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Interlanguage Homonyms Viewed from the Perspective of Historical Development of
the English Language

Mezijazyková homonyma z perspektivy historického vývoje

Vedoucí práce: Mgr. Leona Rohrauer

Autorka: Karolína Krahulíková

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Declaration

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Anotace

Tato bakalářská práce je věnována tématu mezijazykových homonym, tzv. faux amis a jejich studiu v rámci aplikované lingvistiky.

Tato lingvistická studie je zaměřena na slova, která jsou formálně podobná v českém a anglickém jazyce, ale mají jiný význam. To je často způsobeno stejným původem dvou slov při odlišném sémantickém vývoji. Hlavní přínos práce spočívá ve slovníkové části, kde je vysvětlen původ a použití jednoho sta vybraných výrazů, stejně jako v praktické studii zaměřené na české studenty anglického jazyka a jejich znalost česko-anglické mezijazykové homonymie, která byla posouzena metodou dotazníku s účastí minimálně osmdesáti respondentů.

Tato lingvistická studie by mohla být užitečnou především pro pedagogické účely, pomáhá osvětlit důvody odlišností významů a pomáhá studentům pochopit vývoj mezijazykových homonym namísto jejich učení se nazpaměť.

Klíčová slova: homonymie, homografie, homofonie, mezijazyková homonyma, mezinárodní homonyma, faux amis

Annotation

This bachelor thesis studies the topic of international homonyms, so-called false friends, in the framework of applied linguistics.

This linguistic study is aimed at words that are formally alike in Czech and English, but have a different meaning. This is often caused by the same origin of the two words but different semantic development. The main importance rests in the dictionary part where the origin and usage of one hundred expressions is explained as well as in the practical study focused on Czech students of the English language and their knowledge of Czech–English interlanguage homonyms, which was explored by the method of questionnaire with at least eighty respondents.

This linguistic study could be useful for the pedagogical purposes, it may help to explain the different meanings and help students to understand the development of the interlanguage homonyms instead of learning them by heart.

Key words: homonymy, homography, homophone, interlanguage homonyms, international homonyms, false friends, faux amis

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1 Introduction

The subject of the present thesis is a linguistic investigation in the area of interlanguage homonymy. This work will focus on Czech–English interlingual homonyms in the framework of applied linguistics.

The work is divided into three main parts. The theoretical part is focused on homonymy, types of homonymy and interlanguage homonymy. The most important and the most extensive part is the dictionary part with the aim to introduce one hundred of the most common Czech–English interlanguage homonyms, their origin and usage. The last section further deals with the issue of interlingual homonyms in teaching and with the assessment of Czech–English interlanguage homonymy among Czech students of the English language, investigated by the method of questionnaire.

The publication by Josef Hladký *Zrádná slova v Angličtině* (Traacherous words in English)¹ serves as the default for the compilation of the dictionary part. The Sage’s English Dictionary and Thesaurus by Frank Morales and Leah Gillner² is used to assess the English meanings. The etymological part is compiled with the help of Online Etymology dictionary by Douglas Harper³, which is used for the origin of English words and publication *Etymologický slovník* by Josef Rejzek (Etymological dictionary)⁴, which is used for introduction of the origin of Czech words.

2 Homonymy

The expression homonym is dated from the 17th century and came via Latin from Greek *homonumon*, the neuter of *homonumous* meaning “having the same name”, from *homos* (same) + *onoma* (name)⁵. According to Arnold⁶ homonyms are two or more words identical in sound and spelling but different in meaning. Meyer⁷ defines homonyms as words that are different lexemes with different content but with the same expression form. In the same line Jackson and Zé Amela⁸ maintain that although they have the same shape, homonyms are considered distinct lexemes, mainly because they have unrelated meanings and different etymologies. In *Semantics: A course*

1 Hladký, J. *Zrádná slova v Angličtině*. Praha. 1990.

2 Morales, F.; Gillner, L. *The Sage’s English Dictionary and Thesaurus*.

3 Harper, D. *Online Etymology dictionary*.

4 Rejzek, J. *Český etymologický slovník*. Voznice. 2001.

5 *Oxford dictionaries online*.

6 Arnold, I. V. *The English Word*. Moscow, 1986. p. 181.

7 Meyer, P.G. *Synchronic English linguistic, an introduction*. Tübingen. 2005. p. 149.

8 Jackson, H.; Zé Amela, E. *Words, meaning and vocabulary, an introduction to modern English lexicology*. London, 2000. p. 61

book⁹ we can find that a case of homonymy is one of ambiguous words whose different senses are far apart from each other and not obviously related to each other in any way. Cases of homonymy seem very definitely to be matters of mere coincidence.

2.1 Homonymy versus polysemy

Homonymy is very easily confusable with polysemy. Palmer defines polysemy as one word with different meanings, whereas homonymy means two different words with the same shape. If it is known that identical forms have different origins they are treated as homonymous, if it is known that they have one origin, even if they have different meanings they are treated as polysemic. The etymological criterion for distinguishing polysemy from homonymy is, however, a problematic one. As Palmer¹⁰ maintains, the words can have the same origin historically, but in the language of today they are a pair of unrelated words and thus homonymous.

Ambiguity can be caused by several criteria. Polysemous words belong to the same word-formation families but homonymous do not need to. Polysemous words are related semantically and appear in hyponym, hyperonym or cohyponym structures or come to exist via the semantic transfer. Homonyms are not semantically related and can have a different set of grammatical categories. Shared etymology is the most important criterion for this thesis. Polysemous words have the same etymology, but homonymous expressions have different etymologies, however they sometimes share the same source of their very origin.

2.2 Causes of homonymy

There are several causes by which homonymy may be brought into language. One way of creating homonyms is by disintegration of polysemy, which means that the words come from the same source but went through a different development and the link between them becomes obscure.

According to Arnold, we can distinguish two main causes of etymologically different homonyms, one is homonymy brought through convergent sound development, when two or three words of different origin accidentally coincide in sound and the second is homonymy developed from polysemy through divergent sense development.¹¹ Arnold claims that out of 2540 homonyms listed in *The Oxford English Dictionary* only 7 per cent are due to disintegration of polysemy, all the

9 Hurford, J. R.; Heasley, B.; Smith, M. B. *Semantics: a coursebook*. Cambridge. 2007. p. 123.

10 Palmer, F. R. *Semantic a new outline*. London 1981. p. 68.

11 Arnold, I. V. *The English Word*. Moscow, 1986. p. 188.

others are etymologically different.¹²

Arnold defines three possible ways of creating homonyms by a convergent sound development as phonetic change only, phonetic change combined with loss of affixes or independent formation from homonymous bases by means of homonymous affixes. The divergent sense development of meaning (source of polysemy) may be limited within one lexico-grammatical class of words or combined with a difference in lexico-grammatical class and therefore the difference in grammatical functions and distribution or based on an independent formation from the same base.¹³

2.3 Types of homonymy

We can divide homonyms into four groups, homonyms proper, homophones, homographs and homomorphs. According to Arnold the most widely accepted classification is that recognizing homonyms proper, homophones and homographs.¹⁴

2.3.1 Homonyms proper

Proper homonyms or absolute homonyms are in Arnold defined as words identical in pronunciation and spelling.¹⁵

There are two main types of homonyms proper, absolute homonymy and partial homonymy. Absolute homonyms must have a form unrelated in meaning. Their word class, word form and base form must be identical and syntactically equivalent. This does not apply for partial homonyms. Partial homonymy may differ in word class, word form or base class.

Partial homonymy may be misleading for many especially foreign students. Lyons claims that partial homonymy rarely produces ambiguity. Their sole shared is almost always readily identifiable as a form of the one or the other by virtue of the grammatical environment in which it occurs.¹⁶ This is true about native speakers but the more many foreign students may have difficulty in understanding the context fully and also the coexistence of words with the similar form in their language may cause difficulties to them.

12 Arnold, I. V. *The English Word*. Moscow, 1986. p. 189.

13 Arnold, I. V. *The English Word*. Moscow, 1986. p. 190.

14 Arnold, I. V. *The English Word*. Moscow, 1986. p. 184.

15 Arnold, I. V. *The English Word*. Moscow, 1986. p. 184.

16 Lyons, J. *Linguistics Semantics: an introduction*. Cambridge. 1995. p. 57.

2.3.2 Homophony

The noun homophone was first attested in the year 1843. It is derived from the adjective *homophone*, used in the 1620's, which originally came from Greek *homos* (the same) + *phone* (sound)¹⁷. According to Palmer homophony means words spelt differently but pronounced in the same way¹⁸. Rothwell defines a homophone as a word that sounds exactly like another word but has a different meaning and a different spelling.¹⁹

2.3.3 Homography

Homograph is a relation between two words of identical spelling but different origin, meaning and pronunciation. The term has circulated the lexicon since 1873. The word came from Greek *homo* (the same) + *graph* (from Greek *graphein*, meaning to write).²⁰ In Rothwell we can find that a homograph is a word that is spelt identically to another word but none the less has a different meaning and probably a different origin.²¹

2.3.4 Homomorphy

Homomorph came from Greek prefix *homo* (the same)²² and *morpho* (form, shape)²³. Homomorphy is a case of words that are morphologically related via conversion, related in meaning but are distinct grammatically.

2.4 Interlanguage homonymy

Interlanguage homonyms are often called *false friends* or *faux amis*. In the Handbook of linguistics we find that the term *false friends* is an English adaptation of *faux amis du traducteur*. This French expression was first coined in 1928, when Maxime Koessler and Jules Derocquigny published a book at the title *Les faux amis ou les trahisons du vocabulaire* (English false friends or the treacherous pitfalls of English vocabulary).²⁴

According to Oxford dictionary false friends are words or expressions that have a similar form to one in a person's native language but a different meaning.²⁵ The Cambridge Advance Learners'

17 Harper, D. *Online Etymology dictionary*.

18 Palmer, F. R. *Semantic a new outline*. London. 1981. p. 68.

19 Rothwell, D. *Dictionary of homonyms*. Ware. 2007. p. 8.

20 Harper, D. *Online Etymology dictionary*

21 Rothwel, D. *Dictionary of homonyms*. Ware. 2007. p. 8.

22 Harper, D. *Online Etymology dictionary*.

23 Harper, D. *Online Etymology dictionary*.

24 Aronoff, M.; Rees-Miller, J. *Handbook of linguistics*. Padstow. 2003. p. 698.

25 *Oxford dictionaries online*.

Dictionary defines false friend as a word that is often confused with a word in another language because the two words look and sound similar, but they have a different meaning.²⁶ According to Concise encyclopedia of semantics false friends can be defined as two given words that are similar or equivalent graphically or phonetically in two or more given languages but have different meaning. In other words, they share the signifier, but they do not share the signified²⁷. In the Handbook of linguistics²⁸ we can read that the fact that the false friends sound alike often leads to the incorrect assumption that they have the same meaning however that is sometimes only partially that case, and often not at all.

2.4.1 Types of false friends

False friends can be divided into several categories and subcategories by various criteria. There are two main approaches to the classification, one is synchronic and studies language at its current state together with its current usage, the second approach is diachronic and studies language from the point of view of its historical development. We can come across diachronic false friends while translating from one historical period into another either within one language or between languages. This change often happens due to shift in meaning, the sense can broaden, narrow down or change its intensity and connotation.²⁹

We can also distinguish two main fields of study of interlanguage homonymy, which is an interlingual and intralingual field. While studying expressions from intralingual perspective we study changes in meaning due to development within one language. This is often a case of false friends between American and British English. When we talk about interlanguage perspective, then we compare expressions in two or more languages. We can study intralingual as well as interlingual false friends from both synchronic and diachronic point of view.³⁰

According to Krstanović and Vukanović interlanguage homonyms have the same etymological origin, their meanings are different in different languages, but the semantic relations between them still can be detected³¹. We can distinguish two main types of false friends considering the closeness of meaning, that are so called false cognates and semantic false friends.

26 *The Cambridge advance learners' dictionary*. Cambridge. 2008. p. 509.

27 Allan, K. *Concise encyclopedia of semantics by K. Brown*. Oxford. 2009. p. 308.

28 Aronoff, M.; Rees-Miller, J. *Handbook of linguistics*. Padstow. 2003. p. 698.

29 Aronoff, M.; Rees-Miller, J. *Handbook of linguistics*. Padstow. 2003. p. 698, 699.

30 Aronoff, M.; Rees-Miller, J. *Handbook of linguistics*. Padstow. 2003. p. 698, 699.

31 Vukanović, M. B.; Krstanović, I. V. *The global and local dimensions of English: exploring issues of language and culture*. Zürich. 2011. p. 69.

We speak about false cognates (from Latin *cognatus*, meaning relative) when we mean words that accidentally happen to have the same form in two or more different languages. They often occur in different language families and they do not share even partially the same origin or meaning. According to Vukanović and Krstanović they are those words that are similar or equivalent in two or more given languages but without any semantic or etymological reason for this overlap.³² In Concise Encyclopedia of semantics we can find that the concepts of false friends and false cognates are quite different because all false cognates are false friends but not all false friends are false cognates. When they are etymologically related they cannot be called false cognates. In other words, the set of false friends includes the set of false cognates but not vice versa.³³

The second main group of false friends is called semantic false friends. According to Vukanović and Krstanović semantic false friends are equivalent in two or more languages, where the relation is caused by the same origin³⁴. Semantic false friends can share their origin fully but have developed different meanings in the course of a separate development. They are most often monosemantic words. Semantic false friends can also happen to have only one or more but not all meanings of the same source when being polysemantic. This change in meaning happens due to different development, most often by broadening or narrowing of meaning and also by change of expressivity. Words having similar form are most often of Greek or Latin origin.³⁵

3 Methodology

3.1 Principles of compiling the dictionary part

An important part of this work is the dictionary part. Český etymologický slovník (Czech etymological dictionary) by Jiří Rejzek³⁶ with more than 11000 entries and Slovník spisovné češtiny pro školu a veřejnost (Dictionary of Standard Czech for public and schools)³⁷ were used for the mapping of the Czech meanings. The application The Sage's English Dictionary and Thesaurus³⁸ and Oxford online dictionaries³⁹ were used for the construction of the English meaning

32 Vukanović, M. B.; Krstanović, I. V. *The global and local dimensions of English: exploring issues of language and culture*. Zürich. 2011. p. 71.

33 Allan, K. *Concise encyclopedia of semantics* by K. Brown. Oxford. 2009. p. 308.

34 Vukanović, M. B.; Krstanović, I. V. *The global and local dimensions of English: exploring issues of language and culture*. Zürich. 2011. p. 71.

35 *False friends annual paper*. p. 12.

36 Rejzek, J. *Český etymologický slovník*. Voznice. 2001.

37 *Slovník spisovné češtiny pro školu a veřejnost*. Praha. 2005.

38 Morales, F.; Gillner, L. *The Sage's English Dictionary and Thesaurus*.

39 *Oxford dictionaries online*.

and Online Etymology dictionary⁴⁰ was used for mapping of the history and origin of the English entries.

The main criterion for the choice of words was mainly the possibility of their use in teaching and a strong likelihood of confusion, their occurrence in textbooks was also taken into account. Dictionary part is ordered alphabetically and the search is possible by English entries. Colloquial expressions also occur in the dictionary part, they are, for example, not listed at all in the publication of Josef Hladký⁴¹ and they are often very interesting for students of foreign language and also from the etymological point of view. Many words now existing in colloquial language and also obsolete words have the same etymologies with words that are still usual in the other language. That is why studying colloquial expressions in terms of interlanguage homonyms has its importance as well. The dictionary part also includes many example sentences for better understanding of the English meaning and thus providing the reader with a better possibility to remember the word easier.

Individual entries are arranged alphabetically in English. Each expression is subsequently followed by the Czech translation or more Czech equivalents that may lead to confusion. The pronunciation, word class, translation of the meaning to English and a brief outline of its origin and explanation of its meaning or meanings with example sentences comes after the Czech entry. Some entries are listed with meaning for more word classes as well as the origins of the parallel meanings. Word classes are marked by small initials and parallel meanings are numbered in Arabic numerals.

3.2 Principles of compiling the questionnaires and collecting the data

The method of questionnaire is used for exploring the quality and width of knowledge of false friends among Czech students of the English language. The main purpose of this practical study is to define the most problematic words from eight selected ones. The focus group consists of university students of the English language at pedagogical faculties. The respondents were chosen from students from first to fourth year of their university studies.

The questionnaire consists of two main parts. The first exercise deals with eight common interlanguage homonyms and students are asked to add a Czech translation. The second exercise deals with the same set of words but students needed to add an English definition of each of the

40 Harper, D. *Online Etymology dictionary*.

41 Hladký, J. *Zrádná slova v Angličtině*. Praha, 1990.

listed words. The questionnaire should reflect four most difficult groups of false friends always represented by two interlanguage homonyms. The first pair consists of adjectives *eventually* and *sympathetic* that are most commonly used and thought at secondary schools, which brings the biggest probability that the students would be able to translate them and use them. The second group contains international words *portfolio* and *summit* that are well known and used throughout the whole Europe. The third group deals with nouns *comfort* and *confection* that can be very misleading. They are followed by two even more treacherous nouns *recreant* and *speck*.

4 The dictionary part

4.1 Common Czech–English interlanguage homonyms

1 ABSOLVE [əb'zɒlv]

CS - absolvovat – verb, to graduate, to graduate from st. (school, programme etc.), to complete st., to pass st., to get through st. (examination, difficulties etc.), to go through st., to come down from st., to sail through st.; originates from Latin *absolvere*

EN - to absolve – verb

a) to let off the hook, to free, to justify, to say formally that somebody does not have to take responsibility for something

I absolve you from this responsibility.

The driver was absolved of any blame for the train crash.

b) to grant remission of a sin to, to give absolution to sb.

The priest absolved him and told him to say ten Hail Mary's.

- used from the early 15th century, borrowed from the Latin verb *absolvere* (to set free, to loosen, to acquit) formed by prefix *ab-* (away, from, from off, down) and *solvere* (to loosen)

2 ACCORD [ə'kɔ:d]

CS - akord – noun, chord; from French *corde* (string, chord)

EN - accord – noun

a) sympathetic compatibility, rapport

b) written agreement between two states or sovereigns, pact, treaty

The Helsinki Accords on human rights

c) concurrence of opinion, accordance, conformity, in agreement about something

We are in accord with your proposal.

d) harmony of people's opinions or actions or characters, agreement

The two parties were in agreement.

e) of your own accord – without being forced or asked

He was not fired he left the job of his own accord.

- used from the late 13th century, came from Old French acord (agreement), a back formation from acorder (to reconcile, to agree, to be in harmony) used from the 12th century in Old French, originated from Latin acordare (to make agree, to be of one heart, to bring heart to heart) formed from Latin prefix ad- (to) + cor (heart).

3 ACTUALIZE ['æktʃʊəlaɪz]

CS - aktualizovat – verb, to upgrade something (information or data), to make something topical, to make something relevant, to modernize; from Latin agere (to do, to make)

EN - to actualize - verb

a) to represent or describe realistically, actualize

b) to make real or concrete; to give reality or substance to, to realize, to substantiate

Our ideas must be actualized into actions.

- first attested in Coleridge in 1810, from actual + -ize; - ize suffix forming verbs from Middle English -isen, from Old French -iser, from Latin -izare, from Greek -izein. Adjective actual (pertaining to an action) is used from the early 14th century, from Old French actuel (now existing, up to date) used from the 13th century, from Latin actualis (active, pertaining to action).

4 ACTUALLY ['æktʃʊəli]

CS - aktuálně – adverb, currently, at moment, at the moment; from Latin agere (to do, to make)

EN - actually – adverb

a) used to imply that one would expect the fact to be the opposite of that stated; surprisingly in reality

You may actually be doing the right thing by walking out.

She actually spoke Latin.

They thought they made the rules but in reality they were only puppets.

People who seem standoffish are in reality often simply nervous.

b) in actual fact, really

to be nominally but not actually independent

No one actually saw the shark.

Large meteorites actually come from the asteroid belt.

I cannot believe that I am actually going to America!

c) as a sentence modifier to add slight emphasis

Actually, we all help clear up after a meal.

Actually, I have not seen the film.

I am not very surprised actually.

She has not proved to be too satisfactory, actually.

I do not agree about the book, I think it is rather good, actually.

He actually expected me to cook his meal for him!

d) at the present moment

The transmission screen shows the picture that is actually on the air.

- used from the early 15th century, meaning in fact, in reality as opposed to in possibility; formed from actual + -ly. Adjective actual is used from the early 14th century meaning pertaining to an action, from Old French actuel (now existing, up to date) used in the 13th century, from Latin actualis (active, pertaining to action). Meaning actively vigorously is dated from the middle 15th century, meaning at this time, at present is dated from the 1660's and as an intensive added to a statement and suggesting as a matter of fact, really, in truth it is attested from 1762. The broader sense of real, existing (as opposed to potential, ideal, etc.) is from the late 14th century.

5 AMBULANCE ['æmbjʊləns]

CS - ambulance – noun, outpatient department, accident and emergency; from Latin verb ambulare (to cruise about, to go about)

EN - ambulance – noun

a) a vehicle that takes people to and from hospitals

We heard ambulance sirens soon after the car-crash.

- dated from the year 1809, meaning mobile or field hospital, borrowed from French *ambulant*, originated from Latin *ambulantem* from *ambulare* (to walk, to go about, take a walk). The word was not common in English until the meaning transferred from a field hospital to a vehicle for conveying wounded from the field in 1854 during the Crimean War. In the late 19th century in the U.S. the word was used dialectically to mean prairie wagon. *Ambulance chaser* as a contemptuous term for a type of lawyer dates from the year 1897.

6 APPENDIX [ə'pendɪks]

CS - appendix – noun, appendix; from Latin *appendix*

EN - appendix – noun

a) a vestigial process that extends from the lower end of the cecum and that resembles a small pouch, cecal appendage vermiform appendix

He got high fever and had to be operated on his appendix.

b) supplementary material that is collected and appended at the back of a book

- dated from the 1540's, meaning subjoined addition to a document or book, from the 13th century from Old French *apendre* (to belong, to be dependent on, to attach oneself to, to hang, to hang up), from Latin *appendix* (an addition, continuation, something attached, to cause to hang from something, weigh), formed from *ad-* (to) + *pendere* (to hang), used for small outgrowth of an internal organ from the 1610's, especially in reference to the vermiform appendix. This sense is perhaps from or influenced by French *appendix*, where the term was in use from the 1540's

7 ARCH [ɑ:tʃ]

CS - arch – noun, sheet, piece of paper, sheet of paper; from Latin *arcus* (arc, bow), because the manufactured paper was bent over to an arch

EN - arch - noun

a) a masonry construction (usually curved) for spanning an opening and supporting the weight above it

We were admiring beautiful arches of the old viaduct.

b) a passageway under an arch, archway

c) a curved bony structure supporting or enclosing organs especially arches of the feet

d) a curved shape in the vertical plane that spans an opening

- used from the 14th century, borrowed from the Old French arche (arch of a bridge) dated from the 12th century, from Latin arcus (a bow) from root arku- (bowed, curved) from Gothic arhvazna (arrow) Old English earh, Old Norse ör. Electrical sense is from 1821, when it replaced native expression bow. In English was originally architectural and transferred by the early 15th century to anything having this form (eyebrows, etc.).

8 BLEAT [bli:t]

CS - blít – verb, informal, pejorative, puke; from Old Slavic lang. of an onomatopoeic origin related to bawl and rattle

EN - bleat – verb

a) to cry plaintively, baa, blat

The lambs were bleating.

b) to talk whiningly

- in Old English blætan, from West Germanic bhle- (to bleat), of imitative origin from Greek blekhe (bleating, wailing of children).

9 BLUFF [blʌf]

CS - blaf – noun, informal, pejorative, a meal of poor quality and taste; from German blaffen of an onomatopoeic origin, later merged into the meaning to deceive from English to bluff

EN - bluff – noun

a) the act of bluffing in poker, deception by a false show of confidence in the strength of your cards, four flush

b) to pretend that your position is stronger than it really is

His bluff succeeded in getting him accepted.

c) a high steep bank usually formed by river erosion

- meaning broad, vertical cliff is dated from the 1680's derived from adjective bluff meaning with a broad, flat front dated from the 1620's as a sailors' word, probably from Dutch blaf (flat, broad). Apparently a North Sea nautical term for ships with flat vertical bows, later extended to landscape features.

- to bluff (v) is dated from 1839 as poker term, perhaps from Dutch bluffen (to brag, to boast) or verbluffen (to baffle, to mislead). An identical word meant (to blindfold, to hoodwink) in the 1670's, but the sense evolution and connection are unclear, extended or figurative sense is dated from 1854 and as a noun it is used by 1844 and as an alternative name for poker as an act of bluffing by 1864.

10 BRILLIANT ['brɪljənt]

CS - brilliant – diamond, cut diamond; from Latin brillare (glittering like beryl)

EN - brilliant – adjective

a) full of light shining intensely, bright

a brilliant star

brilliant chandeliers

b) having striking colour, bright, vivid

bright greens

brilliant tapestries

a bird with vivid plumage

c) characterized by or attended with brilliance or grandeur, glorious, magnificent, splendid

the brilliant court life at Versailles

a glorious work of art

magnificent cathedrals

the splendid coronation ceremony

d) having or marked by unusual and impressible intelligence, brainy, smart as a whip

some men dislike brainy women

a brilliant mind

a brilliant solution to the problem

e) clear and sharp and ringing, bright

the bright sound of the trumpet section

the brilliant sound of the trumpets
f) of surpassing excellence, superb
a brilliant performance
a superb actor

- used from the 1680's, from French brilliant (sparkling, shining), formed from briller (to shine), from Italian brillare (sparkle, whirl) perhaps from Latin berillare (to shine like a beryl) from berillus (beryl, precious stone), from Latin beryllus, from Greek beryllos, perhaps from Sanskrit vaidurya-, of Dravidian origin, perhaps from the city of Velur (modern Belur) in southern India. Medieval Latin berillus also was applied to any precious stone of a pale green colour, to fine crystal, and to eyeglasses (the first spectacle lenses may have been made of beryl). In reference to diamonds was used from the 1680's meaning a flat-topped cut invented in the 17th century by Venetian cutter Vincenzo Peruzzi.

11 CAFÉ ['kæfɪ]

CS - káva, informal kafe – noun, coffee, caff; from German Kaffee from French café via Armenian sellers with Turk kahveh and Arabic qahwah

EN - café – noun

a) a small restaurant where drinks and snacks are sold, coffee bar, coffee shop, coffee house
We stopped at a romantic café for a cup of coffee.

- dated from 1802, from French café (coffee, coffee house), from Italian caffè (coffee), from Turk kahveh, from Arabic qahwah (coffee), said originally to have meant wine but perhaps rather from the Kaffa region of Ethiopia, a home of the plant (coffee in Kaffa is called buno, which was borrowed into Arabic as bunn, meaning raw coffee).

12 CAKE [keɪk]

CS - keks – biscuit, cookie, cracker; from English cake

EN - cake – noun

a) a block of solid substance such a soap or wax bar
a bar of chocolate

b) made from or based on a mixture of flour and sugar and eggs

My old friend surprised me with delicious chocolate cake at Christmas.

c) small flat mass of chopped food

- dated from the early 13th century, from Old Norse kaka (cake) from West Germanic kokon- (Dutch koek, Germanic Kuchen), from root gag-, gog- meaning something round, lump of something. Replaced its Old English cognate coecel and originally until the early 15th century meant a flat, round loaf of bread.

13 CAR [ka:]

CS - car – noun, czar, tsar; from Russian car

EN - car - noun

a) a conveyance for passengers or freight on a cable railway, cable car

They took a cable car to the top of the mountain.

b) a four wheeled motor vehicle usually propelled by an internal combustion engine, auto automobile machine, motorcar

He needs a car to get to work.

c) a wheeled vehicle adapted to the rails of railroad, rail car, railroad car, railway car

Three cars had jumped the rails where passengers ride up and down.

The car was on the top floor.

d) a car suspended from an airship and carrying personnel and cargo and power plant, gondola

- used from the 14th century, meaning wheeled vehicle, from Old French carre, from Latin carrum, carrus, originally two-wheeled Celtic war chariot, from Gaulish karros (Welsh carr meaning cart, wagon, and Breton karr meaning chariot), from root krsos, from root kers- (to run). Meaning extension to automobile is dated from 1896.

14 CHANCE [tʃɑ:ns]

CS - šance – noun, opportunity, prospects, probability, break, hope; from Latin kadere (to fall)

EN - chance - noun

a) a risk involving danger

You take a chance when you let her drive.

b) a measure of how likely it is that some event will occur, probability

What is the probability of rain?

We have a good chance of winning.

c) an unknown and unpredictable phenomenon that causes an event to result one way rather than another fortune, hazard, luck

Bad luck causes his downfall.

We ran into each other by pure chance.

d) a possibility due to a favourable combination of circumstances, opportunity

The holiday gave us the opportunity to visit Washington.

Now is your chance.

- dated from the 14th century, meaning something that takes place, from Old French cheance (accident, chance, fortune, luck, situation, the falling of dice), from Latin cadentia (that which falls out), from Latin cadere (to fall), from root kad- (to lay out, to fall or to make fall, to yield, to break up). The verb meaning to risk is used from 1859.

15 CHART [tʃɑ:t]

CS - charta – noun, charter; from Greek khartes

EN - chart – noun

a) a map designed to assist navigation by air or sea

b) a visual display of information

You can see your results in the chart below.

- used from the 1570's, meaning map for the use of navigators, from French charte (card, map), from Latin charta (paper, card, map), from Greek khartes (layer of papyrus), probably from Egyptian. The form is influenced after the 14th century by Italian carta. The French form originally served for all senses in English, but after the 14th century Italian cognate carta supplanted it for meaning playing cards while from the 16th century French charte became the accepted term for map.

16 CHEF [ʃef]

CS - šéf – noun, head, boss, governor, master; from French chef

EN - chef – noun

a) a professional cook

He works as a head-cook in an Italian restaurant.

- dated from 1826 meaning head cook, from French chef, short for chef de cuisine, literal meaning head of the kitchen, from Old French chief (leader, ruler, head of something, capital city), from Latin caput (head, also leader, chief, person, summit, capital city).

17 CLOSET ['klɒzɪt]

CS - klozet – noun, toilet, bathroom, lavatory, water closet, loo; a shortened from from English water closet, originally from Latin claudere (to close)

EN - closet – noun

a) a small private room for study or prayer

b) a small room or recess or cabinet used for storage space, cupboard

c) a tall piece of furniture that provides storage space for clothes, has a door and rails or hooks for hanging clothes, press, wardrobe

He hid all clothes to closet before his mother came.

d) a toilet in UK, loo, water closet

- used from the late 14th century, from Old French closet (small enclosure, private room), from Latin clausum (closed space), from claudere (to shut, to close). It originally in English meant a private room for study or prayer, modern sense of small side-room for storage is first recorded in the 1610's. The adjective is from the 1680's meaning (private, secluded), meaning (secret, unknown) is recorded from 1952, first of alcoholism, but by the 1970's used principally of homosexuality; the phrase come out of the closet (admit something openly) was first recorded 1963, and lent new meanings to the word out.

18 COLLABORATE [kə'læbə'reɪt]

CS - kolaborovat – verb, pejorative, collaborate with an enemy; from Latin collaborare; current

meaning dated from France from the Second World War

EN - collaborate – verb

a) to work together on a common enterprise or project, to cooperate, to get together, to join forces

The soprano and the pianist did not get together very well.

We joined forces with another research group.

b) to cooperate as a traitor, to cooperate

He collaborated with the Nazis when they occupied Paris.

- used from 1871 as a back formation from collaborator, from French collaborateur, from Latin collaborare (to work with), from com- (with) + labore (to work), given a negative sense in the World War II.

19 COLLEGE ['kɒlɪdʒ]

CS - kolega – noun, colleague, counterpart, fellow, associate; from Latin collega meaning companion in the office, from legare (delegate, nominate), from lex (regulation, law)

EN - college – noun

a) a complex of buildings in which a college is housed

He realized in the evening that he left his book somewhere in the campus.

b) British slang for prison

c) the body of faculty and students of a college

d) an institution of higher education created to educate and grant degrees often a part of a university

- the meaning of the body of scholars and students within a university is dated from the late 14th century, from Old French college (collegiate body), from Latin collegium (community, society, guild), from Latin collega (partner in the office), from com- (with) + leg-, stem of legare (to choose), meaning one chosen to work with another or one chosen at the same time as another. At first it meant any corporate group, the sense of academic institution attested from the 1560's became the principal sense in the 19th century via use at Oxford and Cambridge.

20 COLON ['kəʊlən]

CS - kolona – noun, column, motorcade, tailback; from Latin columna (column, row)

EN - colon – noun

- a) the part of the large intestine between the cecum and the rectum, it extracts moisture from food residues before they are excreted
- b) a punctuation mark used after a word introducing a series or an example or an explanation, or after the salutation of a business letter
- c) a port city at the Caribbean entrance to the Panama Canal, Aspin wall
- d) the basic unit of money in Costa Rica, equal to 100 centimos
- e) the basic unit of money in El Salvador, equal to 100 centavos

- colon (1) - meaning punctuation mark is dated from the 1540's, from Latin colon (part of a poem), from Greek kolon (part of a verse), from the root (s)kel- (to bend, crooked), meaning evolved from the independent clause to punctuation mark that sets it off.

- colon (2) - meaning large intestine, attested in the late 14th century, from Greek kolon (large intestine, food, meat), of unknown origin.

21 COMFORT ['kʌmfət]

CS - komfort – noun, comfort, live with all modern conveniences, live in luxury; from English comfort from Old French confort, from conforter (to strengthen)

EN - comfort – noun

- a) the act of consoling, giving relief in affliction, consolation, solace

His presence was a consolation to her.

- b) a feeling of freedom from worry or disappointment, pleasure, relief, solace

- c) a state of being relaxed and feeling no pain, comfortableness

He is a man who enjoys his comfortableness.

He longed for the comfortableness of his armchair.

- d) a freedom from financial difficulties that promotes a comfortable state, ease, affluence, richness
a life of luxury and ease

He had all the material comforts of this world.

- dated from the 13th century, meaning a feeling of relief (as still in to take comfort in something), also the source of alleviation or relief, from French conforter (to comfort, to solace; to help, to strengthen) from Latin confortare (to strengthen much), from Latin com- (with, together) + fortis

(strong). The term comforts (as opposed to necessities and luxuries) is used from the 1650's.

22 COMMA ['kɒmə]

CS - kóma – non, coma; from Greek koma (deep sleep)

EN - comma – noun

a) an anglewing butterfly with a comma-shaped mark on the underside of each hind wing, comma butterfly

b) a punctuation mark used to indicate the separation of elements within the grammatical structure of a sentence

I could not decide whether to use a comma or a full stop in that sentence.

- first attested in the 1520's as a Latin word, nativised by the 1590's, from Latin comma (short phrase), from Greek komma (clause in a sentence), literally piece which is cut off, from koptein (to cut off), from root kop- (to beat, to strike). Like colon (1) it comes from a Greek rhetorical term for part of a sentence which has been transferred to the punctuation mark that identifies it.

23 COMMISSION [kə'mɪʃən]

CS - komise – noun, commission, board, committee, bureau; from Latin commissio (connection, authorization), from committere (to connect, to confide)

EN - commission - noun

a) a special assignment that is given to a person or group, charge, mission

a coincidental mission to London

His charge was delivering a message.

b) the act of committing a crime, committal, perpetration

c) the act of granting authority to undertake certain functions, commissioning

d) an official document issued by a government and conferring on the recipient the rank of an officer in the armed forces, military commission

e) a formal statement of a command or injunction to do something, charge, direction

The judges charge to the jury.

f) a special group delegated to consider some matter, committee

g) a group of representatives or delegates, delegacy, delegation, deputation, mission, diplomatic mission

h) a fee for services rendered based on a percentage of an amount received or collected or agreed to be paid as distinguished from salary

He works on commission.

i) the state of being in good working order and ready for operation

to put ships into commission

The motor was out of commission.

- dated from the middle 14th century, meaning authority entrusted to someone, from Latin *commissionem* (delegation of business), from *committere*, from *com-* (together) + *mittere* (to put, to send). Meaning body of persons charged with authority is from the late 15th century.

24 CONCERN [kən'sɜ:n]

CS - *koncern* – noun, combine, group of companies, concern; from English *concern* (relation, participation, share), from the verb *to concern* (to refer to, to deal with), from French *concerner*, from Latin *concernere* (to mix, to blend)

EN - *concern* – noun

a) something that interests you because it is important or affects you, interest, involvement

The safety of the ship is the captain's concern.

b) something or someone that causes anxiety a source of unhappiness, headache, vexation, worry

New York traffic is a constant concern.

It is a major worry.

c) a feeling of sympathy for someone or something, sympathy

She felt strong concern for those less fortunate.

d) an anxious feeling, care, fear

Care had aged him.

They hushed it up out of fear of public reaction.

e) a commercial or industrial enterprise and the people who constitute it, a business, a concern, a business organization

He bought his brother's business.

a radically integrated business concern.

- comes from French *concerner*, from Latin *concernere* (to concern, to touch, to belong to), the

figurative use of Latin *cernere* (to sift, to mix, as in a sieve), from Latin *com-* (with) + *cernere* (to sift, to hence, to perceive, to comprehend). Meaning to worry is from the 17th century. As a noun it is used from the 1580's. Letter opening to whom it may concern is attested from 1740.

25 CONCRETE [ˈkɒŋkri:t]

CS - *konkrétní* – adjective, concrete, specific, particular, individual, actual; from Latin *concretus* (grown together, compressed). In the Medieval philosophy in the 12th century taken as opposite to abstract with the meaning of perceivable by the senses, real.

EN - concrete – adjective, noun

- (adj) - a) capable of being perceived by the senses not abstract or imaginary, factual, objective, real, practical, tangible

concrete objects such as trees

b) formed by the coalescence of particles, solid

- (n) - a strong hard building material composed of sand, gravel, cement and water

- as an adjective dated from the late 14th century, meaning actual, solid, from Latin *concretus* (condensed, hardened, thick, hard, stiff, curdled, congealed, clotted), figuratively (thick; dim), literally grown together), from *com-* (together) + *crescere* (to grow). A logicians' term until meaning began to expand in the early 17th century. The noun sense of building material made from cement was first recorded in 1834.

26 CONCURRENCE [kənˈkʌrəns]

CS - *konkurence* – noun, competition; from Latin *concurrentia* (meeting, combination), from Latin *concurrere* (to gather, to meet, to clash)

EN - concurrence – noun

a) acting together as agents or circumstances or events

b) the temporal property of two things happening at the same time, co-occurrence, coincidence, conjunction

The interval determining the coincidence gate is adjustable.

c) an agreement of results or opinions

d) a state of cooperation, meeting of minds

- first attested in the early 15th century, from Old French concurrence or directly from Latin concurrentia (a running together), from concurrere (to run together, to assemble hurriedly; to clash, to fight), in transferred use (to happen at the same time), from com- (together) + currere (to run).

27 CONFECTION [kən'fekʃən]

CS - konfekce - the clothing industry, ready-made clothes, ready-to-wear clothes, clothing shop, clothing; from German Konfektion, from French confection, from Latin confectio (fabrication, completion)

EN - confection – noun

a) the act of creating something, a medicine or a drink by compounding or mixing a variety of components, creating from raw materials

b) a food rich in sugar, sweet confectionery

I do not like when the confection is too sweet.

- dated from the middle 14th century, from Old French confeccion (drawing up of a treaty, article, product in pharmacology, mixture, compound), from Latin confectionem (making, preparing), from conficere (to prepare), from com- (with) + facere (to make, to do). Originally meant the making by means of ingredients, the sense of candy or light pastry predominated from the 16th century.

28 CONFIDENT ['kɒnfɪdənt]

CS - konfident - noun, informer; from Latin confidens (trusting, relying on)

EN - confident – adjective

a) not liable to error in judgment or action, surefooted, capable

He demonstrates a surefooted storytelling talent.

b) persuaded of, very sure, convinced, positive, certain

They were convinced that it would be to their advantage to join.

I am positive he is lying.

He was confident he would win.

c) having or marked by confidence or assurance, assured, overconfident, positive, reassured, self-assured, self-confident

a confident speaker

a confident reply

His manner is more confident these days.

confident of fulfilment

- first attested in the 1570's, meaning self-reliant, sure of oneself, from French confident, from Latin confidentem (firmly trusting, reliant, self-confident, bold, daring), from confidere, from com- (with, together) + fidere (to trust).

29 DECK [dek]

CS - deka – noun, blanket, cover, quilt, rug; from German Decke, decken (to cover)

EN - deck – noun

a) any of various floor-like platforms built into a vessel

b) a street name for a packet of illegal drugs

c) a porch that resembles the deck on a ship

d) a pack of 52 playing cards

I lost two cards from my tarot deck.

- meaning covering over part of a ship dated from the middle 15th century, a nautical word, from ver- (fore) + decken (to cover, to put under roof), from Germanic thackjam (related to thatch, to cover in Old English). Sense extended early in English from covering to the platform of a ship. Pack of cards is used from the 1590's, perhaps because they were stacked like decks of a ship. The verb sense of knock down is first recorded in 1953, probably from notion of laying someone out on the deck. Deck chair is first attested in 1884, so called because they were used on ocean liners. Tape deck first recorded in 1949 is in reference to the flat surface of old reel-to-reel tape recorders.

30 DESK [desk]

CS - deska – noun, board, panel, billboard, desktop, record, plate, plaque, tablet; from Latin discus (flat dish)

EN - desk – noun

a) desk a piece of furniture with a writing surface and usually drawers or other compartments, table,

desk

Pupils were asked not to draw on their new desks.

- used from the middle 14th century, from Latin desca (table to write on), from Latin discus (platter, dish) from Greek diskos. It is used figuratively of office or clerical work since 1797, desk job is first attested in 1965.

31 DOSE [dəʊs]

CS - dóza – noun, tin, box, case, container, jar, tin, can; from German Dose, from Dutch doos (little box)

EN - dose – noun

a) a street name for acid, back breaker, battery acid, dot Elvis, Lucy in the sky with diamonds, pane, superman, window pane, LSD

b) a measured portion of medicine taken at any one time

He listens to piano music for his regular dose of inspiration.

c) the quantity of an active agent substance or radiation take in or absorbed at any one time dosage

- dated from the 1640's, probably from a Scandinavian source, Old Norse dusa (to doze) or Danish døse (to make dull), related to Old English dysig (foolish), from Germanic dusijaz, Dutch duizelen (to be dizzy), perhaps from root dheu- (dust, vapor, smoke; to rise in a cloud). It may have existed in dialect earlier than the attested date. As a noun it is recorded from 1731.

32 DRESS [dres]

CS - dres – noun, outfit, strip, singlet; from English dress, from French dresser (to arrange, to prepare), from Latin directiare od Latin directus

EN - dress – noun

a) clothing in general, apparel, clothes wearing apparel

She was refined in their choice of apparel.

He always bought his clothes at the same store.

He was fastidious about his dress.

b) clothing of a distinctive style or for a particular occasion, attire, grab

a formal attire

a battle dress

c) a one piece garment for a woman has skirt and bodice, frock

- used from the 17th century, originally meant any clothing, especially that appropriate to rank or to some ceremony, the sense of a woman's garment is first recorded in the 1630's, with overtones of made not merely to clothe but to adorn. Dress rehearsal is first recorded in 1828.

33 EVENTUALLY [ɪ'ventʃʊəli]

CS - eventuálně – adverb, possibly, eventually potentially; from French eventualite, from eventuel (possible), from Latin eventus (possible case, event) from evenire (to set in, to occur)

EN - eventually – adverb

a) within an indefinite time or at an unspecified future time, in time, one of these days, sooner or later, yet

He will understand eventually.

He longed for the flowers that were yet to show themselves.

Sooner or later you will have to face the facts.

In time they came to accept the harsh reality.

b) after a long period of time or an especially long delay, at length, finally

At length they arrived.

- dated from the 1670's, from eventual + -ly; eventual came from French éventuel recorded in the 1610', from Latin event-, stem of eventire (to come out, to happen, to result), from ex- (out) + venire (to come).

34 EXTRACT [ˈɛkstrækt]

CS - extrakt - noun, essence, extract; from Latin extractum, from extrahere (to take out)

EN - extract - noun

a) a passage selected from a larger work, excerpt selection

He presented excerpts from William James philosophical writings.

b) a solution obtained by steeping or soaking a substance usually in water, infusion

- used from the middle 15th century, from Latin extractum, from extrahere (to draw out), from ex- (out) + trahere (to draw).

35 FAME [feɪm]

CS - fáma – noun, rumour, hearsay; from Latin fama (tale, glory), from fari (to talk)

EN - fame – noun

a) the state or quality of being widely honoured and acclaimed, celebrity renown

His fame spread after winning that prize.

b) favorable public reputation

- first attested in the early 13th century, meaning a character attributed to someone, in the late 13th century meaning celebrity, renown, from Old French fame (fame, reputation, renown, rumour), from Latin fama (to talk, to report, reputation), from Latin fari (to talk, to say).

36 FILMY ['fɪlmi]

CS - filmy – noun, plural, films, movies, movie pictures, motion pictures; from English film, originally meant a membrane, celluloid tape with a thin photosensitive layer, from Latin pellis (leather)

EN - filmy – adjective

a) so thin as to transmit light, cobwebby, diaphanous, gauzy, gossamer, see through, sheer, transparent, vaporous, thin

a hat with diaphanous veil

filmy wings of a moth

gauzy clouds of dandelion down

gossamer cobwebs

sheer silk stockings

transparent chiffon

vaporous silks

- used from the 17th century, from film + adjective suffix -y, from Old English filmen (membrane, thin skin), from Germanic filminjan, extended from fello (m) (animal hide), from root pel- (skin,

hide) . The sense of a thin coat of something is dated from the 1570's, extended by 1845 to the coating of chemical gel on photographic plates. By 1895 this also meant the coating plus the paper or celluloid. First use of motion pictures is attested in 1905. The verb to film is dated from the 17th century meaning to cover with a film, meaning to make a movie of is from 1899.

37 FABRIC ['fæbrɪk]

CS - fabrika – noun, informal, factory; from German Fabrik, from Latin fabrica (workshop), from faber (craftsman)

EN - fabric – noun

a) an artefact made by weaving or felting or knitting or crocheting natural or synthetic fibres, cloth material textile

The fabric in the curtains was light and semitransparent.

Woven cloth originated in Mesopotamia around 5000 BC.

She measured off enough material for a dress.

b) the underlying structure, framework

restoring the framework of the bombed building

It is part of the fabric society.

- used from the late 15th century, meaning building, thing made, from French fabrique used from the 14th century, from Latin fabrica (workshop, also an art, trade; a skillful production, structure, fabric) , from faber (artisan who works in hard materials), from root dhabh- (to fit together). Sense in English evolved via manufactured material in 1753 to textile in 1791.

38 FLAX [flæks]

CS - flaksa – noun, informal, pejorative, a sinewy meat; from German Flechse (sinew)

EN - flax – noun

a) a plant of genus *Linum* that is cultivated for its seeds and for the fibers of its stem

The fields were full of blue flowers of flax.

b) a fiber of the flax plant that is made into thread and woven into linen fabric

- in Old English fleax meant cloth made with flax, linen, from Germanic flakhsan, probably from

base fleh-, corresponding to root plek- (to weave, to plait). But some connect it with root plak- (to plait, to twist) from the notion of stripping fiber to prepare it.

39 GARAGE [ˈgærɑːʒ -rɪdʒ]

CS - garáž – noun, garage; from French garage (weaning, drift), from garer (to put to a safe place), from varer (to protect)

EN - garage – noun

a) an outbuilding or part of a building for housing automobiles

He needs to rebuild his garage because he bought one more car.

b) a repair shop where cars and trucks are serviced and repaired, service department

- dated from 1902, from French garage (shelter for a vehicle), originally a place for storing something, from verb garer (to shelter, to dock ships), from Frankish waron (to guard) or other Germanic source waron (to take care), from Germanic war-, from root wer- (to cover). The garage sale is first attested in 1966.

40 GENIAL [ˌdʒiːniəl]

CS - geniální – adjective, genius, brilliant; from Latin genius, originally a protective deity incidental to person from their birth to death, later energy or strength in person, then also a creative power

EN - genial – adjective

a) conducive to comfort, beneficial, kind, benign, benignant

the genial sunshine

a kind climate

Hot summer pavements are anything but kind to the feet.

b) diffusing warmth and friendliness, affable, amiable, cordial, friendly

an affable smile

an amiable gathering

cordial relations

cordial greeting

a genial host

c) of or relating to the chin or median part of the lower jaw, mental

- used from the 1560's, meaning pertaining to marriage, from Latin *genialis* (pleasant, festive), literally pertaining to marriage rites, from *genius* (guardian spirit which watches over each person from birth; spirit, incarnation, wit, talent, also prophetic skill), originally generative power, from root of *gignere* (to beget, to produce), from root *gen-* (to produce). Sense of characteristic disposition is from the 1580's. Meanings person of natural intelligence or talent and that of natural ability are first recorded in the 1640's. Originally used in the Latin literal sense; meaning cheerful, friendly first recorded in 1746.

41 GYMNASIUM [dʒɪm'neɪzɪəm]

CS - *gymnázium* – noun, grammar school, secondary school, high school; from Latin *gymnasium*, from Greek *gymnasion* (parade ground, training ground, school, originally open area where the Greek young men used to exercise)

EN - *gymnasium* - noun

a) an athletic facility equipped for sports or physical training, gym

The new equipment of the local gymnasium meets all your fitness needs.

b) a school for students intermediate between elementary school and college usually 9 to 12, lyceum, middle school, secondary school

- first recorded in the 1590's, meaning place of exercise, from Latin *gymnasium* (school for gymnastics), from Greek *gymnasion* (public place where athletic exercises are practiced; gymnastics school), from *gymnazein* (to exercise or train) literally or figuratively, literally (to train naked), from *gymnos* (naked). Introduced to German in the 15th century as a name for high school, in English it has remained purely athletic. Gym short for gymnasium, attested from 1871, in the U.S. student slang.

42 HALO ['heɪləʊ]

CS - *haló* – interjection, ring, halo, hello; from English *hallo*, of an interjection origin

EN - *halo* – noun

a) an indication of radiant light drawn around the head of a saint, aura, auricle, glory, nimbus

b) a circle of light around the sun or moon

c) a cordial shape, anchor ring, annulus, annulus, doughnut, ring
a ring of ships in the harbor
a halo of smoke

- first recorded in the 1560's, from Latin halo, from Greek halos (disk of the sun or moon, ring of light around the sun or moon also threshing floor and disk of a shield), of unknown origin. The sense of light around the head of a holy person or deity is first recorded in the 1640's and used as a verb from 1801.

43 HOST [həʊst]

CS - host – noun, guest, visitor, lodger, patron, diner, summer boarder; from Latin hostis (stranger, enemy)

EN - host - noun

a) an animal or plant that nourishes or supports a parasite the host does not benefit and is often harmed by the association

b) a computer that provides client stations with access to files printers as shared resources to a computer network sever

c) a technical name for the bread used in the service of mass or holy communion

d) a vast multitude horde legion, archaic terms for army legion

e) any organization that provides resources and facilities for a function or event

Atlanta was chosen to be the host for the Olympics games.

f) the owner or manager of an inn, innkeeper

g) a person who invites guests to a social event such as a party in his or her own home and who is responsible for them while they are there

h) a medicine recipient of transplanted tissue or organs from the donor

i) a person who acts as host at formal occasions makes an introductory speech and introduces other speakers

- host (1) meaning person who receives guests is dated from the late 13th century, from Old French hoste (guest, host, hostess, landlord), from Latin hospitem (guest, host), literally (lord of strangers), from root ghostis- (stranger). The biological sense of animal or plant having a parasite is used from 1857.

- host (2) meaning multitude is first dated in the middle 13th century, from Old French host (army),

from Latin *hostis* (army, war-like expedition), from *hostis* (enemy, foreigner, stranger), from the same root as *host* (1). It replaced Old English here, and in turn has been largely superseded by *army*. The generalized meaning of a large number is first attested in the 1610's.

- *host* (3) meaning the body of Christ, the consecrated bread is used from the 14th century, from Latin *hostia* (sacrifice, also the animal sacrificed), applied in Church Latin to Christ, probably ultimately related to *host* (1) in its root sense of stranger, enemy.

44 IGNORANCE [ˈɪgnərəns]

CS - *ignorace*, *ignorování* – noun, pejorative, the act of ignoring, ignoring; from Latin *ignorare* (to not know), from *ignarus* (unfamiliar with)

EN - *ignorance* - noun

a) a lack of knowledge or education

The workers were in complete ignorance of the management plans.

- *ignorance* is recorded from the 13th century, from Old French *ignorance*, from Latin *ignorantia* (want of knowledge), from *ignorare* (not to know, to be unacquainted; mistake, to misunderstand; to take no notice of, to pay no attention to), from assimilated form of *in-* (not, opposite of) + Old Latin *gnarus* (aware, acquainted with). Colloquial sense of ill-mannered is recorded from 1886, a noun meaning ignorant person is from the middle 15th century.

45 INTERPRET [ɪnˈtɜːprɪt]

CS - *interpret* – noun, interpreter, performer, exponent; from Latin *interpretari*, from *interpres* (mediator, interpreter)

EN - *interpret* – verb

a) to make sense of a language, to read, to translate, to understand

She understands French.

Can you read Greek?

b) to make sense of, to assign a meaning to, to construe, to see

What message do you see in this letter?

How do you interpret his behaviour?

c) to give an interpretation or explanation to

d) to restate words from one language into another language, to render, to translate

I have to translate when my in-laws from Austria visit the U.S.

Can you interpret the speech of the visiting dignitaries?

She rendered the French poem into English.

He translates for the U.N.

e) to create an image or likeness of, to represent

The painter represented his wife as a young girl.

f) to give an interpretation or rendition of, to render

The pianist rendered the Beethoven sonata beautifully.

- dated from the late 14th century, from Old French interpreter and directly from Latin interpretari (to explain, to expound, to understand), from interpres (agent, translator), from inter- (among, between, betwixt, in the midst of), from root enter (between, among) + second element of uncertain origin, perhaps related to Scottish prath- (to spread abroad), from root per- (to traffic in, to sell), from root per- (to sell, to buy).

46 INVALID [ˌɪnvəˈlɪd]

CS - invalidní – adjective, disabled; from French invalide, from Latin invalidus (weak, ill, unable)

EN - invalid – noun, adjective

- (n) – a someone who is incapacitated by a chronic illness or injury, shut-in

- (adj) – a no longer valid, expired

The license is invalid.

b) having no cogency or legal force

an invalid reasoning

an invalid driver's license

- recorded from 1709, originally meaning of disabled military men, from adjective invalid (not strong, infirm), used from the 1640's, from Latin invalidus (not strong, infirm, weak, feeble), from in- (not) + validus (strong), derived from valere (to be strong, to be worth, to have power, to be able).

Specific meaning infirm from sickness, disease, or injury is from the 1640's. Invalides is short form Hôtel des Invalides, a home for old and disabled soldiers in Paris.

47 KNOT [nɒt]

CS - knot - noun, wick; from German Knote (binding, wick)

EN - knot – noun

a) a sandpiper that breed in the arctic and winter in the southern hemisphere, *Calidris canatus*, greyback

b) any of various fastenings formed by looping and tying a rope or cord upon itself or to another rope or to another object

c) a soft lump or unevenness in a yarn, either an imperfection or created by design, burl, slub

d) a tight cluster of people or things

A small knot of women listened to his sermon.

e) a unit of length used in navigation equivalent to the distance spanned by one minute of arc in latitude 1,852 meters, air mile, international nautical mile, mi, mile, naut mi, nautical mile

f) something twisted and tight and swollen, gnarl

Their muscles stood out in knots.

The old man's fists were two great gnarls.

His stomach was in knots.

g) a hard cross grained round piece of wood in a broad where a branch emerged

The saw buckled when it hit a knot.

- from Old English *cnotta* (intertwining of ropes, cords), from Germanic *knuttan*-. Figurative sense of difficult problem was used in Old English. Symbolic of the bond of wedlock recorded in the early 13th century. As an ornament of dress, first attested in the 15th century. Meaning (thickened part or protuberance on the tissue of a plant) is from the late 14th century. The nautical unit of measure dated from the 1630's is from the practice of attaching a knotted string to the log line. The ship's speed can be measured by the number of knots that play out while the sand glass is running.

48 LEAN [li:n]

CS - lín – noun, a kind of fish; from Slavic *line*, relates to slimy cells on the surface of the fish that peels off when dry

EN - lean – noun, verb

- (n) - a) the property possessed by a line or surface that departs from the vertical, inclination, leaning, list, tilt

The tower had a pronounced tilt.

The ship developed a list to starboard.

He walked with a heavy inclination to the right.

- (v) – a) rely on for support

We can lean on this man.

b) cause to lean or incline

He leaned his rifle against the wall.

c) to incline or bend from a vertical position, angle, slant, tilt, tip

She leaned over the banister.

d) cause to lean to the side, list

Erosion listed the old tree.

e) Have a tendency or disposition to do or be something, be inclined, be given, incline, run, tend

She tends to be nervous before her lectures.

These dresses run small.

He inclined to corpulence.

- (n) - meaning action or state of leaning, first attested in 1776, from verb to lean. The verb lean is used from the 13th century, from Old English hleonian (to bend, to recline, to lie down, to rest), from Germanic khlinen (to lean), from root klei- (to lean, to incline). Meaning to incline the body against something for support is dated from the middle 13th century. Figurative sense of to trust for support comes from the early 13th century. Sense of to lean towards mentally is from the late 14th century. The colloquial usage lean on to put pressure on (someone) is first recorded in 1960.

49 LEST [lest]

CS - lest – noun, trick, trickery, ruse, artifice, gimmick, sleight, subterfuge, stratagem, feint, wile; from German, from Goth listis (knowledge, cleverness)

EN - lest – conjunction

a) for fear that

She tiptoed lest her mother should hear her.

b) that, after verbs explicitly expressing fear

He worried lest he should be late.

- used from the 13th century, contracted from Middle English phrase les te (less that), from Old

English phrase þy læs þe (whereby less that), from þy, instrumental case of demonstrative article þæt (that) + læs (small).

50 LITERALLY ['lɪtərəli]

CS - literálně – adverb, in literature, in written form; from Latin literature (literature), from littera (letter)

EN - literally – adverb

a) an intensifier before a figurative expression, without exaggeration, virtually

Our eyes were literally pinned to the TV during the Gulf war.

b) in a literal sense, literal

literally translated

He said so literally.

- dated from the 1530's, meaning in a literal sense, from adjective literal, first used in the late 14th century, meaning taking words in their natural meaning, originally in reference to Scripture and opposed to mystical or allegorical, from Old French literal and directly from Latin literalis/litteralis (of or belonging to letters or writing), from Latin littera/littera (letter, alphabetic sign; literature, books).

51 LOCAL ['ləʊkəl]

CS - lokál – noun, informal, pub; from German Lokal, from French local (room)

EN - local – noun, adjective

- (n) - a) public transport consisting of a bus or train that stops at all stations or stops

The local seemed to take forever to get to New York.

b) anaesthetic that numbs a local area of the body, local anaesthetic, topical anaesthetic

- (adj) - a) relating to or applicable to or concerned with the administration of a city or town or district rather than a larger area

local taxes

local authorities

b) affecting only a restricted part or area of the body, localized, topical

local anaesthesia

c) of or belonging to or characteristic of a particular locally or neighbourhood

local customs
local schools
the local citizens
the local point of view
local outbreaks of flu
a local bus line

- (n) - first attested in the early 15th century, meaning a medicament applied to a particular part of the body, from adjective local, meaning inhabitant of a particular locality is from 1825. The meaning of local train is from 1879, local branch of a trade union is from 1888 and neighbourhood pub is from 1934.

- (adj) - meaning pertaining to position is used from the late 14th century. Originally meaning medical, confined to a particular part of the body, from Old French local and directly from Latin localis (pertaining to a place), from locus (place, spot, position), from Latin stlocus, literally where something is placed, from root st(h)el- (to cause to stand, to place). The meaning limited to a particular place is dated from the 16th century. Local colour is from 1721, originally a term in painting and meaning of anything picturesque is from the 20th century.

52 LUMP [lʌmp]

CS - lump – noun, negative, scoundrel, bad lot, rogue, bad egg, rascal, rotter; from German Lump, originally meaning scruff, tramp, shortened from Lumpen (rag, shred)

EN - lump – noun

a) a compact mass, ball, chunk, cold, clump, glob

A ball of mud caught him on the shoulder.

b) a large piece of something without definite shape, hunk

a hunk of bread

a lump of coal

c) an awkward stupid person, clod, gawk, lout, lubber, lummoX, oaf, stumblebum

d) abnormal protuberance or localized enlargement, puffiness, swelling

- used from the early 14th century, lumpe first attested in 1224 as a surname, probably in Old English perhaps from a Scandinavian source of unknown origin. Phrase lump in (ones) throat

meaning feeling of tightness brought on by emotion is from 1803. The meaning lumps (hard knocks, a beating) is colloquial, from 1934. Lump sum, one covering a number of items, is from 1867.

53 LUSTRE ['lʌstə]

CS - lustr – noun, chandelier, light fitting; from German Luster, from French lustre (to shine, to cover), from Italian lustro (to shine), from Latin lustrare (to illuminate, to clean)

EN - lustre - noun

a) a surface coating for ceramics or porcelain

b) the visual property of something that shines with reflected light, sheen, shininess

He polishes his car carefully to gain the highest lustre.

c) a quality that outshines the usual, brilliancy, lustre, splendour

- meaning gloss, radiance is dated from the 1520's, from French lustre (gloss, radiance), common Romanic, from Latin lustrare (to spread light over, to brighten, to illumine) related to lucere (to shine), from lux (light).

54 MALT [mɔ:lt]

CS - malta – noun, mortar, plaster, grout; from Italian malta, from Latin maltha, from Greek malthe (mixture of wax and resin used for filling rifts in boats)

EN - malt - noun

a) a cereal grain that is kiln-dried after having been germinated by soaking water used especially in brewing and distilling, cereal, food grain, grain

b) a larger or high alcohol content by law it is considered too alcoholic to be sold as larger or beer, malt liquor

c) a milkshake with malt powder, malted, malted milk

He made a glass of chocolate milkshake mixed with a spoon of malt powder for breakfast.

- malt in Old English, mealt in West Saxon, from Germanic maltam, from root meld- extended form of root mel- (soft), probably via notion of softening the grain by steeping it in water before brewing.

55 MANCHESTER ['mæntʃɪstə]

CS - manžestr – noun, kind of grooved fabric; from English after city of Manchester

EN - Manchester – noun

a) city of Manchester

They moved from Liverpool to Manchester last year.

- Mameceastre first attested in 1086, from Mamucio dated from the 4th century, the original Celtic name, perhaps from mamm (breast, breast-like hill) + Old English ceaster meaning Roman town. Adjective Mancunian is from the Medieval Latin form of the place-name, Mancunium.

56 MASCARA [mæ'skɑ:rə]

CS - maškara – noun, informal, pejorative, mask, scarecrow, masque; from Italian maschera (joke, jest, mask)

EN - mascara - noun

a) a kind of makeup that is used to darken and thicken the eyelashes

She tried to enrich her lashes with a black mascara.

- meaning cosmetic for colouring eyelashes is used from 1883, modern form is dated from 1922, from French masque (covering to hide or guard the face), from Italian maschera, from Latin masca (mask, specter, nightmare) of uncertain origin, perhaps from Arabic maskharah (buffoon, mockery) from sakhira (to be mocked, to be ridiculed) or from French mascurer (to black the face), perhaps from a Germanic source akin to English mesh. But Occitan mascara (to blacken, to darken,) is derived from mask- (black) which is held to be from a pre-Indo-European language, and Old Occitan masco (witch).

57 MAST [mɑ:st]

CS - mast – noun, ointment, liniment, unction, unguent; from Slavic related to German machen, English make

EN - mast - noun

a) a vertical spar for supporting sails

b) any sturdy upright pole

c) nuts of forest trees as beechnuts and acorns accumulated on the ground used especially as food for swine

The swine ran to their feeder when they saw fresh mast.

- mast (1) meaning long pole on a ship to support the sail, from Old English *mæst*, from Germanic *mastaz*, from root *mazdo-* (a pole, rod).

- mast (2) meaning fallen nuts; food for swine, from Old English *mæst*, from Germanic *masto*, in Old English verb *mæsten* (to fatten, feed), perhaps from root *mad-sta-*, from root *mad-* (moist, wet) also used of various qualities of food.

58 MATURITY [mə'tjʊərɪtɪ - 'tʃʊə-]

CS - *maturita* – noun, school leaving examination, A level exam, A2 level exam; from German *Maturität*, according to Latin *examene maturitatis* (an exam of maturity), from *maturitas* (ripeness, maturity, adulthood)

EN - maturity - noun

a) the state of being mature full development, matureness, adulthood, ripeness

This kind of insect reaches full maturity in one month.

b) the period of time in your life after your physical growth has stopped and you are fully developed, adulthood, legal age, voting age

c) the date of which a financial obligation must be repaid, due date, maturity date

- dated from the early 15th century, meaning maturity of character, from French *maturité* and directly from Latin *maturitatem* (ripeness), from *maturus* (ripe, timely, early), related to *manus* (good) and *mane* (early, of the morning), from root *ma-* (good), with derivatives meaning (occurring at a good moment, timely, seasonable, early). The financial sense of the state of being due for payment is recorded from 1815.

59 MINCE [mɪns]

CS - *mince* – noun, coin, small change, piece; from German *Münze*, from Latin *moneta*

EN - *mince* – noun, verb

- (n) - a) food chopped into small bits

a mice of mushrooms

- (v) - to make less severe or harsh, to moderate, to soften

He moderates his tone when the students burst out in tears.

b) to cut into small pieces

Mince the garlic.

c) to walk daintily

She minced down the street.

- mince (n) - meaning minced meat, used from 1850, related to the verb to mince

- mince (v) - dated from the late 14th century, meaning to chop into little pieces, from Old French *mincier* (to make into small pieces), from Latin *minutiare* (to make small), from Latin *minutiæ* (small bits), from Latin *minutus* (small). Meaning to walk with short or precise steps is recorded from the 1560's.

60 OCCUPANT ['ɒkjʊpənt]

CS - okupant - noun, negative, occupier, invading force, occupying force, invader; from Latin *occupare* (to seize, to attack)

EN - occupant – noun

a) someone who lives at a particular place for a prolonged period or who was born there, occupier resident, tenant

The owner wants all occupants to move away until the end of the year.

- from Old French *occuper*, from Latin *occupare* (take over, seize, possess, occupy), from *ob* (over) + intensive form of *capere* (to grasp, seize, lay hold, take, catch; undertake; take in, hold; be large enough for; comprehend), from root *kap-* (to grasp). During the 16th-17th century a common euphemism for having sexual intercourse with (the sense attested from the early 15th century), which caused it to fall from polite usage.

61 OFFENSE [ə'fens]

CS - ofenziva – offensive, a military attack, the action of attacking an enemy, offence, offense; from

German Offensive, from French offensive, from Latin offendere, from fendere (to beat)

EN - offense – noun

a) a crime less serious than a felony, infraction, infringement, misdemeanor, misdemeanour, offense, violation

b) the action of attacking an enemy, offense, offensive

c) a lack of politeness; a failure to show regard for others; wounding the feeling or others, discourtesy, offence, offensive activity

d) a feeling of anger caused by being offended, offence, umbrage

He took offence at my question.

e) the team that has the ball or puck and is trying to score, offense

- first attested in the late 14th century, meaning hurt, harm, injury, pain, from Old French offense, from Latin *offensa* (an offense, injury, a striking against), from Latin *offendere* (to strike against, to stumble, to commit a fault, to displease), from *ob* (against) + *fendere* (to strike). Meaning action of attacking and feeling of being hurt are both first recorded in the 15th century. Sense of breach of the law, transgression is first recorded in the late 14th century. The sporting sense is first recorded in 1894.

62 PALM [pɑ:m]

CS - palma – noun, palm tree, palm, date palm, coconut palm; from Latin *palma* (palm), meaning according the shape of the leaves which reminds of fingers of an open hand

EN - palm – noun

a) the inner surface of the hand from the wrist to the base of the fingers, thenar

b) an award for winning a championship or commemorating some other event, decoration, laurel wreath, medal, medallion, ribbon

c) any plant of the family *palmae* having an unbranched trunk crowned by large pinnate or palmate leaves, palm tree

southern date palms

d) a linear unit based on the length or width of the human hand

- palm (1) meaning tropical tree, in Old English *palma*, from Old French *palme*, both from Latin *palma* (palm tree), originally palm of the hand, the tree so called from the shape of its leaves, like

fingers of a hand. The word travelled early to northern Europe, where the tree does not grow, via Christianity (in Old English palm-sunnandæg meaning Palm Sunday).

- palm (2) meaning flat of the hand, dated from the 14th century, from Old French palme, from Latin palma (palm of the hand), from root pela- (to spread out, to flat).

63 PARADE [pə'reɪd]

CS - paráda – noun, finery, parade, pageantry; from German Parade (finery, exhibition), from French parade (exhibition), from Spanish parada (stop), from Latin parare (to prepare)

EN - parade - noun

a) a visible display

She made a parade of her sorrows.

b) a ceremonial procession including people marching procession

c) an extended often showy succession of persons or things

a parade of strollers on the mall

a parade of witnesses

- used from the 1650's, meaning a show of bravado, also an assembly of troops for inspections, from French parade (display, show, military parade), from French parade or from Italian parate (a warding or defending, a garish setting forth) or Spanish parada (a staying or stopping), all from Latin parata, from parere (to arrange, to prepare, to adorn). The nonmilitary sense of march, procession is first recorded in the 1670's.

64 PATRON ['peɪtrən]

CS - patrona – noun, cartridge, shell, stencil; from German Patrone, from French patron (stencil, model), metaphorically from the meaning of patron

CS - patron - noun, sponsor, fellow, patron saint, patron, benefactor; from German Patron, from Latin patronus (protector), from pater (father)

EN - patron – noun

a) a regular customer, frequenter

b) someone who supports or champions something, sponsor, supporter

She was a passionate patron of art, her collection amounts to 500 paintings.

c) the proprietor of an inn

- meaning a lord-master, a protector is used from the 14th century, from Old French patrun, from Latin patronus (patron saint, lord, master, model, pattern), from Latin patronus (defender, protector, advocate). from pater (father). Meaning one who advances the cause (of an artist, institution, etc.), usually by the person's wealth and power, is attested from the late 14th century. Commercial sense of regular customer is first recorded in the 17th century. Patron saint recorded in 1717 was originally simply a patron dated from the late 14th century.

65 PINCH [pmtʃ]

CS - pinč – noun, terrier; from German Pincher/Pintscher, from English pinch (to bite, to pinch off), because they used to pinch a part of the tail and ears to those dog,

EN - pinch – noun

a) the act of apprehending especially apprehending a criminal, apprehension, arrest, catch, collar, taking into custody

The police officer on the beat got credit for the collar.

b) a squeeze with fingers, tweak

c) small sharp biting, nip

d) a sudden unforeseen crisis usually involving danger that requires immediate action, emergency, exigency

He never knew what to do in an emergency.

e) a slight but appreciable addition, hint, jot, mite, spoon, speck, tinge, touch

This dish could use a touch of garlic.

f) an injury resulting from getting some body part squeezed, a painful or straitened circumstances the pinch of the recession

- dated from the early 13th century, from Old French pinchier/pincier, possibly from Latin punctiare (to pierce), from Latin punctum (point), and piccare (to pierce). Meaning to steal is used from the 1650's. Sense of to be stingy is recorded from the early 14th century. Noun meaning critical juncture (as in baseball pinch hitter, attested from 1912) is dated from the late 15th century, older than the literal sense of the act of pinching which is used from the 1590's.

66 PLASTER ['plɑːstə]

CS - plásteV – noun, honeycomb; from Slavic, originally something wide and thin, most probably from root plat (flat, wide)

EN - plaster – noun

a) an adhesive tape used in dressing wounds, adhesive plaster sticking plaster

b) a hardened surface of plaster as on a wall or ceiling, plasterwork

There were cracks in the plaster.

c) a medical dressing consisting of a soft heated mass of meal or clay that is spread on a cloth and applied to the skin to treat inflamed areas or improve circulation

d) a mixture of lime or gypsum with sand and water hardens into a smooth solid used to cover walls and ceilings

e) any of several gypsum cements a white powder a form of calcium sulphate that forms a paste when mixed with water and hardens into a solid used in making moulds and sculptures and casts for broken limbs

- in Old English meaning medicinal application, from Latin *plastrum*, shortened from Latin *emplastra* (a plaster, in the medical as well as the building sense), from Greek *emplastron* (salve, plaster), used by Galen instead of more usual *emplaston*, from *en-* (on) + *plastos* (moulded, from *plassein* (to mould)). The building construction material is first recorded in English in the 14th century via Old French *plastre*, from the same source.

67 PLOD [plɒd]

CS - plod – noun, fruit, product, corp, fruits, foetus; from Slavic, it does not have any reliable Indo-European related words, it may be related to root *pel-* (to pour, to fill), meaning something that is filled by the ripening

EN - plod - verb

a) they walked heavily and firmly as when weary or through mud, *footslog*, *pad*, *slog*, *tramp*, *trudge*
Mules plodded in a circle around the grindstone.

- first attested in the 1560's, of uncertain origin, perhaps imitative of the sound of walking heavily or slowly. The latter, in the sense diligent and dull is attested from the 1580's.

68 PLOT [plɒt]

CS - plot – noun, fence, rail, fence, live, fence, hedge, slat, fence; from Slavic plesti (what is braided)

EN - plot – noun, verb

a) a secret scheme to do something especially something underhand or illegal, game, secret, plan

They concocted a plot to discredit the governor.

I saw through his little game from the start.

b) the story that is told in a novel or play or movie

c) the characters were well drawn but the plot was banal

d) a chart or map showing the movements or progress of an object

e) a small area of ground by specific vegetation, patch, plot of ground

a bean plot

a cabbage patch

a briar patch

- plot (v) - used from 1580's, meaning to lay plans for (usually with evil intent); from the 1590's in the literal sense of to make a map or diagram, from noun plot.

- plot (n) - in Old English meaning a small piece of ground, of unknown origin. Sense of the ground plan, and thus map, chart is recorded from the 1550's, that of plan, scheme is from the 1580's, probably by accidental similarity to complot, from Old French complot (combined plan), of unknown origin, perhaps a back-formation from compéloter (to roll into a ball). Meaning set of events in a story is used from the 1640's.

69 POLE [pəʊl]

CS - pole – noun, field, sphere, croft, area, square, quarter, array, domain, territory; from Slavic, from root pel (flat, straight)

EN - pole – noun

a) a long usually round rod of wood or metal or plastic

b) one of the two ends of a magnet where the magnetism seems to be concentrated, magnetic pole

c) a long fiberglass sports implement used for pole vaulting

d) a contact on an electrical device such as a battery at which electric current enters or leaves,

terminal

e) one of two divergent or mutually exclusive opinions

They are at opposite poles.

They are poles apart.

f) one of two antipodal points where the Earth's axis of rotation intersects The Earth's surface, geographic point, geographical point

g) one of two points of intersection of the Earth's axis and the celestial sphere
celestial pole

h) a native or inhabitant of Poland

i) a square rod of land, perch, rod

j) a linear measure of 16,5 feet, perch, rod

- pole (1) - meaning stake, in Old English *pal* (stake), from Germanic *pal-*, from Latin *palus* (stake). Racing sense of the inside fence surrounding a course is first attested from 1851. Pole-vault is attested from 1893. To not touch (anything) with a ten-foot pole is recorded from 1903, originally 40-foot pole.

- Pole (2) - meaning inhabitant or native of Poland, used from the 1650's, from German *Pole*, singular of *Polen*, from Polish *Polanie*, literally field-dwellers, from *pole* (field), from root *pele-* (flat, plain).

- pole (3) - meaning ends of Earth's axis, used from the late 14th century, from Latin *polus* (end of an axis, the sky), from Greek *polos* (pivot, axis of a sphere, the sky), from root *kwolo-* (turn round). Astronomical pole star (proper name *Polaris*) is used from the 1550's. The Old English word for it was *Scip-steorra* (ship-star), reflecting its importance in navigation.

70 POLICE [pə'li:s]

CS - police – noun, rack, shelf, bookshelf, shelving, constabulary; from Slavic *police*, from root *ple* (desk)

EN - police - noun

a) the force of policemen and officers, constabulary, law, police, force

The law came looking for him.

- dated from the middle 16th century, at first essentially the same word as noun *policy*. Came from

middle French police in the late 15th century, from Latin *politia* (civil administration) from Greek *polis* (city, state), from root *pele-* (citadel, enclosed space, often on high ground), until middle 19th century it was used for civil administration, application to administration of public order. Originally in English it referred to other foreign nations. The first force so-named in England was the Marine Police, set up in 1798 to protect merchandise at the Port of London. Police action in the international sense of military intervention short of war is from 1933. Police officer is attested from the beginning of the 19th century. Police station is from 1817.

71 PORTFOLIO [pɔ:t'fəʊliəʊ]

CS - portfej – noun, portfolio; from English, originally a folder for papers, from Italian *portafolio*, from French *portfeuille*, from *porter* (to hold) + *feuille* (papers), from *folium* (sheet)

EN - portfolio – noun

a) the role of the head of a government department

He holds the portfolio of foreign affairs.

b) a case for carrying papers or drawings or maps usually leather

c) a list of the financial assets held by an individual or a bank or other financial institution

- first attested in 1722, from Italian *portafoglio* (a case for carrying loose papers), from *porta*, imperative of *portare* (to carry) + *foglio* (sheet, leaf), from Latin *folium* (leaf). Ablative of location, since this was used in page references. Meaning volume of the largest size first attested in the 1620's.

72 PREGNANT ['pregnənt]

CS - pregnantní – adjective, concise, succinct, terse, pithy; from German *pregnant*, from French *pregnant*, from Latin *praegnans* (full, expectant)

EN - pregnant – adjective

a) carrying, developing offspring within the body or being about to produce new life, expectant, gravid

b) filled with or attended with, fraught

words fraught with meaning

an incident fraught with danger

a silence pregnant with suspense

c) rich in significance or implication, meaning, significant, meaningful

a meaning look

pregnant with meaning

- used from the late 14th century, meaning cogent, convincing, compelling (of evidence, an argument, etc.), from Old French preignant, from earlier priembre, from Latin premere (to press), from root prem-/pres- (to strike). Figurative sense dated from the late 14th century. Meaning gather in a crowd is recorded from the middle 14th century. Sense of full of meaning is from the 15th century. Meaning with child is dated from the early 15th century, from Latin praegnantem (with child), literally before birth, probably from prae- (before) + root of gnasci (be born), from Latin genus (race, stock, kind, family, birth, descent, origin), from root gen(e)- (to produce, to beget, to be born). Retained its status as a taboo word until 1950; modern euphemisms include anticipating, enceinte, expecting, in a family way, in a delicate (or interesting) condition. Old English terms included mid-bearne, literally with child; bearn-eaca, literally child-adding or child-increasing; and geacnod (increased). Among the 19th century slang term for pregnant was poisoned (in reference to the swelling).

73 PREPARE [pri 'peə]

CS - preparovat – noun, dissect, preserve, mount, stuff; from Latin preparare (to prepare)

EN - prepare - verb

a) to make ready or suitable or to equip in advance for a particular purpose or for some use event, to fix, to gear up, to set, to set up

Get the children ready for school!

Prepare for war!

I was fixing to leave town after I paid the hotel bill.

b) to undergo training or instruction in preparation for a particular role, function or profession, to train

She is training to be a teacher.

He trained as a legal aid.

c) to create by training and teaching, to develop, to educate, to train

The old master is training a world-class violinist.

We develop the leaders for the future.

d) to arrange by systematic planning and united effort, to devise, to get up, to machinate, to organize

to machinate a pilot

to organize a strike

to devise a plan to take over the director's office

e) to prepare for eating by applying heat, to cook, to fix, to make ready

Cook me dinner please.

Can you make me an omelet?

Fix breakfast for the guests please.

f) to prepare verbally either for written or spoken delivery

to prepare a report, a speech

g) to lead up to an soften by sounding the dissonant note in it as a consonant note in the preceding chord

Prepare the discord in bar 139.

h) to prepare someone for a future role or function, to groom, to train

He is grooming his son to become a successor.

The prince was prepared to become king one day.

They trained him to be a warrior.

- comes from verb to pare (to trim by cutting close), dated from the early 14th century, from Old French parer (to arrange, to prepare, to trim), from Latin parare (to make ready), related to parere (to produce, to bring forth, to give birth to), from root per- (to bring forward, to bring forth). Generalized meaning to reduce something little by little is used from the 1520's.

74 PRESERVATIVE [pri'zɜ:vətɪv]

CS - prezervativ – noun, condom, sheath, durex; from French prezervatif (protective), from preserver (to protect)

EN- preservative – noun

a) a chemical compound that is added to protect against decay or decomposition, chemical compound

Healthy food should not contain preservatives or other chemicals.

- from French *preservatif*, from Latin *praeservativus*, from *praeservare* (to guard beforehand), from Latin prefix *prae* (before) + *servare* (to keep safe).

The noun is used from the early 15th century meaning a preservative medication. Sense of chemical added to foods to keep them from rotting is dated from 1875.

75 PROMOTE [prə'məʊt]

CS - *promovat* – verb, graduate; from German *Promotion*, from Latin *promotio* (promotion), from Latin *promovere* (to promote)

EN - *promote* – verb

a) to make publicity for, to try to sell a product, to advertise, to push

The salesperson is aggressively pushing the new computer model.

The company is heavily advertising their new laptops.

b) to change a pawn for a king by advancing it to the eighth row or change a checker piece for more valuable piece by moving it the row closest to your opponent

c) to be changed for a superior chess or checker piece

d) to give a promotion to or assign to a higher position advance, to elevate, to kick upstairs, to raise, to upgrade

John was kicked upstairs when a replacement was hired.

Women tend not to advance in the major law firms.

I got promoted after many years of hard work.

e) to contribute to the progress or growth of advance, to boost, to encourage, to further

I am promoting the use of computers in the classroom.

- first recorded in the late 14th century, meaning to advance (someone) to a higher grade or office, from Latin *promotus*, from *promovere* (to move forward, to advance), from *pro-* (forward) + *movere* (to move). General sense of to further the growth or progress of (anything) is dated from the early 16th century.

76 PROSPECT ['prɒspekt]

CS - *prospect* – noun, brochure, leaflet, handbill, literature, prospectus, folder, show, card,

backdrop; from German Prospekt, from Latin prospectus (view, outlook)

EN - prospect

a) a prediction of the course of a disease, medical prognosis, prognosis

b) the visual precept of a region, aspect, panorama, scene, view, vista

The most desirable features of the park are the beautiful views.

c) the belief about or mental picture of the future, expectation, outlook

d) someone who is considered for something for an office or prize or honour, candidate

e) the possibility of future success

His prospects as a writer are excellent.

- dated from the early 15th century, meaning act of looking into the distance, from Latin prospectus (view, outlook), from prospicere (to look out on, to look forward to), from pro- (forward) + specere (to look at). Meaning extensive view of the landscape is first attested in the 1530's, transferred sense of mental view or survey is dated from the 1620's. Sense of person or thing considered promising is recorded from 1922. Verbal meaning explore for gold is first recorded in 1841, from noun sense of spot giving prospects of ore from 1839. Prospector in this sense is used from 1857. Prospects expectations are used from the 1660's.

77 RECEIPT [rɪˈsi:t]

CS - receipt – noun, prescription, recipe, formula, prescription, medical prescription, formula, prescription; from German Rezept, from Latin receptum, from recipere (to assume, assumed, used when the apothecarist assumed that he prepared the medicine according to the medical prescription; the prescription for cooking is used secondarily

EN - receipt – noun

a) the act of receiving, reception

b) an acknowledgment that payment has been made

Keep the receipt as a proof of your payment.

- used from the late 14th century, meaning statement of ingredients in a potion or medicine, from French receite (receipt, recipe), altered by influence of receipt (he receives), from Latin recipit, from Old French recete, from Latin recepta (received). Meaning written acknowledgment of money or goods received is attested from the 17th century.

78 RELAXATION [ˌrɪːlək'seɪʃən]

CS - relaxace – noun, relaxation, rest; via European languages from Latin relaxare (to refresh, to ease up)

EN - relaxation – noun

a) the act of making less strict, liberalization

b) a method of solving simultaneous equations by guessing a solution and then reducing the errors that result by successive approximations until all the errors are less than some specified amount, relaxation method

c) freedom from activity, ease, repose, rest

He took his repose by the swimming pool.

d) an occurrence of control or strength weakening, loosening, slackening

the relaxation of requirements

the slackening of the wind

e) a state of refreshing tranquility, easiness

f) the exponential return of a system to equilibrium after a disturbance, relaxation behaviour

g) the gradual lengthening of inactive muscle or muscle fibres

- used from the 1520's, meaning remission of a burden or penalty, from Latin relaxationem, from relaxare (to relax, to loosen, to open), from re- (back) + laxare (to loosen), from latus (to loose). Meaning relief from hard work or ordinary cares is recorded from the 1540's.

79 RECREANT [ˈrɛkrɪənt]

CS - rekreant - noun, holidaymaker, vacationer, sunbather; from Latin recreatio (recovery, refreshment), from recreare (to recover, to refresh)

EN - recreant – noun

a) a disloyal person who betrays or deserts his cause of religion or political party or friend, apostate deserter, rotten, renegade, turncoat

b) an abject coward, craven, poltroon

Only cowards refuse to fight for good things.

- used from the 14th century, meaning confessing oneself to be overcome or vanquished, from Old French recreant (yielding, giving), from recroire (to yield in a trial by combat, to surrender

allegiance), perhaps on a notion of take back one's pledge, to yield one's cause, from re- (again, back) + croire (to entrust, to believe), from Latin credere (to believe), perhaps from compound kerd-dhe- (to believe), literally to put one's heart.

80 RESTORATION [ˌrɛstə'reɪʃən]

CS - restaurace – noun, restaurant, café, restoration, renovation, caff, tea-room; from Austrian Restauration, from German Restaurant, from French restaurant, from the 1770's the meaning of restaurateur (to refresh), from Latin restaurare (to renew)

EN - restoration - noun

a) getting something back again, regaining, restitution, return

Upon the restitution of the book to its rightful owner, the child was given a tongue lashing.

b) the act of restoring something or someone to a satisfactory state

c) the re-establishment of the British monarchy in 1660

d) a model that represents the landscape of a former geological age or that represents an extinct animal

e) some artefact that has been restored or reconstructed

The restoration looked exactly like the original.

f) the state of being restored to its former good condition, refurbishment, renovation

The inn was a renovation of a Colonial house.

g) the reign of Charles II in England, 1660-1685

- used from the 1650's, from Old French restorer, from Latin restaurare (to repair, to rebuild, to renew), from re- (back, again) + staurare, as in instaurare (to restore), from root sta- (to stand, to set down, to make or to be firm). With a capital R- used in reference to the reestablishment of the English monarchy under Charles II. in 1660, used from 1718. As a period in English theatre attested from 1898. In French history it refers to 1814. An earlier word in this sense was restoration used from the late 14th century from French.

81 RUSE [ru:z]

CS - rusý – adjective, reddish blond, ginger, strawberry blond, gingery, from Slavic rusy related to Latin russus (red)

CS - Rus – noun, Russian

EN - ruse – noun

a) a deceptive manoeuvre, especially to avoid capture, artifice

Thanks to a clever ruse, he won the game.

- dated from the early 15th century, meaning dodging movements of a hunted animal, from Old French ruse, from ruser (to dodge, to repel, to retreat), from Latin recusare (to deny, to reject, to oppose), from re- (intensive prefix) + causari (plead as a reason, object, allege), from causa (reason, cause) or the French word may be from Latin rursus (backwards).

82 SCAN [skæn]

CS - skandovat – verb, chant, scan, declaim; from German skandieren, from Latin scandere (to go up, to rise)

EN - scan – verb

a) to obtain data from magnetic tapes, read

This dictionary can be read by the computer.

b) to read metrically

to scan verses

c) to make a wide sweeping search of

The beams scanned the night sky.

d) to move a light beam over in electronics to reproduce an image

e) to examine hastily

She scanned the newspaper headlines while waiting for the taxi.

f) to examine minutely or intensely

The surgeon scanned the x-ray.

g) to conform to a metrical pattern

- used from the late 14th century, meaning a mark off verse in metric feet, from Latin scandere (to scan verse), originally in classical Latin to climb, the connecting notion is of the rising and falling rhythm of poetry, from root skand- (to spring, to leap). Sense of look at closely, to examine is first recorded in the 1540's. The opposite sense of look over quickly, to skim is first attested in 1926. The noun is recorded from 1706.

83 SECRET ['si:krit]

CS - sekret – noun, secretion; from Latin secretum (separation, secret), from secrenere (to separate, to isolate)

EN - secret – noun

a) something that baffles understanding and cannot be explained, closed book, enigma, mystery

How it got out is a mystery.

It remains one of nature's secrets.

b) information known only to a special group, arcanum

the secret of Cajun cooking

c) something that should remain hidden from others especially information that is not to be passed on

The combination to the safe was a secret.

He tried to keep his drinking a secret.

- dated from the late 14th century, from Latin secretus (set apart, withdrawn, hidden), originally from discernere (to set apart), from se- (without, apart) + cernere (to separate). Secret agent is first recorded in 1715; secret service is used from 1737; secret weapon is dated from 1936.

84 SENIOR ['si:njə]

CS - senior – noun, retired person; from Latin senior, from senex (old)

EN - senior – noun, adjective

- (n) - a) a person who is older than you are, elder

b) an undergraduate student during the year preceding graduation

- (adj) - a) used of the fourth and final year in the U.S. high school or college, fourth year

b) advanced in years, aged, elderly, older, old

aged members of the society

Elderly residents could remember the construction of the first skyscraper.

senior citizens

c) older, higher in rank, longer in length of tenure service, elder, higher-ranking, major, older, presidential, ranking, sr., superior

the senior officer

- dated from the late 13th century, from Latin senior (older), from senex (old), from root sen- (old). Original use in English was as addition to a personal name when father and son had the same name; meaning higher in rank, longer in service is first recorded in the 1510's. Noun sense of fourth-year student is from 1741, from an earlier general sense of advanced student used from the early 17th century. Senior citizen is first recorded in 1938 in American English.

85 SENSIBLE ['sensɪbəl]

CS - sensibil – noun, medium; from Latin sensibilis (perceptible, sensitive)

EN - sensible – adjective

a) proceeding from good sense or judgment, judicious, advisable

a sensible choice

b) aware intuitively or intellectually of something sensed, aware

It made him sensible of his mistakes.

I am sensible that the mention of such a circumstance may appear trifling.

c) readily perceived by the senses, perceptible

the sensible universe

a sensible odor

d) marked by the exercise of good judgment or common sense in practical matters, judicious, wise, prudent

a judicious use of one's money

a sensible manager

a wise decision

e) showing reason or sound judgment, reasonable, common sense, logical, healthy, intelligent, level-headed, sound, tenable, well-founded

a sensible choice

a sensible person

f) able to feel or perceive, sensitive

Even amoeba is a sensible creature.

the enveloping darkness

hills concealed by shrouding mists

g) acting with or showing thought and good sense, thoughtful, serious

a sensible young man

- dated from the late 14th century, meaning perceptible to the senses, from Latin sensibilis (having feeling, perceptible by the senses), from sensus, from sentire (to perceive, to feel). Meaning aware, cognizant (of something) is recorded from the early 15th century. Meaning having good sense, reasonable is first recorded in the 1520's. Meaning more practical rather than fashionable is attested from 1855.

86 SLOPE [sləʊp]

CS - sloup – noun, column, pillar, post, pole; from root stel-p-/stel (to stand, column, stone)

EN - slope - noun

a) the property possessed by a line or surface that departs from the horizontal, gradient
a five degree gradient

b) an elevated geological formation, incline, slide

He climbs the steep slope.

The house was built on the side of the mountain.

- used from the 1590's, from earlier adjective meaning slanting used from the 16th century, probably from Middle English aslope (on the incline), from Old English aslopen, from aslupan (to slip away), from a- (away) + slupan (to slip). The noun is first recorded in the early 17th century. The derogatory slang meaning oriental person is attested from 1948.

87 SMOKING ['sməʊkɪŋ]

CS - smoking – noun, dinner jacket, dj, tuxedo, tux, smoking jacket; from English smoking jacket, meaning a jacket for smoking, after dinner in high society men were allowed to put away their tailcoat and smoke only in smoking

EN - smoking – noun

a) the act of smoking tobacco or other substances, smoke

He went outside for a smoke.

Smoking stinks.

b) a hot vapor containing the fine particles of carbon being produced by combustion, smoke

The fire produced a tower of black smoke.

- from verb to smoke, from Old English smoca, related to smeocan (to give off smoke), from Germanic smeukanan, from root smeug(h)- (to smoke)

88 SPECK [spɛk]

CS - špek – noun, informal, fat, trick question; from German Speck

EN - speck – noun

a) a very small spot, pinpoint

The plane was just a speck in the sky.

b) a slight but appreciable addition, hint, jot, mile, pinch, spoon, tinge, touch

This dish could use a touch of garlic.

c) a tiny piece of anything, atom, corpuscle, molecule, mote, particle

- from Old English specca (small spot, stain), of unknown origin, probably related to Dutch speckel (speck, speckle), from spekelen (to sprinkle). Meaning tiny bit developed in the 15th century.

89 SPECTRE ['spɛktə]

CS - spektrum – noun, spectrum, rainbow of something, all the possible varieties; from Latin spectrum (reflection), from spectare (to look at, to watch), in a technical meaning established by I. Newton in the 17th century.

EN - spectre - noun

a) a mental representation of some haunting experience, ghost, shade, specter, spook, wraith

He looked like he had seen a ghost.

b) a ghostly appearing figure, apparition, phantasm, phantom, spectre

We were unprepared for the apparition that confronted us.

- used from the 17th century, from French spectre (an image, figure, ghost), from Latin spectrum (appearance, vision, apparition), from specere (to look at, view) from Germanic spähen (to spy). Meaning band of colours formed from a beam of light is first recorded in the 1670's.

90 SPLEEN [spli:n]

CS - splín – noun, low spirits, melancholy, sorrow, sadness, the blues, grief, gloom; from English spleen, besides the original meaning from Germanic *explen*, from Latin *splen*, the meaning was transferred on the grounds of antic and medieval ideas that melancholy is caused by illness of the spleen

EN - spleen – noun

a) a large dark red oval organ on the left side of the body between the stomach and the diaphragm produces cells involved in immune responses, lien

The blood test shows that his spleen function has improved.

b) a feeling of resentful anger, irascibility, quick temper, short temper

- used from the early 14th century, from Old French *esplen*, from Latin *splen*, from Greek *splen*, from root *splegh-*, regarded in medieval physiology as the seat of morose feelings and bad temper. Hence figurative sense of violent ill temper first attested in the 1590's.

91 STAGE [steɪdʒ]

CS - stáž – noun, education stay, study visit; from French *stage*, from Latin *stagium*, from *stare* (to stand), from *estage* (a stay)

EN - stage – noun

a) a section or portion of a journey or course, leg

Then we embarked on the second stage of our Caribbean cruise.

b) a large platform on which people can stand and can be seen by an audience

He clambered up onto the stage and got the actors to help him into the box.

c) a small platform on a microscope where the specimen is mounted for examination, microscope stage

d) a large coach-and four formerly used to carry passengers and mail on regular routes between towns, stagecoach

We went out of town together by stage about ten or twelve miles.

e) the theatre as a profession

An early movie simply showed a long kiss by two actors of the contemporary stage.

f) any scene regarded as a setting for exhibiting or doing something

all the world's stage

It sets the stage for peaceful negotiations.

g) a specific identifiable position in a continuum or series or especially in a process, degree, level, point

a remarkable degree of frankness

At what stage are the social sciences?

h) Any distinct time period in a sequence of events, phase

We are in a transitional stage in which many former ideas must be revised or rejected.

- used from the middle 13th century, meaning story of a building, raised floor for exhibitions, from Old French estage (a story or floor of a building, stage for performance), from Latin staticum (a place for standing), from Latin stare (to stand). Meaning platform for presentation of a play is attested from the late 14th century, generalized for the profession of an actor is dated from the 1580's. Sense of period of development or time in life is first recorded in the early 14th century, probably from a Middle English sense of a degree or step on the ladder of virtue, wheel of fortune, in parable illustrations and morality plays. Stage mother is from 1919. Stage-Door Johnny meaning young man who frequents stage doors seeking the company of actresses, chorus girls, etc. is attested from 1912. Stage-struck is from 1813; earlier stage-smitten is attested from 1680's. Stage whisper is first attested in 1865.

92 STUD [stʌd]

CS - stud – noun, shame; from Slavic suda/styda (shame, disgrace, abomination), meaning an unpleasant feeling, from original cold, frost

EN - stud – noun

a) poker in which each player receives a hole card and the remainder are dealt face up bets are placed after each card is dealt, stud poker

b) adult male horse kept for breeding, studhorse

c) an upright in house farming

d) an ornament consisting of a circular rounded protuberance as on a vault or shield or belt, rivet

She was wearing a leather belt with silver studs on the front.

e) a man who is virile and sexually active, he man, macho man

- stud (1) - meaning knob, in Old English studu (pillar, prop, post), from Germanic stud-, from root stu- (to stand, to set down, to make or to be firm). Sense expanded by the late 14th century to include ornamental devices fixed in and projecting from a surface. The verb is dated from the 15th century in the literal sense of set with studs, from the 1560's used as in studded with as though sprinkled with nails with conspicuous heads.

- stud (2) - meaning horse used for breeding, in Old English stod (herd of horses, place where horses are kept for breeding), from Germanic stodo, from root sta- (to stand). Sense of male horse kept for breeding is first recorded in 1803; meaning of a man who is highly active and proficient sexually is attested from 1895; that of any young man is from 1929.

93 SUMMIT ['sʌmɪt]

CS - sumit - noun, summit, summit conference; from English summit meeting, from summit (top), from French sommet, a diminutive from Latin summus meaning the highest

EN - summit – noun

a) a meeting of heads of governments, summit meeting

b) the top point of a mountain or hill, crest, crown, peak, tip, top
the view from the peak was magnificent

c) the highest level or degree attainable, acme, elevation, height, peak, pinnacle, superlative, top
His landscapes were deemed the acme of beauty.

The artist's gifts are at their acme.

at the height of her career

the peak of perfection

Summer was at its peak.

the summit of his ambition

so many highest superlatives achieved by man

at the top of his profession

- dated from the late 15th century, from French somete, from Old French sommette, diminutive of som, sum (the highest part, top of a hill), from Latin summum (the highest), related to super (over, above, on the top of, beyond, besides, in addition to). The meaning meeting of heads of state is recorded from 1950 from Winston Churchill's metaphor of a parley at the summit.

94 SUP ['sʌp]

CS - sup – noun, vulture; from Slavic sopa

EN - sup – noun, verb

- (n) - a) a small amount of liquid food, swallow

a sup of ale

- (v) - a) take solid or liquid food into the mouth a little at a time either by drinking or by eating with a spoon

- sup (n) - from verb to sup, meaning to sip, from Old English supan, supian in Northumbrian meaning to sip, to swallow, from Germanic supanan, from root seue- (to take liquid).

- sup (v) - meaning eat the evening meal, dated from late the 13th century, from Old French super, which probably is from soupe (broth), from Latin suppa (bread soaked in broth), from a Germanic source -sop (sop, broth), from root seue- (to take liquid).

95 SYMPATHETIC [ˌsɪmpəˈθetɪk]

CS - sympatický – adjective, pleasant, likeable, charming, lovable, amiable, nice; from German Sympathie, from Latin sympathia, from Greek symatheia (compassion)

EN - sympathetic – adjective

a) having similar a disposition and tastes, compatible, agreeable, congenial

a compatible married couple.

With their many similar tastes, he found her a most sympathetic companion.

b) relating to vibration that occur as a result of vibrations in a nearby body, harmonic, harmonious, a sympathetic vibration

c) showing or motivated by sympathy and understanding and generosity, charitable, kindly, large-hearted, kind

He was charitable in his opinions of others.

his kindly criticism

a kindly act

sympathetic words

a large-hearted mentor

d) expressing or feeling or resulting from sympathy or compassion or friendly fellow feelings,

disposed toward, commiserative, empathetic, empathic, kind

a sympathetic observer

a sympathetic gesture

e) of the characters in literature or drama evoking empathic or sympathetic feelings, appealing, likable, likeable

the sympathetic characters in the play

f) of a relating to the sympathetic nervous system

sympathetic neurons

a sympathetic stimulation

- first recorded in the 1640's, meaning pertaining to sympathy, from Latin *sympatheticus*, from Greek *sympathetikos*, from *sympathein*, from *sympathes* (having a fellow feeling, affected by like feelings). Meaning having the fellow feeling is recorded from 1718. In anatomical sense, the word is attested from 1769, from Latin (*nervus*) *sympathicus* was coined by Jacques-Benigne Winslow (1669-1760), Danish anatomist living in Paris.

96 TIP [tip]

CS - tip – noun, tip, idea, hint, info, piece of advice, steer, dope, wrinkle; from English tip, the sense to give information came from argot from onomatopoeic expressive origin

EN - tip - noun

a) an indication of potential opportunity, confidential information, hint, lead, steer, wind

He got a tip on the stock market.

a good lead for a job

b) the top point of a mountain or hill, crest, crown, peak, summit, top

The view from the peak was magnificent.

c) the extreme end of something, especially something pointed

d) a relatively small amount of money given for services as rendered by a waiter, baksheesh, gratuity

e) a V-shape, peak, point

The cannibal's teeth were filed to sharp points.

- meaning end, point, top dated from the early 13th century from Latin or Dutch tip (utmost point, extremity, tip), perhaps cognate with Old English *tæppa* (stopper), from Germanic root *tupp-*

(upper extremity). Expression tip-top is first recorded from the year 1702.

97 TRAFFIC ['træfɪk]

CS - trafika – noun, tobacconists shop, paper shop, kiosk, the news agent's; from German Trafik, from Italian traffico (trade, turn, transport), from trafficare (to trade)

EN - traffic - noun

- a) a social or verbal interchange usually followed by with, dealings
- b) buying and selling especially illicit trade drug traffic slave traffic
- c) the amount of activity over a communication system during a given period of time

Heavy traffic overloaded the trunk lines.

Traffic on the internet is the lightest during the night.

- d) the aggregation of things pedestrians or vehicles coming and going in a particular locality during a specified period of time

- first recorded in the 16th century meaning trade, commerce, from French trafique, from Italian traffic, from trafficare (to carry on trade), of uncertain origin, perhaps from a Latin transfricare (to rub across), from Latin trans- (across) + fricare (to rub), with the original sense of the Italian verb being to touch repeatedly, to handle or the second element may be an unexplained alteration of Latin facere (to make, to do). Also an ultimate derivation of the Italian word from Arabic tafriq (distribution) is discussed. Meaning people and vehicles coming and going is first recorded in 1825. The verb is from the 1540's and preserves the original commercial sense. The expression traffic jam is first attested in the year 1917, ousting the earlier expression traffic block recorded in 1895.

98 TOAST [təʊst]

CS - toust – noun, toast; from English to toast, from Old French toaster, from Latin torrere (to dry, to roast, to burn)

EN - toast – noun, verb

- (n) - a) slices of bread that have been toasted
- b) a drink in honour of the health of a person or event, pledge
- c) a person in desperate straits someone doomed, goner
- d) a celebrity who receives much acclaim and attention

He was toast of the town.

- (v) - a) to make brown and crisp by heating, to crisp

to toast a slice of bread

to crisp potatoes

b) to propose a toast to, drink, to pledge, to salute

Let us toast the birthday girl!

Let's drink to the New Year.

- toast (n2) - meaning a toasted piece of bread, used from the early 15th century, from toast (v.1); slang meaning a goner, person or thing already doomed or destroyed is recorded by 1987, perhaps from notion of computer circuits being fried, and with unconscious echoes of earlier figurative phrase to be had on toast first recorded in 1886 meaning to be served up for eating.

- toast (n1) - meaning a call to drink to someone's health is dated from the early 18th century, originally referring to the beautiful or popular woman whose health is proposed and drunk, from the use of spiced toast (n2) - to flavor drink, the lady regarded as figuratively adding piquancy to the wine in which her health was drunk.

- to toast (v2) - meaning to propose or drink a toast, dated from the early 18th century, from toast (n.1). This probably is the source of the Jamaican and the U.S. word meaning extemporaneous narrative poem or rap attested in 1962.

- to toast (v1) - meaning to brown with heat, used from the late 14th century, from Old French toster (to toast or grill), from Latin tostare, from torrere (to parch). Meaning tract of country, considered with regard to its natural features is first attested in 1766.

99 TRANSPARENT [træns'pærənt - 'pær-]

CS - transparent – noun, banner, campaign, poster; from German Transparent, from French transparent (sheer), from Latin transparens (showing through, shining through), from transparere (to show through, to shine through)

EN - transparent - adjective

a) transmitting light able to be seen through with clarity, crystal clear, crystalline, limpid, lucid, pellucid, clear

the cold crystalline water of melted snow

crystal clear skies

could see the sand on the bottom of the limpid pool

lucid air

a pellucid brook

transparent crystal

b) easily understood or seen through because of a lack of subtlety, obvious

a transparent explanation, a transparent lie

c) free of deceit, guileless, straight

d) so thin as to transmit light, cobwebby, diaphanous, filmy, gauzy, gossamer, see-through, sheer, vaporous, thin

a hat with a diaphanous veil

filmy wings of a moth

gauzy clouds of dandelion down

gossamer cobwebs

sheer silk stocking

transparent chiffon

vaporous silks

- used from the early 15th century, from Latin *transparentem*, from *transparere* (to show light through) from Latin *trans-* (through, across, over, beyond), probably originally form of a verb *trare-* (to cross) + *parere* (to come in sight, to appear). Figurative sense of easily seen through is first attested in the 1590's. The attempt to back-form a verb *transpare* used in at the beginning of the 17th century.

100 TYPE [taɪp]

CS - *typ* – noun, type, example, design, kind, model, sort, typeface; from German *Typ*, from Latin *typus* (picture, figure, print), from Greek *týpos* (stroke, impact, figure)

EN - *type* – noun, verb

- (n) - a) a small metal block bearing a raised character on one end, produces a printed character when inked and pressed on paper

He dropped a case of type, so they made him pick them up.

b) a subdivision of a particular kind of thing

What type of sculpture do you prefer?

c) all of the tokens of the same symbol

- type (n) – used from the late 15th century, meaning symbol, emblem, from Latin *typus* (figure, image, form, kind), from Greek *typos* (dent, impression, mark, figure, original form), from root of *typtein* (to strike, to beat, to blow, to mould, to die), from root (s)teu- (to strike, to cut, to hew), from *steup-* (to push, to stick, to knock, to beat). Extended meaning from 1713 to printing blocks with letters carved on them. The meaning general form or character of some kind, class is first attested in English in 1843, though it had that sense in Latin and Greek. To be someone's type, be the sort of person that person is attracted to is recorded from 1934.

- to type (v) – meaning to write with a typewriter is dated from 1888.

5 Special publications dealing with homonymy

5.1 Occurrence in textbooks

There are not many textbooks by Czech authors designed for Czech students on our market. The topic of interlanguage homonyms is very well presented in Modern English textbook⁴² by Sergej Tryml and Till Gottheinerová. The publication introduces the most frequent treacherous words in a clearly organized table.

Tab. 1 Actual⁴³

actual	neznamená (není)	aktuální (=topical, of great interest)	nýbrž	skutečný
aerial		areál (= ground(s), e. g. sports grounds)		anténa venkovní
aliment(s)		alimety (= alimony)		výživa, potrava; výživné; vyživovat (koho) to aliment a family of four
arts		pouze umění krásná (the fine arts)		i humanitní vědy

The general issue of interlingual homonyms is also dealt with in the Czech–Russian dictionary by Vlček⁴⁴, in the Czech–French dictionary by Radina⁴⁵, and the Czech–Polish dictionary by Lotko⁴⁶.

42 Tryml, S.; Gottheinerová, T. *Moderní učebnice angličtiny*. Praha. 2006.

43 Tryml, S.; Gottheinerová, T. *Moderní učebnice angličtiny*. Praha. 2006 p. 292.

44 Vlček, J. *Úskalí ruské slovní zásoby: slovník česko-ruské homonymie a paronymie*. Praha. 1966.

45 Radina, O. *Zrádná slova ve francouzštině*. Praha. 1983.

Dictionary entries are processed in a simple way. The homonymous pair is divided into two columns, where each term is followed only by translation into the other language. Pronunciation is also listed in some cases. The compilation of the dictionary of treacherous words in Polish⁴⁷ is very precise. Each homonymous pair in this dictionary is divided into two columns that illustrate the different meanings. Everything is also followed by an example phrase or by an example sentence for their easier understanding. The only publication studying the topic of Czech–English interlanguage homonyms focused on Czech students of the English language is the book by Josef Hladký⁴⁸.

The issue of false friends rarely appears in international publications on the Czech market. We can find exercises called easily confusable words or common mistakes in many textbooks, these exercises often contain homonyms, but we can find there international homonyms as well. International publications mostly deal with homography. Homography causes problems to the majority of students and regularly occurs in the exercises for various international examinations and certificates. These exercises often include homonyms that have also identical or similar Czech formal counterparts.

When searching for more publications with the most extensive exercises dealing with interlanguage homonymy we can talk mainly about textbooks: 400 Must-have Words for the TOEFL⁴⁹, Advanced expert CAE new edition course book⁵⁰ and Advanced language practice⁵¹. Another interesting and extensive publication is NTC's Dictionary of Easily confused words⁵² with complete examples of correct usage where it is possible to find the overwhelming majority of English homonyms.

In textbook 400 Must-have Words for the TOEFL⁵³, which is divided into eight thematic sections, providing related vocabulary, we can find words as *extract*, *terminal*, *promote*, *offence* or *spectrum*. Each word is accompanied by the information about the part of speech, definition and example sentence.

Many of the targeted words occur for example in the textbook Advanced expert CAE new edition

46 Lotko, E. *Zrádná slova v polštině a češtině*. Olomouc. 1992.

47 Lotko, E. *Zrádná slova v polštině a češtině*. Olomouc. 1992.

48 Hladký, J. *Zrádná slova v Angličtině*. Praha. 1990. p.10.

49 Stafford-Yilmaz, L.; Zwier, L. J. *400 Must-have words for the TOEFL*. New York. 2005.

50 *Advanced expert CAE course book, new edition*. London. 2008.

51 Vince, M. *Advanced language practice with key*. Oxford. 1994.

52 Williams, D. K. *Ntc's dictionary of easily confused words with complete examples of correct usage*. Chicago. 1995.

53 Stafford-Yilmaz, L.; Zwier, L. J. *400 Must-have words for the TOEFL*. New York. 2005.

course book⁵⁴, for example expression *sensible* in an exercise named Personal qualities as well as the word *comfort* appears in the exercise called Word formation, in the exercise called Vocabulary expressing opinions about the future we can find expression *confident*. The textbook contains also a whole exercise called Words that are Easily Confused dealing with English homonymy.

In addition, for example in the textbook Advanced language practice⁵⁵ we can find an extensive index Words Often Confused that includes words such as *extract*, *scan* or *mince*.

5.2 Treacherous words in English

The most comprehensive publication on Czech–English interlingual homonyms is the publication by Dr. Josef Hladký⁵⁶. Hladký explains international homonymy as such and its individual cases. The book includes also words taken into the Czech language from English. On the other hand, stylistically considerably expressive words and colloquialisms are not included.

The publication is aimed primarily at advanced students; the knowledge of Czech–English interlanguage homonyms can help students at international exams as well with the further study of the language. The publication itself contains an exhaustive list of the most common tricky words that are alphabetically sorted. This book is compiled mainly for Czech students, so Czech expressions are ranked first and to them is added the English counterpart. Individual entries are accompanied by the English translation, pronunciation and an example in a sentence or an idiomatic phrase.

Tab. 2 Absolve⁵⁷

Absolvovat 1 (high school) graduate, (middle school) finish one's studies, amr. graduate; graduate from high school, (course) to, finish, complete 2 (test) pass 3 (live) go, get through I attended three meetings. I sat through three meetings.
Absolve 1 release promise 2 give absolution

The publication by Josef Hladký is undoubtedly one of the most important ones for the study of the English language. After twenty-three years it would certainly deserve revision, extension and the

54 *Advanced expert CAE course book, new edition*. London. 2008.

55 Vince, M. *Advanced language practice with key*. Oxford. 1994.

56 Hladký, J. *Zrádná slova v Angličtině*. Praha. 1990.

57 Hladký, J. *Zrádná slova v Angličtině*. Praha. 1990.

second edition.

6 Conclusion

In contrast to Hladký, listing by English entries is used in the dictionary part because it is more appropriate for Czech students of the English language as well as for foreign students of the Czech language. The dictionary part is aimed mainly at meanings and usage. The most important is the mention of the origin and development of the Czech as well as the English expression, which helps students to understand better the reasons of interlanguage homonymy and also to remember the meaning of the English word. In order to fully understand the meaning of English expression it is necessary to introduce at least the basic origin of the Czech word. The individual entries are also followed by an English definition and more examples of idiomatic usage and example sentences. The essential part of the dictionary consist of exercises to practice the target words, these exercises might find their application in both language learning and language teaching.

In this thesis many interesting false friends occur that Hladký does not work with, for example frequent false friends like *appendix*, *brilliant*, *café*, *chart*, *colon*, *comma*, *concern*, *deck*, *halo*, *interpret*, *malt*, *Manchester*, *palm*, *parade*, *pinch*, *ruse* and many others.

Hladký explains many words that in the year 1990 were taken as false friends but nowadays their original English meaning is used more than the confusing Czech equivalent. We can see this phenomenon mainly in words *cake*, *senior*, *to scan* or *stage*. Word *cake* is not so likely to confuse with Czech *keks*, thanks to the expansion of English after the year 1989 we often use *cakes* and *pies* in their original English meaning instead of using Czech equivalents. As for *cake*, it is now more bound with the meaning of sweet pastry used in expressions *cupcake* or *cheesecake* without Czech equivalent.

Word *senior* is in Hladký taken for a false friend because of its meaning of an elder person that was not common in 1990 and could have been exchangeable with the meaning of an adult in sports. But nowadays the meaning has gone through a complete shift of meaning, we use *senior* mainly in the meaning of elder retired citizen and the Czech equivalent of retired person slowly changes its usage and expressivity and becomes slightly negative. The meaning of an adult in sports remains synonymous, but the expression *senior* is still an international homonym, although it lost one part of its confusable meaning by replacing the Czech term by the English expression, the meaning of

senior in service or function still causes difficulties. When we talk about *senior manager* for example, the majority of the Czech speakers would identify it as a former manager who is now retired instead of the correct meaning of someone of higher qualification.

Furthermore, the verb *to scan* was not used in Czech in the meaning of scanning a document in 1990, so it was taken as possibly exchangeable with verb *skandovat*, meaning to declaim, to chant. These days *to scan* is a frequent verb in Czech language used in the only sense of scanning a document. The verb *skandovat* should not be taken as confusable word anymore, but the English verb *to scan* can become very tricky for Czech users, because it has now broader sense than the same verb in Czech.

Finally, the word *stage* seemed to be exchangeable with word *stáž* in Czech, meaning period of study and training. The graphic form may lead to a misunderstanding while translating into English, but the word *stage* quite often used in Czech in its original English meaning of podium or platform. Its usage in Czech is felt as colloquial.

Hladký does not include many cases of Czech–English interlanguage homography, although it is quite common and very interesting for students. In the dictionary part of this thesis we can find homographs like *arch, filmy, car, host, knot, lest, malt, mast, mince, pole, plot, plod, police, stud* or *sup*. Also Czech–English interlanguage homophony is not represented much whereas in the dictionary part we can find for example noun *lean*, which shares the same pronunciation with Czech noun *lín* meaning a specific kind of fish.

The dictionary part of the thesis also includes colloquial expressions. The main reason is that it is an interesting topic for students and it is easier to remember words with funny or indecent connotation. Many words of the same origin can in one language develop their meaning with a completely neutral connotation and in other language it can become colloquial or even abusive. I chose only a few expressions of this type with as slightest negative meaning as possible. This category involves words like *speck, to bleat, bluff, flax* or *mascara*. These words are part of standard English vocabulary with neutral connotation but their Czech faux amis counterparts are perceived as colloquial.

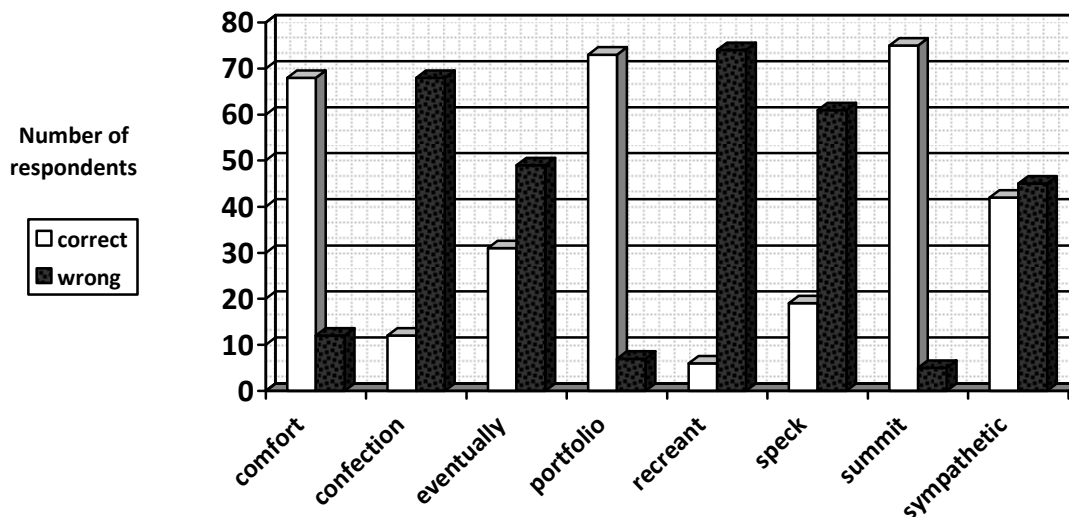
6.1 Evaluation of questionnaires

The 80 students in this survey were chosen from students of the English language at pedagogical faculties (Jihočeská univerzita České Budějovice, Masarykova univerzita Brno, Univerzita Karlova Praha and Univerzita J. Evangelisty Purkyně Ústí nad Labem) from the first till the fourth year of their studies. They did not have any difficulties with understanding the exercises and assignment of the questionnaire. However, on many occasions they found the chosen words not easy to translate and define.

The two exercises of the questionnaire were aimed at eight common false friends, asking for a simple translation of the term in Czech and for adding of an English definition of the word. The first exercise was easier for the students. They mostly just chose a word that was the most similar one in Czech, because the majority of students are used to learning expressions only with one Czech equivalent. On the other hand, to adduce the definition in English was more difficult for them. The most confusing words were the ones that are not so commonly used at schools like *recreant*, *speck* or *confection*. Also well known expressions like *eventually* and *sympathetic* caused many problems. The second exercise was more difficult, students often tended more to leave out some words where they were not sure about the meaning, and they tended to use as short definition as possible.

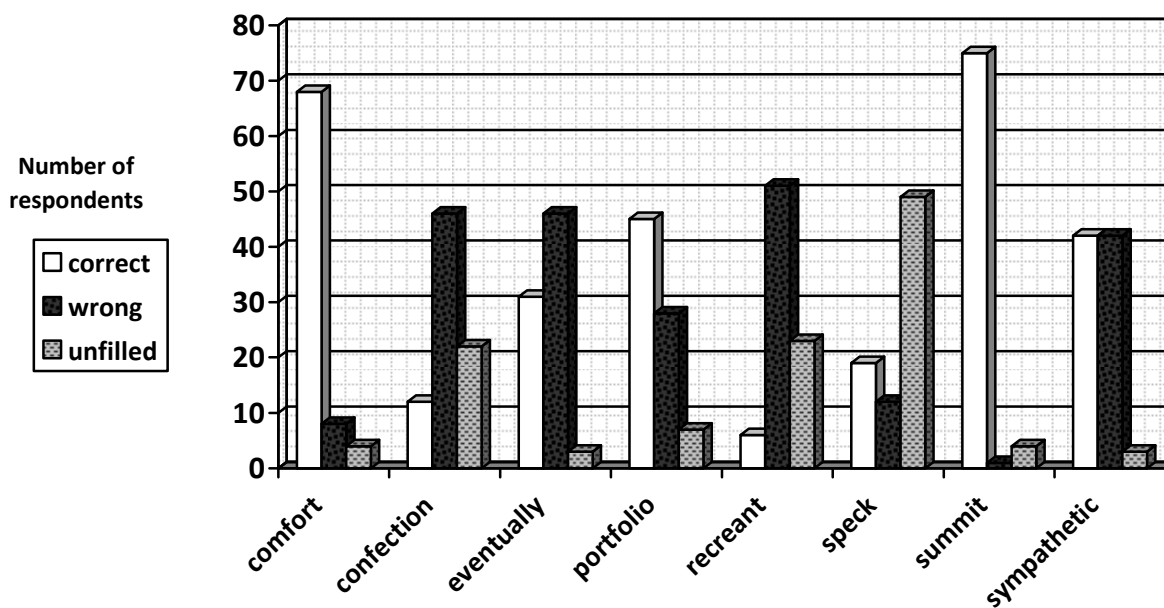
We can see from the chart below that the terms *summit*, *portfolio* and *comfort* were the easiest for respondents, although the expression *comfort* was interpreted in the majority of cases only in one of its meanings. Words *sympathetic* and *eventually* were interpreted in the correct and wrong way nearly equally often. The most treacherous words from the chosen ones were *recreant*, *confection* and *speck*.

Chart 1 Evaluation of the questionnaires



When comparing the times when students left the word without translation in the second chart we can say that the situation among the most treacherous words was less straight. Students tried to add their own translation to terms *confection* and *recreant*, their Czech counterparts are very frequent and students did not doubt much about their meaning, they either knew the correct meaning or used a variant of the Czech counterpart. On the other hand, the expression *speck* was most of the time left without translation, which may be caused by the fact that the expression *špek* in Czech is strongly colloquial.

Chart 2 Commonly unfilled words



The first word *comfort* was without any hesitation identified as *pohodlí* (convenience) by 46 students. Some of them tried to use the term *komfort* (luxury) in 6 cases, but the students most of the time forgot the second frequent meaning *to soothe*. Both terms *pohodlí* (convenience) and *utěšit* (to comfort) appeared 8 times. It was often misinterpreted as an adjective, translated as *komfortní* or *pohodlný* (comfortable) or *relaxovaný* (relaxed) and in 4 cases it was left unfilled.

Tab. 3 Comfort

Correct	
Convenience (pohodlí)	46 (57,5%)
To soothe (utěšit)	8 (10%)
Convenience, to sooth (pohodlí, utěšit)	8 (10%)
Luxury (komfort)	6 (7,5%)
Incorrect	
Offering convenience (komfortní)	4 (5%)
Relaxed (relaxovaný)	2 (2,5%)
Comfortable (pohodlný)	1 (1,3%)
Relief (úleva)	1 (1,3%)
Unfilled	4 (5%)
Total	80 (100%)

The second term *confection* was in 24 questionnaires translated as *konfekce* (ready-made clothes), sometimes also as *móda* (fashion) in 3 cases. At the second place it was left unfilled in 22 cases and in only 12 cases it was translated as *sladkost* (candy), *cukrovinky* (confection), *cukroví* (sweets) or *bonbony* (drops). Other interesting translations were for example *velikost* (size) or *zpověď* where the student confused it with confession.

Tab. 4 Confection

Correct	
Sweets (cukroví)	6 (7,5%)
Candy (sladkost)	3 (3,8%)
Confection (cukrovinky)	2 (2,5%)
Drops (bonbony)	1 (1,3%)
Incorrect	

Ready-made clothes (konfekce)	24 (30%)
Clothing (oblečení)	5 (6,3%)
Collection (kolekce)	5 (6,3%)
Fashion (móda)	3 (3,8%)
Confection, clothing (cukroví, konfekce)	3 (3,8%)
Clothes (šaty)	2 (2,5%)
Size (velikost)	2 (2,5%)
Measure (míra)	1 (1,3%)
Confession (zpověď)	1 (1,3%)
Unfilled	22 (27,5%)
Total	80 (100%)

The term *eventually* quite often occurs in textbooks so it should be well known among students. In 31 out of 80 cases students used the right translation, but they used *eventuálně* (possibly) or *eventuelně* (possibly) 23 answers and in the similar frequency also *případně* (maybe, perhaps) or a definition that something will probably happen. Interesting translation was for example *příležitostně* (occasionally) or *teoretický* (theoretical). Although it is a difficult word it was left unfilled only 3 times.

Tab. 5 Eventuallyly

Correct	
In the end (nakonec, konečně)	31 (38,8%)
Incorrect	
Maybe (případně)	21 (26,3%)
Possibly (eventuálně)	19 (23,8%)
Possibly (eventuelně)	4 (5%)
Occasionally (příležitostně)	1 (1,3%)
Theoretical (teoretický)	1 (1,3%)
Unfilled	3 (3,8%)
Total	80 (100%)

The word *portfolio* was in 38 answers translated as *portfolio* (portfolio) or *portfolium* (portfolio) that is not a common word in Czech. Translation *album* (album) appeared 8 times and it was left

unfilled 7 times. The expression was furthermore translated 5 times as *profil* (profile). Other interesting translations were *podklad* (source material), *invenář* (inventory), *charakteristika* (characteristics) or *evaluační dokument* (document of evaluation). Other logical translations like catalogue, prospect or brochure did not occur.

Tab. 6 Portfolio

Correct	
Portfolio (portfolio)	33 (41,3%)
Portfolio (portfolium)	5 (6,3%)
Collection (sbírka)	3 (3,8%)
Folder (složka)	2 (2,5%)
Inventory (inventář)	2 (2,5%)
Incorrect	
Album (album)	8 (10%)
Profile (profil)	5 (6,3%)
CV (životopis)	3 (3,8%)
Sample (ukázka)	3 (3,8%)
Cover (desky)	2 (2,5%)
List (seznam)	2 (2,5%)
Characteristic (charakteristika)	2 (2,5%)
Source material (podklad)	2 (2,5%)
Document of evaluation (evaluační dokument)	1 (1,3%)
Unfilled	7 (8,8%)
Total	80 (100%)

The term *recreant* was 33 times translated as *rekreant* (vacationer) and defined as a person on holiday. It was left unfilled in 23 cases and only in very few cases it was translated as *zbabělec* (coward) and defined for example as someone who is afraid to do something brave. Other interesting definitions were for example *dovolenkář* (vacationer) or *výletník* (traveler), which are poetic Czech expressions used mainly in literature or among older people and it is very nice to hear them from students. Translation *relaxační* (relaxing) was very interesting because it is a completely different word class.

Tab. 7 Recreant

Correct	
Coward (zbabělec, zrádce)	6 (7,5%)
Incorrect	
Vacationer (rekreant)	33 (41,3%)
Relaxing (relaxační)	5 (6,3%)
Tourist (turista)	3 (3,8%)
Person on vacation (člověk na dovolené)	3 (3,8%)
Vacationer (dovolenkář)	3 (3,8%)
Regeneration (regenerace)	2 (2,5%)
Visitor (návštěvník)	1 (1,3%)
Traveler (výletník)	1 (1,3%)
Unfilled	23 (28,8%)
Total	80 (100%)

The expression *speck* was in the majority of cases left unfilled, in a few cases it was identified as *skvrna* (spot), *smítko* (mote) or *tečka* (dot) and defined for example as a thing that shows up after you spill something on your clothes. In a surprisingly large number, in eleven cases it was without hesitation translated as *špek* (fatty meat) and without any problem defined as a kind of meat, fat or a part of meat. *Myšlenka* (thought) was a very interesting interpretation, it might have been felt as related with *spekulace* (speculation).

Tab. 8 Speck

Correct	
Stain (skvrna)	9 (11,3%)
Spot (flek)	6 (7,5%)
Speck (smítko)	3 (3,8%)
Dot (tečka)	1 (1,3%)
Incorrect	
Fat meat (špek)	11 (13,8%)
Thought (myšlenka)	1 (1,3%)
Unfilled	49 (61,3%)

Total	80 (100%)
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The word *summit* seemed to be one of the easiest ones. It was left unfilled only occasionally, in 4 cases. It was identified 13 times as *sjezd* (congress), 11 times as *setkání* (reunion) and 11 times as *summit* (summit). The spelling of the word summit was various, students most often used English spelling with a double middle consonant, some of them used one middle consonant and some students even used a form *samit*. Other definitions were *vrcholek* (peak) or both *vrchol* (top, peak) with *sjezd* (meeting) and defined as meeting or to meet people from the same branch and a summit of a hill together in 6 answers. Another interesting translation was *souhrn* (summary). The fact that many logical Czech interpretations like *sympóziium* (symposium) or *kongres* (congress) were not used is surprising.

Tab. 9 Summit

Correct meaning	
Congress (sjezd)	13 (16,3%)
Reunion (setkání)	11 (13,8%)
Summit (sum(m)it, samit)	11 (13,8%)
Top, meeting (vrchol, shromáždění)	6 (7,5%)
Appointment (schůzka)	5 (6,3%)
Gathering (shromáždění)	5 (6,3%)
Session (sezení)	5 (6,3%)
Top (vrchol)	4 (5%)
Meeting (schůze)	3 (3,8%)
Council (sněm)	3 (3,8%)
Sitting, conference (jednání)	3 (3,8%)
Conference (konference)	3 (3,8%)
Assembly (sraz)	2 (2,5%)
Reunion (sešlost)	1 (1,3%)
Incorrect meaning	
Summary (souhrn)	1 (1,3%)
Unfilled	4 (5%)
Total	80 (100%)

The term *sympathetic* is as well as *eventually* used in many textbooks. But it still causes problems to many students. In 24 cases it was translated as *soucitný* (sympathetic, compassionate) and defined as a human quality of having the *ability* to understand problems that has someone else experiences or someone who feels sorry or empathetic with someone else or being emphatic and compassionate. But at the same time (20 cases) it was defined as *sympatický* (likeable). Other common translation was *sympatizující* (sympathizing with) in 11 answers, defined most often as sharing the same ideas. It was left unfilled only 3 times.

Tab. 10 Sympathetic

Correct meaning	
Sympathetic (soucitný)	24 (30%)
Sympathizing (sympatizující)	11 (13,8%)
Empathetic (empatický)	7 (8,8%)
Incorrect meaning	
Likable (sympatický)	20 (25%)
Nice (milý)	6 (7,5%)
Pleasant (příjemný)	3 (3,8%)
Likable, sympathetic (sympatický, soucitný)	2 (2,5%)
Sensitive (citlivý)	2 (2,5%)
Considerate (ohleduplný)	1 (1,3%)
Friendly (přátelský)	1 (1,3%)
Unfilled	3 (3,8%)
Total	80 (100%)

This survey generally shows that the less problematic words are those where the English meaning is slowly coming into the Czech language and might replace the Czech meaning one day, like *summit* and *portfolio*. The expression *summit* is used frequently by mass media while taking the headlines and whole reports from global media without translating them into Czech. The word *portfolio* is even further in this process because none of the respondents interpreted it as *portfej* which was

taken as confusable in Hladký, but portfolio does not replace the Czech expression, it serves as missing superior to Czech expression like *album* (album), *podklad* (source material), *list* (seznam), *folder* (složka), *collection* (sbírka) or *sample* (ukázka).

The most treacherous words are those where the adaptation of the English meaning is the least probable, like *confection*, *recreant* and *speck*. The English meaning of these words is almost impossible to guess from their form and students need to learn them by heart. A very surprising fact was that the students regardless of being offered the right translation and definitions were not interested in the meaning of words and even in learning about the meaning they were not sure about and left unfilled.

Learning the translation by heart, without a definition or example sentence as well as collocated expressions seems to be the biggest problem. Foreign students of the English language naturally tend to use the homonymous expression they know from their native language. This survey shows that it is essential to learn false friends not only with their simple translation, but mainly with their definitions, synonymous expressions and collocations. This way of learning them would help to remember them the most. Also teachers should not avoid international homonyms in their classes, not only should they introduce the most common ones to students, but also emphasize the importance of learning them together with their collocations as well as testing their usage by written exercises as shown below. The students are not asked to write a simple translation, they need to decide between the right and wrong usage of the synonymous expression in a sentence, which helps them to remember the term and use it in the appropriate context.

Tab. 11 Example exercise

Mark the sentences where it is possible to replace the synonymous meaning:
0 Example 0 ACTUAL The <u>real</u> colour was much different to the one on the picture. ✓ Everyone is interested in <u>current</u> issues. X
1 COMFORT His heritage allows him to live in <u>ease</u> . ✓ After her husband's death she found <u>solace</u> in traveling. ✓
2 CONFECTION <u>Sweets</u> are often a reason of caries. ✓

She wants to look original, so she never buys <u>ready-made clothes</u> . X
3 EVENTUALLY We could <u>possibly</u> catch the last train. X <u>Finally</u> she decided to buy the book. ✓
4 PORTFOLIO The agreement is in that black <u>case</u> . ✓ He laid the <u>ministry</u> of education. ✓
5 RECREANT Every summer the national park is full of <u>vacationers</u> . X The <u>deserter</u> was hiding in the old mill. ✓
6 SPECK It is tasty but a <u>touch</u> of salt would make it even better. ✓ She found a <u>little stain</u> on the tablecloth. ✓
7 SUMMIT The OCD <u>meeting</u> was held in Berlin. ✓ In the 1930's she was at the <u>top</u> of her beauty. ✓
8 SYMPATHETIC He has so many friends because he is <u>pleasant</u> and charismatic. X After his long illness he is very <u>charitable</u> towards other ill people. ✓

7 Summary

This thesis dealt with the topic of Czech–English interlanguage homonyms. The theoretical part was explaining the homonymy in general, then it aimed at false friends and their types. We found out that interlanguage homonymy is possible to study from the synchronic and diachronic point of view and also from both the interlingual and intralingual perspective. Further, we got to know about the existence of so called false cognates and semantic false friends that differ in the source of borrowing.

The dictionary part is focused on compiling of a list of one hundred most common Czech–English interlanguage homonyms, trying to give the most complex information about each entry that is followed by pronunciation, Czech equivalent, definition, origin and example sentences. This thesis shows only the basic amount, one hundred, of the targeted words, but while studying them many

more occurred. In addition, the fact that there are so many international homonymous pairs of Latin or Germanic and Slavic origin is very interesting. These words often coincide in form but the meaning is diametrically opposed. The dictionary part is followed by two example exercises designed as model exercises to help learners better understand and remember them. The model is easy to follow and thus teachers may easily produce their own exercise targeting any false friend.

The practical part consists of compiling, collecting and evaluating questionnaires. The questionnaire had two exercises with eight false friends. In the first exercise, students were asked for a simple translation of the term in Czech. In the second exercise, they were asked to add an English definition of the word. Students often translated the expression with its Czech counterpart.

Various further confusable meanings that were not listed in the dictionary part occurred in the questionnaires. For example *confection* was in one case misinterpreted as a size and it was found exchangeable with *confession* as well as *summit* was confused with *summary* and *speck* with *speculation*.

This thesis, its theoretical part and mainly the dictionary part should serve as a tool for teachers and students of the English language. Teachers of the English language should pay their attention to false friends in their lessons and mainly the students of English language at pedagogical faculties themselves should be familiar with at least the list of one hundred of the most common Czech–English interlanguage homonyms and later teach them to their students. The list of them as well as the example exercise should help in planning the lessons. The faux amis can cause many faux pas in communication and professionals should do their best to try to avoid them.

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10.2 QUESTIONNAIRE

Czech-English interlanguage homonyms

Dear students,

hereby I kindly ask you to complete the questions below to help me ascertain the situation in the knowledge of the Czech–English interlanguage homonyms among students of English language.

The purpose of this questionnaire is to gather information about the knowledge of the interlanguage homonyms as such and further the knowledge of the Czech–English interlanguage homonyms and their usage.

This questionnaire is fully anonymous and the data will be used only for the needs of my bachelor thesis.

Thank you very much for your time.

Karolína Krahulíková
University of South Bohemia
Department of English studies

Czech-English interlanguage homonyms

Part 1

Add Czech equivalent to the words given below, please.

Example 0 ACTUAL – skutečný

1 COMFORT

2 CONFECTION

3 EVENTUALLY

4 PORTFOLIO

5 RECREANT

6 SPECK

7 SUMMIT

8 SYMPATHETIC

Part 2

Define in English the meaning or meanings of the words given below, please.

Example 0 ACTUAL – presently existing, taking place in reality

1 COMFORT

2 CONFECTION

3 EVENTUALLY

4 PORTFOLIO

5 RECREANT

6 SPECK

7 SUMMIT

8 SYMPATHETIC