

THE SEMANTICS OF ENGLISH LOANWORDS IN POLISH

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The semantics of loanwords investigates the processes affecting the meaning of lexical items borrowed from one language into another.

These items as is generally known have usually more than one lexical path consisting of several semantic markers and distinguishers in a single dictionary entry in the sense of J. J. Katz and J. A. Fodor 1963. However, lexical items are never borrowed from one language into another as complete dictionary entries but only in concrete life situations in one of their senses, i.e. in the form of a concrete path. If a word has been borrowed in more than one situation, it may have more than one sense in the borrowing language, and consequently the dictionary entry of this word in the borrowing language will have more than one path.

Lexical items which have more than one sense in the donor language have always fewer senses when they appear in the borrowing language. This can be best illustrated by the following examples of English loanwords in Polish (figures in square brackets denote the number of senses): *bluminy* [1] (E. *blooming* [7]), *bojler* [2] (E. *boiler* [4]), *busz* [1] (E. *bush* [10]), *barman* [1] (E. *barman* [3]), *koks* [1] (E. *coke* [9]), *dok* [2] (E. *dock* [7]), *rekord* [1] (E. *record* [13]), *buble* [1] (E. *bubbles* [6]), *welwet* [1] (E. *velvet* [7]), *test* [3] (E. *test* [7]), *spiker* [2] (E. *speaker* [7]), *klirning* [2] (E. *clearing* [8]), etc.

The semantic adaptation of loanwords in the borrowing language is not only limited to the quantitative reduction of lexical paths in a dictionary entry as described above but it also affects the internal structure of such an entry modifying its paths by the addition or deletion of a semantic marker, distinguisher or restriction. This leads to the phenomena traditionally known under the headings of the narrowing, extension and shift of meaning.

The narrowing can be illustrated by the word *keks* 'tea biscuit' (from E. *cake*), the extension by the word *fajwokłok* 'afternoon party [not necessarily beginning at five o'clock]' (from E. *five o'clock*), and the shift by *dżungla* [*przepisów*] 'insurmountable mass of regulations' (from E. *jungle*).

English loanwords in Polish represent a wide range of various fields of life.

The most numerous are the so-called *exotics*, i.e. the lexical items referring to the typical products of English culture, politics, social structure, etc., e.g., *wigowie* (E. *Whigs*), *torysi* (E. *Tories*), *lunch* (E. *lunch*), *cricket* (E. *cricket*), etc.

In the present paper English loanwords have been divided into twelve groups, from the point of view of their meaning, the first eleven comprising related items. If necessary further subdivisions have also been provided. It should be remembered, however, that our classification is arbitrary and does not pretend to be either exhaustive or definite. Its ultimate purpose is to create a working framework for a convenient semantic presentation of lexical loans in a language.

1. SPORTS AND GAMES

Sports and games have contributed generously to the increase of English loanwords in Polish. Most of English sports terms entered Polish in the 19th and the 20th centuries.

(a) General terms: *sport*¹ (E. *sport*), *challenge* 'a type of contest' (E. *challenge*), *derby* 'match between two local teams' (E. *derby*), *outsajder* 'last competitor in a race' (E. *outsider*), *dres* 'sportsmen's clothing made of flannel' (E. *dress*), *faul* (E. *foul*), *finisz* (E. *finish*), *handicap* (E. *handicap*), *klub* (E. *club*), *mecz* (E. *match*), *miting* (E. *meeting*), *oldboy* 'older competitor who has retired from regular sports activities and participates in competitions rarely and irregularly' (E. *old boy*), *raid* 'sudden individual attack' (E. *raid*), *rekord* (E. *record*), *sportsmen* (E. *sportsman*), *stand* (E. *stand*), *team* (E. *team*), *trener* 'coach' (E. *trainer*), *trening* (E. *training*), *trenować* (E. *train*), *walkower* (E. *walk-over*), *doping* (E. *doping*).

(b) Terms common to two or more events: *falstart* (E. *false start*), *gymkhana* (E. *gymkhana*), *ready* 'formula for starting race' (E. *ready*), *ranking* (E. *ranking*), *sprint* (E. *sprint*), *sprinter* (E. *sprinter*), *start* (E. *start*), *starter* (E. *starter*), *steeplechase* (E. *steeplechase*), *track* (E. *track*), *volley* (E. *volley*).

(c) Athletics: *footing* 'relaxed running for training' (E. *footing*), *miler* (E. *miler*) and *spurt* (E. *spurt*).

(d) Swimming, rowing and angling are presented together since they are connected with water. Water-polo is discussed together with other team games, having many terms in common with them.

Here are the loanwords: *canoe* (E. *canoe*), *kraul* 'free style' (E. *crawl*), *overarm* (E. *overarm*), *skiff* (E. *skiff*), *skull* (E. *scull*), *spinning* (E. *spinning*).

(e) Equestrian events: *boks* (E. *box*), *bookmacher* (E. *bookmaker*), *dżokej* (E. *jockey*), *hunter* (E. *hunter*), *master* 'leader of hunting race' (E. *master*), *paddock* (E. *paddock*).

¹ No definition of the Polish form will be provided if its sense is equivalent to one of the senses of the English source.

(f) Cycling: *lider* (E. *leader*), *rower* 'bicycle' (E. *rover*), *stayer* (E. *stayer*), *tandem* (E. *tandem*).

(g) Tennis (*lawn- and table-tennis*): *tenis* (E. *tennis*), *bekhend* (E. *back-hand*), *chop* (E. *chop*), *cross* (E. *cross*), *debel* (E. *double*), *deuce* (E. *deuce*), *drajw* (E. *drive*), *dropszot* (E. *drop-shot*), *forhend* (E. *forehand*), *gem* (E. *game*), *kort* (E. *court*), *lob* (E. *lob*), *meczabol* (E. *match-ball*), *net* (E. *net*), *ping-pong* (E. *ping-pong*), *play* (E. *play*), *return* (E. *return*), *skrecz* (E. *scratch*), *serwis* (E. *service*), *serwować* (E. *serve*), *set* (E. *set*), *singel* (E. *single*), *slice* (E. *slice*), *smecz* 'kind of stroke' (E. *smash*).

(h) Boxing and wrestling: *boks* (E. *box*), *bokser* (E. *boxer*), *break* (E. *break*), *catch-as-catch-can* (E. *catch-as-catch-can*), *dziu-dzitsu* (E. *jiu-jitsu*), *dżudo* (E. *judo*), *fighter* (E. *fighter*), *groggy* (E. *groggy*), *klincz* (E. *clinch*), *knock-down* (E. *knock-down*), *nelson* (E. *nelson*), *nokaut* (E. *knock-out*), *punching-ball* (E. *punching-ball*), *ring* (E. *ring*), *runda* (E. *round*), *sparring* (E. *sparring*), *sparring partner* (E. *sparring partner*).

(i) Winter sports: *boblet* (E. *bob-sled*), *bobsleigh* (E. *bobsleigh*), *halifaksy* 'kind of skates' (Canadian town *Halifax*), *skating* (E. *skating*), *toboggan* (E. *toboggan*), *skeleton* (E. *skeleton*).

(j) Team games: *aut* (E. *out*), *bandy* (E. *bandy*), *base-ball* (E. *base-ball*), *bek* (E. *back*), *corner* (E. *corner*), *drybling* (E. *dribbling*), *dryblować* (E. *dribble*), *forward* (E. *forward*), *futbol* (E. *football*), *gol* (E. *goal*), *hokej* (E. *hockey*), *krykiet* (E. *cricket*), *off-side* (E. *off-side*), *polo* (E. *polo*), *push-ball* (E. *push-ball*), *rugby* (E. *rugby*), *stoper* (E. *stopper*), *stoping* (E. *stopping*), *stopować* (E. *stop*), *water-polo* (E. *waterpolo*).

(k) Cards: *brydż* (E. *bridge*), *forcing* (E. *forcing*), *joker* (E. *joker*), *poker* (E. *poker*), *rober* (E. *rubber*), *szlem* (E. *slam*), *wist* (E. *whist*).

(l) The last group of terms consists of single loans referring to the remaining sports, such as golf, fencing, and acrobatics, e.g., *flesz* 'sudden attack in fencing' (E. *flash*), *looping* (E. *looping*), *golf* (E. *golf*), and *drajwer* (E. *driver*).

2. MARITIME TERMS

English maritime terms in Polish include types of boats and ships, names of instruments and machines, terms connected with sea trade, etc. Most of these loanwords entered Polish through Russian and German since Poland was under Prussian, Austrian and Russian occupation between the end of the eighteenth century and 1918.

(a) Boats and ships: *bryg* (E. *brig*), *dreadnought* (E. *dreadnought*), *kłiper* (E. *clipper*), *kuter* (E. *cutter*), *lajner* (E. *liner*), *lugier* (E. *lugger*), *sejner* (E. *seiner*), *szkuner* (E. *schooner*), *tankowiec* (E. *tanker*), *tramp* (E. *tramp*), *trawler* (E. *trawler*), and the abbreviations *s/s* and *m/s*.

(b) People having something to do with ships: *blajnd* (E. *blind*), *boj* (E. *boy*), *donkeyman* (E. *donkeyman*), *kok* (E. *cook*), *forman* (E. *foreman*), *klark* (E. *clerk*), *komodor* (E. *commodore*), *lider* (E. *leader*), *miczman* (E. *midshipman*), *purser* (E. *purser*), *steward* (E. *steward*), *stewardessa* (E. *stewardess*), *winczman* (E. *winchman*).

(c) Instruments, equipment, parts of the boat/ship, fuel, etc.: *azdyk* (E. *asdic*), *bunker* 'bunker coal' (E. *bunker coal*), *bunkier* (E. *bunker*), *forkasztel* (E. *forecastle*), *forpik* (E. *forepeak*), *gundek* (E. *gundeck*), *harpun* (E. *harpoon*), *hif* (E. *heave*), *hulk* (E. *hulk*), *kingston* 'Kingston valve' (E. *Kingston valve*), *log* (E. *log*), *messa* (E. *mess*), *palget* (E. *pawl-head*), *rener* (E. *runner*), *rop* (E. *rope*), *skajlajt* (E. *skylight*), *slip* (E. *slip*), *spardek* (E. *spar deck*), *tral* (E. *trawl*), *waterlinia* (E. *waterline*).

(d) Yachting: *bark* (E. *bark*), *barkentyna* (E. *barkentine*), *bims* (E. *beam*), *jachtklub* (E. *yacht-club*), *katamaran* (E. *catamaran*), *kecz* (E. *ketch*), *ket* (E. *cat*), *kokpit* (E. *cockpit*), *topsel* (E. *topsail*).

(e) Sea and weather: *crosswind* (E. *crosswind*), *farwater* (E. *farwater*), *sprej* (E. *spray*), *szkwal* (E. *squall*).

(f) Port facilities: *piers* (E. *pier*), *brekwater* (E. *breakwater*), *bulaj* (E. *bull's-eye*), *dok* (E. *dock*).

(g) Sea trade: *time-charter* (E. *time charter*), *charter* (E. *charter*), *demurrage* (E. *demurrage*), *fob* (E. *free on board*).

3. ECONOMY AND TRADE

(a) Banking and finance: *budżet* (E. *budget*), *dyskonter* (E. *discount*), *lobbyista* (E. *lobbyist*), *safes* (E. *safe*), *city* 'business part of any large town, (E. *the City*), *czek* (E. *cheque*), *run* (E. *run*).

(b) Organization of capitalist economy, economic doctrines and policy: *autsajder* (E. *outsider*), *biznes* (E. *business*), *biznesmen* (E. *businessman*), *boom* (E. *boom*), *corner* (E. *corner*), *dumping* (E. *dumping*), *free-trade* (E. *free-trade*), *koncern* (E. *concern*), *konsola* (E. *console*), *lend-lease* (E. *lend-lease*), *manczesteryzm* (E. *manchesterism*), *prosperity* (E. *prosperity*), *pul* (E. *pool*), *sweating-system* (E. *sweating-system*), *trust* (E. *trust*).

(c) Trade: *broker* (E. *broker*), *buble* (E. *bubbles*), *eksport* (E. *export*), *eksporter* (E. *exporter*), *import* (E. *import*), *importer* (E. *importer*), *kliring* (E. *clearing*), *standard* (E. *standard*), *supermarket* (E. *supermarket*), *szoping* (E. *shopping centre*), *tatarsal* 'any horse market' (E. *tattersall*).

(d) Money: *dolar* (E. *dollar*), *gwinea* (E. *guinea*), *penny* (E. *penny*), *pens* (E. *pence*), *szyling* (E. *shilling*), *szterling* (E. *sterling*).

(e) Measures and weights: *akr* (E. *acre*), *barrel* (E. *barrel*), *buszel* (E. *bushel*), *drachma* (E. *drachm*), *furlong* (E. *furlong*), *jard* (E. *yard*), *kwarter* (E. *quarter*), *standard* (E. *standard*).

4. SCIENCES AND TECHNIQUE

In this section we will include only original English forms and those Graeco-Latin neologisms which either contain English elements (hybrids) or have been coined in an English-speaking country and there is no doubt on the basis of extralinguistic evidence that they were borrowed directly from English into Polish.

(a) Physics: *deuton* (E. *deuteron*), *fading* (E. *fading*), *farad* (E. *farad* from *Faraday*), *henr* (E. *henry* from *Henry*), *koercja* (E. *coercion*), *war* (E. *volt-ampere-reactive*), *wat* (E. *Watt*).

(b) Chemical processes and their products: *bakelit* (E. *bakelite*), *bakelizować* (E. *bakelize*), *lac-dye* (E. *lac-dye*), *koks* (E. *coke*), *krakowanie* (E. *cracking*), *luizyt* (E. *lewisite*), *maltoza* (E. *maltose*), *plastyk* (E. *plastic*), *saran* (E. *saran*), *smalta* (E. *smalt*).

(c) Mining and metal or glass founding: *babit* (E. *Babbit-metal*), *besemerować* (E. *v. bessemer*), *bluming* (E. *blooming*), *boghead* (E. *boghead*), *bonderyzacja* (E. *bonderizing*), *brytania* (E. *Britannia metal*), *flintglas* (E. *flint-glass*), *kardyf* 'kind of coal' (E. *Cardiff*), *kronglas* (E. *crownglass*), *permaloj* (E. *permalloy*), *pudlingowanie* (E. *puddling*).

(d) Machines (both names of whole machines as well as parts and installations): *adapter* 'electric gramophone' (E. *adapter*), *angledozer* (E. *angledozer*), *bojler* (E. *boiler*), *buldozer* (E. *bull-dozer*), *buster* (E. *booster*), *buzzer* (E. *buzzer*), *draga* (E. *drag*), *dyktafon* (E. *dictaphone*), *ekonomajzer* (E. *economizer*), *eskalator* (E. *escalator*), *feeder* (E. *feeder*), *kompaund* (E. *compound*), *konwejer* (E. *conveyor*), *noktowizja* (E. *noctovision*), *push-pull* (E. *push-pull*), *radar* (E. *radar*), *rewerser* (E. *reverser*), *rototrol* (E. *rotating control*), *scrubber* (E. *scrubber*), *selsyn* (E. *self-synchronizing*), *szunt* (E. *shunt*), *tandem* (E. *tandem*), *trafik* (E. *traffic*), *tubbing* (E. *tubbing*).

(e) Terms denoting non-metal raw materials and paper: *abaka* (E. *abaca*), *brystol* (E. *Bristol-board*), *juta* (E. *jute*), *katgut* (E. *catgut*), *portland-cement* (E. *Portland cement*), *rafia* (E. *raffia*), *boks* (E. *box-calf*).

(f) Geography and geology: *algonkiński* (E. *algonkian*), *antyklina* (E. *anticline*), *blizzard* (E. *blizzard*), *E. busz* (E. *bush*), *dewon* (E. *Devon*), *drumlin* (E. *drumlin*), *klif* (E. *cliff*), *labrador* 'kind of mineral' (E. *Labrador*), *mada* 'kind of soil' (E. *mud*), *pakajs* (E. *pack-ice*), *pedyment* (E. *pediment*), *synklina* (E. *syncline*), *szelf* (E. *shelf*).

(g) Biology: *darwinizm* (E. *Darwinism*), *inbredowanie* (E. *inbreeding*), *morganizm* 'trend in formal genetics' (E. *Morgan*), *bull-terier* (E. *bull-terrier*), *buldog* (E. *bulldog*), *seter* (E. *setter*), *chow-chow* (E. *chow-chow*), *collie* (E. *collie*), *dog* (E. *dog*), *folksterier* (E. *foxterrier*), *dingo* (E. *dingo*), *grizzly* (E. *grizzly*), *leghorn* (E. *leghorn*), *pony* (E. *pony*), *shorthorn* (E. *shorthorn*), *skunks* (E. *skunk*), *yorkshir* 'kind of pig' (E. *Yorkshire*), *agar* (E. *agar*), *arrowroot* (E. *arrowroot*),

bambus (E. *bamboo*), *dżungla* (E. *jungle*), *hikory* (E. *hickory*), *mahoń* (E. *mahogany*), *mangrowe* (E. *mangrove*), *rajgras* (E. *rye-grass*), *sekwoja* (E. *sequoia*), *sisal* (E. *sisal-grass*), *turf* (E. *turf*).

(h) Various scientific terms: *behawioryzm* (E. *behaviourism*), *cockney* (E. *cockney*), *eskapizm* (E. *escapism*), *kromlecz* (E. *cromlech*), *pragmatyzm* (E. *pragmatism*), *slang* (E. *slang*), *strukturalizm* (E. *structuralism*), *truizm* (E. *truism*).

5. TRANSPORT, MOTORING, VOYAGE

The loanwords discussed under this heading include names of vehicles and their parts, their people, institutions dealing with voyaging, etc.

(a) Road and municipal transport: *autokar* 'coach' (E. *auto-car*), *jeep* (E. *jeep*), *karter* (E. *carter*), *klakson* (E. *claxon*), *kraksa* 'road accident' (E. *crack*), *parking* 'car park' (E. *parking*), *skuter* (E. *scooter*), *starter* (E. *starter*), *tankować* (E. *tank*), *bufor* (E. *buffer*), *trolejbus* (E. *trolley-bus*), *tramwaj* (E. *tramway*).

(b) Railway: *brek* (E. *break*), *bufor* (E. *buffer*), *dyspeczer* (E. *dispatcher*), *lora* (E. *lorry*), *pullman* 'type of carriage' (E. *Pullman car*), *rels* obsolete 'track' (E. *rail*), *sliping* (E. *sleeping car*), *tender* (E. *tender*), *wagon* (E. *waggon*).

(c) Air transport, tourism and voyaging: *boj* (E. *boy*), *camping* (E. *camping*), *globtroter* (E. *globe-trotter*), *motel* (E. *motel*), *traveller's check* (E. *traveller's check*), *runway* (E. *runway*), *teleran* (E. *teleran*).

6. MAN AND SOCIETY

(a) Man in society. This group of borrowings comprises terms denoting titles, members of organizations or social groups, man's qualities and features, etc.

The loanwords in question are the following: *baronet* (E. *baronet*), *boss* (E. *boss*), *chuligan* (E. *hooligan* from *Hooligan*), *cockney* (E. *Cockney*), *dandys* (E. *dandy*), *dżentelmen* (E. *gentleman*), *falstaf* 'scamp' (E. *Falstaff*), *gangster* (E. *gangster*), *gentry* (E. *gentry*), *grum* (E. *groom*), *kidnaper* (E. *kidnapper*), *kulis* (E. *coolie*), *lady* (E. *lady*), *landlord* (E. *landlord*), *lord* (E. *lord*), *lowelas* (E. *Lovelace*), *milady* (E. *my lady*), *milord* (E. *my lord*), *miss* (E. *miss*), *mister* (E. *mister*), *sandwich-man* (E. *sandwich-man*), *self-made man* (E. *self-made man*), *sex appeal* (E. *sex appeal*), *sir* (E. *sir*), *skaut* (E. *scout*), *snob* (E. *snob*), *snobizm* (E. *snobbism*), *splin* (E. *spleen*), *wamp* (E. *vamp*), *week-end* (E. *week-end*), *yeoman* (E. *yeoman*), *jankes* (E. *Yankee*), *John Bull* (E. *John Bull*).

(b) Man's behaviour: *bluff* (E. *bluff*), *come back* (E. *come back*), *fair play* (E. *fair play*), *flirt* (E. *flirt*), *fraternizacja* (E. *fraternization*), *humbug* (E. *humbug*), *trik* (E. *trick*).

(c) Social groups and organizations: *gang* (E. *gang*), *klub* (E. *club*),

skauting (E. *scouting*), *jamboree* (E. *jamboree*), *badenpowelizm* 'scouting movement' (from E. *Baden-Powell*), *fabianizm* (E. *Fabian Society*), *Ku-Klux-Klan* (E. *Ku-Klux-Klan*), *klan* (E. *clan*).

All terms referring to workers' movements have been omitted from this section.

(d) Social conflict and workers' movements: *bojkot* (E. *boycott*), *gildyzm* (E. *guild*), *lokaut* (E. *lock-out*), *luddyzm* (E. *luddism*), *mityng* (E. *meeting*), *scab* (E. *scab*), *trade-union* (E. *trade union*), *strajk* (E. *strike*).

(e) Religion: *adwentysta* (E. *adventist*), *afryt* (E. *afrit*), *dżin* (E. *jinn*), *independenci* (E. *independent*), *kongregacjonalista* (E. *congregationalist*), *kwakier* (E. *Quaker*), *metodysta* (E. *Methodist*), *mitraizm* (E. *Mithraism*), *nonkonformista* (E. *nonconformist*), *peri* (E. *peri*), *prezbiterianin* (E. *Presbyterian*), *purytanin* (E. *Puritan*).

(f) Man's surroundings like the garden, the house with all its appliances, the city, etc. are represented by the following loanwords: *bungalow* (E. *bungalow*), *Foksal* 'garden in Warsaw' (E. *Vauxhall*), *hall* (E. *hall*), *klomb* (E. *clump*), *klozet* (E. *closet*), *skwer* (E. *square*), *slums* (E. *slum*), *water-klozet* (E. *water-closet*), *yale* (E. *Yale-lock*).

7. FOOD, DRINKS AND MEALS

(a) Terms denoting meals, receptions and places where food or drinks are served: *bar* (E. *bar*), *barman* (E. *barman*), *lunch* (E. *lunch*), *luncheon* (E. *luncheon*), *piknik* (E. *picnic*), *raut* (E. *rout*).

(b) Drinks: *ale* (E. *ale*), *cocktail* (E. *cocktail*), *dżyn* (E. *gin*), *grog* (E. *grog*), *koka-kola* (E. *Coca-cola*), *peperment* (E. *peppermint*), *poncz* (E. *punch*), *porter* (E. *porter*), *rum* (E. *rum*), *whisky* (E. *whisky*).

(c) Food: *befszyk* (E. *beef-steak*), *bekon* (E. *bacon*), *budyń* (E. *pudding*), *czester* (E. *Chester cheese*), *drops* 'kind of confectionary' (E. *drop*), *dżem* (E. *jam*), *graham* 'kind of bread' (E. *Graham*), *grape-fruit* (E. *grape-fruit*), *keks* (E. *cake*), *kipers* (E. *kipper*), *pikle* (E. *pickles*), *rostbef* (E. *roastbeef*), *rumszyk* (E. *rump-steak*), *sandwicz* (E. *sandwich*), *steak* (E. *steak*).

8. DRESS, FASHION, COSMETICS AND JEWELRY

(a) Fabrics: *jersey* (E. *jersey*), *khaki* (E. *khaki*), *kort* (E. *cord*), *lasting* (E. *lasting*), *mackintosh* (E. *mackintosh*), *moher* (E. *mohair*), *mora* (E. *mohair*)², *moleskin* (E. *moleskin*), *nansuk* (E. *nainsook*), *ryps* (E. *ribs*), *nylon* (E. *nylon*), *szewiot* (E. *cheviot*), *tweed* (E. *tweed*), *welwet* (E. *velvet*).

(b) Clothes: *blezer* (E. *blazer*), *bryczesy* (E. *breeches*), *burberry* (E. *bur-*

² The doublet *mora* and *moher* results from the fact the former was borrowed into Polish through French and the latter directly from English.

berry), *covercoat* (E. *covercoat*), *frak* (E. *frock*), *frencz* 'kind of jacket' (E. *French*), *golf* (E. *golf*), *jumper* (E. *jumper*), *mackintosh* (E. *mackintosh*), *nylony* (E. *nylon stockings*), *overall* (E. *overall*), *pidżak* (E. *pea-jacket*), *piżama* (E. *pyjamas*), *pled* 'kind of overcoat with chequered or tartan pattern' (E. *plaid*), *pulower* (E. *pull-over*), *slippy* (E. *slips*), *smoking* (E. *smoking jacket*), *spencer* (E. *spencer*), *sweter* (E. *sweater*), *szorty* (E. *shorts*), *waterproof* (E. *waterproof*).

(c) Fashion, cosmetics and jewelry: *dżet* (E. *jet*), *klipsy* (E. *clips*), *raglan* (E. *raglan*), *szampon* (E. *shampoo*).

9. ARTS AND CULTURE

(a) Music, dance and revue: *bebop* (E. *bebop*), *blues* (E. *blues*), *boston* (E. *Boston*), *charleston* (E. *Charleston*), *cool jazz* (E. *cool-jazz*), *dansing* (E. *dancing*), *dixieland jazz* (E. *Dixieland jazz*), *dżez* (E. *jazz*), *fokstrot* (E. *foxtrot*), *girlsy* (E. *girls*), *hot jazz* (E. *hot jazz*), *hula-hoop* (E. *hula-hoop*), *jam session* (E. *jam session*), *jazz-band* (E. *jazz-band*), *kontredans* (E. *country dance*), *lider* (E. *leader*), *modern jazz* (E. *modern jazz*), *music-hall* (E. *music-hall*), *one-step* (E. *one-step*), *progressive jazz* (E. *progressive jazz*), *ragtime* (E. *rag-time*), *rock and roll* (E. *rock and roll*), *shimmy* (E. *shimmy*), *skecz* (E. *sketch*), *slow-fox* (E. *slowfox*), *striptease* (E. *strip-tease*), *sweet* (E. *sweet*), *swing* (E. *swing*).

(b) Film: *animator* (E. *animator*), *biograf* (E. *biograph*), *blank* (E. *blank*), *crazy comedy* (E. *crazy comedy*), *dolly* (E. *dolly*), *dubbing* (E. *dubbing*), *film* (E. *film*), *fotos* (E. *photo*), *gag* (E. *gag*), *gagman* (E. *gagman*), *happy end* (E. *happy end*), *kameraman* (E. *camera-man*), *klaps* (E. *clappers*), *lawenda* (E. *lavender*), *mikser* (E. *mixer*), *pin-up girl* (E. *pin-up girl*), *play-back* (E. *play-back*), *postsynchron* (E. *postsynchronization*), *re-recording* (E. *re-recording*), *script-girl* (E. *script-girl*), *technicolor* (E. *Technicolour*), *test* (E. *test*), *traveling* (E. *travelling*), *western* (E. *western*).

(c) Radio and television: *spiker* 'announcer' (E. *speaker*), *telerekording* (E. *telerecording*).

(d) Journalism and printing: *interview* (E. *interview*), *komiksy* (E. *comics*), *linotyp* (E. *linotype*), *monotyp* (E. *monotype*), *offset* (E. *offset*), *reporter* (E. *reporter*).

(e) Literature: *bestseller* (E. *best-seller*), *esej* (E. *essay*), *eufuizm* (E. *euphuism*), *folklor* (E. *folklore*), *lakiści* (E. *lakists*), *limeryk* (E. *Limerick*), *minstrel* (E. *minstrel*).

(f) A group of loanwords which were borrowed into Polish through westerns (both books and films about cowboys, Indians, sheriffs, etc.): *canoe* (E. *canoe*), *kowboj* (E. *cowboy*), *mondamina* (E. *mondamine*), *mustang* (E. *mustang*), *skalp* (E. *scalp*), *squatter* (E. *squatter*), *tomahawk* (E. *tomahawk*), *szeryf* (E. *sheriff*), *traper* (E. *trapper*), *wampum* (E. *wampum*), *squaw* (E. *squaw*), *wigwam* (E. *wigwam*).

10. POLITICAL LIFE AND INSTITUTIONS

(a) State, parliament, political parties and views: *alderman* (E. *alderman*), *bill* (E. *bill*), *commonwealth* (E. *commonwealth*), *czartysta* (E. *chartist*), *dżyngozizm* (E. *jingoisism*), *home-rule* (E. *home-rule*), *izolacjonizm* (E. *isolationism*), *kongresman* (E. *congressman*), *lewellerzy* (E. *Levellers*), *labourzysta* (E. *labourist*), *opozycjonista* (E. *oppositionist*), *torys* (E. *Tory*), *wig* (E. *Whig*).

(b) Law: *denizacja* (E. *denization*), *konstabl* (E. *constable*), *lincz* (E. *lynch*), *szeryf* (E. *sheriff*), *warrant* (E. *warrant*), *werdykt* (E. *verdict*).

(c) Military terms (weapons, soldiers, explosives, vehicles, tactics, etc.): *berdanka* 'rifle used by the Russian army before 1870' (E. *Berdan*), *brauning* (E. *Browning*), *colt* (E. *colt*), *dum-dum* (E. *dumdum*), *komandos* (E. *commando*), *kordyt* (E. *cordite*), *lyddit* (E. *lyddite*), *rajd* (E. *raid*), *rewolwer* (E. *revolver*), *snajper* (E. *sniper*), *sten* (E. *sten*), *szrapnel* (E. *shrapnel*), *tank* (E. *tank*), *tankietka* (E. *tankette*).

11. AGRICULTURE

The following loanwords represent this field of life: *dren* (E. *drain*), *drenaż* (E. *drainage*), *farma* (E. *farm*), *farmer* (E. *farmer*), *gruber* (E. *grubber*), *kombajn* (E. *combine*), *kombajner* (E. *combiner*).

REFERENCE

- Katz, J. J. and J. A. Fodor. 1963. "The Structure of a Semantic Theory". *Lg.* 39. 170 - 210.