a part of speech used to convey or express sudden feelings and emotions. They are often set off from the rest of the sentence by punctuation, such as an exclamation mark or a comma. Interjections can stand alone or be inserted into a sentence to express strong emotion or surprise.

These Latvian lexical categories can be further divided into subcategories based on their specific characteristics and functions. For example, nouns can be divided into proper nouns and common nouns, while adjectives can be divided into positive and comparative forms. Understanding lexical categories is essential for learning a language, as it helps to categorize words and understand their function in a sentence. In Latvian, there are specific rules and conventions for each lexical categories, which must be followed to ensure proper grammar and syntax.

### **3.2. Classification of adjectives**

For this paper, the lexical category of interest is adjectives. Objects, whether tangible or intangible, are represented by nouns and pronouns in language. However, our perception and understanding of these objects are greatly influenced by their characteristics and circumstances. As a result, a vast array of words has evolved to convey these qualities and

contexts, catering to various aspects of life. For instance, the noun 'river' can be described as cool, deep, clear, swift, or winding, while the noun 'apple' can be characterized as red, large, ripe, mellow, or juicy. When we use phrases like 'that apple,' 'this apple,' 'every apple,' or 'the fourth apple,' the words preceding the noun provide additional information about the object without explicitly describing its qualities. These descriptive words, which typically add a layer of meaning to the noun, are categorized as adjectives. According to Kerl (1862:10) an "adjective is a word used to qualify or limit the meaning of a substantive." Kerl (1862) divides adjectives into two main categories:

- Descriptive adjectives that describe or qualify, such as a 'blue sky', 'modest woman';
- Definitive adjectives that limit or modify, such as 'four apples', 'all books', 'this peach'.

Further on Kerl (1862:11) explains that adjectives can convey varying degrees of a particular quality, and this is achieved through the use of comparative forms. For instance, the adjective 'red' can be used to describe different objects, such as cheeks, roses, and hair, and can also be used to indicate different intensities of the colour, such as 'redder' and 'reddest.' This is why grammarians recognize three degrees of comparison for adjectives: the positive, comparative, and superlative forms.

The positive form is the basic form of the adjective, used to describe a quality without making a direct comparison. The positive form or degree describes the quality as it is, to an equal degree. The comparative form is used to compare two things, indicating which one has a greater or lesser degree of the quality. The superlative form is used to compare three or more things, indicating which one has the highest or lowest degree of the quality. For example, the adjective 'long' can be used in the positive form to describe a book as simply 'long,' in the comparative form to describe one book as 'longer' than another, and in the superlative form to describe a book as the 'longest' of a group. Similarly, the adjective 'good' can be used in the positive form to describe a student as simply 'good,' in the comparative form to describe one student as "better" than another, and in the superlative form to describe a student as the 'best' in a class. These degrees of comparison are essential in language, as they allow us to make nuanced and specific comparisons between things, and to convey subtle shades of meaning.

According to Kerl (1862:150) adjectives can be categorized into various subclasses, including common adjectives, participial adjectives, compound adjectives, numeral adjectives (which encompass cardinal, ordinal, and multiplicative types), and pronominal adjectives

(which include distributive, demonstrative, and indefinite types). A more thorough explanation of each of the adjective classes:

- Common adjectives: These are the most basic type of adjective, which describe the qualities or characteristics of a noun or pronoun. Examples include ‘big’, ‘happy’, ‘blue’, and ‘old’.
- Participial adjectives: These are adjectives that are formed from verbs and end in ‘-ing,’ ‘-ed,’ or ‘-en.’ They describe the state or condition of a noun or pronoun. Examples include ‘amazing,’ ‘impressed,’ and ‘fascinated.’
- Compound adjectives: These are adjectives that are formed by combining two or more words to create a single adjective. They are often joined by a hyphen. Examples include ‘in-depth,’ ‘well-known,’ and ‘two-thirds.’
- Numeral adjectives: These are adjectives that describe the quantity of a noun or pronoun. They can be further divided into:
  - Cardinal adjectives: These describe the exact number of something. Examples include ‘one,’ ‘two,’ and ‘three.’
  - Ordinal adjectives: These describe the position or rank of something. Examples include ‘first,’ ‘second,’ and ‘third.’
  - Multiplicative adjectives: These describe a multiple or fraction of something. Examples include ‘double,’ ‘triple,’ and ‘half.’
- Pronominal adjectives: These are adjectives that function as pronouns, replacing nouns in a sentence. They can be further divided into:
  - Distributive adjectives: These describe each individual member of a group. Examples include ‘each,’ ‘every,’ and ‘either.’
  - Demonstrative adjectives: These point out a specific noun or pronoun. Examples include ‘this,’ ‘that,’ ‘these,’ and ‘those.’
  - Indefinite adjectives: These describe an unspecified noun or pronoun. Examples include ‘some,’ ‘any,’ ‘all,’ and ‘both.’

It is worth noting that some adjectives can function in more than one class depending on the context in which they are used. Determining whether a word is an adjective solely by its appearance can be challenging, as its form does not necessarily reveal its grammatical function. Additionally, adjectives often lack distinctive forms that would identify them as such. However, it is worth noting that many adjectives do exhibit inflections for comparative and superlative forms, which can be a distinguishing feature. According to Quirk et al. (1985:402) adjectives have four common characteristics:

- a) “They can freely occur in attributive function”, such as appearing before a noun or between the determiner, and as the head of a noun phrase;
- b) “They can freely occur in predicative function”, meaning that they can function as a subject or object complement;
- c) “They can be premodified by the intensifier ‘very’”;
- d) “They can take comparative and superlative forms”, and the comparison might be done with the help of inflections (-er, -est), or by the addition of premodifiers ‘more’ and ‘most’.

Quirk et al. (1985:134) also mentions that there is additional subclassification of adjectives: stative/dynamic adjectives, gradable/non-gradable adjectives, and inherent/noninherent adjectives. However, this classification is dependent on the semantics and scaling adjectives accordingly is dependent on the one assessing the adjectives in the text making it subjective rather than objective classification.

## **4. Theoretical considerations of Content Analysis and the Comparative Method**

The given chapter is devised for the discussion of the content analysis theories by Downe-Wamboldt (1992) and Krippendorf (1980), and their applications, as well as theoretical sources on the comparative method by Rankin (2003) and others. The selected theoretical sources offer insights into the definitions and instances of definitions of these types of analysis and method, yet each source brings its own unique theoretical lens to the discussion, thereby enhancing the literature review with a rich tapestry of interdisciplinary approaches.

### **4.1. Content analysis theoretical considerations**

The concept of content analysis is adequately described by Downe-Wamboldt (1992: 319) as: “a research technique that provides systematic and objective means in order to describe and quantify phenomena... Content analysis is more than a counting game; it is concerned with meanings, intentions, consequences and context.” In the realm of content analysis, two primary approaches are commonly employed – qualitative and quantitative. According to the previously mentioned scholar, it is essential to provide a detailed methodology for content analysis, accompanied by clear procedures and supported by numerous examples. This is particularly important because content analysis strives for external validity, unlike purely qualitative research designs, which focus on internal validity. The existing body of research clearly highlights the practical applicability of content analysis due to its focus on human communication, making it a relevant tool for research across various fields, including text comparison and text analysis. As emphasized by Downe-Wamboldt (1992) and Krippendorf (1980), the definition of clear categories is crucial in content analysis, as these categories facilitate the development of arguments and the illustration of differences and similarities within the data corpus. Content analysis involves the systematic evaluation of corpus material, where qualitative data is converted into quantitative data through the interpretation and coding of textual materials. A closer examination of content analysis as a method reveals an emphasis on aspects such as system, objectivity, quantification, context, and validity, referring to conclusions drawn from the content of communication about the sender, message, or recipient of a report. A specific step-by-step process for conducting content analysis has been proposed by Downe-Wamboldt (1992:313):

- Selecting the units of analysis;
- Creating and defining the categories;
- Pre-testing the category definition and rules;
- Assessing reliability and validity;
- Creating a corpus of the collected data;
- Reassessing.

In terms of the practical application of step-by-step procedures, pre-testing the category definition and rules is crucial as it is an integral part of understanding the data and ensuring that coding is clear and comprehensible to the future reader. Krippendorff (1980:173) and Weber (1990:120) among other scholars emphasize the importance of assessing reliability and validity when conducting content analysis. Weber (1990:121) notes that a “a measure has hypothesis validity if it ‘behaves’ as it is expected to,” highlighting the need for content analysis procedures to be grounded in theoretical foundations. The coding of the created corpus and the reassessment of the full data are critical steps that should not be overlooked. Krippendorff (1980:81) outlines a list of components for the logic of content analysis designs, which includes three subheadings. The scholar explains that the network of activities involved in conducting a research project is referred to as the research design, and what links the procedural steps in the structure of a coherent research is the logic of the design. This logic typically refers to two key characteristics: the efficiency of the procedural steps and the fairness of the data processing. Creating and having a corpus is also essential, however challenging, to translation studies and comparison of translations, as mentioned by Baker (2004).

The methodology of content analysis is justified not only by adhering to established scientific standards for data processing but also by considering the context in which texts are analysed. This research method offers a quantitative expression of a phenomenon, going beyond impressionistic observations. It is a non-intrusive technique, making it suitable for studying sensitive topics. Moreover, when speaking of methodology and research methods, the work by Dörnyei (2007:23) comes to mind. Three methods of research are set by Dörnyei (2007:24): quantitative, qualitative, and mixed research method. Content analysis can be classified into all three categories. Quantitative research involves collecting numerical data, which is then analysed using statistical methods. Qualitative research, on the other hand, involves collecting non-numerical, textual data, which is analysed using non-statistical methods (Bernard, 2000). Mixed methods research combines elements of both quantitative and qualitative approaches. A crucial step in all three methods is categorization or coding,

which structures and organizes the gathered information (Creswell and Plano Clark, 2011). However, the similarities between qualitative and quantitative methods often end there, as quantitative research typically begins with precise coding tables, whereas qualitative research uses coding extensively, but with verbal or written categories that are often not predetermined and are left open to accommodate the nuances of meaning discovered during the investigation (Denzin & Lincoln, 1994).

Lastly, content analysis, as described by Ary et al. (2010), is a research methodology that involves the systematic examination of written or visual materials to identify specific characteristics or patterns within them. One of the key advantages of this approach is its unobtrusive nature, meaning that the researcher's presence does not influence the data being observed.

#### **4.2. Theoretical aspects of the comparative method**

The comparative method is a research approach that involves analysing and comparing distinct aspects of phenomena across different contexts to identify similarities, differences, patterns, and relationships. Collier (1993:105) writes that “Comparison is a fundamental tool of analysis. It sharpens our power of description and plays a central role in concept-formulation by bringing into focus suggestive similarities and contrasts among cases.” Rankin (2003:183) explains the comparative method as “a set of techniques, developed over more than a century and a half, that permits us to recover linguistic constructs of earlier, usually unattested, stages in a family of related languages.” In Rankin's (2003) view, the items compared vary, they can be phonological, morphological, syntactic, lexical, semantic, and so on, and they can also be units in the system being compared, such as phonemes, words, morphemes, or they can be rules, conditions, and grammatical constraints. The comparative method works because it relies on particular characteristics of language and language change.

The comparative method, particularly in the context of translation comparison, is a systematic approach that involves analysing and comparing translations of texts in different languages to identify similarities, differences, and patterns (Ragin, 1987). This method aims to uncover how translations vary across languages, cultures, and contexts, shedding light on the nuances of language, culture-specific expressions, and the impact of translation choices on the meaning and tone of the original text. The comparative method allows researchers to examine how different translators have rendered the same source text into the target language, highlighting variations in translation strategies, linguistic choices, and cultural adaptations. By comparing multiple translations of a text, scholars can gain insights into the complexities

of translation, the role of the translator in shaping the final product, and the challenges of conveying meaning across linguistic boundaries.

Furthermore, the comparative method provides a framework for evaluating the effectiveness of translations, assessing reliability to the original text, and exploring the creative decisions made by translators to convey the intended message to a new audience.

Regarding the steps to take when using the comparative method Rankin mentions that:

The comparative method proceeds in several recognizable stages, which in practice overlap considerably. Internal reconstruction is useful when applied to the daughter languages initially and may also be practiced at various points along the way. There is relatively little in the way of strict ordering of procedures. A relatively full comparative treatment of a family of languages would include most or all of the following, beginning with the discovery of cognates, both lexical and morphological, and concomitant confirmation of genetic relationship (2003:186).

According to Rankin (2003:87) “The search for cognate vocabulary is usually the single most challenging task facing the comparativist. If the linguist has already established the existence of a genetic relationship between two or more languages, she or he has already located a certain number of important cognates.” Additionally, the scholar mentions that identifying genetic relationships is essential to the comparative task and underlies such basic projects as linguistic classification. Examining or knowing the history of the respective languages, especially the changes that occur across related languages, often involves the abstractive and retrospective method of reconstruction.

Overall, the comparative method in translation comparison serves as a valuable tool for researchers and practitioners in the field of translation studies, offering a structured approach to analysing and interpreting the intricacies of multilingual communication and the art of translation.

## **5. Analysis of Descriptions and Terminology used in Equestrian Equipment Websites**

The following part of the paper focuses on determining the main translation techniques used in the descriptions of the items and the most frequently used adjectives that are added to the terms of the item being described using content analysis, the comparative method, and skopos theory. As well as to find out how do linguistic structures differ in the descriptions of equestrian items between English and Latvian contexts by using the comparative method and content analysis.

### **5.1. Methodology**

To achieve the aim, the following section discusses the research methods and the data collection tools used in the research, as well as the procedure.

#### **5.1.1. Research method**

The methods used to achieve the goal of this paper is mixed method, meaning the research involved both qualitative and quantitative methods of research (Dörnyei, 2007:101). Black's (1976) and Cohen et al. (2011) works were useful to understand data collection and research methods, and Braun and Clarke's (2013) for qualitative research in particular. The methods used as such are content analysis, explained by Krippendorf (1980) and Weber (1990), and others, where the content of the elements forms the basis of drawing conclusions about the content, and the comparative method explained by Collier (1993) and Rankin (2003) by using which the comparison of the texts to determine the translation techniques and text structures is done.

#### **5.1.2. Data collection tools**

For the collection of data, a corpus is created to analyse the terminology used in the descriptions of equestrian items in websites that were written in English and websites that had descriptions of these items in Latvian. This approach facilitates the determination of the main translation techniques used in the descriptions of these items, as well as allows easier analysis of the linguistic structures of these texts in order to compare them and their usage of lexical

categories. This paper is written by creating and then using a corpus of the similar brand items of the equipment that is used in the three previously mentioned Olympic equestrian disciplines from websites that offer these items for sale. The finalized corpus was gathered from the materials released till 1 March 2024.

### **5.1.3. Procedure**

The procedure of the research starts with the analysis of the theoretical materials found on content analysis, the comparative method, translation techniques and skopos theory that are useful for comparison of terminology and text of item descriptions, as well as the three Olympic equestrian discipline theory analysis in order to understand the topic better. Then a corpus is created by looking for equestrian items offered by brands in websites written in English and then looking for the same or similar brand items on Latvian websites offering the same products for sale with a translated or newly written description of the item. The found items and their descriptions are placed in a table for easier text comparison. Further on, the acquired knowledge of the theoretical materials is applied to the created corpus, to see the peculiarities of the language and terminology utilized in the descriptions of equestrian items of the same brands in English and the Latvian translations.

A comparative analysis of the collected corpus is done according to how the text descriptions vary structure wise, what translation techniques are used, and what lexical categories are used in these texts, and additionally a terminology glossary is created for further understanding and analysing terms used for naming equestrian equipment. To determine the main translation techniques used in the text descriptions, instances of the different translation techniques are highlighted in distinct colours accordingly:

- borrowing – yellow;
- literal translation – green;
- calque – cyan;
- transposition – grey;
- omission – orange;
- substitution – light magenta;
- equivalence – light blue;
- generalization – light purple;
- addition – dark green.

Later, to come to conclusions about their usage, these translation techniques were organized according to frequency, based on the previously mentioned classification. In order to determine the various types of lexical categories, more specifically, adjectives used in the texts to amplify and enhance the descriptions of the items, the adjectives mentioned in the texts are text coloured in red and later gathered in Appendix 2 in order to come to conclusions about their classification and usage; additionally, in this paper the focus is on descriptive adjectives, and the classifications of adjectives in Appendix 2 are highlighted in respective classification colours:

- common adjectives – yellow;
- compound adjectives – green;
- participial adjectives – cyan.

The linguistic structures of the texts are compared by each of the text's length and what linguistic structures are used in these texts describing the equipment.

Lastly, a set of graphs is created visualising the frequencies of the translation techniques in the text descriptions, classified adjectives, and an additional graph for the text lengths.

## **5.2. Sample and corpus**

The texts analysed in this research are those found in online sites that sell equestrian goods in English and in Latvian. The item descriptions were chosen according to popularity of the item sales wise on the English websites, and whether the item from the same brand had a Latvian translation available on the Latvian sales websites. Most of the Latvian translations of the item descriptions are from Online 17 website, because this is currently the only Latvian website for equestrian equipment that provide translations of the items rather than simply use the top part Google Translate tool in their website. Additionally, it needs to be mentioned that there are more of the same equipment type from different brands with different descriptions, but for the purpose of not repeating, only one item was picked per selection by the author of the paper. The sites from where the text descriptions were taken are shown in the corpus table (see Appendix 1). The corpus consists of sixty-one text descriptions in English with their corresponding 61 translations in Latvian, as well as a glossary created from these descriptions (see Glossary). For better understanding and viewing of the descriptions, the texts analysed are divided into text [T] categories in the Appendix 1:

- [T1] – Horse head and neck equipment;
- [T2] – Horse body and leg equipment;

- [T3] – Rider upper body equipment;
- [T4] – Rider lower body equipment;
- [T5] – Rider aiding equipment.

In order to more thoroughly look at the translation techniques and adjectives used in the text descriptions, the content analysis and comparative method scholarship is used to help classify and categorize the observed translation techniques and adjectives that are found in the present research. One more point looked at in this paper is the linguistic structures of the texts in the created corpus of the descriptions of the equestrian items. The analysis of the linguistic structures of these texts is considered useful as the item descriptions are written in English and in Latvian, and for different audiences, so the text length and other structures in these descriptions may vary and show how the text is adapted for the different culture audiences.

### **5.3. Results and discussion**

This section of the work analyses the most important findings in the collected data from the websites with the equipment descriptions.

#### **5.3.1. Corpus of the used translation techniques**

First, in the start of the table (see Appendix 1) each item's website link and description is given. The item descriptions themselves are mainly written in American English or Standard English and the translations – in Latvian. The structures and lengths of the texts vary, and this is more explored in point 5.3.3., however, the translation aspects are assessed before that.

##### **5.3.1.1. Analysed text category [T1] item descriptions**

In the first text analysed in the [T1] category, which is about a halter that is used for the horse's head, 2 instances of the translation technique borrowing were observed, where the word 'Evo-wool' has been borrowed from the original two times without the translator trying to make it Latvian. The next noticed translation technique is literal translation, which has been used one time for a sentence that has been literally translated without any structure changes in the text, apart from 'PES' being translated as the whole word 'poliesters'. Further on, there are four instances of transposition in the text, where the sentences are ever so slightly edited

so that the source text fits the conventions and expectations of the target language and culture. One instance of omission was observed, where the more precise look description of the item was omitted in the Latvian translation. Two instances of equivalence were noticed, where the relationship between the source text and the target text conveyed the same meaning despite structural and linguistic differences. Lastly, in the first text one instance of generalization was identified, where in the English version a more thorough description of the upholstery was given, whilst in the Latvian it was more generalized, and a lot shortened. A close examination of this item description uncovered 12 instances of translation technique usage.

In the second text in [T1], which is about a lead rope that is used to lead a horse where needed when attached to a halter or bridle, there was one instance of the translation technique borrowing for the word 'Duralastic'. One instance of transposition was observed where the words 'lead rope' were translated as 'izvedamā pavada' to make it sound more Latvian. An instance of literal translation for a whole sentence was also detected, where there were no changes made to the structure of the text. Also, one instance of generalization was identified where the swivel hook of the lead rope was described as being of 'high-quality brass' in the English version but generalized as simply 'augstas kvalitātes' in Latvian. One instance of equivalence was noticed as well, where the length description of the lead rope was slightly changed in order to fit Latvian language conventions. Lastly, one instance of omission was observed, where the fact that the lead rope had a name plate was omitted in the Latvian translation. A total of 6 instances of translation techniques were identified in this item description.

In the third text in [T1], which is about a bridle that is usually used when riding a horse to allow the rider more control, there was one instance of borrowing for the naming of the bridle in English 'ready to' left the same in Latvian. One instance of borrowing was identified, where 'jumping bridle' was translated as 'jump iemaukti', even though it could have been translated as 'lekšanas iemaukti' vai 'konkūra iemaukti' to make it more Latvian. There were two instances of the transposition technique usage, where the sentences were slightly edited so that the source text fits the conventions and structure of Latvian. In this text there was one instance of substitution where a source language element was replaced with another element from the target culture: 'half holes' translated as 'pusoļa caurumiem' not 'pus caurumiem' for example. Lastly, there were two instances of generalization observed, where the design aspects of the bridle were described in more detail in the English version while in the Latvian only the key aspects were translated and written. A close examination of this item description uncovered 7 instances of translation technique usage.

In the fourth text in [T1], which is about a specific bit that is attached to a bridle, there was one instance of borrowing for the word 'sensogan' which is a specific material that bits can be made of. Two instances of literal translation were observed, where the words 'thickness' and 'ring diameter' were literally translated as 'biezums' and 'riņķu diametrs'. In this text there was one instance of transposition, where a sentence was slightly edited in the translation to fit the conventions of Latvian. 4 instances of omission were noted as in the English version the bit type is compared to other bits, there is a description of how the bit works inside the horse's mouth and that it is double jointed, and what are the usual results of using this type of bit, while in the Latvian there is nothing of this in the translated description. In this text there was also one instance of substitution noticed, as the words 'provide an incomparably precise contact' are translated as simply 'palīdz radīt lielāku kontroli'. Lastly, there were three instances of equivalence noted in this text, where the relationship between the source text and the target text had the same meaning despite structural differences. A close examination of this item description uncovered 12 instances of translation technique usage.

In the next, fifth text in [T1], which is about reins that attach to the bit, there was one instance of borrowing noted, where the word 'Eventa' was left the same in the Latvian translation as it was in the original English version. There were two instances of transposition observed, where the sentences of the source text were adapted to fit the conventions and expectations of the target language and culture, meaning that words like 'rubber reins pro grip' were explained and translated in more simple terms in the Latvian version 'gumijas pumpiņu pavadas.' Lastly, one instance of addition was observed in the Latvian version, where the word 'melns' was added to notify the potential buyer of the item that it is only available in the colour black, while in the English version there is no mention of colour. A close examination of this item description uncovered 4 instances of translation technique usage.

In the sixth text in [T1], which is about blinkers that can be added to a bridle, there was one instance of borrowing for the word 'Bromley' which is a naming of the type of blinkers these are. Three instances of literal translation were observed, where words and two whole sentences were literally translated with no edits to sentence structure. In this text there was one instance of omission, where the longevity of the leather was described in the English version but omitted in the Latvian translation. One instance of equivalence was noted, where the relationship between the English version and the Latvian translation had the same meaning despite structural differences. Lastly, there was one instance of generalization observed, where the fact that the blinkers are attached by Velcro fasteners was described in more detail in the English version, while the Latvian translation only stated that the blinkers

have Velcro fasteners. In this item description there were 7 translation technique usage instances noticed.

In the seventh text in [T1], which is about a browband that is attached to a bridle at the top part, there was one instance of borrowing, again for the name of the item – ‘Wicklow’. One instance of literal translation was observed where the word for the item itself ‘browband’ was literally translated as ‘pieres siksna’ in the Latvian translation. One instance of generalization was identified, where the design aspects of the browband were more thoroughly described in the source text and less descriptive and shorter in the target text. Lastly, there were three or more instances of omission noted, as the descriptions of the crystals on the browband and the leather it is made of, as well as other aspects of its design were omitted in the Latvian translation. A close examination of this item description uncovered 6 instances of translation technique usage.

In the eighth text in [T1], which is about a breastplate, there was one instance of borrowing where the English word ‘easy’ is left the same in the Latvian translation. There was one instance of literal translation observed where the word for the item itself again was literally translated from ‘breastplate’ to ‘krūšu siksna’. In this text and its Latvian translation there is a mix between the words ‘breastplate’ and ‘martingale’ which is an attachment to the breastplate and the reins, but not always included when a breastplate is bought, so in the English version at first it seems a martingale is not added but then later on is mentioned, and in the Latvian translation it is mentioned and could be mentioned as an addition that it is a ‘krūšu siksna ar martingalu’, however later on the word ‘krūšu siksna’ is simply omitted and the item is called ‘martingals’ even though the description is still about the breastplate not just the martingale attachment. One instance of transposition was identified, where the sentence of the source text was adapted to fit the conventions and expectations of the target language. There was also one instance of equivalence observed where the English version and the Latvian translation had the same meaning despite structural differences. Moreover, there were two instances of generalization noted, where the features and the lining of the breastplate were described in more detail in the English version while very shortly mentioned in the Latvian translation. Lastly, there were also instances of omission noticed, where the descriptions of colours and sizes was mentioned in the English version but omitted in the Latvian translation. In this item description there were 8 translation technique usage instances noticed.

In the ninth text in [T1], which is about draw reins, there was one instance of substitution observed, where the words for the item itself ‘draw reins’ were translated in a different way as ‘bloks’ in Latvian, more denoting what the item does when it is used. Lastly, one instance of generalization was noted, where the draw reins and their attachments were

explained in more detail in the source text. A close examination of this item description uncovered 2 instances of translation technique usage.

In the tenth text in [T1], which is about a gogue that can be used as an aiding equipment when riding, there were two instances of transposition noted, where the sentences of the source text were adapted to fit the conventions and expectations of the target language and culture. Then there were three instances of generalization observed, as colour, material, attachments, and usage options were more thoroughly described in the English version and simply shortly stated in the Latvian translation. Lastly, there was one instance of omission identified, where the way how the item works, and its equipped steel cutters were omitted in the Latvian translation. In this item description there were 6 translation technique usage instances noticed.

### **5.3.1.2. Analysed text category [T2] item descriptions**

Further on, in the horse body and leg text [T2] category, in the 11th text, which is about saddles, there was one instance of borrowing noted for the word 'Roma' which is a naming of the specific saddle model. Then there was instance of literal translation observed, where the words 'jump saddle' were translated as 'konkūra segli' in the target text, which can be seen as a literal translation as 'konkūrs' means jumping in English. There was one instance of omission noted, where the description of the look and stitching aspects of the saddle were omitted from the Latvian translation. There was also one instance of generalization identified, where the saddle seat type and what it provides for the rider was more thoroughly described in the English version, while only generally mentioned in the Latvian translation. One instance of substitution was also noticed, where the fact how the knee pads and anatomically shaped panels guarantee freedom was simply substituted with the notion that the saddle can be adjusted to fit the horse's back in the Latvian version. Lastly, there was one instance of addition observed, as in the Latvian translation aspects such as the saddle being made of quality leather and its panels being filled with wool were mentioned, but nowhere to be found in the original description. A close examination of this item description uncovered 6 instances of translation technique usage.

In the 12th text in [T2] category, which is about stirrup leathers that can be attached to a saddle, there was one instance of borrowing noticed where the words 'soft touch' was left the same in the Latvian translation, possibly meaning that 'soft touch' is meant as a name of the stirrup leathers. There were two instances of omission observed, where the softness and the stitching, and care aspects of the stirrup leathers were described in the English version but

omitted in the Latvian translation. One instance of equivalence was identified, where the term for the item itself 'stirrup leathers' was translated as 'kāpšļu siksnas' meaning that the translator opted for the word 'siksnas' which is more understandable and describes what the item is, rather than translating it literally as 'ādas'. There were two instances of generalization noted, as the nylon inserts and the design aspects of the stirrup leathers were described in more detail in the English version and translated in the Latvian version with only the key aspects in mind. Lastly, there was one instance of addition observed, where the fact of the colour of the stirrups was mentioned in the Latvian translation but nowhere to be found in the original. In this item description there were 7 translation technique usage instances noticed.

In the 13th text in [T2] which is about stirrups that attach to the stirrup leathers, there were two instances of literal translation noticed as a word and one whole sentence was literally word for word translated. There was one instance of transposition observed in two sentences as they adapted to fit the conventions and expectations of the target language. Then there were two instances of borrowing identified, where the words 'AluPro' and 'Arena HiFlex' were left the same in the Latvian translation as they are names of other stirrup models that the specific brand offers. There were three instances of omission noticed, where the naming of the described stirrup model was indicated in the source text but omitted in the translation, and facts about the stirrups being good for riders with orthopaedic problems was also omitted in the translation. Then there were two instances of generalization observed as the lock and release mechanism and design aspects were very much shortened in the target text. There was instance of equivalence identified as there was a sentence where the relationship between the source text and the target text had the same meaning despite structural differences and different wording to describe the same aspects of the stirrups. Lastly, there were two instances of addition noticed, where the fact that these are safety stirrups was mentioned in the Latvian version and the stirrups being in a rose-gold colour was also mentioned but nowhere to be found in the source text. A close examination of this item description uncovered 13 instances of translation technique usage.

In the 14th text in [T2] which is about a saddle pad that is usually used under a saddle, there was one instance of borrowing noticed, where the word 'Amalfi' that names the model of the saddle pad was left the same in the Latvian version. There was one instance of equivalence observed as the item itself is called a 'saddle pad' in English but translated as something equal in Latvian as 'sviedrene' which describes the item more as to what it does – collects sweat. Then there were two instances of omission noticed, where the decorative badge and quick drying aspects were omitted in the Latvian translation. There were two instances of generalization noted, as the aspects of the material and quilting were thoroughly

described in the source text, but only mentioned in two short sentences in the target text. Lastly, there were two instances of addition observed, where the matter of the saddle pad being a part of a new collection and its outer material being made of 100% polyester was only mentioned in the Latvian translation. In this item description there were 8 translation technique usage instances noticed.

In the 15th text in [T2] which is about a half pad that can be used between a saddle and a saddle pad, there was one instance of borrowing noticed, where the word 'impact' was left the same in the Latvian translation as it is in the English version. Then there were five instances of omission noted as the information about the half pad being a corrective pad, it improving the saddle fit and balance, and other aspects were omitted from the Latvian translation. There was one instance of substitution observed, where the term for the item itself, a 'half pad' was substituted with 'zemseglu paliktnis' in the target text rather than literally translated as 'puspaliktnis' for example. Lastly, there were four instances of generalization noted as the aspects of the riding experience, stability, ergonomic benefits, and cushioning effects were described in detail in the source text but translated with only the key aspects in mind in the target text. A close examination of this item description uncovered 11 instances of translation technique usage.

In the 16th text in [T2] which is about a girth that attaches the saddle to the horse by going around its belly, there was one instance of borrowing noticed as the word 'Bakewell' was left the same in the target text. There was one instance of substitution observed, where the term for the item itself 'girth' was translated as 'vēderjosta', meaning the translator found a substitution for the word 'josta' or 'platums' that explains what a girth really is – a belt that goes around the belly of the horse. There were two instances of transposition identified, where two sentences were adapted to fit the conventions and expectations of the target language. Then there were two instances of generalization noted as the flap that covers the carabiner and the decorative stitching was explained in more detail in the source text and shortened in the target text. There were two instances of equivalence observed, where the sentences of the source text and the target text had the same meaning despite structural differences. Lastly, there was one instance of omission noted, where the elastic ends and their comfort aspects were described only in the English version and omitted in the Latvian translation. In this item description there were 9 translation technique usage instances noticed.

In the 17th text in [T2] which is about a different type of girth, there was one instance of substitution noticed as the words 'saddle girth with stud guard' was translated in a substitutive way naming the item as 'vēderjosta/panna' in the Latvian translation, where the term 'panna' describes what the item looks like rather than explains its usage like in the source text. Then

there was one instance of generalization observed, where the advantages of the girth were more thoroughly described in the source text and only key points translated in the Latvian version. Lastly, there were two instances of omission noted as matters of the girth being protective and its size, that it protects against studs was omitted from the target text. A close examination of this item description uncovered 4 instances of translation technique usage.

In the 18th text in [T2] which is about a chafe guard that attaches to the girth and goes around the horse's belly, there was one instance of substitution noticed as the term for the item itself 'chafe guard' was translated as 'piešu aizsargs' substituting the word 'chafe' with a translated term for the item that the chafe guard is protecting the horse from – studs. Then there were two instances of generalization observed, where the fact that the chafe guard protects the horse's skin and is of elastic fabric was explained in more detail in the English version, but only key aspects translated together in one short sentence in the Latvian version. Lastly, there were three instances of omission noticed, where aspects such as the chafe guard protecting from saddle sores and allowing the skin to heal, and the item being equipped with a plug for the seat and a Velcro closure system was omitted from the Latvian translation. In this item description there were 6 translation technique usage instances noticed.

In the 19th text in [T2] which is about a fleece rug, there was one instance of borrowing noticed, where the word for the model of the rug 'Lincoln' was left the same in the target text. Then there was one instance of literal translation observed for the term 'fleece rug' itself as it was literally translated as 'flīsa sega' in the Latvian version. There were three instances of omission noted, where the rug having front buckles and cross-surcingles was omitted in the Latvian translation. Lastly, there was one instance of generalization identified as the aspects of the rug having soft fleece and faux fur collar was more thoroughly described in the source text, while written in one short sentence in the target text. A close examination of this item description uncovered 6 instances of translation technique usage.

In the 20th text in [T2] which is about a kidney rug, there were two instances of borrowing noticed as the word 'Heritage' was left the same in the target text, and the words 'polar fleece' also were not translated in the Latvian version. There were three instances of literal translation observed, where the term for the item itself 'kidney rug' was literally translated as 'nieru sega' in the target text, and two other short sentences were literally word for word translated. Lastly, there were four instances of equivalence noted as the sentences of the source text and the target text had the same meaning despite structural differences and different wording to describe the same aspects. In this item description there were 9 translation technique usage instances noticed.

In the 21st text in [T2] which is about a fly rug, there was one instance of borrowing noticed as the words ‘combo classic’, a name for the model, was simply written as ‘classic combo’ in the Latvian version without translating but switching places of the words. Then there were four instances of literal translation observed as the term for the item itself ‘fly rug’ was translated literally as ‘mušu sega’ in the target text, and three other sentences were also literally translated, word for word. There were four instances of transposition noticed, where the sentences were adapted to fit the conventions and expectations of the target language. Then there were two instances of generalization noted where the aspects of the detachable neck cover and the surcingles being reinforced was explained in more detail in the source text and translated with only the key points in mind in the Latvian version. Lastly, there were two instances of equivalence observed, where the English version and the Latvian translation had the same meaning despite structural and linguistic differences. A close examination of this item description uncovered 13 instances of translation technique usage.

In the 22nd text in [T2] which is about a stable rug, there was one instance of borrowing as the word ‘Ripstop’, a name of the model of the rug, was left the same in the target text. Then there was one instance of literal translation observed for the term for the item itself ‘stable rug’ translated literally as ‘staļļa sega’ not ‘sega, ko likt stallī’ for example. There was one instance of generalization noted, where the material of the rug was more explicitly described in the source text and very shortly described in the Latvian version. Lastly, there were two instances of omission noticed as facts of the rug being for winter and it having adjustment options was omitted from the Latvian translation. In this item description there were 4 translation technique usage instances noticed.

In the 23rd text in [T2] which is about a turnout rug, there was one instance of borrowing noticed as the word ‘wug’ was left the same in the target text. One instance of substitution was observed as the term for the item itself ‘turnout rug’ was translated as ‘lietus sega’ substituting the word ‘turnout’ with ‘lietus’ rather than translating it literally as ‘ārā laišanas’ for example. There was one instance of generalization noticed, where aspects of the technology of the rug and what it comes with was generalized in the Latvian translation. Lastly, there were two instances of omission identified, where the rug having a high neck and material strength aspects were omitted in the Latvian version. A close examination of this item description uncovered 5 instances of translation technique usage.

In the 24th text in [T2] which is about an all-weather rug, there was one instance of borrowing as the word ‘Hurricane’ was left the same in the Latvian translation. One instance of substitution was observed as the term for the item itself ‘rug all weather’ was translated as ‘āra sega’ substituting the ‘all weather’ with one word ‘āra’ in the target text, rather than

translating it literally as 'visu laikapstākļu' for example. Then there were four instances of omission noticed, where some material and durability aspects were omitted from the Latvian version. Lastly, there were three instances of generalization identified as the matters of rabbit skin usage for the rug and the usage of the rug were described in more detail in the English version but shortened in the Latvian translation. In this item description there were 9 translation technique usage instances noticed.

In the 25th text in [T2] which is about circulation bandages, there was one instance of borrowing noticed as the word 'equine' was left the same in the target text. One instance of literal translation was observed where the words 'circulation bandages' were literally translated as 'cirkulācijas bintes' in the Latvian version. There were two instances of omission noticed as the aspects of the bandages being for exercise purposes and the sizing of them was not mentioned in the Latvian translation. Then there were four instances of equivalence identified as the English version and the Latvian translation had the same meaning despite structural and linguistic differences. Lastly, there were three instances of addition noted, as matters of the bandages containing germanium and carbon, and reduce the risk of trauma was not mentioned in the source text. A close examination of this item description uncovered 11 instances of translation technique usage.

In the 26th text in [T2] which is about leg wraps that are used under bandages, there were three instances of borrowing noticed as the words 'memory', 'memory foam', and 'evolon' were left the same in the Latvian translation. Then there was instance of substitution noticed, where the term for the item itself 'leg wraps' was translated as 'bandāžu paliktņi' completely substituting the terms used in the source text with something that explains the usage of the item in a different way. There was one instance of transposition observed, where a sentence was adapted to fit the conventions and expectations of the target language. Then there were five instances of literal translation noticed for not only words but whole sentences as well, with word for word translations without changes in sentence structure. Lastly, there was one instance of equivalence identified, where the English sentence and the Latvian translation had the same meaning despite linguistic differences. In this item description there were 12 translation technique usage instances noticed.

In the 27th text in [T2] which is about tendon boots, there were two instances of borrowing noticed as the words 'olympus vento' and 'EVA' were left the same in the target text. One instance of substitution was observed as well, where the term for the item itself 'tendon boots' was translated as 'priekšējie kājsargi' substituting the word 'tendon' with 'priekšējie' rather than literally translating it as 'cīpslu'. Then there was one instance of omission noted as the boots being for showjumping and having double ventilation was

omitted in the Latvian version. There was one instance of equivalence observed, where the English sentence and the Latvian translation had the same meaning despite structural and linguistic differences. Then there was one instance of literal translation identified as one sentence was word for word translated without any structural changes. Lastly, there was one instance of transposition noticed, where two sentences were adapted to fit the conventions and expectations of the target language. A close examination of this item description uncovered 7 instances of translation technique usage.

In the 28th text in [T2] which is about rear boots, there were two instances of borrowing noticed as the words ‘eShock’ and ‘eFluidgel’ were left the same in the target text. Then there was one instance of literal translation observed as the term for the item itself ‘rear boots’ was literally translated as ‘aizmugurējie kājsargi’ rather than substituting with a word like ‘pakaļējie’. There were three instances of omission noticed, where the material quality and reinforced shell aspects were omitted in the Latvian version. Lastly, there was one instance of generalization identified as the boots being anatomically shaped and having patented technology was explained in more detail in the English version and shortly described in the Latvian translation. In this item description there were 7 translation technique usage instances noticed.

In the 29th text in [T2] which is about bell boots, there was one instance of borrowing observed as the word ‘hologram’ was left the same in the target text. Then there was one instance of substitution noticed as the term for the item itself ‘bell boots’ was simply substituted with ‘zvani’ which is kind of a literal translation but without the word ‘boots.’ There was one instance of generalization identified as the features of the bell boots and the fabric they are made from was more thoroughly described in the source text. Lastly, there were two instances of omission noted, where the fit, protection details, and technical aspects of the bell boots were omitted in the Latvian translation. A close examination of this item description uncovered 5 instances of translation technique usage.

In the 30th text in [T2] which is about a lunging girth that can be used as an aiding equipment, there were three instances of literal translation noticed for words such as ‘lunging girth’ itself translated as ‘kordošanas josta’ and other whole sentences being literally translated as well. Then there were two instances of generalization observed as aspects of comfort and the attachments of the girth were explained in more detail in the English version, but only key aspects translated in the Latvian version. There were two instances of omission noted, where the matters of the girth having double buckles was omitted in the target text. Lastly, there was one instance of transposition identified as one sentence was adapted to fit

the conventions and expectations of the target language. In this item description there were 8 translation technique usage instances noticed.

In the 31st text in [T2] which is about a cavesson, there was one instance of a calque for the item itself, where the term 'cavesson' was translated as 'kavesons'. Then there was one instance of equivalence observed where the English sentence and the Latvian translation had the same meaning despite structural and linguistic differences. Lastly, there was one instance of omission noted as the fact that it is a lunging cavesson was only mentioned in the source text but omitted in the target text. A close examination of this item description uncovered 3 instances of translation technique usage.

In the 32nd text in [T2] which is about a lunging line that is used to lunge a horse in a circle, there was one instance of substitution noticed for the naming of the item itself as the term 'lunging line' is translated as 'korda', essentially substituting the term with a word that was already existing in Latvian. Then there were three instances of omission identified, where the usefulness, carabiner type, and durability of the lunging line was omitted in the target text. There was one instance of generalization observed as the length sufficiency was described in detail and was different in the English version than in the Latvian translation. Lastly, there were two instances of addition noted as in the Latvian version the colours in which the lunging line is available in was described, but not mentioned at all in the source text. In this item description there were 7 translation technique usage instances noticed.

In the 33rd text in [T2] which is about a fly veil, there was one instance of borrowing noticed as the words 'wellington big stone' were left the same in the target text. Then there was one instance of substitution observed as the term for the item itself 'fly veil' was translated as 'ausis,' essentially simply stating where the item goes – on the horse's ears. There was one big section that was omitted in the Latvian version, which was about the fly veil's shape, the washing aspects, the materials and how to ensure its longevity. Lastly, there was one instance of addition noticed as the fact that the fly veil has sound deafening abilities was not mentioned in the source text. A close examination of this item description uncovered 4 instances of translation technique usage.

In the 34th text in [T2] which is about a fly mask that protects the horse's eyes against flies, there was one instance of literal translation noticed as the term for the item itself 'fly mask' was literally translated as 'mušu maska' without any adaptation or substitution. Then there was one instance of equivalence observed, where the English sentence and the Latvian translation had the same meaning despite structural and linguistic differences. There were two instances of omission noted as the matter that the fly mask provides protection and shade was omitted in the Latvian version. Lastly, there was one instance of addition identified, where the

fact that the fly mask can be used while riding or while the horse is out in the paddock was only mentioned in the target text. In this item description there were 5 translation technique usage instances noticed.

### **5.3.1.3. Analysed text category [T3] item descriptions**

Further on, in the rider upper body equipment text [T3] category, in the 35th text, which is about a helmet, there was one instance of substitution noticed as the term for the item itself ‘helmet’ was translated as ‘aizsargķivere’ not simply ‘ķivere’ or ‘kaska’ without the addition that it is a protection helmet in the translation. Then there were three instances of omission observed, where the aspects of the outer shell of the helmet and it not being sold with a liner was omitted in the Latvian translation. There were three instances of equivalence identified where the source text sentences, and the target text had the same meaning despite structural and linguistic differences. Lastly, there were two instances of addition noted as the fact that the helmet is tested with various safety ensuring methods and what sizes the liners come in was not mentioned in the English version. In this item description there were 9 translation technique usage instances noticed.

In the 36th text in [T3] which is about a body protector, there was one instance of substitution noticed as the term for the item itself ‘body protector’ was translated as ‘droķibas veste’ substituting the term for the item in the Latvian version with something more visually descriptive rather than literally translating it as a ‘ķermeņa aizsargs’ for example. Then there were two instances of borrowing observed, where the words ‘thorax’ and ‘easy fit’ were left the same in the Latvian version. There were three instances of equivalence noted as the English version sentences and the Latvian version had the same meaning despite structural and linguistic differences. Then there were three instances of literal translation identified as three whole sentences were literally translated without any structural changes. There was one instance of transposition observed, where one sentence was adapted to fit the conventions and expectations of the target language. Lastly, there were two instances of generalization noted as the body protector being adjustable at the shoulders and having mesh material on the inside was more thoroughly explained in the English version, but shortly described in the Latvian translation. A close examination of this item description uncovered 11 instances of translation technique usage.

In the 37th text in [T3] which is about a back protector, there was one instance of borrowing noticed for the model’s name of the item ‘Shadow’ staying the same in the Latvian version. Then there was one instance of transposition observed where one sentence was

adapted to fit the conventions and expectations of the target language. There were three instances of omission noted as aspects of the back protector being hidden from the outside world, it being a lighter alternative to body protectors and the fact that it comes with a user guide was omitted from the Latvian translation. Then there were three instances of generalization identified, where matters of the back protector adhering to the required standard and being machine washable was described in more detail in the English version. There was one instance of equivalence noticed as the English sentence and the Latvian version had the same meaning despite structural and linguistic differences. Lastly, there was one instance of addition observed as the sizing options were only mentioned in the target text and not in the source text. In this item description there were 10 translation technique usage instances noticed.

In the 38th text in [T3] which is about a show jacket, there was one instance of borrowing noticed as the word for the model of the item 'gioia' was left the same in the target text. Then there was one instance of literal translation observed as the word 'jacket' was literally translated as 'žakete' without any additions noting that it is a competition jacket. There were two instances of equivalence identified, where the English sentence and the Latvian version had the same meaning despite structural and linguistic differences such as the sentence being spread into two sentences in the target text. Then there were two instances of omission noted as the jacket being a competition jacket and being in black colour was mentioned only in the English version but omitted in the Latvian translation. There was also one instance of substitution observed as the composition materials of the jacket were different in the target text than in the source text – it was described as being of '85% nylon 15% elastane' in the English version, but '70% poliamīds, 23% elastāns, 7% poliuretāns' in the Latvian version – the materials possibly being substituted with something cheaper for the Latvian market. Lastly, there were two instances of addition noted as the button, pocket, and mesh type lining details were only mentioned in the target text. In this item description there were 9 translation technique usage instances noticed.

In the 39th text in [T3] which is about a tailcoat that is usually worn in dressage competitions, there was one instance of substitution notices as the term for the item itself 'tailcoat' was translated as 'fraka' essentially finding an existing word in Latvian rather than literally translating the term as 'astes mētēlis' for example. Then there was one instance of equivalence observed, where the English sentence and the Latvian version had the same meaning despite structural and linguistic differences. Lastly, there were two instances of omission noted as the aspects of the tailcoat being in a glitter fabric and being stretchy was

mentioned in the source text but omitted in the target text. A close examination of this item description uncovered 4 instances of translation technique usage.

In the 40th text in [T3] which is about a competition shirt, there was one instance of borrowing noticed as the words 'lacey drop bib' were left the same in the Latvian version without translation. One instance of literal translation was observed for the term of the item itself 'competition shirt' being translated literally as 'sacensību kreklis' in the target text. There was one instance of addition noted as the fact that the shirt is made in Italy was only mentioned in the Latvian version. Then there was one instance of equivalence observed as one sentence and its Latvian translation had the same meaning despite structural and linguistic differences. Lastly, there were two instances of omission identified where the aspects of the shirt being slim fit and having an embroidered collar was only mentioned in the English version but omitted in the Latvian version. In this item description there were 6 translation technique usage instances noticed.

In the 41st text in [T3] which is about a simple jacket riders use, there was one instance of substitution noticed as the term for the item itself 'jacket' was translated as 'virsjaka' denoting that it goes over everything else and was not literally translated as 'jaka' or 'žakete'. Then there was one instance of borrowing observed for the model's name of the jacket 'gini' being left the same in the target text. There were two instances of omission noted where the jacket being for winter and the fact that it has a two-way zipper, and a detachable hood was only mentioned in the English version but omitted in the Latvian translation. Lastly, there was one instance of generalization identified as the aspects of the jacket being waterproof and wind-resistant were described in detail in the source text but briefly mentioned in the target text. In this item description there were 5 translation technique usage instances noticed.

In the 42nd text in [T3] which is about a vest, there was one instance of borrowing noticed as the model's name 'Uma' was left the same in the Latvian version. There were three instances of literal translation observed as the term for the item itself 'vest' was literally translated as 'veste' and two other whole sentences were also literally translated without any structural changes. Then there were two instances of generalization noted where the vest being padded, having a logo quilt and an asymmetrical two-way zipper was explained in more detail in the source text and translated in two short sentences in the target text. Lastly, there was one instance of transposition observed as one sentence was adapted to fit the conventions and expectations of the target language. A close examination of this item description uncovered 7 instances of translation technique usage.

In the 43rd text in [T3] which is about a riding coat, there was one instance of borrowing noticed as the model's name of the item 'Dakota' was left the same in the target

text. There was one instance of generalization observed where the term for the item itself 'riding coat' was generalized as simply 'mētēlis' in the Latvian translation. Then there were two instances of literal translation noted as whole sentences were word for word literally translated. There were four or more instances of equivalence noticed where whole English sentences and the Latvian versions had the same meaning despite structural and linguistic differences. Then there were two instances of omission identified as the quilting, inside pockets, and the size length were described in the English version but omitted in the Latvian translation. Lastly, there was one instance of addition observed as in the target text it was mentioned that the coat is in black colour, but this was not mentioned in the source text. In this item description there were 10 translation technique usage instances noticed.

In the 44th text in [T3] which is about a riding skirt, there was one instance of substitution noticed as the terms for the item itself 'thermo riding skirt' was translated as 'siltie jāšanas svārki', substituting the word 'thermo' with 'siltie' rather than literally translating as 'termo'. Then there was one instance of borrowing observed where the model's name of the item 'Lotta' was left the same in the Latvian version. There were two instances of generalization noted as the aspects of the skirt providing warmth and dryness was described in more detail in the source text but shortly explained in the target text. Then there were two instances of omission identified where the matters of the skirt having a zipper in the front, reflective lines and a tape closure was mentioned in the English version but omitted in the Latvian translation. Lastly, there was one instance of addition observed as the sizing of the skirt was mentioned only in the target text. A close examination of this item description uncovered 7 instances of translation technique usage.

In the 45th text in [T3] which is about riding gloves, there was one instance of generalization noticed as the term for the item itself 'riding gloves' was generalized as simply 'cimdi' in the Latvian translation without adding that these gloves are made for riding. Then there were two instances of borrowing observed where the model's name 'Madrid' and the fabric name 'Micro Mesh' were left the same in the Latvian version. There were two instances of omission identified as the drying aspects and the look of the gloves were mentioned in the source text but omitted in the target text. There was one instance of addition noted as the colour of the gloves was only mentioned in the Latvian translation. Lastly, there was one instance of equivalence observed as one whole sentence and its Latvian translation had the same meaning despite structural and linguistic differences. In this item description there were 7 translation technique usage instances noticed.

#### 5.3.1.4. Analysed text category [T4] item descriptions

Further on, in the rider lower body equipment text [T4] category, in the 46th text, which is about breeches, there was one instance of borrowing noticed as the model name ‘Adele’ was left the same in the target text. Then there was one instance of a calque observed for the term for the item itself ‘breeches’ being translated as ‘bridžas’ simply making the word the same just using Latvian letters and adhering to Latvian language characteristics. There were three instances of equivalence noted as two sentences and their Latvian translations had the same meaning despite structural and linguistic differences. Then there was one instance of omission identified as the logo lettering and sizing was mentioned only in the source text and omitted in the Latvian version. Lastly, there was one instance of addition observed as the word ‘Swarovski’ for the rhinestones was mentioned only in the target text. A close examination of this item description uncovered 7 instances of translation technique usage.

In the 47th text in [T4] which is about riding tights, there was one instance of borrowing noticed as the word ‘Madison’ for the model type was left the same in the Latvian version. Then there was one instance of substitution observed for the term for the item itself ‘tights’ being translated with a substitute term ‘legingi’ not literally translated as ‘zeķubikses’ for example. There were two instances of omission noticed where the features of the tights were mentioned in the English version but omitted in the target text. Lastly, there was one instance of generalization noted as the tights being with a full silicone seat and them being for summer was explained in more detail in the source text but shortly described in the Latvian translation. In this item description there were 5 translation technique usage instances noticed.

In the 48th text in [T4] which is about riding socks, there was one instance of calque noticed as the word ‘Achilles’ was translated as ‘Ahileja’ essentially making the word sound the same just using Latvian letters and adhering to Latvian language characteristics. Then there was one instance of literal translation observed as the term for the item itself ‘gel socks’ was translated literally as ‘gela zeķes’. There were two instances of omission identified as the socks being lightweight, reducing pain and moisturizing skin was only mentioned in the source text and omitted in the target text. There were two instances of generalization noted where the aspects of the socks having a soft sole and absorbing gel was described in more detail in the English version and mentioned in one sentence in the Latvian translation. Lastly, there was one instance of addition observed as the words ‘Kentucky dižpārdoklis’ was mentioned only in the Latvian version, possibly to notify the potential buyer that these socks are sold very often. In this item description there were 7 translation technique usage instances noticed.

In the 49th text in [T4] which is about ankle boots, there were five instances of borrowing observed as the words ‘Liberty+’, ‘FJstrapping’, ‘Freejump Riding Control’ and ‘Sidas’ were left the same in the target text. There was one instance of substitution noticed for the term for the item itself ‘ankle boots’ being translated as ‘puszābaki’ creating a substitutive compound word instead of translating it literally as ‘potītes zābaki’ for example. Then there were five instances of generalization noted as the aspects of the boots being made of leather, having elastic inserts, special soles and stitched seams was written in more detail in the English version and much shorter in the Latvian translation. There were three instances of equivalence identified where the sentences and their Latvian translations had the same meaning despite structural and linguistic differences. Then there was one instance of omission observed where the boots being sold with care instructions was mentioned in the source text but omitted in the target text. Lastly, there were two instances of addition noted as the matters of the boots being a new model and that they have Velcro fastenings was only mentioned in the Latvian version. A close examination of this item description uncovered 17 instances of translation technique usage.

In the 50th text in [T4] which is about riding boots, there was one instance of borrowing noticed as the model’s name ‘Zodiac’ was left the same in the target text. There were two instances of substitution observed – first for the term for the item itself ‘riding boots’ was translated as ‘garie zābaki’, substituting the word ‘riding’ for ‘garie’ which explains how the boots are in reality, and secondly for the colour aspects the boots being available in black was substituted with the option to ask for colour availability to consultants in the Latvian version. Then there was one instance of equivalence noted as one English sentence and its Latvian translation had the same meaning despite structural and linguistic differences. There were two instances of omission identified as the manufacturing details, zipper durability and measuring matters were explained in the English version but omitted in the Latvian translation. Lastly, there were four instances of addition observed as usage rules, what the boots are made for, and how to wear them was mentioned only in the Latvian version. A close examination of this item description uncovered 10 instances of translation technique usage.

In the 51st text in [T4] which is about winter riding boots, there was one instance of borrowing noticed as the model’s name ‘Vancouver’ was left the same in the Latvian version. There were four instances of generalization observed as the term for the item itself ‘winter riding boots’ was generalized to simply ‘ziemas zābaki’ in the Latvian translation, and three other sentences about the construction of the boots and their zippers was more thoroughly explained in the English version. Then there were two instances of equivalence noted as two English sentences and their Latvian translations had the same meaning despite structural and

linguistic differences. There was one instance of transposition identified where one sentence was adapted to fit the conventions and expectations of the target language. Lastly, there was one bigger section where omission was observed as matters like the boots having elastic inserts and buckled straps was mentioned in the source text but omitted in the target text. In this item description there were 9 translation technique usage instances noticed.

In the 52nd text in [T4] which is about chaps, there was one instance of substitution noticed as the term for the item itself ‘chaps’ was translated using a substitutive word ‘stulmi’ which explains where the chaps go – on the calves of the legs. There was also one instance of borrowing observed as the model name ‘Sirmione’ was left the same in the target text. Then there was one instance of equivalence noted as one sentence and its Latvian translation had the same meaning despite structural and linguistic differences. There was one instance of omission identified where the chaps being a bestseller was only mentioned in the source text. Then there were two instances of literal translation observed as two short sentences were literally translated word for word. Lastly, there was one instance of addition noted as the sizing aspects were only mentioned in the Latvian version. In this item description there were 7 translation technique usage instances noticed.

#### **5.3.1.5. Analysed text category [T5] item descriptions**

Next, in the rider aiding equipment text [T5] category, in the 53rd text, which is about spurs, there was one instance of substitution noticed as the term for the item itself ‘spurs’ was translated using a similar word in Latvian ‘pieši’. There was also one instance of borrowing observed as the model’s name ‘Bergamo’ was left the same in the target text. Then there were two instances of equivalence noticed as one sentence and its Latvian translation had the same meaning despite structural and linguistic differences. There was one instance of literal translation noted as one whole sentence was literally translated without any structural changes. Then there were two instances of omission identified as the spur ends being easy to change and the spurs being delivered in a box was mentioned in the source text but omitted in the target text. Lastly, there was one instance of transposition observed as a sentence was adapted to fit the conventions and expectations of the target language. A close examination of this item description uncovered 8 instances of translation technique usage.

In the 54th text in [T5] which is about spur straps, there was one instance of literal translation noticed as the term for the item itself ‘spur straps’ was literally translated as ‘piešu siksnas’. Then there was one instance of omission identified where the spur straps being in black colour was mentioned in the source text but omitted in the target text. There was one

instance of generalization observed as the aspects of the straps being of woven nylon and having plated buckles was described in more detail in the English version. Lastly, there was one instance of addition noted as the fact that the spur straps are sold as a pair was mentioned only in the Latvian version. In this item description there were 4 translation technique usage instances noticed.

In the 55th text in [T5] which is about a whip, there was one instance of substitution noticed for the term for the item itself 'extendable whip' was translated as 'teleskopiskais steks', substituting the word 'extendable' with 'telescopic' rather than translating it literally as 'pagarināms'. There was one instance of borrowing observed as the model's name 'Medusa' was left the same in the target text. Then there were two instances of equivalence identified as two English sentences and their Latvian translations had the same meaning despite structural and linguistic differences. Lastly, there were two instances of generalization noted as the aspects of the whip's design and it having a soft handle was described in more detail in the English version and shortly explained in the Latvian version. A close examination of this item description uncovered 6 instances of translation technique usage.

In the 56th text in [T5] which is about a lunging whip, there was one instance of substitution noticed for the term for the item itself 'lunge whip' was translated as 'pātaga' substituting the two English words with a Latvian word denoting a similar meaning to what the item is. Then there was one instance of borrowing observed as the word 'Moon' was left the same in the target text. There was also one instance of equivalence identified as the sentence mentioning length and its Latvian translation had the same meaning despite structural differences. Then there was one instance of omission noted as the matters of the whip being made of fiberglass and having an anti-slip handle was mentioned in the source text but omitted in the target text. Lastly, there was one instance of addition observed as the fact that a lunging whip can be only picked up in the store was mentioned only in the Latvian version. In this item description there were 5 translation technique usage instances noticed.

In the 57th text in [T5] which is about a shaving machine, there was one instance of borrowing noticed as the model's name 'Kite Li-ion' was left the same in the target text. Then there were two instances of generalization observed as the aspects of the shaving machine's weight and sharpness of the blades was described in more detail in the English version. There were two instances of omission identified as the longevity of the blades and the storage aspects were mentioned in the source text but omitted in the target text. Then there were three instances of equivalence noted as the term for the item itself 'shaving machine' was translated using an equal word in Latvian as 'dzirkles,' and two other sentences and their Latvian translations had the same meaning despite structural differences. There were two instances of

literal translation observed as two whole sentences were literally translated word for word. Lastly, there were two instances of transposition noticed where two sentences were adapted to fit the conventions and expectations of the target language. A close examination of this item description uncovered 12 instances of translation technique usage.

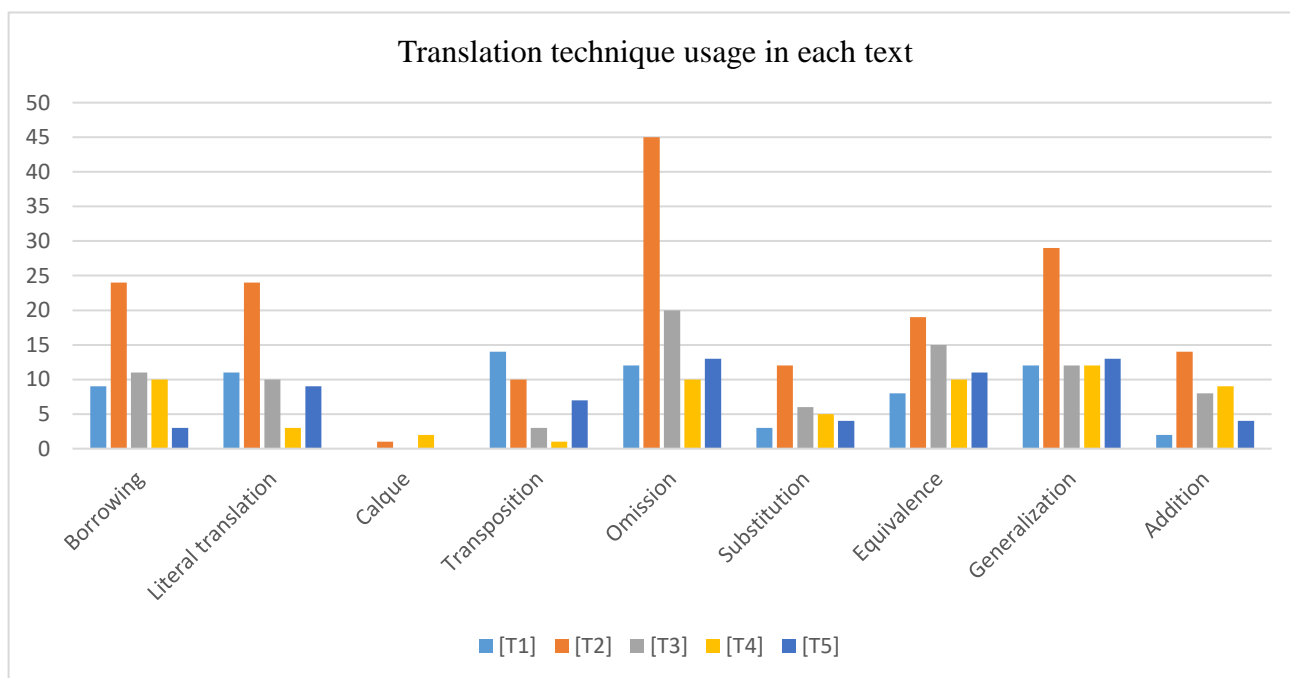
In the 58th text in [T5] which is about studs that are screwed into a horse's metal shoe, there was one instance of substitution noticed as the term for the item itself 'studs' was translated as 'radzes', substituting the literally translated word 'kniedes' with something that represents what the item is. Then there were three instances of transposition observed where the three English sentences were adapted to fit the conventions and expectations of the target language. There was one instance of omission identified as one sentence about the installation process of the studs was omitted from the target text. Then there was one instance of generalization noted as the aspect of the studs being good for hard surfaces was explained in more detail in the source text. Lastly, there were three instances of equivalence observed as some sentences and their Latvian translations had the same meaning despite structural differences. In this item description there were 10 translation technique usage instances noticed.

In the 59th text in [T5] which is about a hay net, there was one instance of literal translation noticed as the term for the item itself 'hay net' was literally translated as 'siena tīkls'. Then there were two instances of generalization observed as aspects of the hay net having large openings and its overall size was mentioned in more detail in the source text. There was one instance of omission identified as in the source text it was mentioned that the hay net has 9 metal rings, and it is made of polypropylene while in the target text these aspects were omitted. Lastly, there was one instance of addition noted as in the target text the colour of the hay net is mentioned but in the source text it was not mentioned. In this item description there were 5 translation technique usage instances noticed.

In the 60th text in [T5] which is about a stable curtain, there were two instances of literal translation noticed as the term for the item itself 'stable curtain' was literally translated as 'staļļa aizskars', and another whole sentence was literally translated. There was one instance of transposition observed as one sentence was adapted to fit the conventions and expectations of the target language. Then there were two instances of omission identified as aspects of the stable curtain having a quilting pattern, artificial leather, and the fact that it matches other items of the same brand was mentioned in the source text but omitted in the target text. Lastly, there were three instances of equivalence noted as sentences and their Latvian translations had the same meaning despite structural differences. A close examination of this item description uncovered 8 instances of translation technique usage.

Finally, in the 61st text in [T5] which is about a tail guard, there was one instance of literal translation noticed as the term for the item itself ‘tail guard’ was literally translated as ‘astes sargs’. There were two instances of omission identified as aspects of the tail guard being padded and the fact that it has Velcro straps was mentioned in the source text but omitted in the target text. Then there were two instances of generalization observed where matters of the tail guard being made of neoprene and the fact that it comes with an attachable tail bag was explained in detail in the English version but shortly described in the Latvian translation. Lastly, there was one instance of addition noted as the size being universal was mentioned only in the target text. In this item description there were 6 translation technique usage instances noticed.

To conclude the translation technique analysis, an overall graph is presented, illustrating the frequency of each translation technique used. This visualization eases the identification of the most frequently utilized techniques.



**Figure 5.1 The usage frequency of the translation technique types observed in the equipment descriptions across the five analysed text categories.**

As seen in the chart, the most used type of translation technique among the compared texts was omission, which was noted together 101 times among all of the texts. Next in terms of frequency was generalization which was noted seventy-eight times among all texts. Then equivalence was noted 63 times, and borrowing and literal translation were both noted 57 times each across all the texts. Next addition was noticed thirty-seven times, transposition 34 times, substitution 30 times, and calque usage was noted only 3 times across all of the texts. As pointed out, the most used translation technique was omission, which indicates that words, phrases, sentences, or even larger parts of the source text were deleted to adjust the translated

text for the target audience. This technique was mainly employed because it seemed as if the translator could not find equivalents in the target language, particularly in cases where the source language had redundant information or cultural references that do not exist in the target language. Omission was also used to avoid redundancy, awkwardness, or to simplify the text for better clarity and brevity. Next generalization was quite often noticed, usually for the purpose of replacing specific or detailed information with more general terms so that the meaning of the source text is conveyed in a way that is more relatable and understandable to the target audience. Further on, equivalence was also often noticed, mostly to ensure that the target text (TT) conveys the same meaning and message as the source text (ST) in a different language. Other translation techniques such as borrowing, literal translation, addition, transposition, and substitution were less often noticed but still played a key role in the translations, while the least noted translation technique – calque – did not make much of an impact on the overall text translations.

Lastly, it was determined that each of the compared texts had an average of 7.54 translation techniques used to convey the English version of the equipment description into Latvian.

### **5.3.2. Corpus of the lexical category of interest – adjectives**

The structures and lengths of the texts vary, but the adjectives used in both languages are still often the same in both texts and they are text marked red in the Appendix 1 and then listed in a separate table in Appendix 2. Together there were 680 adjectives found in the English texts, out of which 154 were different adjectives, in the Latvian texts together there were 325 adjectives found, out of which 101 were different adjectives. According to the classification mentioned previously in this paper, the found adjectives were classified accordingly:

- Common adjectives – 112;
- Compound adjectives – 26;
- Participial adjectives – 16.

Out of the common adjectives, the most prominently used were:

1. ‘soft’ – which was used 46 times, and its Latvian translation ‘mīksts’ was used 13 times. This adjective was used to describe the item – how it feels like according to touch;

2. 'leather' – which was used 37 times, and its Latvian translation 'ādas' was used 20 times. This adjective was used to describe the item, more precisely, the material it is made of;
3. 'elastic' – which was used 27 times, and its Latvian translation 'elastīgs' was used 21 times. This adjective was used to describe the properties the specific item may have;
4. 'adjustable' – which was used 14 times, and its Latvian translation 'regulējams' was used 11 times. This adjective was used to describe the properties of the item;
5. 'comfortable' – which was used 10 times, and its Latvian translation 'ērts' was used 13 times. This adjective was again used to describe the item's properties.

Out of the compound adjectives found, the most prominently used were:

1. 'high-quality' – which was used 8 times, and its Latvian translation 'augstas kvalitātes' was used 9 times. This adjective was used to describe the quality aspects of the item;
2. 'stainless-steel' – which was used 12 times, and its Latvian translation 'nerūsējošs' was used 5 times. This adjective was used to describe the material strength aspects of the item;
3. 'waterproof/water-repellent' – which were used 11 times, and its Latvian translation 'ūdens necaurlaidīgs' was used 5 times. This adjective was used to describe the properties the item might have;
4. 'shock-absorbing' – which was used 8 times, and its Latvian translation 'triecienu absorbējošs' was used 3 times. This adjective was used to the properties of the item.

Out of the participial adjectives found, the most prominently used were:

1. 'drying' – which was used 5 times, and its Latvian translation 'žūstošs' was used 2 times. This adjective was used to describe the properties of the item;
2. 'padded' – which was used 11 times, and its Latvian translation 'siltināts' was used 1 time. This adjective was used to describe the material of the item;
3. 'golden' – which was used 4 times, and its Latvian translation 'zeltīts' was used 3 times. This adjective was used to describe the look of the material used;
4. 'perforated' – which was used 4 times, and its Latvian translation 'perforēts' was used 4 times. This adjective was used to describe the material specific usage of the item;
5. 'outstanding' – which was used 2 times, and its Latvian translation 'izcils' was used 1 time. This adjective was used to describe the properties of the item.

Lastly, it can be concluded that in the English texts there are significantly more adjectives used to describe the items than in the Latvian translations, which makes the English texts longer, but also richer language wise, and gives a more thorough description of the items

themselves. The most used adjectives in English were ‘soft’, ‘leather’, ‘elastic’, ‘adjustable’, and ‘stainless-steel’, whilst in Latvian – ‘elastīgs’, ‘ērts’, ‘ādas’, ‘regulējams’, and ‘mīksts’.

### **5.3.3. Analysis of the text structure variations**

As part of the research, it was deemed necessary by the author to look at the text length and structure variations of the texts describing the items when doing the comparison. Overall, the English texts together were 6403 words long, with the average text length being 104.97 words per text. The Latvian texts together were 2569 words long, with the average text length being 42.11 words per text. The vast difference between the text lengths validates the point made in the 5.3.2. subchapter – that the English texts were much longer than the Latvian translations. There were some instances where the Latvian texts were longer than the English:

1. Text nr. 20, where the Latvian translation was 53 words, and the English version only 39 words;
2. Text nr. 25, where the Latvian translation was 76 words, and the English version 72 words;
3. Text nr. 26, where the Latvian translation was 68 words, and the English version was 62 words;
4. Text nr. 50, where the Latvian version was 221 words, and the English version was only 124 words.

However, despite these 4 longer Latvian version instances, for most of the 61 texts, the English texts were longer by a significant amount.

Another notable aspect of the structure of some of the text fragments is the use of points for content organization. In most of the text descriptions simple text structures were used, but in 14 of the English text descriptions and 5 of the Latvian text translations points to divide the texts were used.

It can be concluded that the English texts were not only longer than the Latvian translations, but also had more text structure variations in the equipment descriptions.

## Conclusions

The aim of this master's thesis was to conduct a comprehensive comparative analysis of the language and terminology utilized in the descriptions of equestrian items of the same brands in English and the corresponding Latvian translations using content analysis and the comparative method in order to determine the main translation techniques used in the descriptions of the items (EN->LV), and find out which are the most frequently noticed adjectives that are added to the terms of the item being described, as well as to see how do the text structures differ among the item descriptions when compared.

From the theoretical part it can be concluded that the three Olympic equestrian disciplines – dressage, show jumping, and eventing, which consists of dressage, show jumping and cross-country – have their own unique set of rules, equipment, and techniques. Specialized language refers to a set of terms and expressions used within a specific profession, industry, or academic field, and these languages often employ technical jargon, complex sentence structures, and unique conventions to facilitate efficient communication and understanding among professionals working in the same domain. Translation is a complex task that requires a deep understanding of both the source and target languages, as well as cultural knowledge and the ability to convey the meaning and tone of the original text accurately. Skopos theory allows translators to prioritize the needs of the target audience and culture, ensuring that the translated text is relevant and meaningful within that context, and it acknowledges the importance of the translator's role in shaping the translation to suit the target audience and culture.

Lexical categories are a fundamental aspect of linguistic analysis, and they are essential for understanding how words function in a sentence and how they contribute to the overall meaning of a text. Parts of speech and lexical categories are closely related, but they are not the same. Adjectives are descriptive words, which typically add a layer of meaning to the noun, and they can be categorized into various subclasses, including common adjectives, participial adjectives, compound adjectives, numeral adjectives, and pronominal adjectives. Content analysis is a favourable research technique that provides systematic and objective means to produce a context for the corpus one has created. It offers practical applicability and has categories that help the researcher arrive to their conclusions. The comparative method is a research approach that involves analysing and comparing distinct aspects of phenomena across different contexts to identify similarities, differences, patterns, and relationships, and it is a fundamental tool of analysis.

In the empirical part, through analysing the item descriptions, the aim of the paper was met as a comprehensive comparative analysis of the language and terminology utilized in the

descriptions of equestrian items of the same brands in English and the corresponding Latvian translations was done, and the set research questions were answered. For the first research question it was concluded that the most used type of translation technique among the compared item descriptions was omission, which was noted together 101 times among all the texts. Next in terms of frequency was generalization which was observed 78 times among all texts. Then equivalence was noted 63 times, and borrowing and literal translation were both noted 57 times each across all the texts. Next, addition was observed 37 times, transposition 34 times, substitution 30 times, and calque usage was noted only 3 times across all the texts. The most used translation technique omission indicates that words, phrases, sentences, or even larger parts of the source text were deleted to adjust the translated text for the target audience. Omission was also used to avoid redundancy, awkwardness, or to simplify the text for better clarity and brevity. Each of the compared texts had an average of 7.54 translation techniques used to convey the English version of the equipment description into Latvian.

Next, together there were 680 adjectives found in the English texts, out of which 154 were different adjectives, in the Latvian texts together there were 325 adjectives found, out of which 101 were different adjectives. The found adjectives were classified and counted: common adjectives – 112; compound adjectives – 26; participial adjectives – 16. The most used adjectives in English were ‘soft’, ‘leather’, ‘elastic’, ‘adjustable’, and ‘stainless-steel’, whilst in Latvian – ‘elastīgs’, ‘ērts’, ‘ādas’, ‘regulējams’, and ‘mīksts’, thus answering the second set research question. The adjective amount in each language vastly differs, contributing to the conclusion that the original English texts were richer language wise than their Latvian translations.

Lastly, the third set research question, about text structure differences among the item descriptions, was answered as the English texts were composed of 6,403 words, with the average text length being 104.97 words per text, whilst the Latvian texts were composed of 2,569 words, with the average text length being 42.11 words per text. In most of the item descriptions simple text structures were used, but in 14 of the English text descriptions and 5 of the Latvian text translations – points were used to divide the texts for better understanding of the key aspects of the equipment for the potential buyer.

The possible limitations for this present research could be the small size of the corpus and the difficulty to understand the translation techniques used and adjectives in it without going through it multiple times. For further research, the comparative aspects could be more thoroughly applied to a broader corpus of equestrian items in order to see other translations and lexical categories in the text descriptions.

## Theses

1. Specialized language refers to a set of terms and expressions used within a specific profession, industry, or academic field, and these languages often employ technical jargon, complex sentence structures, and unique conventions.
2. The three Olympic equestrian disciplines – dressage, show jumping, and eventing – have their own unique set of rules, equipment, and techniques.
3. Translation is a complex task that requires a deep understanding of both the source and target languages, as well as cultural knowledge and the ability to convey the meaning and tone of the original text accurately.
4. Lexical categories are a fundamental aspect of linguistic analysis, and they are essential for understanding how words function in a sentence and how they contribute to the overall meaning of a text.
5. Content analysis is a favourable research technique that provides systematic and objective means to come up with a context for the corpus one has created.
6. The comparative method is a research approach that involves analysing and comparing distinct aspects of phenomena across different contexts to identify similarities, differences, patterns, and relationships.
7. The most used type of translation technique among the compared item descriptions was omission, which was noted together 101 times among all the texts.
8. The English texts there are significantly more adjectives used to describe the items than in the Latvian translations, which makes the English texts longer, but also richer language wise, and gives a more thorough description of the items themselves.

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### **Analysed texts**

Together there are 122 texts – 61 English and 61 Latvian – which are divided into five parts in the Appendix 1 – [T 1] – Horse head and neck equipment; [T2] – Horse body and leg equipment; [T3] – Rider upper body equipment; [T4] – Rider lower body equipment; [T5] – Rider aiding equipment. The English versions are from various sites, however the Latvian translations are mainly from Online 17.

Word count: 25066

## GLOSSARY

Nr.	English	Latvian
1.	halter	apauši
2.	lead rope/lead	izvedamā pavada
3.	bridle	iemaukti
4.	bit	trenze/lauznis
5.	reins	pavadas
6.	blinkers	klapes
7.	browband/brow band	pieres siksna/pierene
8.	breastplate/martingale	krūšu siksna/martingals
9.	draw reins	bloks
10.	gogue	godžs/goga/šambons
11.	saddle	segli/sedli
12.	stirrup leathers	kāpšļu siksna
13.	stirrups/stirrup irons	kāpšļi
14.	saddle pad/numnah	sviedrene
15.	half pad	zemsedlu paliktnis/paliktnis/pūka
16.	girth	vēderjosta/vēdersiksna
17.	stud guard girth	panna vēderjosta
18.	chafe/spurs guard	piešu aizsargs
19.	fleece rug	flīsa sega
20.	kidney rug/riding rug	nieru sega/pussega/segā jāšanai

21.	fly rug	mušu sega
22.	stable rug/indoor rug	staļļa sega
23.	turnout rug/rain rug	lietus sega
24.	outdoor rug/turnout rug	āra sega
25.	bandages/polo wraps	bandāžas/bintes/saites
26.	leg wraps/bandage pads	bandāžu paliktņi/paliktņi
27.	tendon boots/front boots	priekšējie kājsargi/ priekšējie kāju sargi
28.	rear boots/fetlock boots	aizmugurējie kājsargi
29.	over reach boots/bell boots	zvani/zvani nagiem
30.	lunging girth/training roller	kordošanas josta
31.	lunging cavesson	kavesons
32.	lunging line	korda
33.	fly veil/fly fringe/earnet	austiņas/mušu cepure
34.	fly mask	mušu maska
35.	helmet	ķivere/aizsargķivere
36.	body protector/safety vest	drošības veste/aizsargveste
37.	back protector	muguras sargs
38.	competition jacket/show jacket	sacensību žakete/reitingots
39.	tailcoat/frac	fraka
40.	competition shirt/show shirt	sacensību krekls/blūze
41.	jacket	virsjaka/jaka
42.	vest/gilet	veste

43.	riding coat	jāšanas mētelis
44.	riding skirt	jāšanas svārki
45.	riding gloves	cimdi
46.	breeches/jodphurs	bridžas
47.	riding tights/leggings	jāšanas legingi
48.	riding socks	garās zeķes
49.	ankle boots/half-boots/jodphur boots	puszābaki
50.	tall boots	garie zābaki
51.	winter riding boots/winter boots	ziemas zābaki
52.	chaps/half chaps	stulmi/krāgas
53.	spurs	pieši/šporas
54.	spur straps	piešu siksnas
55.	whip	steks
56.	lunge whip	pātaga
57.	shaving machine/clippers	dzirkles/skūšanas mašīna
58.	studs	radzes
59.	hay net	siena tīkls
60.	stable curtain	staļļa aizkars
61.	tail guard	astes sargs/astes soma

## Appendix 1: Corpus of the Equipment and their Descriptions

<p>[T1] Horse head and neck equipment</p> <p>1. <a href="https://www.lepona.shop/eskadron-halter-double-pin-matt-gloss-evo-wool-platinum-pure-in-navy.html">https://www.lepona.shop/eskadron-halter-double-pin-matt-gloss-evo-wool-platinum-pure-in-navy.html</a></p>	<p><a href="https://www.zirgustallis.lv/prece/eskadron-evo-wool-apausi-2023/">https://www.zirgustallis.lv/prece/eskadron-evo-wool-apausi-2023/</a></p>
<p>Halter Double Pin Matt Gloss Evo-Wool Platinum pure in navy noble matt gloss surface inside tear-resistant webbing elegant tone on tone Platinum Pure lettering on the noseband soft complete EVO-WOOL padding the upholstery on the nose, poll and cheek pieces can be removed and washed with Velcro Pin buckle closures on both sides for optimal centering further adjustment in the chin area high-quality shiny silver-colored fittings Product features Material: 100% PES</p>	<p>Eskadron Evo-Wool apauši 2023 Elegants dekoratīvs ārējais audums; Iekšpusē īpaši neplīstošs šuvums; Platinum kolekcijas uzraksts purna daļā; Mīksts EVO-WOOL polsterējums (Noņemami un mazgājami polsterējumi); Sprādzes abās pusēs optimālai regulēšanai; Papildu regulēšanas iespēja zoda daļā; Augstas kvalitātes spīdīga sudraba metāla furnitūra materiāls: 100% poliesters</p>
<p>Text lenght: 71</p>	<p>43</p>
<p>2. <a href="https://www.horseandhounds.shop/product/eskadron-duralastic-lead-rope-horse-hound-tack-shop/">https://www.horseandhounds.shop/product/eskadron-duralastic-lead-rope-horse-hound-tack-shop/</a></p>	<p><a href="https://www.zirgustallis.lv/prece/eskadron-duralastic-izvedama-pavada-2/">https://www.zirgustallis.lv/prece/eskadron-duralastic-izvedama-pavada-2/</a></p>
<p>Eskadron Duralastic Lead Rope Voluminous, elastic lead rope made of braided polypropylene High-quality brass swivel hook Includes an Eskadron Name Plate approximately 2m in length</p>	<p>Eskadron Duralastic izvedamā pavada Apjomīga, elastīga izvedamā pavada no pīta polipropilēna Augstas kvalitātes karabīne. Garums aptuveni 2m.</p>

Text lenght:25	17
3. <a href="https://www.equiline.it/eu/black-ready-to-ride-jumping-bridle.html">https://www.equiline.it/eu/black-ready-to-ride-jumping-bridle.html</a>	<a href="https://www.zirgustallis.lv/prece/equiline-ready-to-jump-iemaukti/">https://www.zirgustallis.lv/prece/equiline-ready-to-jump-iemaukti/</a>
<p>BLACK <b>READY TO RIDE: JUMPING BRIDLE</b></p> <p>One of the most <b>anatomical</b> jumping bridles on the market, made with <b>soft, high quality</b> Italian leather. The Equiline bridles have been <b>specifically</b> designed with the horse's comfort in mind.</p> <p>Featuring half holes to enable the perfect fit. <b>Anatomical</b> headpiece with larger surface area to spread poll pressure, <b>standard</b> flat cheekpieces are easy to attach to the bridle and adjust, <b>softly padded</b> browband is designed not to press against the base of the ear with angled hole for the head piece, <b>french styled</b> noseband which features a simple <b>removable</b> flash to make this a <b>versatile</b> noseband.</p>	<p>Equiline <b>Ready to jump iemaukti</b></p> <p>Vieni no <b>anatomiskākajiem</b> pieejamajiem iemauktiem, ražoti no <b>augstas kvalitātes</b> ādas (Itālija).</p> <p>Iemaukti izstrādāti, lai veicinātu zirga komfortu.</p> <p>Sānu siksnīgas labākai regulācijai ar <b>biežākiem, pussoļa caurumiem</b>.</p> <p>Izteikti platāka, <b>anatomiska</b> pakauša sikсна, spiediena izlīdzināšanai.</p> <p>Ganašu siksnīga ērti atverama un aizverama ar karabīni.</p> <p>Pieres siksnīga <b>mīksta</b>, ar izliekumu, lai neradītu papildu spiedienu.</p> <p><b>Franču stila</b> purna sikсна, ar <b>noņemamu</b> astotnieka siksnīgu.</p>
Text lenght:102	62
4. <a href="https://www.horze.com/sprenger-kk-ultra-universal-bit-sensogan-18mm/300720.html?color=000">https://www.horze.com/sprenger-kk-ultra-universal-bit-sensogan-18mm/300720.html?color=000</a>	<a href="https://www.zirgustallis.lv/prece/sprenger-sensogan-3-rinku-trenze/">https://www.zirgustallis.lv/prece/sprenger-sensogan-3-rinku-trenze/</a>
<p>Sprenger KK Ultra Universal Bit <b>Sensogan</b> 18mm</p> <p>This bit is also extremely <b>versatile</b> as the <b>3-Ring</b> bits due to the different rein options. It is a <b>good</b> choice for</p>	<p>Sprenger <b>sensogan</b> 3 riņķu trenze</p> <p>Trenzes spiediens uz mēles malām un apakšžokli ir intensīvāks, salīdzinot ar <b>parastām</b> divdaļīgām trenzēm.</p>

sensitive horses as it is a little bit softer than model 40607, leading to a higher level of acceptance. The lever action has a slight delay due to the lateral offset position of the upper ring. KK ULTRA – Compared to conventional bits, the double jointed KK ULTRAS have a middle link – also known as the bean – that is shortened and angled forward by 45°. Only with this angle the middle link lies gently on the tongue resulting in even and constant contact to allow clear instructions through the reins. The innovative KK ULTRA bits take advantage of the exceptional sensitivity of the horse's tongue which multiplies the perceptions from signals given by the bit. When the reins are pulled the middle part of the KK ULTRA fully rests on the tongue without squeezing and the connection rings roll on the tongue. The tongue's sense of touch is utilised and clear instructions can be given. The KK ULTRA bits provide an incomparably precise contact between rider and horse. A huge improvement can normally be seen immediately when switching to a KK ULTRA bit. The anatomically adapted mouthpiece is very comfortable for the horse as the rider can give softer instructions and the horse's suppleness is supported harmoniously.

Piemērota zirgiem, kuri nereaģē uz parastajām divdaļīgajām vai trīsdaļīgajām trenzēm ar spēcīgu kontaktu.

Piemērota zirgiem, kuriem ir tendence uzgulties trenzei.

Ārkārtīgi daudzpusīga – piedāvā 4 dažādas pavadu stiprināšanas iespējas.

Atkarībā no tā, kur ir pieliktas pavadas, veidojas dažādas sviras darbības pakāpes.

Palīdz radīt lielāku kontroli pār spēcīgiem zirgiem, kas izvairās no kontakta

Biezums: 18mm

Riņķu diametrs: 70mm

<p>Technical description: Mouthpiece: Double jointed. Material: Sensogan with stainless steel sides. Bit thickness: 18 mm. Ring diameter: 70 mm. Ring type: Universal.</p>	
<p>Text lenght:251</p>	<p>75</p>
<p>5. <a href="https://br.nl/en/home/286-br-rubber-reins-eventa-pro-grip.html">https://br.nl/en/home/286-br-rubber-reins-eventa-pro-grip.html</a></p>	<p><a href="https://www.zirgustallis.lv/prece/br-eventa-gumijas-pumpinu-pavadas-melnas/">https://www.zirgustallis.lv/prece/br-eventa-gumijas-pumpinu-pavadas-melnas/</a></p>
<p>BR Rubber Reins Eventa Pro Grip Eventa rubber grip reins with nylon insert, rein stops and round buckles. With cream stitching, 16 mm.</p>	<p>BR Eventa gumijas pumpiņu pavadas melnas 16 mm platas gumijas pavadas ar pretslīdes pumpiņām</p>
<p>Text lenght:23</p>	<p>14</p>
<p>6. <a href="https://br.nl/en/home/2039-br-horse-blinkers-bromley.html">https://br.nl/en/home/2039-br-horse-blinkers-bromley.html</a></p>	<p><a href="https://www.zirgustallis.lv/prece/br-klapes-bromley/">https://www.zirgustallis.lv/prece/br-klapes-bromley/</a></p>
<p>BR Horse Blinkers Bromley</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Made of high-quality, long-lasting European leather</li> <li>Easy to attach to a bridle</li> <li>Ideal for horses that are easily frightened or distracted</li> </ul> <p>Description: These user-friendly blinkers are made of high-quality European leather that stays beautiful for a long time. Thanks to the Velcro fasteners, the blinkers are easy to attach to the bridle. The blinkers take away some of the side vision and the rear vision, keeping your horse more focused while riding.</p>	<p>BR klapes Bromley</p> <p>Klapes, kas mazina redzamību sānos un aizmugurē, tādējādi trauksmainam zirgam būs vieglāk koncentrēties uz maršrutu vai uzdevumu.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Izgatavotas no augstas kvalitātes, ilgmūžīgas Eiropas ādas</li> <li>Ērti piestiprināmas pie iemauktiem</li> <li>Ideāli piemērotas zirgiem, kuri viegli nobīstas vai zaudē uzmanību</li> <li>Velcro stiprinājumi</li> </ul>

Text lenght:76	42
7. <a href="https://www.horze.eu/horze-winter-lottery/horze-wicklow-browband/10179.html?color=025">https://www.horze.eu/horze-winter-lottery/horze-wicklow-browband/10179.html?color=025</a>	<a href="https://www.zirgustallis.lv/prece/horze-wicklow-pieres-siksna/">https://www.zirgustallis.lv/prece/horze-wicklow-pieres-siksna/</a>
<p>Horze Wicklow Browband</p> <p>Elegant browband with lovely crystals.</p> <p>Our Horze Wicklow browband is designed in a pretty shape, and decorated with a row of crystals set into the leather. Soft leather comfortably adapts to your horse's head. Two loops make them easy to change.</p> <p>Features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Elegant bow shape</li> <li>• One row of colourful crystals set into leather</li> <li>• Soft leather</li> <li>• Loops for easy attachment to bridle</li> <li>• Gun metal logo pin on one loop</li> <li>• Technical description:</li> <li>• Leather.</li> </ul>	<p>Horze Wicklow pieres siksna</p> <p>Melna pieres siksna ar brūniem akmentiņiem zelta ietvarā</p>
Text lenght:74	12
8. <a href="https://www.passier.com/en/PASSIERBLU-Easy-Breastplate~p166188">https://www.passier.com/en/PASSIERBLU-Easy-Breastplate~p166188</a>	<a href="https://www.zirgustallis.lv/prece/passier-passierblu-easy-krusu-siksna-ar-martingalu/">https://www.zirgustallis.lv/prece/passier-passierblu-easy-krusu-siksna-ar-martingalu/</a>
<p>PASSIERBLU Easy Breastplate</p> <p>The softly lined PASSIERBLU Easy Breastplate features a long bridge strap across the withers. The side straps come with loops for easy attachment to the saddle straps. The running martingale attachment is adjustable in</p>	<p>Passier Passierblu Easy krūšu siksna ar martingalu</p> <p>Mīksts Passier martingals ar siksnu pāri skaustam. Sānu siksniņām ir cilpas ērtai piestiprināšanai pie segliem. Martingala stiprinājums ir regulējams garumā un nepieciešamības gadījumā noņemams.</p>

<p>length, and removable. The belly strap can easily be attached to the saddle girth by a snap hook.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Leather</b></li> <li>• <b>Finest Passier</b> bridle leather</li> <li>• <b>Features</b></li> <li>• <b>Removable</b> running martingale attachment</li> <li>• <b>Sizes</b></li> <li>• <b>One size fits all</b></li> <li>• <b>Colors</b></li> <li>• <b>Black with stainless steel fittings</b> Black with stainless steel fittings</li> <li>• <b>Havana with stainless steel fittings</b> Havana with stainless steel fittings</li> <li>• <b>Havana with brass fittings</b> Havana with brass fittings</li> <li>• <b>Fittings</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <b>Stainless Steel</b></li> <li>○ <b>Brass</b></li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>Riņķīši ir atverami ērtai piestiprināšanai.</p>
<p>Text length:105</p>	<p>36</p>
<p>9. <a href="https://www.theoriginalhorsetackcompany.com/b-vertigo-draw-reins-61561-prd1.htm">https://www.theoriginalhorsetackcompany.com/b-vertigo-draw-reins-61561-prd1.htm</a></p>	<p><a href="https://www.zirgustallis.lv/prece/bvertigo-bloks-adas/">https://www.zirgustallis.lv/prece/bvertigo-bloks-adas/</a></p>
<p>B-Vertigo <b>Draw reins</b> <b>Leather</b> draw reins with extended loop.</p>	<p>BVertigo <b>bloks ādas</b> Full izmēra brūnas <b>ādas</b> bloks</p>
<p>Text length:9</p>	<p>8</p>
<p>10. <a href="https://www.agradi.com/premiere-gogue-with-a-martingale-black.htm">https://www.agradi.com/premiere-gogue-with-a-martingale-black.htm</a></p>	<p><a href="https://www.zirgustallis.lv/prece/premiere-godzs/">https://www.zirgustallis.lv/prece/premiere-godzs/</a></p>
<p>Premiere <b>Gogue with a Martingale Black</b></p>	<p>Premiere <b>godžs</b></p>

<p><b>Leather</b> gogue with <b>adjustable</b> single loop with snap closure and three D-rings, one at the end and two on the chest for more adjustability. The <b>soft</b> nylon cords are attached with musketons and walk through the ring rings to the rings (rollers) on the <b>leather</b> headpiece and back to the gogue chest where they are again attached to a musketon on one of the three D-rings . <b>A triangle is formed, which makes the horse less forward.</b> <b>The gogue is equipped with stainless steel cutters.</b> The gogue can be used while driving and lingering, making the horse more enjoyable and relaxing in a relaxed way. As the horse rises its head, the ears and the corners of the corners cause pressure to lower the head.</p>	<p><b>Ādas</b> godžs ar <b>regulējamu</b> apkārtmēra stiprinājuma cilpu ar sprādžu aizdari un trim D veida gredzeniem: vienu galā un divus pie krūšu daļas, lai iegūtu vairāk regulēšanas iespēju. <b>Mīkstās</b> neilona auklas ir piestiprinātas ar āķīšiem. Godžu var izmantot jāšanas un kordošanas laikā. Ja zirgs paceļ galvu, aiz ausīm un mutes kaktiņos rodas spiediens, kā rezultātā zirgs nolaiž galvu.</p>
Text lenght:131	59
<p>[T2] Horse body and leg equipment 11. <a href="https://www.prestigeitalia.com/en/prestige/product/roma-jump/">https://www.prestigeitalia.com/en/prestige/product/roma-jump/</a></p>	<p><a href="https://www.zirgustallis.lv/prece/prestige-roma-segli-191/">https://www.zirgustallis.lv/prece/prestige-roma-segli-191/</a></p>
<p>Prestige <b>ROMA JUMP Saddle</b> The Roma jump has a <b>modern</b> look with white stitching and white logo on the cantle (tone-on-tone also available). The saddle provides a deep and narrow twist that helps riders, even inexperienced ones, to develop a correct position. The knee pads are designed to keep the rider close to the</p>	<p>Prestige <b>Roma konkūra segli</b> Itāļu firmas Prestige segli Roma ar <b>vidēji</b> dziļu sēdvietu. <b>Izgatavoti no augstas kvalitātes, izturīgas ādas.</b> <b>Paneļi pildīti ar vilnu.</b> Iespējams pielāgot individuāli katrai zirga mugurai.</p>

<p>horse. The anatomically shaped panels guarantee maximum freedom of movement for the trapezius muscles. It is the ideal entry-level saddle. Available with coloured piping pieces and stitching on request.</p>	
<p>Text lenght:83</p>	<p>29</p>
<p>12. <a href="https://www.williams-eventing.de/en/articles/341-passier-stirrup-leathers-soft-touch">https://www.williams-eventing.de/en/articles/341-passier-stirrup-leathers-soft-touch</a></p>	<p><a href="https://www.zirgustallis.lv/prece/passier-soft-touch-kapslu-siksnas-247/">https://www.zirgustallis.lv/prece/passier-soft-touch-kapslu-siksnas-247/</a></p>
<p>Passier Stirrup Leathers Soft Touch</p> <p>The narrow stirrup leathers with nylon inserts combine all the advantages of modern stirrup leathers. The exclusive leather with “Soft Touch” makes them extremely soft and supple. Thanks to the intelligently integrated nylon insert they will never stretch, no matter how intensely they are used. The stirrup leathers are designed with 25 closely positioned holes to enable very fine adjustment. The curved stainless steel buckles adapt perfectly to the saddle and guarantee particularly close contact to the horse. When properly cared for, the stirrup leathers will preserve their stylish appearance for many years to come. Leather Cow Hides with Nylon Inserts Lengths</p>	<p>Passier Soft Touch kāpšļu siksnas melnas Augstas kvalitātes mīksta kāpšļu siksnas ar neilonu iekšpusē. Katrai siksnai 25 caurumi. Nerūsējošā tērauda sprādzes. (Pāris.)</p>
<p>Text lenght:107</p>	<p>22</p>

<p>13. <a href="https://www.horze.eu/halloween/acavallo-arena-alupro-aluminium-stirrup/323075.html">https://www.horze.eu/halloween/acavallo-arena-alupro-aluminium-stirrup/323075.html</a></p>	<p><a href="https://www.zirgustallis.lv/prece/acavallo-drosibas-kapsli/">https://www.zirgustallis.lv/prece/acavallo-drosibas-kapsli/</a></p>
<p>Acavallo <b>Arena Alupro Aluminium Stirrups</b></p> <p>The stirrup bow is made of aluminum, while the opening arm is made of a <b>special polyamide material</b>. The stirrup pad is made of polyamide, too, and the tread is fabricated from stainless steel. The <b>AluPro</b> model, in principle, provides the same function as the <b>Arena HiFlex</b>, but it is based on different materials.</p> <p>Features:</p> <p><b>Unique, stress-actuated</b> locking and release mechanism located between the lower end of the outer, pivoting stirrup arm and the foot support plate/tread</p> <p><b>Easy and reliable</b> one-click re-engagement of the stirrup locking and release mechanism once triggered</p> <p>Due to its design and construction which is based on <b>flexible</b> polymers, the stirrup conveys a less rigid and much more comfortable feeling to the rider than with <b>conventional</b> products</p> <p>The <b>springing</b> stirrup bow and foot support assembly is capable of <b>effectively</b> absorbing and compensating for short-term and sudden impacts exerted through the rider's weight from the top,</p>	<p>Acavallo <b>drošības kāpšļi</b></p> <p>Itālijā ražoti Acavallo firmas drošības kāpšļi (ārmala atveras no pamatnes daļas).</p> <p>Rosegold krāsā</p> <p>Kāpšļu loks ir izgatavots no alumīnija, savukārt atvēršanas svira ir izgatavota no <b>īpaša poliamīda materiāla</b>. Arī kāpšļa pamatne ir izgatavota no poliamīda, un pretslīdes daļa ir izgatavota no nerūsējošā tērauda. "AluPro" modelis principā nodrošina tādas pašas funkcijas kā Arena "HiFlex", taču tā pamatā ir dažādi materiāli.</p> <p><b>Ērta un uzticama</b> drošības sistēma.</p> <p>Pateicoties kāpšļu konstrukcijai, kuras pamatā ir <b>elastīgi</b> polimēri, kāpšlis rada daudz ērtāku sajūtu jātniekam.</p> <p><b>Atsperīgais</b> kāpšļa priekšgala un pēdas balsta komplekts spēj <b>efektīvi</b> absorbēt un kompensēt īslaicīgus un pēkšņus triecienus, ko rada braucēja svars no augšas, piemēram, lēkšanas laikā.</p>

<p>e. g. during posting, jumping or hacking</p> <p>Considerable benefits for the rider: strong relief of foot bottoms, ankles, knees and hips</p> <p>Therefore, also very interesting for riders suffering from orthopedic problems.</p>	
<p>Text lenght:185</p>	<p>106</p>
<p>14. <a href="https://www.lepona.shop/equestrian-stockholm-dressage-saddle-pad-in-amalfi-coast.html">https://www.lepona.shop/equestrian-stockholm-dressage-saddle-pad-in-amalfi-coast.html</a></p>	<p><a href="https://www.zirgustallis.lv/prece/equestrian-stockholm-amalfi-sviedrene/">https://www.zirgustallis.lv/prece/equestrian-stockholm-amalfi-sviedrene/</a></p>
<p>Dressage saddle pad in Amalfi Coast with modern labyrinth quilting made of heat-regulating bamboo material Silver details</p> <p>Elegant saddle pad with modern labyrinth quilting in blue color with silver and white details. Decorated with the Equestrian Stockholm- Badge in silver.</p> <p>The bamboo material is suitable all year round due to its heat-regulating effect - cooling in summer and warming in winter. It is also quick drying, moisture wicking and antibacterial. Combine with other pieces from the Amalfi collection for a head-to-toe stylish look.</p>	<p>Equestrian Stockholm Amalfi sviedrene Jaunās kolekcijas sviedrenes.</p> <p>Sviedrenes maliņā pīnīte ar sudraba diega ielaidumiem.</p> <p>Elpojoša, termoregulējoša perforēta iekšpuse.</p> <p>Ārpusē 100% poliesters.</p>
<p>Text lenght:83</p>	<p>21</p>
<p>15. <a href="https://www.horze.eu/excluded-campaigns/kentucky-horsewear-half-pad-correction-impact/334155.html?color=BL">https://www.horze.eu/excluded-campaigns/kentucky-horsewear-half-pad-correction-impact/334155.html?color=BL</a></p>	<p><a href="https://www.zirgustallis.lv/prece/kentucky-impact-zemseglu-paliktnis/">https://www.zirgustallis.lv/prece/kentucky-impact-zemseglu-paliktnis/</a></p>

## Kentucky Horsewear Half Pad Correction Impact

The half pad correction impact improves every fitting of the saddle because it's easily adjustable to the needs of a horse's back.

The half pad correction impact is used to improve the fitting and balance of the saddle. This pad is perfect to use for younger horses or horses that change a lot in body shape because you can constantly correct the saddle position on the horse's back. The half pad has a shock-absorbing function to filter all irregularities during riding. This causes a better riding experience for both horse and rider. Since the saddle is more fitting and the shocks are absorbed, the muscles of the horse will feel relieved and can move more freely. The rider will experience a more stable saddle that has multiple ergonomic benefits. Thanks to the 6 felt inserts you can completely adjust the half pad to the need of the horse's back. This will make the saddle more fitting and benefits the horse's back in the long term. To absorb shocks, we did not only use felt layers but we provided the pad with shock-absorbing memory foam and our 3D spacer material. The 3D spacer has a shock-absorbing gel to absorb all impact during riding. By using these

Kentucky Impact zemseglu paliktņis  
Zemseglu paliktņis ar 6 iekškabatām. Filca slāņu biezums no 2mm līdz 9mm.  
Amortizējoša funkcija. Ergonomiskas priekšrocības jātniekam un zirgam.

outstanding materials, we created a correction pad that is 20 to 30% lighter than most other pads available on the market. Not only is the pad lighter than others, but it will also improve communication between you and your horse as the saddle is more fitting and you still have close contact. The correction pad has 3 pockets on each side filled with 3 felt layers of different thicknesses (2mm, 3mm and 4mm). The layers can be combined or used separately depending on the correction you need going from 2mm to 9mm. To minimize the pressure of the saddle and to maximize the shock absorption the half pad is included with a 10mm memory foam. This memory foam is known for its protection in the army and for extreme sports, this will ensure the best protection for your horse's back. Thanks to the cushioning effect of the 3D spacer, the correction pad is highly breathable and air permeable to avoid the horse's back from heating up. The cut for the withers is made of artificial leather and offers comfort as the horse's spine has less pressure. To ensure the position of the half pad while riding, the pad is provided with a silicone grip pattern.

Features:

- 6 inside pockets, that are easily adjustable

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Thickness of felt layers from 2mm to 9mm</li> <li>• Shock absorbing function</li> <li>• Ergonomic benefits for rider and horse</li> <li>• Technical description:</li> <li>• 18mm.</li> </ul>	
Text lenght:444	23
16. <a href="https://www.agradi.com/br-versatility-girth-bakewell-anatomical-double-elastic-magnet-black.htm">https://www.agradi.com/br-versatility-girth-bakewell-anatomical-double-elastic-magnet-black.htm</a>	<a href="https://www.zirgustallis.lv/prece/br-bakewell-vederjosta/">https://www.zirgustallis.lv/prece/br-bakewell-vederjosta/</a>
<p>BR Versatility girth Bakewell Anatomical Double Elastic</p> <p>BR girth Bakewell is made of high-quality leather that is soft for a comfortable feel and long-lasting. What is striking about this girth is the flap that covers the carabiner in the middle. This flap closes magnetically.</p> <p>Product features:</p> <p>The anatomical design of the girth gives the horse optimal freedom of movement. The girth has elastic on both sides and elegant stainless steel roller buckles. The elastic ends provide extra comfort and make it easier to girth the horse. There is a snap hook in the middle and two small D-rings on the sides for attaching auxiliary reins. The playful decorative stitching completes the girth elegantly.</p>	<p>BR Bakewell vēderjosta</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Izgatavots no izturīgas augstas kvalitātes ādas</li> <li>• Atloks, kas nosedz āķi ir ar magnētisku aizdari</li> <li>• Elastīgas gumijas abās pusēs</li> </ul> <p>Apraksts:</p> <p>BR vēderjosta Bakewell ir izgatavota no augstas kvalitātes ādas, kas ir mīksta un kalpo ilgu laiku. Inovatīvs atloks ar iestrādātu magnētu, nosedz āķi vēderjostas vidū.</p> <p>Produkta īpašības: vēderjostas anatomiskā forma sniedz zirgam maksimālu kustību brīvību. Elastīgas gumijas abos galos un elegants nerūsējošā tērauda rullīšu sprādzes. Vidū ir āķis un sānos divi mazi D-gredzeni palīgīdzekļu stiprināšanai, elegants dekoratīvais uzšuvums.</p>
Text lenght:113	80

<p>17. <a href="https://www.passier.com/en/PASSIERBLU-Protect-Leather-Saddle-Girth-with-Stud-Guard~p166108">https://www.passier.com/en/PASSIERBLU-Protect-Leather-Saddle-Girth-with-Stud-Guard~p166108</a></p>	<p><a href="https://www.zirgustallis.lv/prece/passier-bluvederjosta-panna/">https://www.zirgustallis.lv/prece/passier-bluvederjosta-panna/</a></p>
<p>PASSIERBLU <b>Protect Leather Saddle</b> Girth with Stud Guard  PASSIERBLU Protect is the leather saddle girth with Stud Guard from the modern PASSIERBLU Collection. The <b>medium-sized</b> belly flap provides very <b>good</b> protection against injuries caused by studs whilst jumping. Further advantages are the <b>elastic</b> ends on both sides, the <b>snap hook</b> under the <b>practical</b> Velcro flap as well as a <b>D-ring</b> on each side - for simple buckling of breastplate/martingale.</p>	<p>Passier Blu <b>vēderjosta/panna</b>  <b>Augstas kvalitātes</b> ādas vēderjosta ar <b>gumijām</b>.</p>
<p>Text length:69</p>	<p>76</p>
<p>18. <a href="https://castlefin.com.au/products/superior-chafe-guard">https://castlefin.com.au/products/superior-chafe-guard</a></p>	<p><a href="https://www.zirgustallis.lv/prece/zandona-piesu-aizsargs/">https://www.zirgustallis.lv/prece/zandona-piesu-aizsargs/</a></p>
<p>Zandona <b>Superior Chafe Guard</b> Chafe and Spurs Guard Horse Belt:  The "ZANDONA SUPERIOR CHAFE GUARD", 100% Made in Italy, prevents and protects the skin abrasions in the girth area of the horse. These bruises, known as "saddle sores", tend to form in the <b>delicate</b> saddle area of the horse, which is often scraped by the legs of the rider, whether or not spurs are used.  This <b>elastic</b> bandage serves as a protection to prevent the area subjected to rubbing from being further stressed and weakened.</p>	<p>Zandona <b>piešu aizsargs</b>  Pasargā zirga ādu no noberšanās, izgatavota no <b>izturīga</b> un <b>elpojoša</b> materiāla</p>

<p>It is made with a <b>high quality</b> elastic fabric with <b>high</b> breathable capacity. This allows the horse skin to breathe and, consequently, allows the area subject to "saddle sores" to regenerate and heal in <b>optimal</b> conditions.</p> <p>In correspondence to the foot, a reinforcement fabric has also been placed to increase durability and reduce wear from use, since the area is very subject to continuous strains by the heel of the rider.</p> <p>Superior Chafe Guard is equipped with plug for the seat and Velcro closure system. The four loops (two per side) allow the connection to every type of girth to ensure stability.</p>	
<p>Text lenght:187</p>	<p>14</p>
<p>19. <a href="https://www.horze.eu/discover-your-august-must-haves%21/horze-lincoln-fleece-rug-with-fur-collar/24846.html">https://www.horze.eu/discover-your-august-must-haves%21/horze-lincoln-fleece-rug-with-fur-collar/24846.html</a></p>	<p><a href="https://www.zirgustallis.lv/prece/horze-lincoln-flisa-sega/">https://www.zirgustallis.lv/prece/horze-lincoln-flisa-sega/</a></p>
<p>Horze <b>Lincoln Fleece Rug</b> with Fur Collar</p> <p>A <b>soft</b> and <b>luxurious</b> rug to keep your horse warm.</p> <p>The Horze Lincoln rug is made from <b>soft</b> fleece. The faux fur collar is soft against the skin and adds a <b>luxurious</b> touch. Two front buckles and Cross-surcingles secure the rug and keep it in place. Gold fittings complete the look.</p> <p>Features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Soft</b> fleece material</li> </ul>	<p>Horze <b>Lincoln flīsa sega</b></p> <p><b>Mīksta</b> flīsa sega ar mākslīgās kažokādas apkaklīti</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Faux fur collar</li> <li>• Gold fittings</li> <li>• Two front buckles</li> <li>• Cross-surcingles</li> <li>• Tailstrap</li> <li>• Small Horze metal logo</li> </ul>	
Text lenght:76	11
20. <a href="https://tackshop4u.co.uk/eskadron-heritage-polar-fleece-kidney-rug-navy">https://tackshop4u.co.uk/eskadron-heritage-polar-fleece-kidney-rug-navy</a>	<a href="https://www.zirgustallis.lv/prece/eskadron-polar-fleece-nieru-sega/">https://www.zirgustallis.lv/prece/eskadron-polar-fleece-nieru-sega/</a>
<p>Eskadron Heritage Polar Fleece Kidney Rug</p> <p>"POLARFLEECE"</p> <p>warming polar fleece kidney rug structured teddy fleece inside to save air and warmth</p> <p>noble Heritage lurex embroidery</p> <p>sturdy velcro for fixation at the saddle girth</p> <p>integrated tail strap</p> <p>material: 100% POLYESTER</p>	<p>Eskadron Polar fleece nieru sega</p> <p>Eleganta un sildoša nieru sega no Heritage kolekcijas.</p> <p>* Sildošs flīss</p> <p>* Iekšpuse papildināta ar īpašu teddy tipa kažoka materiālu, siltuma saglabāšanai un gaisa caurlaidībai</p> <p>* Dizains papildināts ar kolekcijas zeltītās krāsas izšuvumu</p> <p>* Izturīga velcro tipa aizdare stiprināšanai pie segliem</p> <p>* Iestrādāta astes siksna</p> <p>Materiāls: 100% poliesters</p>
Text lenght: 39	53
21. <a href="https://br.nl/en/home/2701-30128-br-fly-rug-combo-classic.html#/853-color-tan/1294-size-155_115_cm">https://br.nl/en/home/2701-30128-br-fly-rug-combo-classic.html#/853-color-tan/1294-size-155_115_cm</a>	<a href="https://www.zirgustallis.lv/prece/br-classic-combo-musu-sega/">https://www.zirgustallis.lv/prece/br-classic-combo-musu-sega/</a>
<p>BR Fly Rug Combo Classic</p> <p>This fly rug is made of a supple polyester mesh fabric. This fine-mesh material provides excellent protection against flies and other insects. The chest is reinforced</p>	<p>BR Classic combo mušu sega</p> <p>Izgatavota no elastīga poliesteru sieta auduma. Šis smalkais materiāls nodrošina lielisku aizsardzību pret mušām un citiem kukaiņiem. Krūšu daļa ir pastiprināta ar</p>

<p>with an additional layer of polyester mesh and the mane area is lined with smooth 190T nylon. The rug features a detachable neck cover with two Velcro closures at the front and three elastic straps at the top to attach a halter. The neck cover attaches easily to the D-rings of the rug by means of three elastic straps with quick release clips and Velcro. The surcingles are reinforced in the form of the synthetic leather Pu patch. The rug is equipped with a single adjustable front strap with quick release clip and large Velcro closure. In addition, the rug has a binding on the back and a fleece wither protector. It further benefits from shoulder gussets; cross surcingles with elastic insert straps that are both adjustable and detachable and adjustable, detachable, elastic leg straps. Its extra shaped bottom line provides optimum belly protection. The inner of the large tail flap features an elastic strap to secure the tail in place and in addition, the rug has a tail cord. The rug features zinc hardware with a matt silver-coloured finish. Machine washable at 30°C.</p>	<p>papildu poliestera sieta slāni, un krēpju daļa ir izklāta ar gludu 190T neilonu. Noņemama kakla daļa ar Velcro aizdari priekšpusē. Kakla daļa viegli piestiprinās pie segas D veida gredzeniem, izmantojot trīs elastīgas siksnas ar ātri noņemamiem klipšiem un Velcro. Siksnas ir stiprinātas sintētiskās ādas Pu. Segs ir aprīkota ar vienu regulējamu priekšējo siksnu ar ātri atvienojamu klipsi un lielu Velcro aizdari. Vilnas skausta aizsargs, plecu ielaidumi; šķērssiksnas ar elastīgām siksnām, kas ir gan regulējamās, gan noņemamās, gan regulējamās, noņemamās, elastīgas kāju siksnas. Tā īpaši veidotā apakšējā līnija nodrošina optimālu vēdera aizsardzību. Lielā astes atloka iekšpusē ir elastīga siksnas, kas tur asti vietā, segai ir aukla ap asti. Cinka furnitūra ar matētu sudraba krāsas apdari. Var mazgāt veļasmašīnā 30°C</p>
Text length:215	145
22. <a href="https://www.equishop.com/en/stable-rugs/3966-eskadron-winter-stable-rug-ripstop-200g.html">https://www.equishop.com/en/stable-rugs/3966-eskadron-winter-stable-rug-ripstop-200g.html</a>	<a href="https://www.zirgustallis.lv/prece/eskadron-ripstop-200g-stalla-sega/">https://www.zirgustallis.lv/prece/eskadron-ripstop-200g-stalla-sega/</a>
ESKADRON WINTER STABLE RUG RIPSTOP 200G	Eskadron Ripstop 200g stalla sega

<p>Rug made from <b>extremely</b> durable rip-stop material with 200g filling. Inside made of <b>soft, skin-friendly</b> material, which provides protection against the cold, both in the stable and during transport. Has a belly straps. Fastening at the front has a strap with 3 different possibilities of adjustment.</p>	<p><b>Klasiska</b> eskadron staļļa sega ar 200 g pildījumu.</p>
<p>Text lenght:52</p>	<p>13</p>
<p>23. <a href="https://www.horze.eu/--brands--/horseware-rhino-wug-turnout-rug-with-high-neck--100g/307630.html">https://www.horze.eu/--brands--/horseware-rhino-wug-turnout-rug-with-high-neck--100g/307630.html</a></p>	<p><a href="https://www.zirgustallis.lv/prece/rhino-wug-lietus-sega-0g/">https://www.zirgustallis.lv/prece/rhino-wug-lietus-sega-0g/</a></p>
<p>Horseware Rhino <b>Wug</b> Turnout Rug with High Neck</p> <p>High neck design to give a <b>snug</b> fit and eliminate wither pressure, V-front closure for freedom of movement while grazing, leg arches, shine enhancing polyester lining and cross surcingles.</p> <p>Technical description:</p> <p>Fabric: <b>Unique</b> barrier technology has a 1000D polypropylene outer which protects the <b>waterproof</b> and <b>breathable</b> barrier layer underneath. Polypropylene is a stronger alternative to the widely used polyester turnout material. Comes with <b>anti-static</b>, <b>anti-bacterial</b> polyester lining and thermobonded fibre filling.</p>	<p>Rhino <b>Wug</b> lietus sega 1000D, <b>stipra</b> polipropilēna un ūdens barjeras kārtā no ārpuses un <b>antibakteriāla</b> un <b>antistatiska</b> odere.</p>
<p>Text lenght:79</p>	<p>18</p>
<p>24. <a href="https://www.kentucky-horsewear.com/us-en/52160-03-">https://www.kentucky-horsewear.com/us-en/52160-03-</a></p>	<p><a href="https://www.zirgustallis.lv/prece/kentucky-hurricane-ara-sega-150-g/">https://www.zirgustallis.lv/prece/kentucky-hurricane-ara-sega-150-g/</a></p>

<p><a href="https://www.turnout-rug.com/turnout-rug-all-weather-hurricane-navy-125-5-9-0gram/">125/turnout-rug-all-weather-hurricane-navy-125-5-9-0gram/</a></p>	
<p>Turnout Rug All Weather Hurricane  100% water- and windproof thanks to the PU coated outside fabric</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Artificial rabbit skin on the inside</li> <li>- For outdoor use in all weather conditions</li> <li>- Very durable and easy cleaning</li> <li>- Neckpiece can be bought separately</li> </ul> <p>What's special</p> <p>The Turnout Rug Hurricane is a unique water blocking rug for in the field or paddock. The rug will guarantee a dry horse, even in the heaviest showers. Therefore, the rug is perfect to use for horses who are outside 24/7. The rug is very resistant to tearing or scraping and stays 100% waterproof without recoating it.</p> <p>Fabrics &amp; materials</p> <p>For 100% wind- and waterproofness we used the same material as we did for the horse raincoat, a PU coating. This coating is the same that's used for the typical yellow fisherman jackets. The coating is applied to the outside of the rug and is therefore unique in the rug market. Thanks to the artificial rabbit skin on the inside of the rug, the rug is very soft on the skin and avoids rubbing marks. This lining also gives the horse a shiny coat and prevents a damp feeling under the rug. The hurricane rug features two classic brass finish</p>	<p>Kentucky Hurricane āra sega</p> <p>Īpaši izturīga un ūdeni necaurlaidīga sega no materiāla, ko izmanto zvejnieku aizsargtērpu izgatavošanai. Lietošanai āra apstākļos, 150 g šķiedras pildījums, izoderēts ar maigu mākslīgo trušādu. Ir iespēja pielikt Kentucky firmas kaklus.</p>

<p>stainless steel closures at the front, two surcingles and a plastic-covered bungee cord which is detachable.</p>	
<p>Text length: 221</p>	<p>35</p>
<p>25. <a href="https://incrediwerequine.com/collections/equine-products/products/circulation-exercise-bandages">https://incrediwerequine.com/collections/equine-products/products/circulation-exercise-bandages</a></p>	<p><a href="https://www.veikalszircgam.lv/shop/zirglietas/cirkulacijai/incrediwear-circulation-exercise-bandages/">https://www.veikalszircgam.lv/shop/zirglietas/cirkulacijai/incrediwear-circulation-exercise-bandages/</a></p>
<p>Incrediwear Equine Circulation Exercise Bandages  COMES IN PAIR OF TWO BANDAGES  Regular size: 12,5 cm x 275 cm / 5" x 108"  Pony size: 9 cm x 185 cm / 3,5" x 73"  Incrediwear Equine Circulation Exercise Bandages fit comfortably around the horse's leg and are created to help prevent injury, accelerate recovery time and improve performance. Secured with a reliable Velcro strip.  Used for:  Workouts;  Injury recovery;  Instant icing (when wet).</p>	<p>Incrediwear Equine cirkulācijas bintes  Incrediwear elastīgās cirkulācijas saites ir pasaulē pirmās pretiekaisuma saites zirgiem, kas satur germāniju un karbonu!  – uzlabo asins cirkulāciju un limfas drenāžu  – samazina pampumu, iekaisumu  – samazina sāpes, muskuļu nogurumu  – patīkami atvēršina kājas  – paātrina brūču sadzīšanu  – samazina traumu risku  Beidzot var aizmirst par ledu (kas nav ieteicams!), šļūtenēm un dažādiem gēliem.  Komplektā divas elastīgās saites. Lieto tās treniņos vai zirga rehabilitācijā! Uztinamas zirga kājām tāpat kā parastās saites un nostiprināmas ar līplentas (velcro) aizdari.</p>
<p>Text length: 72</p>	<p>76</p>
<p>26. <a href="https://shop.torpol.com/memory-leg-wraps">https://shop.torpol.com/memory-leg-wraps</a></p>	<p><a href="https://www.zirgustallis.lv/prece/torpol-master-bandazu-paliktņi/">https://www.zirgustallis.lv/prece/torpol-master-bandazu-paliktņi/</a></p>
<p>Memory Leg Wraps  Unique leg wraps equipped with perforated, thermoplastic Memory Foam.  The outer Evolon® layer has a great</p>	<p>Torpol Master bandāžu paliktņi  Bandāžu paliktņi ar termoplastiskām Memory Foam putām.  Pelēkā krāsā.</p>

<p>moisture-absorbing, breathing and drying properties. The leg wraps are thin, easy in maintenance and fit legs perfectly.</p> <p>Fastened with low-hook velcro tape.</p> <p>Packing: 2 pcs</p> <p>Size (height/width): L: 40/50 cm, M: 30/40 cm</p> <p>Evolon® (70% polyester, 30% polyamide), perforated Memory Foam, velcro tape</p>	<p>Unikāli bandāžu paliktņi, kas pildīti ar termoplastiskām Memory Foam putām.</p> <p>Ārējam Evolon® slānim ir lieliskas mitrumu absorbējošas, elpojošas un žūstošas īpašības.</p> <p>Paliktņi ir plāni, viegli kopjami un lieliski pieguļ kājām. Stiprināmi ar zemu velcro lenti.</p> <p>Evolon® (70% poliesters, 30% poliamīds), perforētas Memory Foam, velcro lente</p> <p>Komplektā 2gab.</p> <p>Izmērs (augstums/platums): L: 40/50 cm, M: 30/40 cm</p>
<p>Text lenght: 62</p>	<p>68</p>
<p>27. <a href="https://www.horze.eu/halloween/veredus-olympus-vento-tendon-boots/340271.html">https://www.horze.eu/halloween/veredus-olympus-vento-tendon-boots/340271.html</a></p>	<p><a href="https://www.zirgustallis.lv/prece/veredus-olympus-vento-prieksejie-kajsargi/">https://www.zirgustallis.lv/prece/veredus-olympus-vento-prieksejie-kajsargi/</a></p>
<p>Veredus Olympus Vento Tendon Boots</p> <p>Show jumping anterior tendon boots with double ventilation.</p> <p>The heat that is released from the horse's leg passes through the micro-perforated neoprene layer and is distributed in the 3D mesh ducted fabric. Fresh air enters through the air inlets and directs the heat upwards to the outlet grid. The ventilation is therefore both horizontal and vertical.</p> <p>The protection of the front tendons is guaranteed by a shock absorber film in EVA.</p>	<p>Veredus Olympus Vento priekšējie kājsargi</p> <p>Siltums, kas izdalās no kājām, iziet cauri mikroperforētajam neoprēna slānim un tiek novirzīts 3D sieta audumā. Svaigs gaiss ieplūst pa gaisa ieplūdes atverēm un virza siltumu uz augšu uz izplūdes režģi. Tāpēc ventilācija ir gan horizontāla, gan vertikāla.</p> <p>Priekšējo locītavu aizsardzību garantē EVA amortizatora slānis.</p>
<p>Text lenght:76</p>	<p>50</p>

<p>28. <a href="https://www.equick.it/product-page/eshock-rear">https://www.equick.it/product-page/eshock-rear</a></p>	<p><a href="https://www.zirgustallis.lv/prece/equick-eshock-aizmugurejie-kajsargi/">https://www.zirgustallis.lv/prece/equick-eshock-aizmugurejie-kajsargi/</a></p>
<p>eQuick eShock Rear boots Fetlock boots made with materials of high quality, reliability and durability. Anatomically shaped to wrap around the tendon, protecting from injuries while ensuring comfort. Outer shell reinforced with TPU; soft neoprene lining, washable Lycra edges to prevent sores; two fastening points and elastic strap ensure easy adjustment. Exclusive patented eFluidgel technology The special bubble in the shell greatly reduces the impact the horse's leg could suffer due to air- and gel compression, and to their capacity to absorb shock.</p>	<p>eQuick eShock aizmugurējie kājsargi eQuick inovatīvā Fluidgel sistēma absorbē triecienus un pasargā zirga kājas</p>
<p>Text length:83</p>	<p>14</p>
<p>29. <a href="https://www.horze.eu/winter/horze-ice-water-hologram-bell-boots/19787.html?color=579">https://www.horze.eu/winter/horze-ice-water-hologram-bell-boots/19787.html?color=579</a></p>	<p><a href="https://www.zirgustallis.lv/prece/horze-hologram-zvani/">https://www.zirgustallis.lv/prece/horze-hologram-zvani/</a></p>
<p>Horze Ice Water Hologram Bell Boots The bell boot features a unique croco hologram fabric that adds a touch of glamour to your equestrian gear. The blue neoprene lining provides a comfortable and secure fit, keeping your horse's hooves protected during various activities. The boot is equipped with a touch tape closure adorned with a logo badge, adding a subtle branding detail. Features:</p>	<p>Horze Hologram zvani Zvani ar varavīksnes mirdzumu un mīkstu mākslīgās kažokādas oderējumu</p>

<p>Croco hologram fabric</p> <p>Blue neporene lining</p> <p>Logo badge at touch tape closure</p> <p>Technical description:</p> <p>PU leather outer, neoprene lining.</p>	
Text lenght:82	12
30. <a href="https://www.horze.eu/halloween/kieffer-lunging-girth/324289.html?color=BL">https://www.horze.eu/halloween/kieffer-lunging-girth/324289.html?color=BL</a>	<a href="https://www.zirgustallis.lv/prece/kieffer-kordosanas-josta/">https://www.zirgustallis.lv/prece/kieffer-kordosanas-josta/</a>
<p>Kieffer <b>Lunging Girth</b></p> <p>Softly padded lunge girth with extra comfort.</p> <p>Kieffer surcingles are renowned for their comfort and their individual material characteristics. They come with 100 % stainless steel fittings.</p> <p>Features:</p> <p>Surcingle including belly band</p> <p>With soft padded withers panel for maximum comfort</p> <p>Belly band with double buckling on both ends</p> <p>Belly straps fully adjustable</p> <p>With chrome fittings</p>	<p>Kieffer <b>Kordošanas josta</b></p> <p>Kieffer siksnas. Tiem ir 100% nerūsējošā tērauda furnitūra, komfortabla josta no īpaša Kieffer materiāla.</p> <p>Ar mīkstu polsterētu skausta paneli maksimālam komfortam</p> <p>Pilnībā regulējamas vēdera siksnas</p> <p>Ar hromētu furnitūru</p>
Text lenght:58	31
31. <a href="https://br.nl/en/home/716-br-lunging-cavesson.html">https://br.nl/en/home/716-br-lunging-cavesson.html</a>	<a href="https://www.zirgustallis.lv/prece/kavesons-406/">https://www.zirgustallis.lv/prece/kavesons-406/</a>
<p>BR <b>Lunging Cavesson</b></p> <p>Lunging cavesson made of strong nylon with heavy brass fittings and a wide fleece padded noseband.</p>	<p>BR <b>Kavesons</b></p> <p>Kavesons izgatavots no stipra neilona ar misiņa furnitūru un platu vilnas polsterētu purna siksnu.</p>

Text lenght:19	16
32. <a href="https://www.minihorseshop.co.uk/premiere-lunging-line">https://www.minihorseshop.co.uk/premiere-lunging-line</a>	<a href="https://www.zirgustallis.lv/prece/premiere-korda-8m/">https://www.zirgustallis.lv/prece/premiere-korda-8m/</a>
<p>Premiere <b>lunging line</b></p> <p>The "Premiere Lunging Line" is a must-have for every horse owner looking for a <b>quality</b> lunging line. This lunging line has a <b>soft</b> grip, making it comfortable to hold while lunging. The carabine clip at the end of the leash makes it easy to attach to your horse's halter. With a length of 12 meters, this lunging line offers enough space to let your horse move and train. The leash is made of <b>durable</b> material, which makes it <b>long-lasting</b> and <b>resistant</b> to wear and tear. The advantages of the "Premiere Lungeline" at a glance: - Softgrip for <b>extra</b> comfort during lunging - Carabiner for <b>easy</b> attachment to the halter - Length of 12 meters for <b>sufficient</b> room to move - <b>Durable</b> material for a <b>long</b> life In short, the "Premiere Lungeline" is a <b>high-quality</b> lunging line that should not be missing in the equipment of every horse owner. Order this lunging line today and experience the ease and comfort while lunging your horse.</p>	<p><b>Korda</b> Premiere</p> <p><b>Korda, 8 m gara</b></p> <p><b>Vienkrāsainas: melna, brūna</b></p> <p><b>Svītrainas: tumši zila ar jūraszilu; gaiši zila ar gaiši zaļu; bordo ar kremkrāsu; rozā ar zilu.</b></p>
Text lenght:167	25
33. <a href="https://www.kentucky-horsewear.com/us-en/42634-01-f/fly-veil-wellington-big-stone-pearl-black/">https://www.kentucky-horsewear.com/us-en/42634-01-f/fly-veil-wellington-big-stone-pearl-black/</a>	<a href="https://www.zirgustallis.lv/prece/kentucky-wellington-big-stone-ausis/">https://www.zirgustallis.lv/prece/kentucky-wellington-big-stone-ausis/</a>
Fly Veil <b>Wellington Big Stone</b> & Pearl	Kentucky <b>Wellington Big stone</b> <b>ausis</b>

<p>The combination of the <b>big</b> stones, pearls and wellington shape make this fly veil <b>extremely</b> eye-catching! - Popular wellington shape - <b>Eye-catching</b> pearl and <b>big</b> stone piping - Ears are made of a <b>stretchy</b> material - Room for embroidery - Handwash only What's special Next to our popular stone and pearl fly veil, we now have one that stands out even more. Meet our fly veil wellington <b>big</b> stone and pearl. An eye-catcher for sure! There's no logo on the front of the fly veil, so there's still room for embroidery. Fabrics &amp; materials The piping is finished with pearls and <b>big</b> stones. Shape &amp; size The fly veil is shaped in the popular wellington shape. The materials of the ears are stretchy to fit all kinds of horses. We've included an extended neckpiece to avoid the fly veil from slipping under the bridle. Care guide To ensure the longevity of this product, we recommend hand washing. This way you will retain the finest quality for years to come.</p>	<p>Skaņu slāpējošās ausis</p>
<p>Text lenght:176</p>	<p>8</p>
<p>34. <a href="https://www.albenisa.de/care-products-horses/fly-protection/anti-fly-mask/eskadron-fly-mask-pure-ltd-fs19.html?language=en">https://www.albenisa.de/care-products-horses/fly-protection/anti-fly-mask/eskadron-fly-mask-pure-ltd-fs19.html?language=en</a></p>	<p><a href="https://www.zirgustallis.lv/prece/musu-mask-a-eskadron/">https://www.zirgustallis.lv/prece/musu-mask-a-eskadron/</a></p>
<p>ESKADRON <b>Fly Mask</b> This mask provides <b>effective</b> protection and is comfortable for the horse to wear.</p>	<p>Eskadron <b>mušu maska.</b></p>

<p>The <b>elastic</b> material fits <b>comfortably</b> on every horse's head and absorbs very little heat. The <b>black</b> netting provides <b>extra</b> shade and does not have a blending effect on the horse's eyes as is the case with light netting.</p>	<p><b>Elastīgs</b> materiāls ausu zonā, velkro stiprinājumu aizdare. <b>Iespējams izmantot gan aplokā, gan jājot.</b></p>
<p>Text length:54</p>	<p>16</p>
<p><b>[T3] Rider upper body equipment</b> 35. <a href="https://www.horze.eu/samshield-shadowmatt-helmet--dressage-without-liner/320122.html?color=B">https://www.horze.eu/samshield-shadowmatt-helmet--dressage-without-liner/320122.html?color=B</a></p>	<p><a href="https://www.zirgustallis.lv/prece/samshield-aizsargkivere/">https://www.zirgustallis.lv/prece/samshield-aizsargkivere/</a></p>
<p>Samshield Shadowmatt <b>Helmet</b> Inspired by <b>premium</b> motorcycle helmet technology, Samshield helmets are made of <b>high</b> performance materials to protect riders with <b>advanced</b> comfort and <b>unparalleled</b> safety. <b>High quality</b> polycarbonate outer shell construction is combined with a <b>variable density</b> polystyrene adjustable inside shell to provide <b>excellent</b> impact absorption. The <b>anti-scratch</b> matt paint looks <b>fresh</b> and <b>professional</b> at all times. This <b>ultimate</b> helmet is delivered with a <b>removable</b> and <b>washable</b> inside comfort liner with a clip system designed to keep the helmet in place and not tip off the rider's head. This <b>fully interchangeable</b> and <b>customizable</b> lining can grow with a young rider for long-term use. This product requires a liner which is NOT included with the purchase</p>	<p>Samshield <b>aizsargķivere</b> Samshield – firma, kas sevi pierādījusi ar kvalitāti, <b>elegantu</b> dizainu un ērtumu. Aizsargķiveres ražotas iedvesmojoties no motociklistu ķiveru tehnoloģijām. Tās tiek testētas ar trieciena, spiediena un caurduršanas testiem, lai panāktu labāko rezultātu. Aizsargķiverēm pieejami trīs karkasu izmēri, kuros tiek liktas jātnieka galvas apkārtmēram <b>atbilstošas</b> odeses S (52-56cm), M (55-58) vai L (57-61).</p>

<p>or price of this helmet. Liner to be purchased separately is under item 320118.</p> <p>Features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lined with removable memory foam for easy cleaning and superior protection</li> <li>• Inner foam can be added in levels to offer a perfect fit</li> <li>• Strong clip system holds better than hook and loop fastener</li> <li>• Attractive front air inlet for optimal airflow</li> <li>• Superior comfort</li> <li>• With dressage chin strap to accommodate a low bun hairstyle</li> </ul> <p>For regular neck part cut - Check item 304833</p> <p>Meets CE VG1 standards for safety</p>	
Text lenght: 198	53
36. <a href="https://br.nl/en/home/2974-br-body-protector-thorax-adults.html">https://br.nl/en/home/2974-br-body-protector-thorax-adults.html</a>	<a href="https://www.zirgustallis.lv/prece/br-thorax-drosibas-veste/">https://www.zirgustallis.lv/prece/br-thorax-drosibas-veste/</a>
<p>BR Body Protector Thorax</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lightweight body protector closable with front zipper</li> <li>• Adjustable on the sides thanks to the elastic Easy Fit system</li> <li>• Extra breathable due to mesh material and perforated nylon cubes</li> </ul> <p>PRODUCT INFORMATION</p> <p>Description:</p> <p>This sturdy body protector is lightweight, adjustable for an optimal fit and finished</p>	<p>BR Thorax drošības veste</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Viegls ķermeņa aizsargs ar rāvējslēdzēju</li> <li>• Regulējams sānos ar elastīgo Easy Fit sistēmu</li> <li>• Īpaši elpojošs sieta materiāls un perforētiem neilona kubiņiem</li> </ul> <p>INFORMĀCIJA PAR PRODUKTU</p> <p>Apraksts:</p> <p>Šis izturīgais aizsargs ir viegls, regulējams optimālai piegulšanai un apdarināts ar</p>

<p>with <b>breathable</b> material for extra comfort.</p> <p>The body protector complies with the EN 13158:2018 LEVEL 3 safety standard.</p> <p>Product features:</p> <p><b>Body protector Thorax is flexible and moulds perfectly to your body.</b> The <b>elastic Easy Fit</b> system on both sides gives you the option to adjust the fit of the protector.</p> <p>In addition, the body protector is adjustable at the shoulders thanks to the Velcro. Finally, the zipper on the front ensures that the body protector stays firmly in place.</p> <p>The <b>breathable</b> mesh material together with the perforations in the protection cubes ensure <b>good</b> ventilation, to keep you cool and dry while wearing the protector.</p>	<p><b>elpojošu</b> materiālu papildu komfortam.</p> <p>Ķermeņa aizsargs atbilst EN 13158:2018 LĪMENA 3 drošības standartam (augstākajam).</p> <p>Produkta īpašības:</p> <p>Ķermeņa aizsargs Thorax ir <b>elastīgs un lieliski pielāgojas</b> jūsu ķermenim. <b>Elastīgā Easy Fit</b> sistēma abās pusēs sniedz iespēju pielāgot vesti ķermeņa aprisēm. Turklāt aizsargs ir regulējams plecos ar Velcro. Rāvējslēdzējs priekšpusē nodrošina <b>Elpojošais</b> sieta materiāls kopā ar perforācijām aizsargkubos nodrošina <b>labu</b> ventilāciju.</p>
Text length:152	97
37. <a href="https://www.charlesowen.com/products/the-shadow">https://www.charlesowen.com/products/the-shadow</a>	<a href="https://www.zirgustallis.lv/prece/airowear-muguras-sargs-shadow/">https://www.zirgustallis.lv/prece/airowear-muguras-sargs-shadow/</a>
<p>The <b>Shadow</b> <b>Next-generation</b> back protection. Hidden from the outside world.</p> <p>The Shadow offers <b>limitless</b> movement over jumps whilst protecting against impacts from a fall.</p> <p>Certified to motorcycle back protector standard EN1621-2-2014, Shadow features a <b>machine washable</b> cover which is totally hidden under a show jacket.</p> <p>The back protector has been designed by <b>Airowear</b> for riders not wearing a full body</p>	<p>Airowear <b>muguras sargs Shadow</b> Shadow piedāvā <b>neierobežotas</b> kustības lēcienos, vienlaikus aizsargājot pret triecieniem kritiena laikā.</p> <p><b>Pieejams pieaugušo izmēros – XS (34-36), S (36-38) un M (38-40)</b></p> <p>Sertificēts atbilstoši motocikla muguras aizsargu standartam EN1621-2-2014.</p> <p><b>Ērti</b> velkams zem jakas vai žaketes.</p> <p>Apvalks mazgājams veļas mašīnā 30°</p>

<p>protector and who prefer a lighter alternative.</p> <p>Not intended for cross-country riding. This product only protects the back and does not offer protection to ribs or against severe torsion, flexion, or extension or crushing of the body. Refer to the user guide for more information.</p> <p>Key features</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fully flexible for unrestricted movement</li> <li>• Hidden back protection certified to EN1621-2-2014</li> <li>• Machine washable cover (30°C)</li> <li>• Designed to be subtly worn under a show jacket</li> <li>• Designed exclusively for the equestrian market</li> <li>• A lighter alternative to a full body protector</li> </ul>	<p>Shadow muguras sargs aizsargā tikai muguru un nepiedāvā aizsardzību ribām vai pret saspiešanu.</p>
<p>Text length: 145</p>	<p>56</p>
<p>38. <a href="https://www.equine.it/uk/gioia-woman-competition-jacket-with-strass-black-5162.html">https://www.equine.it/uk/gioia-woman-competition-jacket-with-strass-black-5162.html</a></p>	<p><a href="https://www.zirgustallis.lv/prece/equine-zakete-gioia/">https://www.zirgustallis.lv/prece/equine-zakete-gioia/</a></p>
<p><b>GIOIA - WOMEN'S COMPETITION JACKET BLACK</b></p> <p>Studied and developed to guarantee both excellent fit and the highest freedom of movement, embellished with small rhinestones on both the collar and the half-belt.</p>	<p>Equiline <b>žakete Gioia</b></p> <p><b>Krāšņa</b> žakete ar kristāliņiem rotātu apkaklīti, muguras jostas daļu un pogām. Piedurkņu galos trīs podziņas. Sānu kabatiņas aizveramas ar podziņu. Žakete ir augumam pieguloša. Odere no mesh tipa materiāla.</p>

<p>Composition: 85% NYLON 15% ELASTANE</p> <p>Product category: COMPETITION JACKETS</p> <p>Collection: EQUILINE COMPETITION</p>	<p>Sastāvs: 70% poliamīds, 23% elastāns, 7% poliuretāns.</p>
Text length:43	39
39. <a href="https://equilineamerica.com/glitzzy-womens-tailcoat-in-glitter-fabric/">https://equilineamerica.com/glitzzy-womens-tailcoat-in-glitter-fabric/</a>	<a href="https://www.zirgustallis.lv/prece/equiline-lu-rex-fraka/">https://www.zirgustallis.lv/prece/equiline-lu-rex-fraka/</a>
<p>GLITZY WOMEN'S TAILCOAT IN GLITTER FABRIC</p> <p>Women's tailcoat featuring our exclusive Black Lurex glitter fabric. This material offers a breathable and stretch fit while providing an easy-to-wash tailcoat.</p>	<p>Equiline Lu Rex fraka</p> <p>Ekskluzīva auduma Lurex fraka ar mirdzumu</p>
Text length:28	10
40. <a href="https://riders-boutique.com/products/cavalleria-toscana-lacey-drop-bib-s-s-competiton-shirt">https://riders-boutique.com/products/cavalleria-toscana-lacey-drop-bib-s-s-competiton-shirt</a>	<a href="https://www.zirgustallis.lv/prece/cavalleria-toscana-lacey-drop-bib-sacensibu-krekls/">https://www.zirgustallis.lv/prece/cavalleria-toscana-lacey-drop-bib-sacensibu-krekls/</a>
<p>CAVALLERIA TOSCANA LACEY DROP BIB S/S COMPETITON SHIRT</p> <p>The slim fit elongates the figure and accents the waistline, while the supple, breathable elasticated jersey stretches in all four directions and is also crease-resistant. The high collar, sleeves and placket are in a contrast colour, and the ruffle detail on the front adds a precious note, characterizing the entire garment. 'Cavalleria Toscana' is embroidered on the back of the collar.</p>	<p>Cavalleria Toscana Lacey Drop Bib Sacensību kreklis</p> <p>Melns sacensību kreklis Sievietēm ar dekoratīvu mežģīņu auduma ielaidumu priekšpusē un muguras daļā.</p> <p>Ražots Itālijā</p>

Text lenght:69	22
41. <a href="https://www.epplejeck.com/jacket-cavallo-gini_black_55719.html">https://www.epplejeck.com/jacket-cavallo-gini_black_55719.html</a>	<a href="https://www.zirgustallis.lv/prece/cavallo-gini-virsjaka/">https://www.zirgustallis.lv/prece/cavallo-gini-virsjaka/</a>
<p>Jacket Cavallo <b>Gini</b></p> <p>The CAVALGini jacket from the Cavallo winter collection is perfect for wet winter days. The jacket is waterproof and wind-resistant, which keeps you warm and dry as a rider. Thanks to the practical 2-way zipper and the split on the back, the jacket can also be worn in the saddle. The hood is detachable and can be fastened. The spacious pockets on the chest and on the side offer enough space for your phone, gloves and more than enough horse treats. The jacket is also colorfast and will remain beautiful for a long time.</p>	<p>Cavallo <b>Gini</b> virsjaka</p> <p>Ūdeni necaurleidīga siltā jaka ar līmētām šuvēm un ūdeni necaurleidīgu rāvējslēdzēju</p>
Text lenght:97	14
42. <a href="https://www.psosweden.com/us/uma-padded-vest-navy">https://www.psosweden.com/us/uma-padded-vest-navy</a>	<a href="https://www.zirgustallis.lv/prece/ps-of-sweden-veste-uma/">https://www.zirgustallis.lv/prece/ps-of-sweden-veste-uma/</a>
<p>PS of Sweden <b>UMA PADDED VEST</b></p> <p>A Navy blue, lightly padded riding vest with a tall collar. PS logo quilt on sides and back. The front is plain with a spacious kangaroo pocket with velcro closure including embroidered PS logo and a Swedish flag label. The full, 2-way zipper at front is nicely hidden and asymmetrically shaped, creating a unique look.</p> <p>Lightly padded vest with high collar</p>	<p>PS of Sweden <b>veste Uma</b></p> <p>Tumši zila, viegli siltināta veste ar augsto apkakli.</p> <p>Asimetrisks divviru rāvējslēdzējs, veidojot unikālu dizainu.</p> <p>Priekšpusē ķengura tipa ietilpīga kabata.</p> <p>Firmas logo rakstveidā izšūts pa visu vesti.</p>

<p>Side and back panel in all-over logo quilt</p> <p>Kangaroo pocket in front</p> <p>Asymmetrical, 2-way zip closure all through front</p>	
<p>Text length:86</p>	<p>31</p>
<p>43. <a href="https://www.hkm-sports.com/en/14335.html">https://www.hkm-sports.com/en/14335.html</a></p>	<p><a href="https://www.zirgustallis.lv/prece/32310/">https://www.zirgustallis.lv/prece/32310/</a></p>
<p>Riding coat -Dakota-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• water resistant</li> <li>• 2-way zip for riding</li> <li>• modern quilting with soft cotton wool filling</li> <li>• inside pocket</li> <li>• detachable key ring</li> <li>• zipped collar with hidden hood</li> <li>• warm cuffs</li> <li>• large stand-up collar lined with warm fleece</li> <li>• pockets with warm fleece lining</li> <li>• pockets with elastic hook for hanging keys and small items</li> <li>• 2 in 1 model with inner vest</li> <li>• waistcoat can be removed with zip and worn separately</li> <li>• long riding slits on the sides with reflective inner print on pleated bottom</li> <li>• reflective print on sleeve and back</li> <li>• length in size S 90 cm</li> </ul>	<p>HKM mētelis Dakota</p> <p>Silts, ūdensnecaurlaidīgs ziemas mētelis melnā krāsā, ar vesti.</p> <p>Veste piestiprināta ar rāvējslēdzēju, to iespējams noņemt.</p> <p>Ūdensizturīgs, melns jāšanas mētelis.</p> <p>Divi-vienā modelis ar iekšējo vesti (veste noņemama ar rāvējslēdzēju un valkājama atsevišķi).</p> <p>Lielā stāvapkakle, kas izklāta ar siltu flīsu.</p> <p>Kabatas ar siltu flīsa oderi.</p> <p>Kabatas ar elastīgu āķi atslēgu un mazu priekšmetu piestiprināšanai. Divvirzienu rāvējslēdzējs ērtākai sēdēšanai seglos.</p> <p>Kapuce ieslēpjama apkaklē, kas aizverama ar rāvējslēdzēju.</p> <p>Atstarojoša apdruka uz piedurknes un muguras.</p> <p>Šķēlumi sānos ar atstarojošu iekšējo apdruku uz kroku daļas.</p>
<p>Text length:91</p>	<p>82</p>

<p>44. <a href="https://hypostore.com/elt-thermo-riding%20skirt-lotta.html">https://hypostore.com/elt-thermo-riding%20skirt-lotta.html</a></p>	<p><a href="https://www.zirgustallis.lv/prece/elt-lotta-siltie-jasanas-svarki/">https://www.zirgustallis.lv/prece/elt-lotta-siltie-jasanas-svarki/</a></p>
<p>ELT <b>THERMO RIDING SKIRT</b> <b>LOTTA</b>  Stay warm and dry under this riding skirt!  The skirt has a <b>warm</b> fleece lining and is <b>water repellent</b>. Closes <b>easily</b> with a zipper in the front and stays put through the leg loops. The skirt has <b>reflective</b> lines.  Riding skirt to stay warm and dry  With touch tape closure  <b>Water repellent</b>  <b>Warm</b> fleece lining  Front zipper  With leg loops so it stays put  <b>Reflective</b> lines</p>	<p>ELT <b>Lotta siltie</b> jāšanas svārki  <b>Silti</b> jāšanas svārki, <b>regulējams izmērs 34-38</b>. Nodrošinās papildu siltumu un komfortu ziemas laikā.</p>
<p>Text length:71</p>	<p>18</p>
<p>45. <a href="https://www.horze.com/halloween/roeckl-madrid-function-micro-mesh-drytec-riding-gloves/31645.html">https://www.horze.com/halloween/roeckl-madrid-function-micro-mesh-drytec-riding-gloves/31645.html</a></p>	<p><a href="https://www.zirgustallis.lv/prece/roeckl-madrid-cimdi-peleki/">https://www.zirgustallis.lv/prece/roeckl-madrid-cimdi-peleki/</a></p>
<p>Roeckl <b>Madrid Function Micro Mesh / Drytec</b> riding gloves  Why choose between meeting the needs of the German equestrian team and simply combining functionality with a <b>sporty</b> and <b>modern</b> design? <b>This brand-new</b> model developed By Roeckl Sports does both.  The Roeckl Sports logo and the <b>discreet</b> piping, together with <b>high-quality</b> materials and a <b>sophisticated</b> fastener make for an <b>outstanding</b> performance. The combination of <b>soft, lightweight</b> <b>Micro Mesh</b> on the backhand and the <b>elastic, non-</b></p>	<p>Roeckl <b>Madrid</b> <b>cimdi</b> <b>pelēki</b>  <b>Ērti</b> un <b>vasarīgi</b> cimdi ar <b>vieglu</b> un <b>patīkamu</b> tīklveida (<b>micro mesh</b>) audumu plaukstu virspusē un <b>saķeri veicinošu</b> un <b>piegulošu</b> materiālu (drytec G5/slip stop) plaukstu pamatnes daļā.</p>

<p>slip palm made from Drytec G5 with Slip Stop trimming makes this glove extremely comfortable to wear and ensures tactility as well as a perfect grip on the reins. Special trimming for the curb provides added strength where needed.</p>	
<p>Text lenght:112</p>	<p>30</p>
<p>[T4] Rider lower body equipment 46. <a href="https://schockemoehle.net/en/samshield-hield-breeches-adele">https://schockemoehle.net/en/samshield-hield-breeches-adele</a></p>	<p><a href="https://www.zirgustallis.lv/prece/samshield-adele-bridzas-swarovski/">https://www.zirgustallis.lv/prece/samshield-adele-bridzas-swarovski/</a></p>
<p>SAMSHIELD Breeches Adele classy ladies' knee grip breeches by Samshield with rhine stones at the back pockets optimum fit breathable and quick drying with shining Samshield logo lettering on the left thigh breeches are shown in European sizing, label by manufacturer is shown in French sizing (european size -2)</p>	<p>Samshield Adele bridžas Swarovski Swarovski kristāliņu uzraksts un dekors uz aizmugurējām kabatām. Komfortabls tehniskais audums, neburzās, ātri žūst, bloķē sauli, izvada lieko ķermeņa mitrumu, viegli kopjams. Ceļu neslīdošās apdrukas.</p>
<p>Text lenght: 49</p>	<p>29</p>
<p>47. <a href="https://www.horze.com/discover-your-august-must-haves%21/horze-madison-womens-silicone-full-seat-tights/36637.html">https://www.horze.com/discover-your-august-must-haves%21/horze-madison-womens-silicone-full-seat-tights/36637.html</a></p>	<p><a href="https://www.zirgustallis.lv/prece/horze-madison-legingi/">https://www.zirgustallis.lv/prece/horze-madison-legingi/</a></p>
<p>Horze Madison Women's Silicone Full Seat Tights Silicone full seat tights are breeches with a good grip and are a comfortable choice for summertime riding. These tights will help</p>	<p>Horze Madison legingi Elastīgi legingi ar pilnu silikona neslīdošo apdruku</p>

<p>you keep your cool in the saddle without the need for an additional belt.</p> <p>Features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Breathable</b></li> <li>• <b>Quick dry</b></li> <li>• <b>Wide</b> waistband with printed branding</li> <li>• <b>Perfect</b> for daily use</li> <li>• <b>Small</b> inside pocket for keys or cash</li> <li>• <b>Inseam 71 cm</b></li> </ul>	
<p>Text length:66</p>	<p>10</p>
<p>48. <a href="https://www.kentucky-horsewear.com/us-en/42207-01-41-46/achilles-gel-socks-black-41-46/">https://www.kentucky-horsewear.com/us-en/42207-01-41-46/achilles-gel-socks-black-41-46/</a></p>	<p><a href="https://www.zirgustallis.lv/prece/kentucky-ahileja-gela-zekes/">https://www.zirgustallis.lv/prece/kentucky-ahileja-gela-zekes/</a></p>
<p><b>Achilles Gel Socks</b></p> <p>The Achilles Gel Socks are lightweight and comfortable riding socks, designed to meet the demands from skin-sensitive riders. Besides the soft foot sole, there is an additional comfort and protection to the Achilles area with a strong shock absorbing gel. The socks reduce pain caused by pressure of the spurs onto the zipper. They provide relief from pump bumps or sore, fatigued or injured Achilles tendon. The gel slowly releases medical grade mineral oil which softens and moisturizes the skin. The socks fit both feet. They are machine washable at 30°, no dryer. Sprinkle the gel with Talcum powder if it becomes tacky.</p>	<p>Kentucky Ahileja gela zeķes</p> <p>Kentucky dižpārdoklis – zeķes ar gumijas protektoru papēža daļā</p>

<p>Caution: do not place the sock on an open wound.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Solution for skin-sensitive riders</li> <li>- Soft foot sole + strong shock absorbing gel</li> <li>- Reduces pain caused by pressure of the spurs onto the zipper</li> <li>- Gel releases medical grade mineral oil which softens and moisturizes the skin</li> <li>- Fits right or left foot</li> </ul>	
<p>Text length:161</p>	<p>12</p>
<p>49. <a href="https://www.fundis-equestrian.com/rider/riding-footwear/paddock-boots/21100/freejump-ankle-boots-liberty">https://www.fundis-equestrian.com/rider/riding-footwear/paddock-boots/21100/freejump-ankle-boots-liberty</a></p>	<p><a href="https://www.zirgustallis.lv/prece/freejump-liberty-puszabaki/">https://www.zirgustallis.lv/prece/freejump-liberty-puszabaki/</a></p>
<p>Freejump Ankle Boots Liberty+ robust ankle boots made of full grain leather with numerous technical innovations elastic inserts on the upper inside of the heel and on the achilles tendon provide a high wearing comfort injected rubber outsole with raised heel and Freejump Riding Control insole promise pressure distribution and support under the sole of the foot developed in cooperation with Sidas, the specialist in orthopedic soles for sports applications FJstrapping tongue with centering rubber for an ideal fit</p>	<p>Freejump Liberty+ puszābaki Tagad ir pieejama jaunā LIBERTY apavu versija: LIBERTY+. LIBERTY+ puszābaki piedāvā daudz tehnisku jauninājumu izcilam komfortam: – komfortablas elastīgs materiāls papēža iekšpusē un Ahileja cīpslas daļā; – FJstrapping™ mēlīte ar centrēšanas gumiju; – ārējā Velcro piestiprināšanas sistēma Liberty stulmiem; – dubultas šuves lielākai izturībai; – izturīga āda; – Freejump Riding Control™ iekšējā zole, kas izstrādāta sadarbībā ar Sidas®, ortopēdisko zolišu speciālistu sporta</p>

<p><b>double stitched</b> seams ensure durability and optimal fixation</p> <p><b>non-slip</b> heel made of microfiber allows spurs to be attached in three different positions</p> <p>Material</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>full grain</b> leather</li> <li>• <b>double stitched</b> seams</li> <li>• Freejump Riding Control insole</li> <li>• <b>FJstrapping</b> tongue</li> <li>• <b>Care instructions</b></li> <li>• <b>rinse with clean water</b></li> <li>• <b>treat regularly with leather care</b></li> </ul>	<p>vajadzībām, kas nodrošina spiediena sadalījumu un atbalstu zem pēdas;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– gumijas zole ar <b>paaugstinātu</b> papēdi ;</li> <li>– 3 pozīcijas piešu pielikšanai un <b>dubultšūtas</b> šuves <b>optimālai</b> fiksācijai un izturībai;</li> <li>– <b>neslīdošs mikrošķiedras</b> papēdis.</li> </ul>
<p>Text length:125</p>	<p>88</p>
<p>50. <a href="https://www.equishop.com/en/tall-riding-boots/20183-animo-zodiac-riding-boots.html">https://www.equishop.com/en/tall-riding-boots/20183-animo-zodiac-riding-boots.html</a></p>	<p><a href="https://www.zirgustallis.lv/prece/animo-zodiac-garie-zabaki/">https://www.zirgustallis.lv/prece/animo-zodiac-garie-zabaki/</a></p>
<p>ANIMO <b>ZODIAC</b> RIDING BOOTS</p> <p>Animo Zodiac is a <b>truly comfortable</b> model of riding boots <b>handmade</b> of <b>high quality</b> leather. The leather used to manufacture the boots is <b>extremely durable, soft</b> and makes the boot <b>lightweight</b>. No internal stitching additionally increases the comfort of use. Animo Zodiac boots are equipped with a spur rest that helps keep them in place. The zipper is <b>very durable</b> and makes the boot sit firmly on the rider's leg.</p> <p>Animo Zodiac boots are available in black.</p> <p>Size of the riding boots is crucial for the rider's comfort. How to measure your foot</p>	<p>Animo <b>Zodiac</b> garie zābaki</p> <p>Itāļu firmas jāšanas zābaki.</p> <p><b>Eleganti, mīksti, ērti.</b></p> <p>Krāsu, garumu un apkārtmēru opcijas vaicāt konsultantiem.</p> <p>Ekspluatācijas nosacījumi:</p> <p>Apavi jāizmanto tikai šim nolūkam paredzētajiem gadījumiem ( iekštelpu, ikdienas, svētku, sporta, vasaras, pavasara-rudens, ziemas);</p> <p>Mītrus apavus jāžāvē istabas temperatūrā prom no apkures ierīcēm, siltuma avotiem, izvairoties no tiešiem saules stariem, ievietojot iekšā saburzītu papīru vai izmantojot īpašas veidnes apavu žāvēšanai;</p>

<p>(and leg) to find the right size? We invite you to get familiar with the guide below that explains in detail how to find your perfect size.</p>	<p>Ja ir iespējams, izvelciet iekšzoli žāvēšanai atsevišķi;</p> <p>Apavus jāvelk kājās tikai ar apavu lāpstiņu, lai nebojātu aizmugurējo apavu daļu;</p> <p>Nekad neuzvelciet un neno velciet apavus, ja nav atraisītas auklas, atsprādzētas siksnīņas, līdz galam atvilks rāvējslēdzējs u.tml.</p> <p>Nenominiet kapes! Nevelciet apavus, uzkāpjot uz apavu kapes vai zoles apmales – tā Jūs novērsīsiet zoles atdalīšanos;</p> <p>Velkot kājās apavus ar siksnīnām un gumijām, nedrīkst tieši aiz tām vilkt;</p> <p>Nav ieteicams vilkt apavus ar ādas zoli lietaiņā laikā. Ja izmirkst apavi ar virsējo ādas slāni – tas nav iemesls, lai celtu pretenzijas;</p> <p>Nelietojiet katru dienu vienu un to pašu apavu pāri. Dodiet apaviem iespēju atpūsties un atgūt sākotnējo formu;</p> <p>Uzglabājiet apavus dzīvojamajai telpai normālā gaisa mitrumā un temperatūrā;</p> <p>Lai apavu virsma būtu mīksta, elastīga un ūdensnecaurlaidīga, regulāri izeziediet apavus ar atbilstošu apavu krēmu vai apstrādājiet ar citiem apavu kopšanas līdzekļiem, kas paredzēti konkrētam materiālam, no kura apavi ir izgatavoti;</p> <p>No apaviem regulāri notīriet dubļus, putekļus un citus netīrumus. Nepieļaujiet, ka netīrumi sakrājas šuvēs, salaidumos, grūti pieejamās vietās</p>
<p>Text length:124</p>	<p>221</p>

<p>51. <a href="https://br.nl/en/home/806-br-winter-riding-boots-vancouver.html">https://br.nl/en/home/806-br-winter-riding-boots-vancouver.html</a></p>	<p><a href="https://www.zirgustallis.lv/prece/br-vancouver-ziemas-zabaki/">https://www.zirgustallis.lv/prece/br-vancouver-ziemas-zabaki/</a></p>
<p>BR Winter Riding Boots Vancouver</p> <p>This solid winter riding boot is made of oiled nubuck leather and features a sturdy grip sole made of polyurethane and rubber. The oiled leather is water repellent and practically maintenance-free. The boot is lined with synthetic wool. Its shock-absorbing polyurethane insole features gel foam, which increases comfort. The boot features an extra strong YKK zipper with a zipper keeper at the top and base. In addition, the boot features two spur rests. The small elastic calf insert and the buckled strap are beneficial to the boots comfort as well as its look. The shaft leather features a grain texture, while the foot, heel and buckled strap are made of smooth leather. The boot is particularly suited for riding, but can definitely be worn in the stable and for casual purposes as well.</p>	<p>BR Vancouver ziemas zābaki</p> <p>Ziemas zābaki izgatavoti no eļļotas nubuka ādas, izturīga poliuretāna un gumijas zole. Eļļotā āda atgrūž ūdeni un ir viegli kopjama. Zābaki ir oderēti ar sintētisku vilnu. Poliuretāna iekšzole ir triecienu absorbējoša, tā satur gēla putas un ir komfortabla valkājot. Zābakiem ir izturīgi YKK rāvējslēdzēji un iestrādāti divi atbalsti piešiem. Zābaki ir paredzēti gan jāšanai, gan staļļa darbiem, gan ikdienas valkāšanai.</p>
<p>Text length:138</p>	<p>64</p>
<p>52. <a href="https://schockemoehle.net/en/sergio-grasso-chap-sirmione">https://schockemoehle.net/en/sergio-grasso-chap-sirmione</a></p>	<p><a href="https://www.zirgustallis.lv/prece/sergio-grasso-stulmi-sirmione/">https://www.zirgustallis.lv/prece/sergio-grasso-stulmi-sirmione/</a></p>
<p>SERGIO GRASSO Chaps Sirmione</p> <p>waisted chap by Sergio Grasso</p> <p>our bestselling show chap</p> <p>excellent fitting</p> <p>lined with soft calfskin</p> <p>elegant, spanish cut topline</p>	<p>Sergio Grasso stulmi Sirmione</p> <p>Lieliski pieguļoši, Slim tipa stulmi, no mīksta teļādas</p> <p>eleganta, spāņu piegriezuma augšējā līnija</p> <p>rāvējslēdzējs, spiedpoga un elastīgs ielaidums aizmugurē</p>

<p>zipper, push button and elastic inlay on the backside</p>	<p>Izmēri norādīti garums/platums centimetros</p>
<p>Text lenght:32</p>	<p>27</p>
<p>[T5] Rider aiding equipment 53. <a href="https://br.nl/en/home/2777-30349-br-spurs-bergamo.html">https://br.nl/en/home/2777-30349-br-spurs-bergamo.html</a></p>	<p><a href="https://www.zirgustallis.lv/prece/br-piesi-bergamo-mainams-komplekts/">https://www.zirgustallis.lv/prece/br-piesi-bergamo-mainams-komplekts/</a></p>
<p>BR Spurs Bergamo Pair of spurs with interchangeable spur ends (choice of 3 pairs)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Made of aluminium with a protective powder coating</li> <li>The spur ends are easy to change</li> </ul> <p>PRODUCT INFORMATION Description: These sturdy and elegant spurs are made of aluminium and last a long time thanks to the protective powder coating. The set contains one pair of disc spur ends and two pairs of knob ends in different thicknesses. The disc is smooth for a softer impact, which makes it suitable for the sensitive horse skin. The spur ends can be easily attached or detached by turning. The spurs are delivered in a box.</p>	<p>BR pieši Bergamo (maināms komplekts) Pieši ar maināmiem galiem (komplektā 3 varianti) Izgatavoti no alumīnija ar aizsargājošu pulvera pārklājumu Izturīgi pieši, izgatavoti no alumīnija, paredzēti ilgai lietošanai, pateicoties aizsargājošajam pulvera pārklājumam. Komplekta uzgaļi: viens diskveida pāris, un divi dažāda biezuma taisnie uzgaļi.</p>
<p>Text lenght:105</p>	<p>42</p>
<p>54. <a href="https://www.agradi.com/br-spur-straps-nylon-buckle-black.htm">https://www.agradi.com/br-spur-straps-nylon-buckle-black.htm</a></p>	<p><a href="https://www.zirgustallis.lv/prece/br-piesu-siksneas/">https://www.zirgustallis.lv/prece/br-piesu-siksneas/</a></p>
<p>BR Spur straps Nylon Buckle Black Fine-woven nylon with special coating for light shine and longer life, with cast zinc chrome plated buckles.</p>	<p>BR piešu siksneas Neilona piešu siksneas ar cinkotām sprādzītēm. (Pāris.)</p>

Text lenght:23	10
55. <a href="https://www.tradeinn.com/horse-riding/en/br-extendable-medusa-ve3-whip/139482725/p">https://www.tradeinn.com/horse-riding/en/br-extendable-medusa-ve3-whip/139482725/p</a>	<a href="https://www.zirgustallis.lv/prece/br-teleskopiskais-steks-medusa/">https://www.zirgustallis.lv/prece/br-teleskopiskais-steks-medusa/</a>
BR <b>Extendable Medusa VE3 Whip</b> <b>Adjustable</b> in length. - <b>Non-skid</b> handle of synthetic suede that is pleasant to the touch. - <b>Strong</b> core of fibreglass. FEATURES: -This handy whip has a sleek design and is extendable from 100 to 130 cm, so you can set it to the desired size. To adjust the size, open the silver wheel that is situated halfway through the whip and after adjusting, close the wheel again. - Product features: <b>The extendable</b> riding whip Medusa is <b>lightweight</b> and has a fiberglass core. Thanks to the pleasantly <b>soft</b> handle of synthetic suede, the whip fits comfortably in your hand.	BR <b>teleskopiskais steks Medusa</b> <b>Ērts, elegants stikla šķiedras</b> steks ar regulējamu garumu. Iespējamais garums: 100 – 130cm Regulācija ar sudraba krāsas skrūvējamu ripulīti. <b>Neslīdošs</b> rokturis. <b>Izturīgs</b> materiāls. <b>Ērti</b> pārvietojama un uzglabājama, pateicoties mazajam izmēram.
Text lenght:101	33
56. <a href="https://www.agradi.com/premiere-lunge-whip-moon-black-160cm.htm">https://www.agradi.com/premiere-lunge-whip-moon-black-160cm.htm</a>	<a href="https://www.zirgustallis.lv/prece/premiere-moon-pataga-160-cm/">https://www.zirgustallis.lv/prece/premiere-moon-pataga-160-cm/</a>
Premiere <b>Lunge Whip Moon Black 160cm</b> <b>Fiberglass, nylon</b> braided, with <b>anti-slip</b> handle and <b>nylon</b> stroke.	Premiere <b>Moon</b> pātaga 160 cm 160 cm gara. <b>Tikai saņemšanai veikalā</b>
Text lenght:15	11

<p>57. <a href="https://www.minihorsestore.com/premiere-shaving-machine-kite-li-ion-80mm">https://www.minihorsestore.com/premiere-shaving-machine-kite-li-ion-80mm</a></p>	<p><a href="https://www.zirgustallis.lv/prece/premiere-kite-li-lon-dzirkles/">https://www.zirgustallis.lv/prece/premiere-kite-li-lon-dzirkles/</a></p>
<p>Premiere Shaving machine Kite Li-ion 80mm</p> <p>The Premiere Shearing Machine Kite Li-ion 80mm is the perfect choice for professional equestrians looking for a lightweight and powerful shearing machine. With a weight of only 1 kg including battery, this clipper is easy to handle and use for shaving the entire horse. The blades of the Premiere Clippers Kite Li-ion 80mm are specially hardened, so that they can shave for up to 300 hours under normal use without needing to be sharpened. This ensures a longer life of the blades and lower maintenance costs. The clippers has a motor power of 45 watts and is supplied with a rechargeable Li-ion battery and a charger. The battery can be used for up to 110 minutes and charging takes only about 2.5 hours. This ensures longer working time and less downtime. The width of the shaving head is 80 mm and the cutting blades can be easily changed and cleaned. Spare batteries and cutting blades can be ordered separately, article 808929 (battery) and article 802939 (cutting blade). This provides extra flexibility and convenience. The Premiere Clippers Kite Li-ion 80mm comes in a luxury case including oil, cleaning brush, special screwdriver and manual. This</p>	<p>Premiere Kite Li-lon dzirkles</p> <p>Profesionālālas, vieglas dzirkles (1 kg, ar akumulatoru) lielas slodzes apgriešanai. Asmeņi ir īpaši rūdīti un ļauj noskūt 300 stundas bez asmeņu asināšanas normālā lietošanā.</p> <p>Dzirkles ir aprīkotas ar jaudīgu 45 W motoru, uzlādējamu litija jonu akumulatoru un lādētāju. Akumulatoru var lietot ne mazāk kā 110 minūtes pēc kārtas, un uzlāde aizņem apmēram 2,5 h. Rezerves akumulatorus un asmeņus var pasūtīt atsevišķi, art. 808929 (akumulators) un art. 802939 (asmeņi). Asmeņu platums ir 80 mm, un asmeņus var viegli mainīt un tīrīt. Trimeris tiek piegādāts izturīgā uzglabāšanas futrālī. Komplektā ietilpst eļļa, tīrīšanas suka, skrūvgriezis un rokasgrāmata. Spriegums 100-240V, ātrums 2400 RPM, svars 1 kg.</p>

<p>makes it easy to store and transport the clippers. Voltage 100-240V, speed 2400 revolutions per minute, weight 1 kg. In short, the Premiere Shearing Machine Kite Li-ion 80mm is a powerful, reliable and easy-to-use shearing machine that is perfect for professional equestrian athletes.</p>	
<p>Text lenght:242</p>	<p>106</p>
<p>58. <a href="https://www.tradeinn.com/horse-riding/en/premiere-m12-hexagon-self-cleaning-18-mm-10-units/138061546/p">https://www.tradeinn.com/horse-riding/en/premiere-m12-hexagon-self-cleaning-18-mm-10-units/138061546/p</a></p>	<p><a href="https://www.zirgustallis.lv/prece/premiere-m12-radzes/">https://www.zirgustallis.lv/prece/premiere-m12-radzes/</a></p>
<p>Premiere M12 Hexagon Self Cleaning 18 mm 10 Units</p> <p>Pointed studs featuring six flat sides and an extra strong, wear-resistant steel tip.</p> <p>The vertical grooves in the thread have a self-cleaning effect.</p> <p>This makes installation easier and quicker.</p> <p>The studs are made of galvanized steel, which prevents rusting.</p> <p>This stud type is particularly suitable for extra grip on hard surfaces.</p> <p>Width stud head:14 mm.</p> <p>Length screw thread:6 mm.</p> <p>Whitworth thread size:M12.</p> <p>Set of 10 pieces.</p> <p>With Premiere M12 Hexagon Self Cleaning 18 mm 10 Units, it guarantees the best Horse Riding equipment. In addition, at horse-riding you can find the best quality with best prices of the sector. Choose us as your Horse Riding store and</p>	<p>Premiere M12 radzes</p> <p>Spicas galvanizēta tērauda nerūsējošas radzes ar 6 šķautnēm un īpaši izturīgu tērauda galu. Vertikālās rievās vītņēs nodrošina pašattīrīšanos. M12 izmērs. Radzes galva 14 mm, vītne 6 mm. Iepakojumā 10 gab. Piemērotas cietām virsmām</p>

<p>focus only on enjoying of the comfort that the best brands give you like Premiere. Our team of Horse Riding experts share their honest reviews to help you make the best decision. All this to ensure you get the cheapest Stables deal every time.</p>	
<p>Text lenght:160</p>	<p>36</p>
<p>59. <a href="https://www.waldhausen.com/en/hay-net/60270/">https://www.waldhausen.com/en/hay-net/60270/</a></p>	<p><a href="https://www.zirgustallis.lv/prece/waldhausen-siena-tikls-roza/">https://www.zirgustallis.lv/prece/waldhausen-siena-tikls-roza/</a></p>
<p>Waldhausen <b>Hay Net</b>  <b>Durable</b> nylon material with <b>large</b> openings (approx. 10x10 cm). <b>With 9</b> metal rings.  <b>Material: Polypropylene</b>  <b>Size: empty, approx. 105 cm</b>  <b>Size of mesh: approx. 10 x 10 cm</b></p>	<p>Waldhausen <b>siena tīkls rozā</b>  <b>Neliels</b> siena tīkls, acojums 9×9 cm  <b>105cm</b> garš</p>
<p>Text lenght:31</p>	<p>12</p>
<p>60. <a href="https://www.kentucky-horsewear.com/us-en/82101-73/stable-curtain-dark-green/">https://www.kentucky-horsewear.com/us-en/82101-73/stable-curtain-dark-green/</a></p>	<p><a href="https://www.zirgustallis.lv/prece/kentucky-stalla-aizkars/">https://www.zirgustallis.lv/prece/kentucky-stalla-aizkars/</a></p>
<p>Kentucky <b>Stable Curtain</b>  The Kentucky Stable Curtain offers your horse the <b>well-deserved</b> rest at shows or at home. This Stable Curtain features five <b>gold colored</b> reinforced rings to attach to the stall. Under the flap are five snap hooks to attach accessories such as bridles, rack for rugs, grooming hook, etc. The snap hooks are <b>carefully</b> put away behind the flap with <b>artificial leather</b> Kentucky logo so you don't see them. <b>The diamond</b></p>	<p>Kentucky <b>staļļa aizkars</b>  Kentucky staļļa aizkars piedāvā jūsu zirgam <b>pelnīto</b> atpūtu gan sacensībās, gan mājās. Aizkaram ir pieci <b>zelta krāsas</b> gredzeni piestiprināšanai. Zem atloka ir pieci āķi, lai piekārtu piederumus vai inventāru. Āķi ir <b>rūpīgi</b> novietoti aiz atloka ar <b>mākslīgās ādas</b> Kentucky logotipu, lai tie nebūtu redzami. <b>Aizkars ir izgatavots no 600D augstas stiprības</b> poliestera un ir mazgājams <b>veļasmašīnā 30° temperatūrā, bez žāvētāja.</b></p>

<p>quilting pattern, the artificial leather piping on the flap and the fancy artificial leather Kentucky logo all contribute to this fancy look. The Stable Curtain is a perfect match to our Head Protector and Stable Guard. It is made out of 600D high tenacity polyester and is machine washable at 30°, no dryer.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Offers well-deserved rest</li> <li>- Five reinforced rings to attach to stall</li> <li>- Top flap with five hidden snap hooks to attach accessories</li> <li>- Perfect match to our Head Protector and Stable Guard</li> <li>- 142 x 200cm</li> </ul>	<p>Izmērs: 142×200 cm (atloks 40cm)</p>
<p>Text length:163</p>	<p>68</p>
<p>61. <a href="https://exclusive.com/en-eu/products/premier-equine-padded-horse-tail-guard-with-tail-bag">https://exclusive.com/en-eu/products/premier-equine-padded-horse-tail-guard-with-tail-bag</a></p>	<p><a href="https://www.zirgustallis.lv/prece/premier-astes-sargs/">https://www.zirgustallis.lv/prece/premier-astes-sargs/</a></p>
<p>Premier Equine Padded Horse Tail Guard with Tail Bag</p> <p>Keep your horses tail clean and tidy whilst traveling with Premier Equine's Padded Tail Guard.</p> <p>The Padded Tail Guard is made from neoprene with a non-slip lining and has the option of attaching a cotton tail bag to the bottom using Velcro. Four Velcro straps secure the tail guard and high-rise padding protects the top of the tail, which is most susceptible to rubbing.</p>	<p>Premier astes sargs</p> <p>Premier astes sargs, ar pievienojamu somu (astei visā garumā) vai astes sarga uzglabāšanai.</p> <p>Universāls izmērs.</p>

<p>Your Padded Horse Tail Guard with Tail Bag has been <b>carefully</b> hand packaged in a <b>complimentary, reusable zip-fastened</b> storage bag to keep your tack room tidy when not in use and easy for carrying.</p>	
<p>Text lenght:107</p>	<p>18</p>

## Appendix 2: Found adjectives

Adj. nr.	English adjectives	Latvian translated adjectives	Times mentioned En vs Lv
1.	elegant	elegants	9 vs 8
2.	matt gloss/matt	dekoratīvs/matēts	5 vs 2
3.	tear-resistant	neplīstošs	2 vs 1
4.	soft	mīksts	43 vs 13
5.	high-quality	augstas kvalitātes	8 vs 9
6.	shiny	spīdīga	2 vs 1
7.	silver	sudraba metāla/sudraba krāsas	6 vs 5
8.	voluminous	apjomīgs	1 vs 1
9.	elastic	elastīgs	27 vs 21
10.	braided	pīta	2 vs 1
11.	anatomical	anatomiski	10 vs 3
12.	french styled	franču stila	2 vs 1
13.	removable	noņemamu	5 vs 9
14.	versatile	daudzpusīga	2 vs 1
15.	simple	parasts	2 vs 3
16.	good		10 vs 0
17.	sensitive		4 vs 0
18.	slight		1 vs 0
19.	conventional		2 vs 0

20.	gentle	maigs	1 vs 1
21.	clear		2 vs 0
22.	strong	spēcīgs	9 vs 2
23.	innovative	inovatīvs	1 vs 2
24.	exceptional		1 vs 0
25.	precise		1 vs 0
26.	huge		1 vs 0
27.	rubber	pumpiņu/gumijas	6 vs 12
28.	anti-slip	pretslīdes	1 vs 2
29.	long-lasting	ilgmūžīgas	3 vs 1
30.	easy	viegli	23 vs 6
31.	pretty		1 vs 0
32.	black	melna	6 vs 7
33.	colourful	krāsaina	1 vs 1
34.	fine/finest	smalks	5 vs 1
35.	stainless-steel	nerūsējoša	12 vs 5
36.	leather	ādas	37 vs 20
37.	adjustable	regulējams	14 vs 11
38.	modern		7 vs 0
39.	regular	vidējs	4 vs 1
40.	sturdy	izturīgs	4 vs 2
41.	maximum	maksimālu	2 vs 1

42.	narrow		1 vs 0
43.	supple		4 vs 0
44.	intelligent		1 vs 0
45.	intense		1 vs 0
46.	curved		1 vs 0
47.	perfect		15 vs 0
48.	stylish		2 vs 0
49.	special	īpaša	7 vs 12
50.	reliable	uzticama	3 vs 1
51.	flexible		3 vs 0
52.	springing	atsperīgs	1 vs 1
54.	effective	efektīvs	2 vs 1
55.	heat-regulating	termoregulējoša	2 vs 1
56.	breathable	elpojoša	10 vs 6
57.	drying	žūstoša	5 vs 2
58.	shock-absorbing	triecienu absorbējoša	8 vs 3
59.	outstanding	izcils	2 vs 1
60.	extreme		7 vs 0
61.	highly		1 vs 0
62.	playful		1 vs 0
63.	optimal		6 vs 4
64.	medium-sized		1 vs 0

65.	practical		3 vs 0
66.	luxurious/luxury		3 vs 1
67.	warming/warm	sildošs/silts	9 vs 3
68.	structured		1 vs 0
69.	noble		2 vs 0
70.	integrated	iestrādāts	2 vs 3
71.	golden	zeltīts	4 vs 3
72.	excellent/great	lielisks	5 vs 5
73.	quick-release	ātri noņemami/atvienojami	2 vs 2
74.	extra	vairāk	10 vs 1
75.	skin-friendly		1 vs 0
76.	classic	klasiska	3 vs 1
77.	unique	unikāla	7 vs 2
78.	anti-static	antistatiska	1 vs 1
79.	anti-bacterial	antibakteriāla	1 vs 1
80.	artificial	mākslīga	7 vs 4
81.	durable		7 vs 0
82.	heavy		1 vs 0
83.	strong	stiprs	9 vs 2
84.	plastic-covered		1 vs 0
85.	comfortable	ērti	10 vs 13
86.	pleasant	patīkami	2 vs 2

87.	thermoplastic	termoplastiskām	1 vs 1
88.	perforated	perforētas	4 vs 4
89.	fresh	svaigs	2 vs 1
90.	mesh	sietā/tīkla	12 vs 6
91.	washable	mazgājams	7 vs 4
92.	exclusive	ekskluzīva	4 vs 1
93.	secure		5 vs 0
94.	subtle	smalks	1 vs 1
95.	chrome	hromētu	2 vs 1
96.	fully	pilnībā	6 vs 1
97.	wide	platu	3 vs 2
98.	quality	kvalitatīvs	2 vs 1
99.	sufficient		1 vs 0
100.	big/large	liels	11 vs 5
101.	eye-catching		3 vs 0
102.	stretchy		4 vs 0
103.	premium		1 vs 0
104.	advanced		1 vs 0
105.	unparalleled		1 vs 0
106.	professional	profesionālas	3 vs 1
107.	interchangable	maināmi	2 vs 2
108.	customisable	pielāgojami	1 vs 2

109.	superior	labāks	5 vs 1
110.	attractive		1 vs 0
111.	lightweight/light	viegla	9 vs 1
112.	limitless	neierobežotas	1 vs 1
113.	embellished	krāšņa	1 vs 1
114.	body-hugging	pieguloša	1 vs 1
115.	small	mazs	6 vs 4
116.	slim-fit/slim		4 vs 0
117.	precious		1 vs 0
118.	lace/lacey	mežģīņu	2 vs 1
119.	spacious	ietilpīga	2 vs 2
120.	waterproof/water repellent	ūdeni necaur laidīga	11 vs 5
121.	wind-resistant/windproof		4 vs 0
122.	plain		1 vs 0
123.	padded	siltināta	11 vs 1
124.	tall	augstu	1 vs 1
125.	asymmetrical	asimetrisks	2 vs 1
126.	detachable	noņemama	6 vs 2
127.	reflective	atstarojoša	4 vs 2
128.	sporty		1 vs 0
129.		vasarīgi	0 vs 1
130.	sophisticated		1 vs 0

131.	non-slip	saķeri veicinošas/ neslīdošas	3 vs 5
132.	silicone	silikona	3 vs 1
133.	gel	gēla	7 vs 2
135.	medical-grade		2 vs 0
136.	robust		1 vs 0
137.	double stitched	dubultšūtas	2 vs 2
138.	handmade		1 vs 0
139.	winter	ziemas	5 vs 5
140.	spanish cut	spāņu piegriezuma	1 vs 1
141.	aluminium	alumīnija	4 vs 3
142.	protective	aizsargājošs	2 vs 2
143.	smooth	gludu	3 vs 1
144.	nylon	neilona	14 vs 6
145.	zinc	cinkotām/cinka	2 vs 2
146.	extendable		3 vs 0
147,	fiberglass	stikla šķiedras	1 vs 1
148.	powerful	jaudīgs	2 vs 1
149.	pointed	spicas	1 vs 1
150.	vertical	vertikāla	2 vs 2
151.	galvanized	galvinizēta	1 vs 1
152.	best	labākais	6 vs 1
153.	well-deserved	pelnīts	2 vs 1

154.	high tenacity	augstas stiprības	1 vs 1
155.	fancy		2 vs 0
156.	reusable		1 vs 0
157.	complimentary	pievienojamu	1 vs 1

## Dokumentārā lapa

Maģistra darbs “Comparative Analysis of Equestrian Item Descriptions in English and Their Latvian Translations” (“Zirglietu aprakstu angļu valodā un to tulkojumu latviešu valodā salīdzinājums”) izstrādāts LU Humanitāro zinātņu fakultātē.

Ar savu parakstu apliecinu, ka pētījums veikts patstāvīgi, izmantoti tikai tajā norādītie informācijas avoti.

Autors: Sindija Samohvalova (\*paraksts) 31.05.2024.

Rekomendēju/nerekomendēju darbu aizstāvēšanai

Vadītāja: lekt. Helēna Gizeleza (\*paraksts) 31.05.2024.

Recenzents: prof. Andrejs Veisbergs

Darbs iesniegts Humanitāro zinātņu fakultātē 31.05.2024.

Dekāna pilnvarotā persona: metodiķe Ērika Krautmane

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**\*DOKUMENTS PARAKSTĪTS AR DROŠU ELEKTRONISKO PARAKSTU UN TAM IR LAIKA ZĪMOGS**