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Bakalářská práce

The occurrence of Anglicisms in the Czech language

Historie pronikání anglicismů do českého jazyka

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Abstract

The thesis deals with the infiltration of Anglicisms into the Czech language from a diachronic perspective. The theoretical part focuses on Anglicisms as such. The term 'Anglicism' is defined, typology of English borrowings is delineated as well as their formal adaptation. Further, Czech-English sociocultural relations with a focus on the linguistic aspect are described. Attention is paid to both the origins and contemporary influences. The practical part determines the age of corpus-generated English loan words. It also includes a part-of-speech comparison of retrieved Anglicisms with a specialised publication, followed by more detailed etymological description of chosen loan words along with some explained issues.

KEY WORDS: Anglicisms, the Czech language, loan word, history, Great Britain, America, linguistic interactions, sociocultural developments

Anotace

Bakalářská práce se zabývá pronikáním anglicismů do českého jazyka z diachronního hlediska. V teoretických kapitolách se zaměřuje na anglicismy jako takové. Je vymezen pojem "anglicismus", popsána typologie anglických výpůjček a jejich formální adaptace. Dále jsou popsány česko-anglické sociokulturní vztahy se zaměřením na lingvistické hledisko. Pozornost je věnována jak samotným počátkům, tak současným vlivům. Praktická část mapuje stáří korpusově vygenerovaných anglických výpůjček. Obsahuje také slovně-druhové porovnání nalezených anglicismů s odbornou publikací a detailnější etymologický popis vybraných anglicismů s případnou osvětlenou problematikou.

KLÍČOVÁ SLOVA: anglicismus, čeština, výpůjčka, historie, Velká Británie, Amerika, lingvistické interakce, sociokulturní dění

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1. Foreword

The mutual influence of the Czech and English language

English language is one of the most spread ones in the whole world. Its origin comes from today's England. The language was brought there by Anglo-Saxon tribes coming from Europe. Nowadays there are tens of countries which feature English as an official language (the most significant ones are: the United Kingdom, Ireland, the United States of America, Canada, Australia and New Zealand). During the last centuries, the main factor of spreading the language was British colonization of other continents. Step by step, various nations adapted English as their mother tongue, therefore, the speakers commonly speak it. However, it does not only play a part in the language as such. English words pervade vocabularies of lots of not only European languages. In present days, there is an enormous upswing of English loan words infiltrating into peoples' manner of speech. These words are called Anglicisms and have been more and more on the front burner. Without the doubt, the expansion comes with globalization and development of technologies, speaking mainly of the mass media.

The Czech language, by contrast, has native speakers within one and only country, the Czech Republic. On account of this, we can deduce its impact in the world is minimal, even though it has influenced the languages at least a bit. Every language is the most significant unit of human communication, creates a part of every culture and is constantly changing over time due to the affection of local and also extrinsic circumstances. Some languages influence other more, some less. Everything is, nevertheless, interconnected and it mainly depends on the extent of globalization. The Czech is rich in terms of lexemes - particularly, how they can be formed and adjusted. Therefore, before I start describing the occurrence of Anglicisms in the Czech language, I would like to make reference to how it is not only English which has been influencing other languages in the last decades.

In the 20th century, there was one Czechoslovakian writer named Karel Čapek. One of his most relevant works was R. U. R. (acronym for Rossum's Universal Robots). It is a visionary drama, more specifically a tragedy. In brief, the story is about robots which were used by humans in

factories to help with manual work. In the course of time, however, a plot occurs when robots gain emotions and eventually declare war against people.

“DOMIN (čte): “Roboti světa! My, první rasová organizace Rossumových Univerzálních Robotů, prohlašujeme člověka nepřítelem a psancem ve vesmíru.” – Hrome, kdo je naučil těmhle frázím?” (Čapek, RUR)

The work is incredibly forward-thinking if we consider that it was published in 1920. The writer made a contribution to enriching the Czech lexis with a word “robot”, which was firstly used in this drama. It was his brother Josef Čapek who had suggested this term. Karel subsequently introduced the word in his play. After many translations to other languages, robot had been so popularized, that it broke through vocabularies of every language. Nowadays, everyone uses this term when talking about machines which feature artificial intelligence.

Therefore, we can observe that the breakthrough of certain words into the world vocabularies might originate from not only most spread languages. The words can also be established in languages, which might seem insignificant on a global scale. Many factors play a role whilst infiltrating foreign words into a mother tongue and the aspects appear to be individual.

Speaking of English and Czech vocabularies, the words’ interference in the Czech language from the English one is much more significant than the other way around. On that account, the thesis will be occupying with the topic of how English has been occurring in the Czech language from the very beginning up to the present.

2. Introduction

The bachelor thesis examines the adoption of English loan words into the Czech language from a diachronic perspective. It is divided into a theoretical and a practical part.

The theoretical part begins with the definition of the term 'Anglicism' itself. The first section further contains analysis of the typology of English borrowings and their formal adaptation into the Czech language. The second section introduces factors influencing the impact of English words on Czech (these factors range from ancient history to the contemporary situation of language interaction). The third section traces the development of English influence on the Czech territory from its beginnings up to the present. British and American English are at the centre of attention. In both cases, the evolution of socio-cultural interaction between the nations is delineated and closely linked with linguistic changes and the adoption of foreign words into the Czech vocabulary. The theoretical part concludes with a summary of these interactions.

The practical part is divided into a quantitative and a qualitative section. The quantitative part focuses on identifying Anglicisms with the highest frequency of occurrence, categorizing them based on the period of their adaptation into Czech and comparing the percentage of their membership of parts of speech with the publication 'Fonologie českých anglicismů'. For word extraction, the SYN2020 corpus is utilised. It surveys written Czech language between the years 2015 and 2019. The qualitative section deals with a more detailed etymological description of selected English loan words. These include Anglicisms with the highest frequency of occurrence, borrowings that were more difficult to classify and the newest words that have not been codified in the dictionary 'Český etymologický slovník'. Therefore, the research will also rely on the 'Online Etymology Dictionary'.

3. Theoretical part

3.1. Definition, typology and formal adaptation of Anglicisms

3.1.1. The clarification of the term Anglicism

A term Anglicism comes under loan words, also called borrowings. It is a type of a word which originated in a foreign language, but fully adapted to the recipient one. "Lexical borrowing is a linguistic phenomenon that occurs when a word or phrase from one language is adopted into another language." (Crystal, 2003) Therefore, the term Anglicism (when speaking about an interaction of English with Czech) could be defined as a word or phrase originated from English language which adapted to the Czech language and came into the usage of Czech speakers.

As Klégr (2023) describes, there are three main criteria for distinguishing loan categories:

1) a concept (a particular sense) occurring in English

A concept (a signified) within the two languages may be realised in various word classes (typically nouns). It is, however, important for the recipient language to keep the borrowing's same word class as in the source language, otherwise the loan word would not be regarded as a direct concept loan. For example, conversion of noun into verb (transposition into another word class) is a different process and the aspect of a particular sense would not be considered anymore. Loan words formed from polysemous words usually carry only one sense which is transferred in the recipient language. Generally speaking, since the most important linguistic feature is communication, which is strongly connected to semantics, the concept criterion appears to be the most significant. Nevertheless, not all borrowings are motivated to express novel sense in the recipient language, because it already has its own expression for it (e. g. cash – hotovost, level - úroveň, outfit - oblečení, random - náhodný, libovolný). The reason for adopting loan words as such is often pragmatically motivated, are associated with novelty and prestige and thought to be more convenient for some kind of discourse.

2) a particular word that conveys the concept (a model)

Speaking of a model, this feature represents either a specific word (it can also be a sequence of words that function as a single unit of meaning; a phraseme) directly adopted by recipient

language speakers, or an expression which is used as a blueprint and is subsequently copied in the recipient language through matching its components with domestic elements. Sometimes it can happen that the model is not corresponding with the standard equivalent and the interpretation can therefore vary, still the English words may provide 'structural blueprints' and thus contribute to forming the syntactic and word-formation patterns which are applied in the recipient language within analogy.

3) a graphic/ phonetic form peculiar to English

A form refers to an English orthography (spelling) and phonetic form (pronunciation) in the recipient language; the way in which the speakers adopt the borrowings. The direct loan words accurately copy both the model and the form. If the loan word's written (or spoken) form keeps the English usage, it can be regarded as unadapted. If the recipient language alters (intentionally or unintentionally) the spelling or phonetic form of the borrowing, the form is said to be adapted. In general, however, this is a very complex category, because a lot of aspects have to be considered (e.g. languages' different writing systems, kinds of alphabet, phonological systems). The reason why it is important to distinguish the model from the form is the fact that sometimes, a recipient language's word can be deliberately spelt according to English orthography (cf. Coolna, a respelt Czech word kůlna, shed) or the speakers pronounce a word via English phonemes (in order to attract the audience, get an attention or from jocular reasons).

As Klégr (2023) says, a loan word does not necessarily have to feature all the three criteria, but it must exhibit at least one of them. To describe the function properly, however, it is useful to demonstrate it concretely on an Anglicism which carries all the criteria. We could also call this type of Anglicism a direct (sometimes "quotation") loan word, as the word is transferred from English directly. The borrowing keeps its form unchanged and involves everything the lexical borrowing can possibly contain (i.e. everything that can be borrowed from another language through words).

E. g. by adopting a word 'influencer', the Czech language borrows from the source language all the three aspects. The loan word was derived from an English word 'influence'. Influence can be a noun (in Czech: vliv) and also a verb (in Czech: mít vliv, ovlivňovat). 'Influencer' is a person who affects a large group of people through social or mass media by creating a certain

content in which there are creator's opinions, advice or experience shared. This term is rather new, even though it has been used for quite a while. The first aspect is the sense itself. Initially, a brand-new mental concept is established. With an increasing trend which had not been named yet (since it is newly emerging), there was a need to make an appellation, therefore, the word 'influencer' was also established in the Czech language and came into effect. Czech speakers adopted the word promptly and it came into everyday use. Thus, the second criterion was accomplished, because the word conveys the mental concept. The last criterion also follows, because the spelling stayed completely unaltered and the Czech pronunciation is coincident with the English one (except of the phoneme /r/ which is not muted in the recipient language).

3.1.2. The classification of Anglicisms

There are many types of Anglicisms which can be classified into multiple categories, depending on several aspects. The linguists have been occupying themselves with the typology of Anglicisms (or loan words in general) and the classification seems to be not so unified, as various studies describe it in several different ways. The reason why the typology cannot be firmly fixed is the fact that the languages are ceaselessly in a process of evolution. They are constantly developing, including the mutual influence within them. Words are adapting to the needs of users in order to accommodate them with adequate form of communication related to contemporary circumstances. Either only a small unit of a linguistic feature affects a resultant loan word, or a word from a foreign language keeps its entire original form in the recipient language. Speaking of borrowings, the typologies also differ individually depending on the two concrete languages within which the loan words' adaptation is being established.

Some of the most significant aspects of the Czech Anglicisms' classification appear to be:

1) a period during which the loan words were adapting into Czech in different intensities

1. Anglicisms from medieval times till the end of the 19th century
2. Anglicisms from the beginning of the 20th century till the Second World War
3. Anglicisms adapting during the Communist era
4. Anglicisms influencing the Czech language since the Velvet Revolution

The context of the English influence from the time perspective will be further described in following chapters.

2) the extent of formal adaptation relating to grammatical features

The grammatical adaptation of the English borrowings is closely connected to their age. Loan words have different character depending on the concrete period of their infiltration to the recipient language. Viereck (2005) states, the oldest Anglicisms do not even look or sound like borrowings due to their full adaptation (e.g. svetr [sweater], šála [shawl]). Anglicisms originating in Czech in the early 20th century suggest that knowledge of English pronunciation was not still generally widespread. The borrowing was based on the “Czech reading” of the written form of the word in the source language, which was then adapted to Czech spelling (e.g. fotbal [football], hokej [hockey], tramvaj [tramway]). After the WWII, the Anglicisms were infiltrating to Czech in the same principle, however, there was often a second form of the loan word closer to the English language (e.g. ‘by-pass’ pronounced [‘bai,pa:s] or [‘bipas]). Newer borrowings generally respect both the English pronunciation and graphical form more (e.g. trénink [from training], míting [generally respect both the English pronunciation and graphical form more (e.g. trénink [from training], míting [from meeting])). The words with original English spelling are often used preserving also their pronunciation (e.g. briefing, lobbying). Therefore, six categories can be distinguished related to the level of adaptation of the Anglicisms in Czech: phonological, graphical, morphological, word-formative, syntactic and semantic. (Further description follows in the chapter ‘Formal adaptation of Anglicisms in the Czech language’.)

Klégr (2023) further lists eight categories related to the grammatical state of adaptation, which were summarized by the authors:

1. **unadapted borrowings** - coined in English (or in the Anglosphere)
2. **adapted borrowings** - coined in English but subject to orthographic/morphological adaptation in the recipient language
3. **English proper names turned generic names**
4. **semantic loans** - domestic words or assimilated loans adopting an English sense
5. **loan translations** - unit-for unit translations of English compounds, multi-word units or phraseological units

6. **hybrids** - domestic compounds with at least one English component or one English productive affix

7. **pseudo-Anglicisms** - instead of a general description the authors give three subgroups:

(a) clippings, i.e. shortened English words as in parking < English 'parking lot'

(b) resemantizations, i.e. domestic sense for English words, as in German handy 'mobile phone' or Polish handicap 'an advantage imposed on a competitor'

(c) domestic combinations of English elements as evidenced by Japanese akuhara 'alcohol harassment'

8. **phono-semantic matchings** - unit-for-unit translations in which the English elements are matched with phonetically and semantically similar pre-existent domestic elements, e.g. German Was gibt's? < English 'What gives?'

3) a geographical origin of the particular English from which the borrowing was adopted

Nowadays, the most of Anglicisms intensively influencing other languages come either from the United States or the United Kingdom. There are a few exceptions from other English-speaking countries which can adopt in the recipient language's vocabulary as Anglicism due to promotion, sundry popularizations, etc. Meng (2022) mentions that the extent of English has been growing rapidly due to factors such as history, politics, economy and culture. The language has been unfolding into all kinds of English, of which British and American are ordinarily used but can be easily confused. These two languages are very interconnected as far as the history of colonization is concerned. After British invasion to America the English language was brought to the continent. American English has been going under its own way since then and started differing from British English language. Nowadays, even though both languages promote each other, the American English seems to be more prominent than the British one and has a major impact. This factor is closely related to cultural differences. Whilst the British maintain traditional approach and endeavour to keep a unified standard, Americans search for innovation, create new things and are keen on experimenting.

As Nekula (2005) describes, Czech Anglicisms as the result of the Czech linguistic interaction with the English language or more precisely an American variation of English (loan words coming from the USA are called Americanisms). Usually, however, it is difficult to make a differentiated identification of Anglicisms and Americanisms.

Nekula (2005) notes that American Czech language is not unified linguistic structure, but rather a regional and period variety having similar features of Canadian Czech language. Even though the Czech-American speakers use American English instead of American Czech, some Americanism aspects can be observed in the language as follows. In the phonetic field, there is for example /r/ which is not vibrating in the Czech language in place of vibrating phoneme, occurring remission of voicing assimilation at the end of words, the manner of articulation of vowels (especially in lexical borrowings – e.g. *sændovat* ‘brousit skelným papírem’), the shifts of stress (e.g. *respěktovat*). Morphologically, the words adopted plural ending within nouns (e.g. *dolarz*, *bójs* as well as *bójz*) and ending within genitive case (e.g. *tvuje maminka’s meno*). At the syntax level, the influence of American English proves to be semantically incorporated (e.g. *zapomenout o něčem* ‘forget about’). The influence is most considerable within vocabulary (lexical borrowings – e.g. *visoká škola*^[1] [high school] for ‘*střední škola*’) and phraseology (semantic borrowings – e.g. ‘*jíst jako kůň*’ [eat like a horse] for ‘*mít hlad jako vlk*’).

4) replaceability of Anglicism by a Czech word

As Hauser (1980) writes, a foreign word either has an equivalent in the recipient language or is not endowed with such a feature. Thus, there can be two categories distinguished.

1. English words already having a Czech equivalent

These Anglicisms coexist with Czech synonyms and usually imply the same meaning and on the whole the same usage. For example, a word “*preferovat*” comes from an English verb “to prefer” and can be substitute for “*dávat přednost*”, or very frequent Anglicism “*cash*” meaning “*hotovost*”. There can also be a small difference which, however, does not alter the semantic aspect within the two words. E.g. an English originated word “*rádio*” (colloquial expression) and “*rozhlas*” (common terminology which is neutral).

[1] Within the American Czech language, spelling irregularities can be observed (see ‘*visoká škola*’ which is spelled ‘*vysoká škola*’ in standard Czech). Other of many irregularities are for instance: ‘*na snídaňi, já si nemůžu spomínat, japko, žili v malí mňesta*’.

2. Anglicisms adapted to the Czech language without having a domestic equivalent

In this case, using of the loan word is necessary due to denoting commonly spread and used things. Subsequently, the borrowing adapts fully to the vocabulary. E.g. "sport" does not have any Czech equivalent, so the English term is being used.

3.1.3. Formal adaptation of Anglicisms in the Czech language

According to Viereck (2005), six levels can be distinguished based on an individual borrowing's stage of grammatical adaptation:

1) phonological

Due to the differences in the phonological system, these changes occur: the main stress is shifted to the first syllable ('recyklace' from 'recycling'), voicing assimilation of voiced consonants is realised at the end of the word ('slajd' [slajt] from 'slide'), there is no reduction of final syllables ('Washington'), full realization of the "r" sound ('servis'), loss of aspiration of sounds "p, t, k" in the initial position ('park'), and different realization of specific English phonemes (for instance an English –th [θ] transfers to Czech [t] or [s], e.g. 'thriller' is pronounced as [triler] and 'Smith' as [smis]).

2) graphical

Into Czech, the following are adopted: the English spelling with English pronunciation (e.g. laser, hippie, hobby), the English spelling with partially adapted pronunciation (e.g. jazz, scanner), Czech transcription of English pronunciation (e.g. displej, kempovat), and Czech transcription of Czech (incorrect) pronunciation of the English spelling (e.g. volejbal, žokej).

3) morphological

Morphological adaptation primarily concerns substantives, which in Czech adopt gender based on natural gender or appropriate ending in the base form. In the case of the adaptation of adjectives and verbs, derivational suffixes are applied, allowing regular Czech declension and conjugation.

4) word-formative

The creation of derivational affixes is possible in both directions. Recently, for example, the use of the suffix "-ing" has expanded (e.g., in company names like Stavening, Orling), or prefixoids (e.g., makro-, mini-, ultra-, mega-, etc.), some of which become independent (e.g., retro, video, auto, info). Czech derivational affixes are also used (e.g., zasejvovat, přivulkanizovat, snowboardista, pankáč, etc.).

5) syntactic

Syntactic English patterns are not adapted into the Czech language as frequently (considering also the difference between an analytical language and a language with inflection). However, Czech speakers proficient in English may occasionally tend to use English syntactic structures. For example, an English sentence "And he was like: what is going on(?)" may influence the expression of a Czech speaker as follows: "A on byl jako: co se to děje(?)."

6) semantic

For Anglicisms, it's characteristic that their complex meaning is rarely preserved (such as 'internet' or 'walkman'). During the adaptation, there can be an expansion, narrowing, or modification of meaning made. For example, 'drink' in Czech is narrowed down to 'a beverage containing alcohol', 'slipy' refers to men's underwear, while the English 'slip' denotes women's underwear, and 'marmeláda' expands the meaning of the original 'marmalade' (orange preserve). Anglicisms are also often synonymous with Czech expressions (e.g., 'klient' = 'zákazník' or 'bodyguard' = 'osobní strážce').

3.2. The factors influencing the incorporation of English loan words in the world languages

3.2.1. Colonial history

As Meng (2022) depicts, it is desirable to be aware of greatness of the English ambit at present. 45 countries feature English as the official language and one third of the world speak it. One of the main factors of the incorporation of English borrowings in the world languages is a

strong historical background of the language itself. Thus, to get fully in the picture, the utter commencement of the English language will be described.

British English

“Around the fifth century, the Germanic invaded the island of England, mainly including three ethnic groups: Anglo, Saxon and Jute. Their dialect developed into Old English. Old English was again influenced by Scandinavian invaders who spoke Old Norse. The internal development of Old English is moving towards simplifying word form changes, and Old Norse has accelerated this process, especially in Northern dialects. Middle English and Modern English in the Renaissance, English evolved into Middle English. In the 15th century, due to the great change of vowels, English further evolved into the so-called Modern English. English has been absorbing foreign words until now, especially Latin and Greek. Because of this, English can be said to be the language with the largest vocabulary in the world.” (Meng, 2022)

American English

“American English originated from English in the Elizabethan period. Its history is closely related to the history of American immigration. The history of American immigration can be traced back to more than 300 years ago. In 1607, the first 120 colonists, including John Smith, crossed the Atlantic Ocean in three large ships and established Jamestown at the James estuary in Virginia. Soon afterwards, in 1620, Pilgrims from Norfolk and Suffolk in the east of England arrived at Plymouth in the southeast of Massachusetts on the ship “May Flower” and established a colony. Among the first Pilgrims to immigrate to New England, more than 100 were graduates of Oxford and Cambridge universities. They separated Elisabeth English from British rule. Brought to the new world of North America and became the starting point of American English. From then on, two countries spoke Elizabethan English. Therefore, for a long time, there was no significant difference between American English and British English. The victory of the American War of independence (1775 - 1783) was a historic turning point, which marked the emergence of a new American English. Revolutionaries tried to break away from British rules in all areas of life.” (Meng, 2022)

3.2.2. Globalization

As Crystal (2012) notes, language acquires global status if it assumes a special role recognized by speakers in majority of countries. This is most evident, of course, among native speakers of the language. In the case of English, this includes the USA, Canada, Britain, Ireland, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and a few countries in the Caribbean. However, a native language alone cannot attain the status of a global language; it must be adopted by other countries around the world. Communities in these countries must decide whether to give the language a special place, even though they may have few native speakers. There are two main ways to achieve this. The first one is, when the language becomes the official language of the country (subsequently used in education, government, media, courts, etc.). English has this status in more than seventy countries. The second way for a language to become a global language is its prioritization as a foreign language in the country's education system (despite language not being an official language).

Another factor that may seem linguistically significant is that English does not have very extensive or complicated grammar, so it is not so difficult to learn the language (for example, it does not distinguish between masculine, feminine and neuter genders of substantives). However, Crystal (2012) writes, that this could be a mistaken assumption. For example, Latin, which was once an international language, had a more complex grammar including inflectional endings and gender differences. Considering, that children in all cultures learn to speak for roughly the same amount of time regardless of grammar differences, the ease of learning (as a factor of a global language) retreats into the background. Furthermore, the reason for the globalization of a language could be ancient historical interactions with other languages. Therefore, linguistic proximity and affinity would facilitate other nations in understanding the language.

Crystal (2012) states a noteworthy fact, that in the past a language did not become global because it was the carrier of great literature, or because it was once associated with a great culture or religion. These are factors that may motivate learning a particular language, but they do not guarantee its spread throughout the world (as evident in the case of Latin, which is now only studied by a small handful of scholars and religious followers). A language became international for one main reason: the political power of its people. This can be demonstrated

in the case of Greek. The intellect of Plato and Aristotle was not the main reason Greek was an international language over 2000 years ago; the reason was the political power of Alexander the Great.

In the case of English, as Crystal (2012) observes, the international linguistic dominance may not result from military strength but from economic power. At the beginning of the 19th century, Britain became the leading global industrial and trading nation. At the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries, it was the economy of the United States that was the most productive and fastest-growing in the world. Especially at the beginning of the 20th century, economic development began to operate on a global scale. This applies to communication technologies, the growth of competitive industries and trade, printing, film, scientific progress, and more.

3.2.3. Cultural influence

As Crystal (2015) notes, the cultural influence of the English language has been currently spreading to other countries primarily through the media. This includes press, advertising, broadcasting, films and music.

The high profile of English in the press has been strengthened by new printing technology and new methods of mass production, leading to the growth of large news agencies. Some English-language newspapers aimed at a global readership, such as the International Herald-Tribune, US Weekly or International Guardian.

Social and economic factors have also led to a dramatic increase in advertising usage in publications, with new printing techniques providing new display possibilities (today, the digital world is the primary advertising medium).

Regarding broadcasting, the world's first high-definition service provided by the BBC began in London in 1936. In the USA, the National Broadcasting Company was able to offer regular service from 1939. Broadcasting's international standing peaked during World War II, helping boost morale in countries occupied by Germans.

Britain and France provided the initial impetus for the development of cinematography since 1895, however, World War I slowed down the film industry. In 1915, its dominance shifted to

America, which began producing feature films. The star system emerged with the grand studio based in Hollywood, California. In 1920, with the addition of sound to films, English began to dominate the film world.

Music spread with the advent of phonograph records and through radio broadcasting stations. New genres emerged, entering music and dance halls, theatres, cabarets and countless pubs in European cities. The music scene consisted of opera, musicals, jazz, blues, country and folk singing. Swing bands took over the dance world, followed by rock and roll. Particularly, popular music spread rapidly among youth: Bill Haley and the Comets and Elvis Presley in the USA; the Beatles and the Rolling Stones in the UK. In the 1990s, the dominance of the English language in the international pop music world was exceptional (for example, the entire career of the Swedish group ABBA was in English). These days, people encounter English songs daily: in cafes, bus stations, nightclubs, etc. For the younger generation in many countries, English has become a symbol of freedom, rebellion, and modernism.

3.2.4. Scientific collaboration and education

Access to knowledge was a significant feature of English loan word's infiltration. "The new terminology of technological and scientific advance had an immediate impact on the language, adding tens of thousands of words to the English lexicon. But, more important, the fact that these innovations were pouring out of an English-speaking country meant that those from abroad who wished to learn about them would need to learn English - and learn it well - if they wished to benefit." (Crystal, 2012)

Therefore, since English is nowadays the main source of knowledge (especially in such areas as science and technology), many nations adopt the language for its educational importance. As Crystal (2012) writes, English is widely taught in schools around the world and at universities it has become a 'lingua franca' as they increasingly welcome foreign students. English language teaching is an important matter being at the forefront today as well as utilising the language itself in numerous areas of education.

3.3. The evolution of Anglicisms infiltrating the Czech language

3.3.1. Historical context

GENERAL CONTEXT OF THE INTERNATIONALIZATION OF CZECH

Svobodová (2007) mentions, the mutual long-term interactions of nations and ethnic groups are always connected with linguistic contacts at different levels of intensity and the Czech language is a great example due to its dealing with diverse approaches of the national language. Foreign language lexical features were infiltrating to Czech primarily through a direct intercourse between neighbouring countries. Native speakers coming into contact with foreign traders and aliens moving to Czech countries for the purpose of sojourn or residence played a big role in Czech vocabulary formation. Cultural and social interactions (e.g. Bohemians studying at foreign universities, aristocracy keeping international social life) were significant as well as political attitudes (e.g. the presence of foreign armies during the times of wars, German language as an official language during the reign of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, Czechs staying abroad during the times of the First and Second World War). There were also indirect ways of the influence related mainly to a written form: scientific and technological publications, information related to agriculture, political and cultural events, external correspondence, etc.

Svobodová (2007) also lists several reasons for spreading internationalisms (=foreign words infiltrating into other languages) in the Czech language. They can signify a certain oddity through which the foreign countries are unlike, most commonly speaking of farming, natural, political, cultural and lifestyle terms (for example: *dalajláma*, *fjord*, *palma*, *sultán*, *tomahavk*, *tundra*). Even though some appellations do have exotic character, they can become frequently used, especially words naming products which started to import to the country (e.g. *čaj*, *káva*, *manšestr*). Some of the terms can transfer to the recipient language in a figurative sense (e.g. “*džungle*” from the English “*jungle*” [which, according to Rejzek (2001), was previously borrowed into English from Hindi term “*jangal*” meaning a forest, wild land] means in a common language “tropical dense forest or vegetation”, but can also have an expressive meaning “chaos, welter”). Sometimes there exists a word of foreign origin alongside a native word with the same meaning. In the first case, the foreign word is adopted to the native word

(e.g. plést - “štrikovat”) and is assessed as generally Czech. The other way around, a new Czech word is established to the word of foreign origin (e.g. máj - “květen”, karfiól - “květák”). A loan word can sometimes get into the Czech vocabulary as expressive, pejorative or vulgar (e.g. fakovat, šit [from English fuck, shit]) and in contrast, the function sometimes substitutes inappropriate word for more convenient one (e.g. “toaleta” instead of “záchod”, “korpulentní” instead of “tlustý”).

DIACHRONIC PERSPECTIVE OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CZECH LANGUAGE

From a diachronic perspective, Svobodová (2007) notes that throughout the development of the language, Czech has experienced periods of certain benevolence and at other times, purism (at these times, the language was strongly rejecting any external linguistic interference because of a concern about a loss of national identity). In the initial developmental phases of Bohemia, words of foreign origin started appearing as early as the time of Slavic integrity. As Slavs were moving westward and northward, they entered lands featuring different natural conditions and adopted foreign designations for them. With dissemination of Christianity the loan words intensified in the Czech vocabulary. There were numerous borrowings coming from Latin and Greek. Other languages that gradually influenced Czech included Hebrew, Dutch, German, Arabic, Turkish, French, Italian, Polish, Russian, and others. From the colonial times, English became relevant in shaping Czech lexemes by its words and begun to mediate words from other languages as well. After the Battle of White Mountain (1620), there was an influx of German words which were adopted during the following centuries. The Czech National Revival (at the turn of 18th and 19th century) was an important cultural movement for Czech speakers in the terms of revival of national language. The infiltration of borrowings was strongly reduced and gained completely new character. The linguists were trying to repress using of German words often by creating calques such as “jazykozpyt” for linguistics or “předložka” for preposition. In order to make the Czech language as “Czech” as possible, new words were being recreated. A special stance towards the enrichment of Czech lexis had words which originated in other Slavic languages. They usually became a part of vocabulary very quickly and fully adopted to Czech (e.g. words borrowed from Polish: obřad, úvaha, vzor; or Russian: vkus, vzduch). These words were often adjusted by linguists (like Jungmann and others) and helped to intentionally create the Czech terminology and poetic language. In the

first third of the 20th century (until the Second World War), loan words were coming mostly from French (e.g. pláž, refýž) and English (hokej, tenis). During the World War II, German occupation did not affect Czech much due to spontaneous resistance to Germanisms and words of Nazi political language. In 1948, Communists took over and the political situation changed from democratic to totalitarian one. Despite a 41 years long duration of this era until 1989 (the Velvet Revolution), the Czech language was not influenced by Russian on a large scale. The influence of English was significantly weakened after the year 1948, however, in the 1960s, the infiltration of Anglicisms started to rise again. The real turning point came after 1989 with the effort to break away from the previous regime. The country started orienting towards the West, therefore, English emerged to the forefront alongside other internationalisms, neologisms and unification of terminology.

3.3.2. Britain and the United States as the main sources of Anglicisms

Despite an enormous expansion of Anglicisms, especially in recent times, and Czech speakers using them daily, English began to come into contact with Czech long before that, in the Middle Ages. The first relations between Anglophone and Czech countries date back to the end of the first millennium AD. Plenty of Anglicisms are so old, that native speakers would not even consider them as words which originated in English (on the grounds of their full adaptation to the language). Nevertheless, most of Anglicisms, which were incorporated into the Czech language, have been established relatively recently, mainly in the 20th century. In the beginning, British English influence was the most significant one. Later, Czech was influenced a lot by American English which started exceeding the British one.

1) THE TRADITION OF CZECH AND BRITISH CULTURAL AND LINGUAL RELATIONS

Britain and Bohemia in mediaeval times:

Polišenský (2008) writes, that one of the first interactions seems to be an English translation of chronicle written by Paulus Orosius in Latin, which was acquired by an Anglo-Saxon King Alfred the Great in the second half of the 9th century. The chronicle incorporated entries of western Slavs living in Moravia and Silesia. In the course of time, political relations started to emerge. At the end of the 12th century, a mention of King Henry Plantagenet appears in the

chronicle of the monastery in Milevsko alongside the name of his Archbishop Thomas Becket of Canterbury. Thus, a reciprocal interest can be observed. Another English influence came with the English Cistercian, Robert Anglicus. He served as the chancellor to King Přemysl Otakar I. after 1197. In 1201, he was sent to Olomouc, where he served as the bishop of the Moravian church province until his death. Robert was remarkably educated (as evidenced particularly by his linguistic commentary on the “Song of Songs” [also called the “Song of Solomon”]). Furthermore, he had a knowledgeable about the traditions of Great Moravia and contributed to the colonization of its eastern part. In 1302, Václav II, a ruler from the Přemyslid dynasty, sent an embassy to England, which according to tradition brought to the Church of St. Thomas in Prague a fragment of the remains of Thomas Becket from Canterbury. The political efforts of the Přemyslids were also continued by the kings of the Luxembourg dynasty. In 1381, there was a rebellion in England related to ecclesiastical reform, propagated by the Oxford master John Wycliffe (who could be considered as an English counterpart of the Czech master Jan Hus [anglicized as John Hus]; however, he did not end up on the heretical stake). In those days, supporters of John Wycliffe sent encouraging letters to master Jan Hus, King Václav IV and some Czech Hussite noblemen. From the end of 15th century, when England was riven by the War of the Roses, attitudes towards Bohemia were negative for nearly a century.

England and Bohemia in the process of changes:

Polišenský (2008) further follows up on intensification of Czech-English relations. In the 1550s, the image of Bohemia changed when English readers learned about John Hus and Jerome of Prague in “The Book of Martyrs” by John Foxe and the relationships started to grow stronger again. Bohemia appeared in the text of several plays by William Shakespeare (usually as a distant land; from his final creative period). Probably the first Czech audience of Shakespeare’s plays was Zdeněk Brtnický of Valdštejn, who according to his travelogue “Cesta do Anglie” [Journey to England] visited the Globe Theatre in 1600 to see one of his comedies. Noteworthy in the 17th century is the travelogue written by the London Ferryman John Taylor named “An Englishman’s Love to Bohemia” [Láska Angličana k Čechám], where Czechs are celebrated in poems. Throughout this century, mercenaries from indigent Scotland and Ireland came to Bohemia and gained estates for political cooperations. Only two families remained in Bohemia: the Scottish Leslies until the end of the 18th century and the Irish Taaffes even until

1938. Some of them established a foundation to support Irish Catholic students who could not afford studying at universities in Britain. Especially in the field of medicine there were so many students, that they constituted a significant part of apprentices and teachers in the classes. John Amos Comenius spent some time in London from 1641 to 1642, where he was invited by members of Parliament who wanted to reform the English education system (among them was e.g. Sir Oliver Cromwell). Comenius became a member of an intellectual circle and his experiences there led to a significant expansion of his efforts. In the half of the 17th century, France and England became the new models of lifestyle (Spain and the Netherlands no longer held political or cultural dominance). At the turn of the 18th and 19th centuries, Czech readers began to familiarise themselves primarily with the works of Sir Walter Scott and Charles Dickens. Josef Jungmann strove to demonstrate through the translation of Milton's *Paradise Lost* that Czech was capable of expressing the ideas of great literature. Karel Hynek Mácha's *Máj* ('May') was undoubtedly influenced by the British poet George Gordon Byron. The Czech public was further influenced by Karel Havlíček Borovský who was inspired from Irish folk tales and used the contrast between Dublin and London to draw an analogous comparison of positions between Prague and Vienna.

From the 1850s to the Czechoslovakian Republic:

Relating to the second half of the 19th century, Polišíenský (2008) describes that the English public showed only occasional interest in Central Europe. Conversely, Czech interest in English culture was increasing. At the forefront of this interest were the dramatic works of William Shakespeare, translated into Czech and diligently performed within Czech theatres. In 1864, celebrations were held in Prague for the "English Bard" on the occasion of the 300th anniversary of his birth. Czech readers kept learning about English philosophy and history from the *Discourses* by the Czech university professor T. G. Masaryk, which started being published from 1882. It is important to mention, that Masaryk worked as a professor of Slavic history at the King's College of the University of London from 1915 to 1917. The most famous author from Bohemia in England until World War I was the historical publicist Count Francis Lützow, who served as a young diplomat in London. He wrote an English book about Bohemia and its history (which included figures such as Master Jan Hus or John Amos Comenius).

British influence in times of Czechoslovakia:

As Polišíenský (2008) notes, Vilém Mathesius founded the British Society for Czechoslovakia, whose purpose was to contribute to a better understanding within both nations. He was also promoting the introduction of English into the curriculum of schools. Writer and playwright Karel Čapek made efforts to explore Britain and British culture, particularly through his work 'Anglické listy' [Letters from England], which were immensely popular among Czech readers. As already mentioned, he enriched the English language with the word 'robot'. After the Second World War, England and Czechoslovakia made a cultural agreement in which was ensured the exchange of a limited number of students and teachers. The putsch in February in 1948 marked the end of normal cultural relations. Despite the efforts of many personages to maintain mutual relations, the 1950s were heavily influenced by totalitarian rule. The sixties and seventies were transitional period of political "thaw". Prague Spring in 1968 was a strong attempt to politically liberate and democratise the country. Mass protests were taking place in the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. There was a new phenomenon of listening to popular music coming from England. Czech and Slovak youth was getting into contact with British culture through an admiration of beat and rock bands such as the Beatles, Rolling Stones, and many others. Nevertheless, another freeze in mutual cultural contacts after 1970 began due to the lack of success of liberation. The most influential factor for the Czechs remained the field of British music, whilst the cities of London, Manchester and Liverpool served as consulates of Czech music. Professors at various British universities remained engaged with questions concerning Czech history (e.g. Oxford, Cambridge, Sussex, Aberdeen, and others). The last major change occurred with the Velvet Revolution in 1989, which removed previous barriers and finally opened up new possibilities for better understanding and cooperation.

2) THE AMERICAN INFLUENCE ON THE CZECH LANGUAGE

Because of such a complex historical background when the Czechs were being oppressed many decades (if not centuries), they tended to the features of liberty from the political point of view and also inclined towards the motifs of renewal and progress, mostly relating to cultural life. America met these aspects for its enormous variety of opportunities.

“English, particularly in its American version, exerted a strong and lasting influence. The United States of America was regarded as a godmother of Czechoslovak independence. The first president of Czechoslovakia, Thomas G. Masaryk (whose wife was an American), was an admirer of American democracy, after which he patterned the new Czechoslovak state. During the First World War, he obtained financial support in the United States for his struggle for Czechoslovak independence and also a guarantee of recognition for the new state.” (Meixner, 1971)

“The United States of America was mainly considered by Czechs to be a country of freedom and democracy, and a land of opportunities. Here Czech businessmen, politicians and journalists gained new experience. Here Czech artists came for inspiration. Such cultural enrichment, however, was not unilateral. Thanks to Her open arms America received and enjoyed the best of Czech artists, and the Czech nation left its elite scientific, entrepreneurial or sporting potential in America. With this in mind we should evaluate Czech-American relations, and with this in mind we - Czechs and Americans – should cultivate their future development.” (Dubovický, 2018)

Initial contacts with the New World:

According to Dubovický (2018), the first Czech-language writing about America is “An account of the new lands and the New World of which we have had no knowledge and have heard nothing” [in Czech: ‘Spis o nových zemích a o Novém světě, o němžto jsme se prve žádné známosti neměli ani kdy co slýchali’]. It concerns a letter from Amerigo Vespucci, which was translated into Czech by Pilsner bookbinder of Slovak origin Mikuláš Bakalář Štětina in 1506 and was originally addressed to Lorenzo de Medici describing Vespucci’s third voyage to the New World. Still, the knowledge about America was very limited another two centuries. John Amos Comenius paid close attention to the newly discovered world. For example, he was concerning himself with the possibility of Indians’ education. Historically, the first settler of the American territory coming from Bohemia was Augustin Heřman, who arrived together with numerous exiles in times of the Battle of the White Mountain. His presence there was firstly mentioned in 1633, when he was supposed to negotiate with the Indians in order to purchase a land. Another notes date from 1644, when he took up residence in New Amsterdam (today’s New York).

Emigration of the Czechs after 1848:

Dubovický (2018) further notes, that a lot of Czechs were settling in present-day United States with their gradual arrivals, especially after the year 1848 because of spreading the news about gold deposits and cheap land in America. European shipping and American railroad companies initiated vast propaganda which was taking place in Bohemia and Moravia. A notably strong impulse for emigration were the letters from emigrants, which were sent to relatives and friends from the United States. A lot of Czech men illegally emigrated in order to avoid military conscription. Women were travelling there to serve in wealthy American families or to marry a man (so-called "mail-order bride" system). At first, United States was not welcoming the Czechs with open arms, because they were often viewed as barbarian immigrants with almost no cultural values (owing to the name 'Bohemia' which meant vagabond who lives a bohemian lifestyle). Thus, they used every possible opportunity to show the opposite. Several towns and villages carry the signs of the Czech language as Czechs were establishing new communities there (e.g. Prague, Tabor, Pisek, Protivin, Hostyn, and tens of others). An interesting status has the town of Wilber, which is today officially "the Czech capital" of Nebraska.

Cultural and social life:

In his publication, Dubovický (2018) describes how Czech immigrants developed a rich cultural and social life in the United States after the difficult beginnings. First Czech associations and organizations started arising (for example very progressive was 'Sokol' organization, which was founded in 1865). Literary and music fields were also important spheres of Czech immigrants' interest and became a part of the American culture. For example, writer Josef V. Sládek spent two years in the USA from 1868 to 1870. Czech composer Antonín Dvořák is also closely connected to America as well; in 1893 he worked on his famous symphony "From the New World" in New York, which he performed at the World's Fair in Chicago in August 1893. A great emphasis was put on education within which the Czech language was being maintained. An important role in familiarization of Czech culture with American fellows was aforementioned Count Francis Lützow, an author of books about Czech history written in the English language and a fighter for the emancipation of Czechs. Czech-American Press Office invited him to come to the USA in 1912. During his stay, Lützow was lecturing at the most prominent universities (Harvard, Yale, University of Chicago, among others), delivered a

speech before the US Congress and was a personal guest of President Taft. Thanks to his effort, intellectual Americans took interest in the Czech nation. The First World War and the propaganda which was linked to it also made a contribution to understanding the Czechs-Bohemians as a progressive nation in the eyes of the wider American public.

Czech press in America and a struggle for Czechoslovakian independence:

In the second half of the 19th century, as Dubovický (2018) mentions, the first books started to be published by Czech Americans. Books, which was banned in Austria, were being printed by Czechs in the United States. They were the prominent supporters of the independence and resistance movements formed outside the Czech lands during both World Wars. One of the important personages was Charles Jonáš, who was an editor of *Slavie*, liberal journalist and an author of Czech – English dictionaries and phraseologies for American Czechs. At these times, the Czech press (especially the liberal newspapers) started flourishing rapidly. American reaction to the outbreak of WWI was immediate. The first response in America was a spontaneous huge protest meeting taking place in Pilsen Park in Chicago in July 1914. Czech – Americans were helping materially, financially and also politically. Numerous organizations were established to help the Czech Lands and support its independence. The culmination of the Czechoslovak action in America was the diplomatic effort of T. G. Masaryk and his negotiation with President Woodrow Wilson, who was viewed by Czechs and Slovaks as the main guaranty of the liberation of small nations. A lot of Americans contributed a lot to lend support to their audience (among them: Masaryk's close friend Charles R. Crane and his son Richard T. Crane [the secretary of the US State Secretary], the sociologist Herbert A. Miller, the editor-in-chief of *The Washington Post* Ira E. Bennett, and others). Washington's Declaration led to dismemberment of Austria-Hungary.

Mutual inspiration and enrichment in the 20th century:

Dubovický (2018) writes, the inter-war period was a time of close friendly contacts between the USA and Czechoslovakia, there was mutual intense inspiration and enrichment. In Czechoslovakia, twenties and thirties were a period of Americanization. President Woodrow Wilson became a symbol of liberalization of Czechs and Slovaks and they continued to follow his ideals. New and modern impetuses were coming from America, which previously were not welcomed in Austria. Primarily ideological influence spread to Europe. The United States was

welcoming creative and intellectual Czechs which found inspiration there, and at the same they enriched America with their talent (among them, for instance, opera singer Emmy Destinn, painter Alphonse Mucha, film director Gustav Machatý). The occupation of Czechoslovakia in 1939 changed the ongoing situation. Although the diplomatic relations did not break off, the USA's reaction to the occupation was termination of the Legation in Prague. Czechs and Slovaks in the USA utilized various means to support the fight against Nazism (influencing American public opinion through printed brochures, newspaper articles or protest meetings). Support was expressed by both ordinary and prominent people. The mutual interaction was, however, suppressed. After the WWII, a radical change occurred with the coup of February in 1948 in Czechoslovakia. The coup meant the end of democracy and also more than four decades of Communist restrictions. Americans, who were helping to liberate the Czechoslovakia, turned into enemies within the days. Thousands of Czechs and Slovaks were immigrating to America. A lot of intellectuals were fighting against Communism in exile. One of the many platforms was 'The Czechoslovak Society of Arts and Sciences (SVU)', founded in 1958. Its role was to support and develop scientific and cultural potential which could not be cultivated back home due to the Marxist-Leninist ideology. Another significant backing with an influence was 'Radio Free Europe' and broadcasting station 'The Voice of America'. The Czech-Slovak Americans realised that the best way out of the struggle was the way of words and images, ideological and moral support. The target of publications were readers in Czechoslovakia (publications reminding a democratic tradition) and also American readers (in effort to provide objective information about Czechoslovakia). Works of the authors blacklisted in Czechoslovakia were being published in the USA. In November 1989, a great change came with the toppling the Communist regime. President Václav Havel visited the United States three months after, and a new chapter of Czechoslovak-American relations began. The period which followed could be called a period of sincere friendship and cooperation.

The current state of American English within Czechs:

"Today, approximately 1,9 million people live in the United States claiming a Czech origin. They form by far the largest minority the Czech Republic has abroad. They are associated in ca 200 organizations and societies, churches, clubs, dancing and other groups. They actively claim their roots, they support not only Czech culture, but they also have a sincere interest in

deepening the relations between our two countries in areas such as politics or commerce. If we add the hundreds of friends our countries have on both sides of the Ocean, it is clear that we have here enormous potential.” (Dubovický, 2018)

3) BRITISH AND AMERICAN ENGLISH INFLUENCE IN THE 21st CENTURY

Nowadays, the British and American influence on Czech share a lot of similar patterns. Since there are no political oppressions within the countries anymore, the human interaction is unrestricted and free. Numerous international opportunities provide people a better interconnection to the culture, which is always strongly connected to the language. The world in general (not only speaking about nations which have English as a first language) is much more open. All of the significant factors of present-day English infiltration into the Czech language are described in foregoing chapters within ‘The factors influencing the incorporation of English loan words in the world languages’.

3.3.3. Summary of the development of English borrowings within the Czech language

As Viereck (2005) notes, despite the contacts of the Czech lands with English-speaking countries date back to the Middle Ages, there were mostly translations mediated by individuals who were fluent in the English language. Therefore, English linguistically had almost no impact on the Czech language in these times. British contacts began to spread much earlier than American ones. Czechs began to come into contact with American English in 1840s, when the United States began to play an increasingly significant role in cultural, social and economic contacts. This is related to the political situation after 1848 when Bach's absolutism was established in the Czech lands and immigrants from Bohemia, Moravia and Slovakia migrated to American territory. After the establishment of Czechoslovakia in 1918, relations were strengthened both with Great Britain and the United States of America. Subsequently, the influence of English was weakened during the totalitarian regimes in the years 1939 – 1945 (the period of German occupation during World War II) and 1948 – 1989 (the period of Communism), when contact with the Anglo-Saxon world was forcibly suppressed. Ideologically motivated purism led during the Communist period to the

emergence of domestic terms aimed at replacing already widespread Anglicisms. For example, the English 'hot dog' was replaced by the Czech 'párek v rohlíku'. If Anglicisms infiltrated Czech during the Soviet domination of Czechoslovakia, it was done only through the Russian language (e.g. 'chuligán' from [hooligan], 'kombajn' from [combine]). Although the 1960s brought significant relaxation, the fundamental turning point came after November 1989. The Velvet Revolution contributed to the renewed functioning of a democratic society. The orientation shifted westward with an effort to break away from the previous regime. The importance of English increased along with the adoption of internationalisms, neologisms and unified specialized terminology. English became the language of science, journalism and management. It was also associated with music, sports, film and new technologies from which the modern lifestyle of the younger generation derived. The position of the English language strengthened in education, and subsequently, it was established as the primary foreign language. Anti-Americanism and anti-globalism today are manifested only in resistance to international institutions and products of American and globally operating corporations, not in resistance to the English language and English terminology.

4. Practical part

4.1. The main goals and research methods

The practical part of the bachelor thesis is segmented into two main parts. The first one carries a quantitative research aspect, while the second one carries a qualitative descriptive aspect.

QUANTITATIVE RESEARCH

The subject of the quantitative research is:

- 1) retrieval of Anglicisms according to predefined unified specific parameters
- 2) categorization of retrieved loan words into three defined periods
- 3) subsequent percentage comparison of these Anglicisms with a table from the publication *Fonologie českých anglicismů* ('Phonology of Czech Anglicisms') based on the quantities of individual parts of speech

The work will primarily focus on determining the period during which the retrieved Anglicisms were already adapted into the Czech vocabulary. The part-of-speech percentage comparison will highlight the tendencies of Czech borrowing from English.

The research relies on working with Český národní korpus ('Czech National Corpus'), which provides the necessary words for analysis. The focus of the work is on the vocabulary of contemporary Czech from 2015 to 2019, as the SYN2020 corpus, from which words will be drawn, covers this five-year period (it is also one of the most up-to-date corpora of the Czech vocabulary).

By identifying English loanwords from a list of generated Czech words, these Anglicisms will be gathered and subsequently searched in dictionaries. Thanks to the dictionaries, it will be possible to determine whether specific Anglicisms were formally codified in the Czech language during the given period. Based on the existence or non-existence of a particular word in the dictionary, their categorization into one of three periods will be determined.

This classification will infer that during the specified period, the word from English was already adapted and commonly used by Czech speakers.

The percentage comparison will involve the ratio of found parts of speech of Anglicisms (from the gathered data) to the table in the aforementioned publication, *Fonologie českých anglicismů*. Since the research is narrowed down, the numbers probably won't match exactly, but they should at least approximately correspond to the data in the table.

QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

The descriptive part pertains to a more detailed description of selected Anglicisms from an etymological perspective (i.e., origin, formation, and evolution of words). The included words are divided into three subgroups:

- 1) The five most frequent retrieved Anglicisms
- 2) English loan words which were more difficult to classify
- 3) The latest Anglicisms (absent in Český etymologický slovník)

This part carries qualitative value, which allows a deeper look into the history of these words and provides an understanding how Anglicisms originated and developed. The sources will

include Český etymologický slovník by Jiří Rejzek (2001) and the Online Etymology Dictionary created by Douglas Harper (2024).

4.2. Quantitative analysis

Since the diachronic study of Anglicisms, dating back to the Middle Ages, is a highly complex matter, the first part of the bachelor's thesis will be limited to Anglicisms of the last two centuries. However, it will still consider monitoring changes and developmental tendencies in the Czech vocabulary over time. This analysis deals with the frequency of occurrence of Anglicisms drawn from contemporary Czech (which shapes its vocabulary based on its previous development), focusing on their adaptation either in the 20th or 21st century.

The Anglicisms are divided into three periods:

- 1) first half of the 20th century
- 2) second half of the 20th century
- 3) early 21st century

It is important to mention that this is not a historical classification, but rather a demarcation of periods with a diachronic perspective.

CORPUS SYN 2020

Words will be drawn from the electronic corpus of the SYN series, specifically the SYN2020 corpus.

“The SYN2020 corpus is a synchronous representative and reference corpus of contemporary written Czech, containing 100 million text words, including punctuation (tokens). It is a sequel of the representative corpora of the SYN series (SYN2000, SYN2005, SYN2010, SYN2015), issued at five-year intervals, and covers the time period since 1989. Each of the SYN series corpora primarily covers the language of the last five years preceding its publication; thus, SYN2020 focuses on the 2015–2019 period.” (SYN2020 Corpus, 2022)

This corpus was chosen because it contains primarily the most up-to-date entries compared to other corpora and also has a larger quantity of words as it builds upon the previous ones (partially reflecting them). Gradually, corpus SYN2020 incorporates hundreds of new words

into the Czech language vocabulary. Timeliness is crucial here, as language is a dynamic and evolving unit of human communication. New words incorporate, while older words may recede into the background. It is important to mention, that the SYN2020 corpus records only written texts, so the spoken form of the language cannot be considered here.

For the analysis, the ‘KonText’ application is used. It is a fundamental tool for working with corpora and can handle language data through filters (for example, parameters or context can be specified here, as well as restrictions of word research can be set in various ways). Words can be searched for using both simple and complex queries. The calculation of frequency distribution will be crucial as it will help process a large number of words in this research.

FOCUS ON THREE MAIN PARTS OF SPEECH

The quantitative research will further examine three parts of speech (nouns, adjectives, and verbs) in relation to subsequent percentage comparisons with the table in the publication *Fonologie českých anglicismů*, which numerically expresses the frequency of Anglicisms for each part of speech:

Slovní druh	Frekvence	Příklady
podstatná jména a nominální syntagmata	80 %	<i>laser, protective belt</i>
přídavná jména a adjektivální syntagmata	16 %	<i>servisní, up to date / up-to-date</i>
slovesa	3 %	<i>grilovat, resetovat</i>
příslowce	1 %	<i>digitálně, komfortně</i>
jiné slovní druhy	< 1 %	<i>ahoj</i>

(Tabulka 2.5: Struktura FDČA podle slovních druhů, 2020)

Since the first three parts of speech (see the table: ‘podstatná jména a nominální syntagmata’ [substantives and syntagmatic nouns], ‘přídavná jména a adjektivální syntagmata’ [adjectives and syntagmatic adjectives], ‘slovesa’ [verbs]) account for 99% of all lexical units, primary attention will be focused on them. Since adverbs and other parts of speech constitute only 1%, they will not be the focus of attention due to their quantitatively minimal relevance for

the research. Often, a word from this one percent may originate from the first three most numerous parts of speech, thus the borrowed word aspect is also partially preserved here (e.g. adverbs which most commonly originate from adjectives).

WORKING WITH THE SYN2020 CORPUS IN THE 'KONTEXT' APPLICATION

To ensure that the data reflects from the same basis, parameters for all three parts of speech will be identical. Each part of speech will be filtered using a request in the 'advanced query' field, where it is possible to enter a query to search for specific parts of speech by using tags and corresponding special abbreviations (the further method will be described for each analysis). In the 'specify parameters' section, the default attribute will be set as 'lemma'. A web post by Český národní korpus (Lemma, 2023) states, that a lemma is the representative form of a word (for nouns and adjectives, it takes the form of the nominative singular, and for verbs, it takes the form of the infinitive). It denotes a set of words with the same root, which may have different morphological affixes. Therefore, a lemma represents the basic form of a word, but it is associated with all its possible variants (e.g., the forms 'stromy', 'stromem', 'stromů', 'stromu' all have the lemma 'strom'). The aim is to work with all forms of words, considering that Czech is a language with inflection. Furthermore, the 'limit search' section will be utilized. There are several areas to focus on. It is noted here that texts in the corpus are divided into three main groups: fiction, specialized literature and journalism (each of these groups constitutes one-third of the corpus). Under the terms of complexity, all types of texts will be preserved. Fiction includes prose, short prose, poetry, drama, and works that cannot be clearly assigned to the aforementioned categories (e.g. mixed-genre works, collections of aphorisms, anecdotes, etc.). Specialized literature is comprised of professional literature, popular science literature, administration, memoirs, and (auto)biographies. Journalism consists of traditional journalism (national and regional), and leisure journalism (primarily hobby magazines). All thematic categorizations of texts will also be preserved. The interconnectedness of all these topics forms a whole and its parts influence each other (whether intentionally or unintentionally), and therefore, all will be taken into account.

WORKING WITH DICTIONARIES

Two dictionaries are used for categorization into one of the three periods: 'Příruční slovník jazyka českého' and 'Slovník spisovné češtiny pro školu a veřejnost'. A digitised version of the first one is used in order to categorise Anglicisms into the first half of the 20th century (the dictionary was compiled between 1935 and 1957). Anglicisms of the second half of the 20th century will be classified based on whether the loan words are recorded in the second aforementioned dictionary, which was first published in 1978. Its revised and supplemented edition was released in 1994. The third (latest) edition was published in 2003, followed by unchanged editions in 2005, 2009, 2010 and 2012. (Ústav pro jazyk český Akademie věd České republiky, 2024). Slovník spisovné češtiny pro školu a veřejnost will be accessed through 'Internetová jazyková příručka' [Internet language guide], which will provide the information whether a specific word is included in this dictionary or not. Loan words that are not recorded in either of the dictionaries will belong to the early 21st century period, as they are new and the process of their codification into the Czech language vocabulary is still ongoing.

THE ANALYSIS OF SUBSTANTIVES

Based on the previous description, '[tag="N.*"]' is inserted into the 'advanced query' field. The default attribute is 'lemma', and in the 'doc.pubyear' table, the years 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019 are selected. The total occurrence without frequency limitation is 20 573 368 corpus records, with a total of 144 924 items. In the 'frequency' column, 'lemmata' are of particular interest. By changing the minimum frequency from 1 to 3000, the number of items narrows down to 1 297. These items will be subject to further research. The frequency list is downloaded into an Excel table via "uložit" [save] -> 'XLSX'. The generated table's first 20 lines look as follows:

1	rok	288440,00	2367,62
2	člověk	147562,00	1211,24
3	dítě	81631,00	670,06
4	den	79693,00	654,15
5	doba	75570,00	620,31
6	místo	70377,00	577,68
7	život	63185,00	518,65

8	práce	62978,00	516,95
9	město	56320,00	462,30
10	strana	55315,00	454,05
11	svět	55313,00	454,03
12	čas	54362,00	446,22
13	případ	52494,00	430,89
14	ruka	52311,00	429,39
15	země	51991,00	426,76
16	společnost	51588,00	423,45
17	žena	50224,00	412,26
18	firma	49063,00	402,73
19	dům	48824,00	400,77
20	cesta	45763,00	375,64

The first column with numbers indicates the order of individual words, the second column contains specific lemmas (words), the third column shows the frequency of word occurrences (by which the words are sorted in descending order), and the fourth column falls under 'i.p.m.' As I.p.m. web post (2021) clarifies, abbreviations i.p.m. (from English instances per million), or p.p.m. (from English parts per million) are units of relative frequency. They express the average number of occurrences of a unit or word in a hypothetical text/corpus of 1 million words.

From the generated substantives, 51 Anglicisms were found (sorted in descending order by frequency): stát, tým, film, klub, forma, telefon, trenér, partner, text, gól, televize, festival, sport, dolar, test, investice, víkend, trend, fanoušek, design, seriál, kamera, ekonomika, autobus, fotbal, tip, investor, manažer, disk, start, displej, web, trénink, blok, fotbalista, baterie, panel, software, lídr, parlament, standard, byznys, bar, populace, limit, servis, stres, sex, kabina, koalice, hokej. Expressed as a percentage, these English loan words constitute 3,93 % of the substantives from the list.

The categorization of retrieved Anglicisms into the periods of time based on dictionaries:

- 1) Anglicisms of the first half of the 20th century: **stát, film, klub, forma, telefon, trenér, partner, text, festival, sport, dolar, test, investice, trend, fanoušek, seriál, kamera, ekonomika, autobus, tip, investor, manažer, disk, start, blok, fotbalista, baterie, panel, parlament, standard, byznys, bar, populace, limit, servis, kabina, koalice**
- 2) Anglicisms of the second half of the 20th century: **tým, gól, televize, víkend, design, fotbal, displej, trénink, software, stres, sex, hokej**
- 3) Anglicisms of the early 21st century: **web, lídr)**

THE ANALYSIS OF ADJECTIVES

'[tag="A.*"]' is inserted into the 'advanced query' field. The default attribute is 'lemma', and in the 'doc.pubyear' table, the years 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019 are selected. The total occurrence without frequency limitation is 7 721 701 corpus records, with a total of 62 586 items. By changing the minimum frequency from 1 to 3000, the number of items narrows down to 425. These items will be subject to further research.

From the generated adjectives, 17 Anglicisms were found (sorted in descending order by frequency): **státní, moderní, sportovní, ekonomický, filmový, fotbalový, televizní, digitální, elektronický, internetový, standardní, specifický, oficiální, webový, investiční, sexuální, on-line**. Expressed as a percentage, these English loan words constitute 4 % of the adjectives from the list.

The categorization of retrieved Anglicisms into the periods of time based on dictionaries:

- 1) Anglicisms of the first half of the 20th century: **státní, moderní, sportovní, ekonomický, filmový, digitální, standardní, specifický, oficiální, investiční, sexuální**
- 2) Anglicisms of the second half of the 20th century: **fotbalový, televizní, elektronický**
- 3) Anglicisms of the early 21st century: **internetový, webový, on-line**

THE ANALYSIS OF VERBS

'[tag="V.*"]' is inserted into the 'advanced query' field. The default attribute is 'lemma', and in the 'doc.pubyear' table, the years 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019 are selected. The total occurrence without frequency limitation is 12 068 948 corpus records, with a total of 19 078. By changing the minimum frequency from 1 to 3000, the number of items narrows down to 554. These items will be subject to further research.

From the generated verbs, 2 Anglicisms were found (sorted in descending order by frequency): investovat, trénovat. Expressed as a percentage, these English loan words constitute 0,36 % of the verbs from the list.

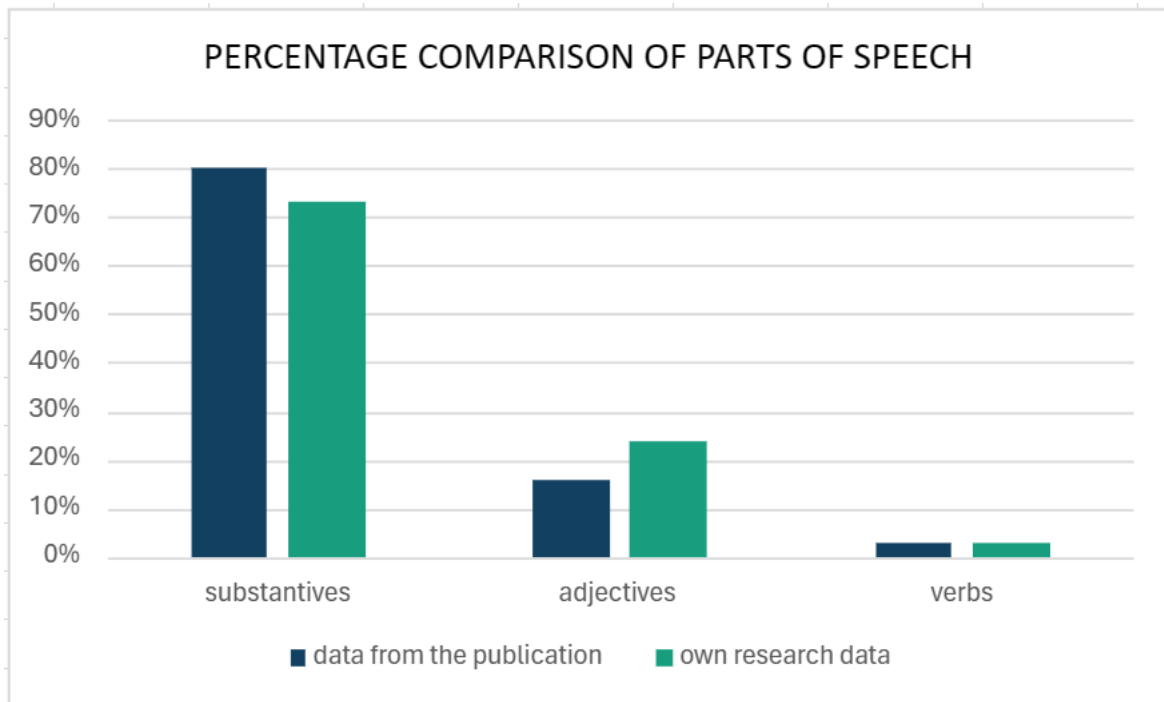
The categorization of retrieved Anglicisms into the periods of time based on dictionaries:

- 1) Anglicisms of the first half of the 20th century: none of the words
- 2) Anglicisms of the second half of the 20th century: **investovat, trénovat**
- 3) Anglicisms of the early 21st century: none of the words

OUTCOMES AND SUMMARY

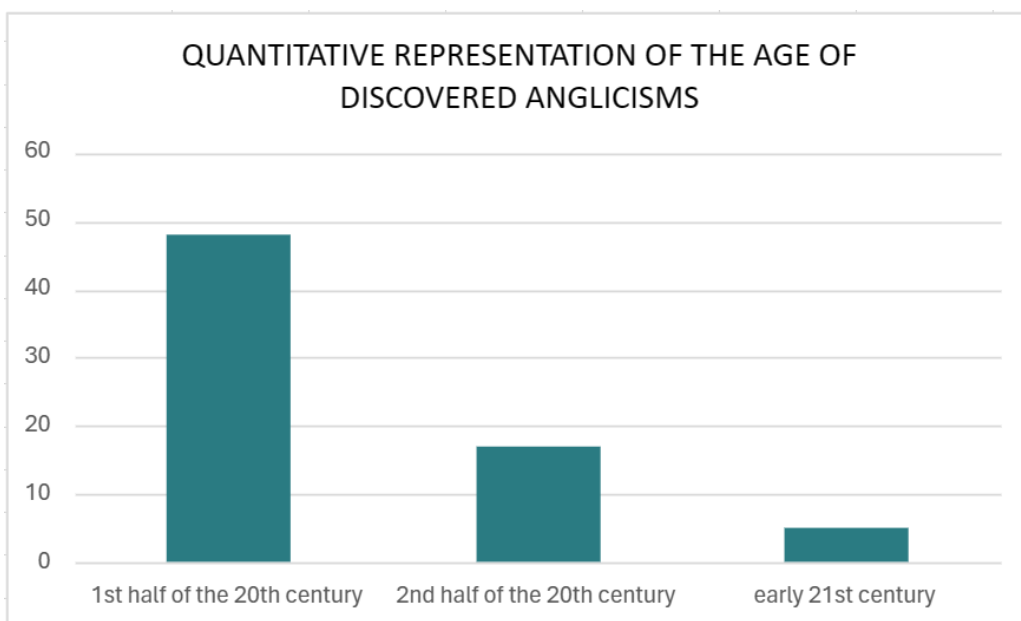
In total, 70 Anglicisms were retrieved. Substantives account for 73%, adjectives for 24%, and verbs for 3% proportionally. When comparing the parts of speech with the data from the publication *Fonologie českých anglicismů*, the numbers are nearly identical. Based on the research, substantives carry 7% less and adjectives 8% more of the quantitative aspect compared to the table from the mentioned publication. This proves the relevance of the research to this data. Substantives comprise the majority of Anglicisms because they have the greatest predisposition and tendency to adapt into foreign languages (for example, within innovation or the creation of something new, an object must be named; within globalization, it easily transfers into the international linguistic sphere). Adjectives are the second most numerous group of parts of speech, often derived from nouns. Verbs form the presumed minority. The reason seems to be that naming activities and states has always been important for people and they frequently used these words. The Czech language has mostly retained its original Slavic verbs in this way.

diagram



Focusing on the age of Anglicisms, the majority (48 borrowings) were adapted into Czech in the first half of the 20th century. 17 words were classified into the second half of the 20th century, and only 5 Anglicisms belong to words where formal adaptation is presumed to have occurred at the beginning of the 21st century (based on the fact that they were not codified in dictionaries which analyse the vocabulary of the 20th century).

diagram 2



The prediction was that older Anglicisms would still prevail in terms of frequency, and this prediction has been fulfilled. Czech speakers are accustomed to these borrowed words. Both older and younger generations commonly use these Anglicisms without any issues. In contrast, the newer Anglicisms (which nowadays often intensively replace Czech words or enter the vocabulary with new conceptual aspects) are used only by young people. It often happens that older generations do not understand the Anglicisms used by Czech youth. This means that these borrowings are still in the process of adaptation to the vocabulary and potential subsequent formal codification. Another significant factor is that the corpus, from which the words were drawn, records the Czech language from 2015 to 2019. Over the next few months, the SYN 2025 corpus recording the use of Czech words from 2020 to 2024 will be published, which will be more current. The third significant factor is that SYN2020 corpus records written language, not spoken language. Before words are recorded on paper, they are first incorporated into spoken language. Since young people are not very active in publishing various texts (speaking of journalistic, professional, or fictional), these changes will be recorded in written language with a delay of several years (because, for example, specific SYN corpora are published at five-year intervals).

4.3. Qualitative analysis

The second analysis of the practical part of the bachelor's thesis focuses on a more detailed etymological description of selected Anglicisms. The development of the five most frequent Anglicisms will be described. Furthermore, attention will be paid to borrowings that were not easy to classify unequivocally as Anglicisms. The third group includes words that were not found in the dictionary *Český etymologický slovník* due to their novelty. For this reason, information will also be drawn from the Online Etymology Dictionary by Douglas Harper, which etymologically maps English words, including modern ones.

Rejzek (2001) himself mentions the fact that definitions of words in etymological dictionaries can often be ambiguous because etymology deals with linguistic prehistory, with undocumented forms and meanings. For some words, we still have to note an unclear origin today, while many others offer multiple interpretative possibilities. He also refers to impossibility of avoiding a subjective view in etymology. It cannot be denied that etymology

often deals with undocumented, reconstructed material, with some irregular and hard-to-grasp processes, and therefore, as a scientific discipline, it is not very precise. However, this does not mean that etymology is an untrustworthy science. Its credibility stems from research of lexical relationships that are based on linguistic facts and regulated by critical judgment.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FIVE MOST FREQUENT ANGLICISMS

The five most frequently used words are:

- 1) "stát, státní" (state)
- 2) "tým" (team)
- 3) "film" (film)
- 4) "klub" (club)
- 5) "moderní" (modern)

Two previously mentioned etymological dictionaries will be used for their description, complementing each other (Jiří Rejzek, 2001 + Harper, 2024). Information from Český etymologický slovník will always be presented first, followed by the etymological description from the Online Etymology Dictionary. Finally, own commentary will be in a sidebar.

1) substantive 'stát' and adjective 'státní'

“stát, státní, státnost, státník, státnický, státnice, zestátnit. Podle moderních evr. jazyků (něm. Staat, fr. état, it. stato, angl. state) z pozdnělat. status ‘stát, zřízení, poměry’, lat. ‘stav, poměry’ (srov. status rei publicae ‘ústava’), a to od stâre ‘stát’ (viz stát2). Srov. status, statut.”

“‘political organization of a country; supreme civil power, the government; the whole people considered as a body politic,’ 1530s, from special use of state (n.1); this sense grew out of the meaning ‘condition of a country’ with regard to government, prosperity, etc. (late 13c.), from Latin phrases such as status rei publicæ ‘condition (or existence) of the republic.’”

It is interesting to take in notice that the aforesaid substantive and adjective ‘stát’ within their semantical aspect come from the modern European languages (including the English ‘state’), however the Czech verb ‘stát’, which has entirely identical graphical form, originated in Proto-Slavic language and holds a completely different sense (to stand).

2) substantive 'tým'

“tým 'sportovní družstvo; pracovní kolektiv', týmový. Z angl. team tv. ze stangl. tēam 'spřežení' od řeon 'táhnout'. Příbuzné je něm. ziehen tv., Zaum 'uzda'.”

“Middle English teme 'a family, tribe, native stock' (senses now obsolete), from Old English team 'descendant, family, race, line; child-bearing, brood;' also 'company, band;' from Proto-Germanic *tau(h)maz (source also of Old Norse taumr, Old Frisian tam 'bridle; progeny, line of descent,' Dutch toom, Old High German zoum, German Zaum 'bridle'), probably literally 'that which draws' (Watkins), from PIE *douk-mo-, from root *deuk- 'to lead.'” (PIE = Proto-Indo-European language)

The word 'tým' has two main semantic aspects: sport team and work team. Originally, in the Middle and Old English, it was connected more to the members within a family. Later, the word sense extended.

3) substantive 'film'

“film, filmový, filmovat, filmař. Z angl. film, původně 'blána', pak 'celuloidová páska s tenkou vrstvou citlivou na světlo'. Souvisí s lat. pellis 'kůže' a naším plena.”

“Old English filmen 'membrane, thin skin, foreskin,' from West Germanic *filminjan (source also of Old Frisian filmene 'skin,' Old English fell 'hide'), extended from Proto-Germanic *fello(m) 'animal hide,' from PIE root *pel- (3) 'skin, hide.' Sense of 'a thin coat of something' is 1570s, extended by 1845 to the coating of chemical gel on photographic plates. By 1895 this also meant the coating plus the paper or celluloid. Hence 'a motion picture' (1905); sense of 'film-making as a craft or art' is from 1920.”

There were both graphic and semantic changes preceding the current form of the word 'film'. The former word 'filmen' coming from the Old English meant 'a membrane, thin skin, foreskin'. In the 16th and 17th century, the word shaped into the general sense of 'a thin coat of something'. Then, the meaning changed in 1845 with the invention of photography. The current usage emerged at the beginning of the 20th century, when the first 'motion picture' was made.

4) substantive 'klub'

“klub, klubový, klubovna, klubovka, klubismus. Z angl. club, původně 'kyj, palice', zřejmě ze skand. (stisl. klubba tv.). Spojení významů 'spolek' a 'palice' se někdy vysvětluje klubovými

rituály (posílání palice členům klubu, HL), ale pravděpodobněji je vyjít ze společného významu 'chumáč, masa (hmoty i lidí)', který je i v příbuzném angl. clump. Srov. klubko."

"c. 1200, 'thick stick wielded in the hand and used as a weapon,' from Old Norse klubba 'cudgel' or a similar Scandinavian source (compare Swedish klubba, Danish klubbe), assimilated from Proto-Germanic *klumbon and related to clump (n.). Old English words for this were sagol, cycgel. Specific sense of 'bat or staff used in games' is from mid-15c. The club suit in the deck of cards (1560s) bears the correct name (Spanish basto, Italian bastone), but the pattern adopted on English decks is the French trefoil. Compare Danish klr, Dutch klaver 'a club at cards,' literally 'a clover.' The sense 'company of persons organized to meet for social intercourse or to promote some common object' (1660s) apparently evolved from this word from the verbal sense 'gather in a club-like mass' (1620s), then, as a noun, 'association of people' (1640s)."

As described above, the former sense was 'cudgel' which was used by tribes in order to protect themselves or to procure what they needed. These things connected them into integrity. Therefore, the semantic aspect was afterwards shifted.

5) adjective 'moderní'

"moderní, modernost, moderna, modernizovat, modernizace, modernizační. Přeš moderní evr. jazyky (něm., angl. modern. fr. moderne) z pozdnělat. modernus 'nový, dnešní' od lat. modo 'pouze, nedávno, právě teď, hned', což je původem ablativ lat. modus 'míra, mez, způsob'. Srov. móda, moderátor, model."

"c. 1500, 'now existing;' 1580s, 'of or pertaining to present or recent times;' from French moderne (15c.) and directly from Late Latin modernus 'modern', from Latin modo 'just now, in a (certain) manner'. In Shakespeare, often with a sense of 'every-day, ordinary, commonplace.' Meaning 'not antiquated or obsolete, in harmony with present ways' is by 1808. Of languages, indicating the current form of Greek, etc., 1690s; modern languages as a department of study (1821) comprised those now living (i.e. not Latin or Greek) that were held to have literary or historical importance. The use of modern English is at least from c. 1600 (in Cowell's "Interpreter," explaining an Anglo-Saxon word). The scientific linguistic division of historical languages into old, middle, and modern is from 19c. Slang abbreviation mod is attested from 1960. Modern art is from 1807 (in contrast to ancient; in contrast to traditional,

representing departure or repudiation of accepted styles, by 1895); modern dance is attested by 1912; modern jazz by 1954. Modern conveniences is recorded by 1926.”

In ancient and mediaeval times, the word was very limited in use (it not barely used). From the 16th century, it started spreading for the purpose of differentiation of periods of time and also distinguishing contemporaneity in general. Nowadays, it is especially used when talking about trends, historical topics and art (because the world becomes more and more dynamic due to its ceaseless development and tendency to change).

LOAN WORDS MORE DIFFICULT TO CLASSIFY

Languages influence each other and have roots deeply embedded in the history of human communication. The oldest languages (such as Latin or Greek) play a significant role in terms of vocabulary exploration, as they have strongly influenced other languages. It then depends on individual factors of each language to what extent foreign languages influence native speakers. Despite English being a widely spoken language, it contains more loanwords than its original authentic words. By contrast, Czech primarily consists of words of Slavic origin. When discussing Anglicisms, English can either be the original language from which the loanword is directly adapted into Czech, or it can serve as a mediating language. For example, if German plays a role in word adoption, two situations can occur. English borrows a word from German, which is then adapted into its vocabulary as an English Germanism. Subsequently, this form of word is adopted by the Czech language through English, and it becomes an Anglicism for Czech (even though it was originally taken from German via English). Conversely, German can mediate a word to Czech, which it originally borrowed from English. Despite the role of the English language, this German Anglicism becomes a Czech Germanism after being established in the Czech vocabulary. It often also happens that several European languages have similar words, from which a new word is derived and adapted into Czech as a loanword, but it is not entirely clear which language played the most significant role in this process.

Based on the possible ambiguity of the origin of the following words, it will be justified how they were categorized in the analysis. These include 4 substantives:

- 1) "blok" (block)
- 2) "parlament" (parliament)

3) "elektrárna" (power plant)

4) "tunel" (tunnel)

In this part, information from Český etymologický slovník (Rejzek, 2001) will be utilised, followed by own commentary in a sidebar.

1) blok

“blok 'kus hmoty; seskupení předmětů: notes', bloček, blokovat. V původním významu 'kus hmoty' převzato z něm. Block, původně 'kláda, špalek', jež asi souvisí s Balken (viz balkon). Význam 'blok domů ap.' se prvně objevil v angl., jinak je těžké říci, zda ten který speciální význam přišel z něm., angl. či fr. (bloc).”

The word 'block' comes from more than one language and has several meanings, but there is at least one sense existing: 'blok domů ap.', which originated in English language from which it was adapted to Czech and kept its semantic feature. This means, that when talking about 'block of buildings', the word would be considered as an Anglicism. If there was an expression 'blok/ bloček sýra [literally translated as: a block of cheese]', the word 'blok' would meet the German sense and would be considered as a Germanism. This borrowing, therefore, has at least two source languages from which different meanings can arise.

2) parlament

“parlament, parlamentní. Z fr. parlement (případně přes něm. Parlament) tv., stfr. 'soudní dvůr, rozmluva, rada' od parler, parler 'mluvit' z vlat. *paraulare, pozdnělat. parabolâre tv., odvozeného od pozdnělat. parabola 'vyprávění, podobenství' (viz parabola). V moderním významu poprvé užíváno v angl. (13.st.), kde je také z fr.”

The loan word 'parlament' has strong French linguistic roots (there is alternatively German influence as well). Both of these words developed from Latin. Nevertheless, in the English language the word was firstly used in the modern sense (in the 13th century), within which the Czech speakers use it till nowadays. A novel or altered semantic concept of a word is also a new linguistic unit. This means that the word 'parlament' could be classified as Anglicism.

3) elektrárna

“elektron ‘část atomu s negativním nábojem’, elektronka, elektronika, elektronický. Z angl. electron, což je novotvar k electric ‘elektrický’ podle ion(t), anion(t) ap. Viz elektřina.”

“elektřina, elektrika, elektrický. elektrizovat. Ve starší podobě električina (Jg). Stejně jako další evr. názvy elektřiny odvozeno z ř. élektron ‘jantar’ (na něm byly elektrické jevy poprvé pozorovány).”

Here, two words should be analysed, since they share a lot of similarities (both graphic and semantic). The first one, ‘elektron’ (a part of an atom with a negative charge), comes from English ‘electron’, which is a neologism derived from ‘electric’ [related to ion(t) and anion(t)]. The second word ‘elektřina’ comes from a Greek ‘élektron’. Thus, two meanings encounter: electronics and electricity, within which there is however resemblance between Greek ‘élektron’ and Czech ‘elektron’ (which came from English). Because the word ‘elektrárna’ is related to ‘elektřina’, the origin is Greek and is not classified as an Anglicism.

4) tunel

“tunel, tunelový, tunelář, tunelovat, vytunelovat. Přes něm. Tunnel z angl. tunnel tv., původně ‘štola, podkop, komín’, a to metaforou ze stfr. tonel, což je zdobnělina od tonne ‘bečka, sud’. Srov. tuna.”

“tunel, tunelový, tunelář, tunelovat, vytunelovat. Přes něm. Tunnel z angl. tunnel tv., původně ‘štola, podkop, komín’, a to metaforou ze stfr. tonel, což je zdobnělina od tonne ‘bečka, sud’. Srov. tuna.”

The word ‘tunel’ infiltrated into the Czech language through the German ‘Tunnel’, which came from the English ‘tunnel’, which was adapted from the Old French ‘tonel’. A sequence of languages and changes can be observed. Even though the word might be considered as an Anglicism which came to Czech through the German language (which would work here as an intermediary language), the dictionary states that the Czech ‘tunel’ came from German directly. It is, therefore, classified as a Germanism (also the Czech-German relations were intense in the past, so it is not surprising).

NEWEST WORDS

In the dictionary Český etymologický slovník, three adjectives were not codified:

- 1) “internetový” (internet)
- 2) “on-line” (on-line)
- 3) “webový” (web); [plus a substantive ‘web’]

Based on information from the Online Etymology Dictionary (Harper, 2024), it was found that all these words can be classified as borrowings originating from English. In the quantitative part, they are included as Anglicisms, and their etymological approximation will be outlined here. An own commentary will be provided in the sidebar again.

1) internetový

“internet (n.): 1984 in English, ‘the linked computer networks of the U.S. Defense Department,’ shortened from internetwork, inter-network, which was used from 1972 in reference to (then-hypothetical) networks involving many separate computers. From inter- ‘between’ + network (n).”

“inter-: word-forming element used freely in English, ‘between, among, during,’ from Latin inter (prep., adv.) ‘among, between, betwixt, in the midst of’ (also used extensively as a prefix)”

“network (n.): 1550s in English, ‘net-like arrangement of threads, wires, etc., anything formed in the manner of or presenting the appearance of a net or netting,’ from net (n.) + work (n.). Extended sense of ‘any complex, interlocking system’ is from 1839 (originally in reference to transport by rivers, canals, and railways). Meaning ‘broadcasting system of multiple transmitters’ is from 1914; sense of ‘interconnected group of people’ is by 1934 in psychology jargon.”

“net (n.): Old English net ‘open textile fabric tied or woven with a mesh for catching fish, birds, or wild animals alive; network; spider web’, also figuratively, ‘moral or mental snare or trap,’ from Proto-Germanic *natjo-.”

The adjective ‘internetový’ was derived from a word ‘internet’, an English borrowing. Its development took lots of centuries. In the past times, the related words converged on the current meaning, but were connected to natural appellations (viz. ‘open textile fabric tied or woven with a mesh for catching fish, birds, or wild animals alive; network; spider web’).

The loan word within its current meaning adapted to the Czech language at the turn of the 20th and 21st century with the gradual invention of computers and information technology.

2) on-line

“online (adj., adv.): also on-line, in reference to computers, ‘directly connected to a peripheral device,’ 1950 in English; see on + line (n).”

“on (prep., adv.): Old English on, unstressed variant of an ‘in, on, into,’ from Proto-Germanic *ana ‘on’.”

“line (n.): a Middle English merger of Old English line ‘cable, rope; series, row, row of letters; rule, direction,’ and Old French ligne ‘guideline, cord, string; lineage, descent’ (12c.), both from Latin linea ‘linen thread, string, plumb-line,’ also ‘a mark, bound, limit, goal; line of descent,’ short for linea restis ‘linen cord,’ and similar phrases, from fem. of lineus (adj.) ‘of linen,’ from linum ‘linen’. The earliest sense in Middle English was ‘cord used by builders for taking measurements;’ extended late 14c. to ‘a thread-like mark’ (from sense ‘cord used by builders for making things level,’ mid-14c.), also ‘track, course, direction.’ Meaning ‘limit, boundary’ (of a county, etc.) is from 1590s. The mathematical sense of ‘length without breadth’ is from 1550s. From 1530s as ‘a crease of the face or palm of the hand.’ From 1580s as ‘the equator.’ Sense of ‘things or people arranged in a straight line’ is from 1550s. Now considered American English, where British English uses queue (n.), but the sense appears earliest in English writers. Sense of ‘chronologically continuous series of persons’ (a line of kings, etc.) is from late 14c.”

The adjective ‘on-line’ consists of two words: on + line. Both originated from English (Old English, Middle English). The word itself was established in 1950 and then gradually came into vocabulary of other languages as well. Especially youth adopted this borrowing very quickly due to their close connection to the world of technologies.

3) webový, web

“web (n.): Old English webb ‘woven fabric, woven work, tapestry,’ from Proto-Germanic *wabjam ‘fabric, web’ (source also of Old Saxon webbi, Old Norse vefr, Dutch webbe, Old High German weppi, German gewebe ‘web’), from PIE *(h)uebh- ‘to weave’ (see weave (v.)). Meaning ‘spider’s web’ is first recorded early 13c. Applied to the membranes between the

toes of ducks and other aquatic birds from 1570s. Internet sense is from 1992, shortened from World Wide Web (1990). Web browser, web page both also attested 1990.”

A semantic resemblance can be noticed here with the aforementioned word ‘net’ (connected to the Anglicism ‘internet’). ‘Web’ holded the meaning of a ‘woven fabric’ [from Old English ‘webb’], nowadays also ‘cobweb or the membranes between the toes of aquatic birds’ similarly to ‘net’ which used to denote ‘mesh for animals, network or also a spider web’. The word ‘web’ soon became a synonym for the word ‘internet’.

SUMMARY

Based on the qualitative analysis, it can be observed that etymological research is a highly complex matter. The origin of a word is not always definite to determine due to languages’ interconnection, however approximation is possible. Etymological research demonstrates that in most cases, monolingual purism is not feasible, especially in the current era of globalization and international interaction. Many Czech words bear resemblance to words from other languages, these words have roots deep in the history. This can be beneficial in terms of terminological unification. The words can, for example, contribute to communication correctness across various professions. They support mutual understanding and reduce the likelihood of misinterpretation. This fact can be considered a significant advantage.

5. Summary

The bachelor thesis examines the development of the adaptation of Anglicisms into the Czech language from its inception to the present days. The term 'Anglicism' is defined, the typology of English borrowings is characterised, and tendencies of their formal adaptation are described. Furthermore, factors influencing the infiltration of the English language into Czech are delineated. Chapters related to the description of socio-cultural relations with the Anglophone countries are crucial as they are linked to linguistic interaction within the communication of nations. British and American English play the most significant role in the adoption of Anglicisms into the Czech vocabulary. Mutual interactions have dynamically evolved in relation to political situations in individual countries. The thesis maps these changes and subsequently explains the complex Czech-English linguistic history.

The research is focused on identifying Anglicisms from the generated words derived from the SYN2020 corpus. Even though this corpus is synchronous, the diachronic aspect is preserved by categorizing the retrieved loan words into different periods of time. These categorizations are based on the existence or non-existence of their formal codification in Czech dictionaries. The average of the identified Anglicisms were already adopted by the Czech language in the first half of the 20th century. The reason for their age is that the research focuses on the most frequently used borrowings. Therefore, it can be assumed that these words are firmly established and commonly used. Considering the increasing expansion of English neologisms infiltrating the vocabulary of Czech speakers, this process occurs gradually, so their codification will come later. Despite the fact, that newly emerging Czech Anglicisms are widely and intensively used (especially by the younger generation), older Anglicisms have been rooted in Czech for longer and are present in the speakers' minds of all generations. A noteworthy observation is the percentage comparison of parts of speech. According to predictions, substantives carry the greatest quantitative feature, followed by adjectives and finally verbs. The research (despite being limited in frequency) confirms this, as the data almost correspond with the publication 'Fonologie českých anglicismů'. The etymological description of selected Anglicisms provides a detailed insight into the origin and development of specific borrowings. It is remarkable to note how all languages are interconnected. Often,

it is difficult to determine whether internationalism was adopted through English or other languages.

In conclusion, theoretical part complements the practical part by outlining the background of Czech-English language interaction and providing circumstances for borrowings' adoption by the Czech language. The research itself confirms that, despite Czech speakers primarily perceiving the infiltration of Anglicisms in the present day, the language had an influence on Czech centuries ago. Anglicisms contribute to better mutual understanding and lead to cultural convergence (language is closely linked to the overall mindset of a given society).

The adoption of words from foreign languages is a natural, historically documented, and always relevant process. English (as a global language) influences Czech words just as it was influenced by other languages in the past (such as German or French), and just as Czech previously borrowed words from foreign languages. Linguistic isolation and purism are processes impossible in Czech, so only language development trends can be observed. However, considering that throughout its historical development, the Czech language has maintained its predominant Slavic form, it does not seem to be endangered by foreign influence by its nature.

RESUMÉ

Bakalářská práce se zabývá vývojem adaptování anglicismů do českého jazyka od samotných počátků až po současnost. Je definován termín 'anglicismus', charakterizována typologie anglických výpůjček a jsou popsány tendence jejich formální adaptace. Dále jsou popsány faktory infiltrace anglického jazyka do češtiny. Důležitou částí jsou kapitoly popisující socio-kulturní vztahy s anglofonními zeměmi, které se úzce pojí s jazykovými interakcemi v rámci komunikace národů. Britská a americká angličtina hrají nejvýznamnější roli v přejímání anglicismů do české slovní zásoby. Vzájemné vztahy se dynamicky proměňovaly v souvislosti s politickým děním v jednotlivých zemích. Práce mapuje tyto změny a následně vysvětluje komplexní česko-anglickou lingvistickou historii.

Výzkum je zaměřen na identifikování anglicismů z vygenerovaných slov čerpaných z korpusu SYN2020. Jedná se sice o korpus synchronní, avšak diachronní aspekt je zde zachován

zařazováním nalezených výpůjček do časových období. Tato zařazení jsou založena na existenci či neexistenci formální kodifikace anglicismů v českých slovnících. Většina vyhledaných anglicismů byla ustálena v české slovní zásobě již v 1. polovině 20. století. Důvodem jejich stáří je to, že se ve výzkumu jednalo o nejfrekventovaněji užívané výpůjčky. Tudíž lze předpokládat, že jsou daná slova pevně ustálena a užívána. Vezme-li se v potaz narůstající expanze anglických neologismů infiltrujících se do slovní zásoby českých mluvčích, tento proces probíhá postupně, tudíž k jejich kodifikaci dojde později. I přes to, že novodobě vznikající české anglicismy jsou hojně užívané (především mladší generací), starší anglicismy jsou zakořeněny v češtině déle a jsou v podvědomí mluvčích i generací starších. Zajímavé je procentuální porovnání slovních druhů. Podle predikce, nejvíce jsou přejímána substantiva, poté adjektiva a nejméně verba. Výzkum (i přesto, že byl frekvenčně omezený) toto potvrzuje, jelikož se data téměř shodují s publikací 'Fonologie českých anglicismů'. Etymologická deskripce vybraných anglicismů podává detailní náhled do vzniku a vývoje konkrétních výpůjček. Je pozoruhodné povšimnout si, jakým způsobem jsou všechny jazyky navzájem propojené. Často totiž nelze přesně určit, zda byl internacionalismus přejat skrze angličtinu či jiné jazyky.

Závěrem lze konstatovat, že teoretická část doplňuje praktickou část tím, že nastiňuje pozadí česko-anglické jazykové interakce a uvádí okolnosti přejímání výpůjček. Vlastní výzkum potvrzuje, že i přesto, že infiltrování anglicismů pociťují čeští mluvčí především v současné době, jazyk měl na češtinu vliv už staletí předtím. Anglicismy napomáhají k lepšímu vzájemnému porozumění a vedou ke kulturnímu sblížení (jazyk je velmi spjatý s celkovým způsobem myšlení dané společnosti).

Přejímání slov z cizích jazyků je proces přirozený, historicky doložený a vždy aktuální. Angličtina (jakožto jazyk globální) ovlivňuje česká slova stejně tak, jako byla sama ovlivňována jinými jazyky v minulosti (např. němčinou či francouzštinou) a stejně tak, jako dříve přejímal slova z cizích jazyků jazyk český. Lingvistická izolace a purismus jsou procesy v češtině nemožné, tudíž lze sledovat pouze jazykové vývojové tendence. Zvážíme-li avšak to, že během celého historického vývoje si český jazyk udržel svoji převažující slovanskou podobu, nezdá se tímto býti ohrožen.

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Tabulka 2.5: Struktura FDČA podle slovních druhů, 2020. In: *Fonologie českých anglicismů*. Praha 1: NLN, s. 20. ISBN 978-80/7422-723-3.

