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English borrowings derived by Czech
word-forming suffixes

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Čestné prohlášení

Prohlašuji, že jsem bakalářskou práci vypracovala samostatně za použití uvedených pramenů a literatury.

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Abstract

The final project examines words originating from the English language that became an important part of the Czech lexicon. After a brief introduction of the borrowings, the theoretical part describes the problematics of the formal adaptation of foreign lexemes. Explained are especially the Czech word-forming processes that are frequently used for creating new derivates from English units. This project analyses 235 English lexemes gained from 43 representatives of the young generation which were derived from their original forms by the Czech word-forming suffixes. Its aim is to determine whether the formal adaptation of the borrowed lexical items is dependent on the cultural area of their occurrence.

Introduction

'V LoLku jsem zabil bluečko.' or *'Ve hře League of Legends jsem zabil postavu Blue Buff.'*

'Táta je ajťák a dělá webovky.' or *'Táta je IT Technik a dělá webové stránky.'*

'Máš to bodýčko z HMka?' or *'Máš to body z obchodu H&M?'*

'Zajdeš se mnou do fitka?' or *'Zajdeš se mnou do fitness centra?'*

Undoubtedly, every Czech would be able to determine which version would be preferred by a member of the younger generation. On the other hand, to determine and define the linguistic processes that were applied is case of the foreign words (*LoLko, ajťák, etc.)* is certainly a more difficult task. The words such as *bluečko, webovky, HMko* or *fitko* are typical examples of the English terms derived by the Czech suffixes and therefore also ideal examples for my thesis - English borrowings derived by Czech word-forming suffixes. The aim of the project is to study the theory concerning the problematics, use the knowledge to analyse the gained material and finally, form the conclusion which will either confirm or disprove the hypothesis stated below.

As people are generally aware of, the Czech nation and therefore also *the Czech language* has been exposed to the intensive influence of English-speaking countries for more than two decades. The language reflects the evolution of the society and its changes are natural. In fact, the language could be compared to a biological organism. Organisms constantly evolve, adapt and accept substances they are unable to create on their own. Equally, also languages evolve, change and adopt new words.

Upon initial inspection, the problematics of accepting foreign terms might seem as a simple and quick update of the language but such an opinion is far from the truth. Borrowing of the new words is a complex process which is discussed in countless publications. As the problematics of the whole process could fill hundreds of pages, this project focuses only on a specific phase of the process – the word-forming adaptation during which the Czech word-forming suffixes are added to the English forms.

The project consists of two parts. The theoretical part briefly introduces the complex process of accepting foreign words in the Czech lexicon and thoroughly describes the word-forming processes used during the Czech word-forming adaptation of the English lexemes. In addition to the theoretical part the thesis includes also a practical part. *I assume that the morphological adaptation of English lexemes, used word-forming processes and the*

assigned suffixes are to some extent dependent on the thematic classification of the borrowed words. The material for the practical part was obtained from 43 representatives of the young generation (aged 15-25) who use English most intensively. The examined thematic sectors are as follows: computer games, technologies and the internet, the fashion and cosmetics and sports. Majority of the words can be considered substandard and are not listed in regular dictionaries – in several cases it is only a matter of time before they appear, in other cases the terms may gradually disappear as well as fashion trends or popular computer games. At the beginning of the practical part the methodology and the corpus are specified, and the rest contains a detailed morphological and lexical analysis of the individual lexemes. The purpose of the practical part is to determine the used word-forming processes, to identify the function of the Czech suffixes and finally, to define certain adaptation tendencies or phenomena that could be applied to individual cultural sectors.

I. Theoretical part

1. English lexemes in the Czech language

The first chapter defines the basic terms used in the project and describes the role of the English language in the world including the Czech Republic. Further, it introduces the purpose of foreign lexemes in Czech and explains their frequent whereabouts.

1.1. Basic terminology

In order to understand the problematics, it is necessary to clarify certain terms which are used in the project. According to Daneš (1997) and Svobodová (2009) the terminology used by linguists is not constant and very often various terms refer to the same language situation, which is rather confusing.

The key subject of this paper is called *cizojazyčná přejímka* in Czech and in English the terms *loanword, lexical borrowing* or *borrowed word* are usually used to refer to the same language phenomenon. In Oxford Learner's Dictionary a *loanword* is defined as *"a word from another language used in its original form"* and a *borrowing* is considered *"a word or a phrase that somebody has taken from another language and used in their own"*. Svobodová (2011) uses the term *borrowing (borrowed word)* to refer to the lexeme that is viewed as an integrated word and belongs to the vocabulary of the receiving language regardless the level of its formal adaptation. (Svobodová, 2011, p.22) While the term *loanword* is according to Oxford Learner's Dictionary used in case of the original form of the word, the meaning of the *borrowing* is less specific. The term required for this paper needs to refer to a wide range of words and therefore, the key language element (*cizojazyčná přejímka, slovo přejaté*) will be described by the terms *borrowing* or *borrowed word.*

Borrowings are usually classified and named according to their source language and since the project deals with English borrowings, the term used for their specification is *Anglicism*. According to Nový akademický slovník cizích slov (2005), *Anglicism* can be defined as follows: *"a linguistic unit borrowed from English into a foreign language or a lexical unit based on English language"*. A further definition is given by Daneš (1997) who considers Anglicism to be not only a word or a phrase in its original form, but also a term currently undergoing a process of Czech adaptation including the formal adaptation and also the identification of the function of the lexical unit. (Daneš, 1997, p.272)

Languages do not necessarily have their own terms referring to linguistic phenomena, which are not specific for their own linguistic typology. Several linguistic processes that are typical for the Czech language but do not occur in English, will be therefore referred to by the terms used by D. Svobodová in her English publication *Czech word-formation and vocabulary* (2011).

1.2.   The role of English in the world and in the Czech Republic

According to Svobodová (2007) the changes in the language are the reflection of the dynamic development of the modern society. With the current internationalization processes in most areas and the close contact between the nations and cultures, the effect of the foreign vocabulary is extensive. (Svobodová, 2007, p.6) Currently, majority of languages (the Czech language included) tend to borrow lexemes especially from English, which is caused by its worldwide importance.

Although many other languages are spoken internationally, Crystal (2003) explains why English is currently the most dominant of them and he provides numerous reasons why English should be taught and paid special attention to in all countries. (Crystal, 2003, p.106) In the first place English provides useful means of communication in the sector of international economics: English speaking countries represent an important role in the worldwide economy and especially the USA became the centre of the business and trade. Majority of international business conferences are held in English and it is therefore completely unsurprising that every company that wishes to gain international success needs to use English on daily basis. (Crystal, 2003, p.106) Nekula (2005) highlights also the tendencies of various organizations and companies to use English words in their names and later refer to themselves in form of abbreviations. (Viereck et al., 2005, p.243)

Secondly, the language is predominant in the academic world. Frequently the results of various scientific experiments are published in English regardless the nationality of the authors or the place where the research was realized. As could be expected, even the international academic congresses use it for mutual understanding. (Crystal, 2003, p.106) Simultaneously English is frequently used in international tourism and Nekula (2005) mentions that in the air traffic it has been used as an official language for more than 40 years. (Viereck et al., 2005, p.243) English is moreover the key language in pop culture and entertainment such as music or computer games and according to Crystal (2003) it has

nonnegligible role in underground activities including the production of pornography or the drug trade. (Crystal, 2003, p. 106)

Even though English words influenced Czech before, for several decades the national policy in former Czechoslovakia had prevented our country and therefore also our language from the worldwide globalization. The main influence came after 1989 and since then English terminology has been influencing our language in the area of science, management, music, sport, new technologies, etc. (Viereck et al., 2005, p.261)

1.3. The role of borrowings

Even though reasons for adopting a foreign lexical unit are various, Svobodová (2009) explains that the main reason for borrowing from the foreign language is a so-called *"lexical gap"*. The Czech language often lacks a word which would refer to a certain denotation (the latest innovation, modern invention, etc.) originating from abroad. The lexical deficit cannot be accepted, especially if a new trend is included, and the society often compensates the problem by adopting a language element from a foreign language. (Svobodová, 2009, p.22)

While a *lexical gap* can be considered an obvious reason for borrowing, foreign words are often used even when their presence in communication is less necessary, e.g. English expressions are frequently used in order to attract people in the areas of journalism, advertisement or other media. Svobodová (2007) describes that often Czech accepts a borrowing even though its Czech equivalent already exists and language users are then provided by two alternatives. In some cases, the terms are synonymous, nevertheless often they are stylistically different, e.g. *hotovost, cash,* or the borrowed form is more specific than its Czech equivalent, e.g. *nápoj, drink* (usually refers to alcohol). (Svobodová, 2007, p.10)

Daneš (1997) states that the tendencies to accept foreign words are strongest especially in slang (e.g. in sport or music slang) and professionalisms (e.g. in computer technology and electronics) where English terminology plays a very important role. (Daneš, 1997, p.277) Moreover, English terminology usually tends to be simpler (especially when the Czech equivalent consists from two or more words) and therefore it is more suitable for creating new derivates through various word-forming processes (see Chapter 3). (Svobodová, 2007, p.19)

The borrowed words which are classified as slang expressions are usually used in informal communication between people who belong to the same social group. The slang lexicon is constantly updated because nowadays society is overwhelmed by foreign terms in technology, social trends, free time activities, etc. Nevertheless, the destiny of borrowings is

not a simple passive adoption. On the contrary, the process of their adaptation and reformation is widely open and very progressive. Occasionally, especially in case of teenagers, the results of these processes are intriguing puns or lexemes which sound considerably bizarre. Some of the new lexemes can be later integrated into the Czech standard lexicon, some on the other hand gradually disappear. (Svobodová, 2009, p.104-116)

2. Borrowing process and the adaptation phase

The main topic of this project – the word-formation – is merely a part of a complex language mechanism generally known as a borrowing process (further referred to as the BP). To understand our interests, we will at first briefly introduce the BP and then the attention will be paid to linguistic issues including the language typology of Czech and English and the problematics of adaptation.

2.1. Borrowing process and its phases

Borrowing of foreign lexical units, which Svobodová (2009) considers to be one of the most productive methods of enlarging the Czech language system, is a process based on the contact between two languages: the original (the source of the foreign word) and the target (language receiving the new term). (Svobodová, 2009, p.22) Daneš (1997) describes the BP as a dynamic and open process during which foreign borrowings gradually undergo various phases. (Daneš, 1997, p.273)

The BP is divided into 3 phases: interference, adaptation and integration. (Furdík, 1994 in Adámková et al., 2013, p.132). Svobodová (2011) characterises the interference as the first borrowing of the lexical unit from the original language and explains that a further development of the unit depends on its effect on the receiving language. If its occurrence remains only occasional, the BP does not continue, if, however, the word appears more often, the lexical unit proceeds to another phase: an adaptation. (Svobodová, 2009, p.23) The adaptation is described as the process which allows the incorporation of the borrowed unit into the system of the target language. It is closely related to the process of integration, which is considered a gradual penetration of the new lexical unit into the centre of the language system. (Svobodová, 2011, p.26-27) De facto the adaptation and the integration can be perceived as parallel processes as the level of adaptation usually depends on the frequency of the use.

Whereas the interference and the integration processes are influenced by extralinguistic effects (e.g. contact between people), the adaptation process is dependent rather on the rules and the typology of the original and the receiving language. As this project examines the linguistic problematics of the borrowings, only the adaptation process is analysed in the theoretical part.

2.2. The different typology of the Czech and English language

According to their characteristic features, languages are classified into typological groups. The typology of languages naturally influences the BP and the typological differences between the original and the target language are supposed to be neutralized during various adaptation phases which may include phonetic, graphic, morphological and word-forming changes. (Svobodová, 2009, p.43)

The language typologies of Czech and English are compared by Veselovská (2009) and the author states that while English is considered an isolating (analytic) language, Czech belongs to the group of synthetic (fusional) languages (even though both of them show mixed features). (Veselovská, 2009, p.46) According to Crystal (1987) in analytic languages words lack endings and any grammatical relationships are formulated through the word order. He explains that English, with only few inflectional endings and the word-order changes as the basis of its grammar, belongs rather into the group of analytical languages (although it certainly cannot be considered an ideal example). (Crystal, 1987, p.293) On the contrary fusional (synthetic) languages tend to explain grammatical relationships through morphemes which are "fused" together to create a single word. (Comrie, 1981, p.46) Czech, containing countless formants, is certainly a good example of the synthetic type.

As described above the attributes of Czech and English differ significantly. Various language changes are therefore usually required during the process of transferring a lexical unit from English to Czech. On the other hand, the diverse language features do not necessarily have to be inconvenient. Although differences in spelling and phonology often cause certain needs for a change (e.g. a necessary substitution of the phonemes which do not exist in the Czech phonetic system)[1], certain features of the English language are convenient for the Czech tendencies. Dušková (2012) states that English has (in comparison with Czech) many monomorphic (especially monosyllabic) words consisting of only a base - "root" (Dušková, 2012, p.17-18) which can be very easily used in Czech. According to Mravinacová (2005) a new derivate can be easily created from the original English lexeme (which represents the "root" of the new word) by adding one or more Czech affixes. In her publication she reaches the conclusion that the analytical character of English makes the adaptation in the Czech language easier. (Martincová et al., 2005, p.192)

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[1] Svobodová D.: Aspekty hodnocení cizojazyčných přejímek: mezi módností a standardem,2009, p.44.

2.3. Adaptation process

Svobodová (2009) describes the adaptation as a very progressive and, especially in case of the new borrowings, unfinished process. She explains that the adaptation process (further referred to as AP) is necessary otherwise the borrowed unit could not be properly used in Czech. According to her the occurrence of non-adapted English borrowings in our language is rather sparse. (Svobodová, 2009, p.42-43)

Two types of factors influencing the AP and its level can be distinguished: linguistic and extralinguistic. From the linguistic point of view the AP in the Czech language is based on two major factors: the different spelling and pronunciation in Czech and the donating (original) language (in our case English) and especially on the inflectional character of the Czech language and its intensive word-formation tendencies. (Adámková et al., 2013, p.135)

The extralinguistic factors include the frequency of its usage (the adaptation is more intensive assuming the word is used often and among many people), type of users (professionals tend to use the original form of the pronunciation and the spelling) and the age of the borrowing (though borrowings formally similar to Czech words are logically easier to adapt). (Svobodová, 2009, p.43) Daneš (1997) adds that relevant is also the function of the borrowed term. If the Czech language does not contain a Czech synonym, the word is used more often than in case the Czech synonym exists. (Daneš, 1997, p.273)

Svobodová (2011) introduces four phases of the AP: phonetic adaptation, graphic adaptation, adaptation in grammatical terms (morphological adaptation) and word-forming adaptation. (Svobodová, 2011, p.35-50) Since the changes in the pronunciation and the graphic adaptation are not relevant for this project, only the morphological adaptation will be described, and the word-forming adaptation will be paid special attention in a separate chapter (chapter 3).

2.3.1. Morphological adaptation

Svobodová (2007) presents a morphological adaptation (further referred to as the MA) as the key phase, crucial for a proper incorporation of any English lexeme to the Czech lexicon. (Svobodová, 2007, p.50). Although in majority of publications the MA is usually described as third - preceded by the phonetic and the graphic adaptations, Daneš (1997, p.274) explains that neither phonetic nor graphic changes are necessary for the MA.

Svobodová (2011) describes morphological adaptation as process consisting of three basic phases. The first phase is the assignment of the borrowed lexeme to the respective word class (Svobodová, 2011, p.42). Daneš (1997) mentions that the MA concerns especially substantives and adjectives and adds, that the problematics of verbs is included rather in word-forming adaptation which follows the MA. (Daneš, 1997, p.274)

The second phase is applicable only in case of nouns and it includes their assignment to the grammatical gender (and to the relevant animacy in case of masculine substantives) and to the number. (Svobodová, 2011, p.42) The grammatical gender is usually determined either according to the gender of the Czech equivalent or according to its natural gender in case of the animate substantives. (Svobodová, 2009, p.45). Problem arises when a noun is assigned to more than one grammatical gender, e.g. *story* is considered a neuter (according to its gender in English) and simultaneously also a feminine (according to the gender of its Czech equivalent *povídka*). (Svobodová, 2013, p.143)

The MA is finished during the last stage when the applicable declension type of the word is determined. The phase is important for an uncomplicated incorporation of the foreign lexemes in the text. The easiest to adapt are the substantives whose endings are corresponding to the typical Czech endings. (Svobodová, 2007, p.51) E.g. *skinhead* is declined according to the masculine declension type *pán*, *jackpot* according to *hrad* and *bingo* according to the neuter declension type *město*.[2] The MA is simply executed also in case of the nouns whose suffixes appear frequently because the Czech language has already learned to classify them automatically. E.g. nouns ending with the suffix *-er* are declined according to the declension type *pán* in case of the animate substantives and according to the declension type *hrad* in case of the inanimate substantives. On the other hand, the foreign substantives which do not correspond with any Czech declination types, e.g. *fantasy* or *know-how* are more difficult to adapt, the process lasts longer, and they are usually in the end classified as neuter ones. (Martincová et al., 2005, p.192-194).

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[2] Martincová O.: Neologizmy v dnešní češtině, 2005, p.193

3. Word-forming adaptation

The aim of the third chapter is to introduce the area of the Czech word-formation concerning English borrowings (further referred to as the EB). The attention will be paid especially to the word-forming phenomena which are applied in case of the EB most frequently and which will be encountered during the practical part of the project.

3.1. Word-forming adaptation of English borrowings in Czech

Bozděchová (1997) defines the word-forming adaptation of EB in two ways. In the first case she considers it a simple borrowing of the lexical unit in its original form, morphologically (eventually phonetically or graphically) adapted where no word-forming changes are required, e.g. *leader*[3] was incorporated in the Czech lexicon as an animate masculine noun with its original English suffix -er and no word-forming changes occurred. The second case includes not only a morphological (eventually phonetic or graphical) adaptation, but also word-forming changes caused by Czech word-forming processes. (Bozděchová in Daneš, 1997, p.275) Janovec (2013) characterizes the result as a hybrid lexical unit consisting of the foreign base and a Czech affix, e.g. (*freerider* changed into *freerajďák* in the sport slang). (Adámková, 2013, p.117)

Word-forming processes in languages differ. While the most productive word-formation process in the English is compounding and, in his publication, Štekauer (2000) mentions the potential of English to *"generate an indefinite extendable series of words"* (Štekauer, 2000, p.99-100), creating words in the Czech is based mostly on derivation, when suitable formants are added to the base of the word. (Svobodová, 2011, p.26)

According to Bozděchová (1997) Czech word-forming tendencies are applied rather in case of spoken language (especially in slang) than in written communication. Whereas in written form the word CD-ROM or CD appears without any derivation, in spoken language we encounter more often the informal derivates such as cédéromka or cédéčko. (Bozděchová in Daneš, 1997, p.276)

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[3] According to Velký slovník cizích slov (2008, p.431) word *leader* appears also in orthographically adapted form *lídr*

3.2. Czech word-forming phenomena concerning EB

The Czech language contains certain phenomena which are frequently applied in case of the EB. According to the literature they include suffixation, re-suffixation, mechanical shortening, univerbization and derivation of foreign abbreviations.

3.2.1. Word-forming suffix derivation of EB

Osolsobě (2018) defines a suffix derivation (suffixation) generally as the most effective word-forming process in the Czech language (Štícha, 2018, p.130) and Svobodová (2007) adds that suffix derivation is also the uppermost process in case of the word-forming adaptation of borrowed lexemes. (Svobodová, 2007, p.50) Word-forming suffixation of English borrowings represents a process during which suitable formants (suffixes) are added to the word-forming base (originating from the English) in order to create a new syntactic unit. (Svobodová, 2011, p.45)

Svobodová (2007, p.50-52) explains that the suffixes are chosen according to the word class and the grammatical categories of the word which is supposed to be created. According to Štekauer (2000) the suffixes may have a double effect. Either the word class of the base remains, e.g. *topík* (noun derived from the borrowed noun *top* by adding the Czech suffix *-ík*) or the original word class is changed, e.g. *basebalový* (adjective derived from the borrowed noun *baseball* by adding the Czech suffix *-ový*). (Štekauer, 2000, p.85) Most frequent are substantive derivates (e.g. *homelesák, surfař*), followed by adjectives (e.g. *outdoorový, džínový*) and verbs (*bukovat, mailnout*). (Adámková, 2013, p.145-146)

As the main topic of the project is the problematics of substantives, the attention will be paid only to suffixes concerning them. Svobodová (2011) highlights the productivity of the following suffixes: *-ař/ář (surfař), -ák (homelesák, hakisák), -ík (hipík, topík), -áč (pankáč, mekáč)* and the suffix *-ka* (which is mentioned as the most productive derivational suffix in feminine gender). (Svobodová, 2011, p.45)

Mravinacová (2005) mentions that in Czech the biggest potential of becoming a word-forming base of the new derivate have nouns in singular forms. However, the Czech language sometimes encounters cases when the borrowed base is influenced also by its original inflectional suffix. In case of English nouns, it concerns the formant *-s/-es* (originally used to express plural) which becomes a stable part of the borrowed lexeme. (Martincová et al., 2005, p.196,204)

In some cases, the formant becomes a stable part of the borrowing which in the Czech refers only to a singular form (e.g. *chips*), in other cases however the inflectional suffix -s/-es refers to plural form even after it becomes a stable part of the borrowed word (e.g. *brownies*). (Svobodová, 2007, p.40-41) Afterwards a problem with forming a singular form of the borrowing could arise. However, Mravinacová (2005) explains that the problem is often solved by addition of the Czech suffixes referring to either the singular or the plural form (e.g. *pemprs(ka)/pemprs(ky)*). (Martincová et al., 2005)

3.2.2. Re-suffixation of borrowed substantives

Re-suffixation is by Osolsobě (2018) considered a special case of the suffixation and is described it as a process during which a suffixed word is reduced - its original suffix is removed and then replaced by another. (Štícha, 2018, p.131)

According to Svobodová (2009) the Czech lexicon frequently includes synonyms that are formed from the same derivational base by various word-forming suffixes. The words are either created simultaneously or a process of re-suffixation occurs and a new derivate is added to an already existing form. Although the derivates share the same meaning, often they differ in the aspect of stylistics and the extent of their use is various. (Svobodová, 2009, p.56-58)

Occasionally an unusual derivational suffix is added to the reduced base, such as trenál (derived by suffix *-ál* from the borrowing *trenink*), nevertheless according to Opavská (2005) the process *of re-suffixation* follows certain rules. As an example, she mentions that the borrowings ended by a formant *-er* are frequently later re-suffixated by the Czech suffixes *-ař* or expressive *-ák*, such as words *skejtař* and *skejťák* which were derived from English skater by removing the English formant *-er* and adding the Czech suffixes *-ař* and *-ák.* (Martincová et al., 2005, p.23)

Currently a very frequent Czech phenomenon often including the process of re-suffixation is the creation of expressive diminutives which are formed by adding one of the typical diminutive formants (such as *-ka* or *-íčko*) to the original word or to the derivational base that was created by a removal of the former suffix from the original word, e.g. in the original word *skater* the English suffix *-er* is replaced by the Czech suffix *-áček* and the term *skejťáček* is formed. (Svobodová, 2007, p.59) According to Svobodová (2009) this phenomenon is very popular especially among young people who tend to express their emotions and attitude through the diminutives. Nevertheless, she highlights that usually the

words are only substandard expressions (sometimes even occasional) which probably will not become a part of the Czech standard language system. (Svobodová, 2009, p.110-112)

3.2.3. Mechanical shortening

Another Czech phenomenon used in connection with borrowings is according to Svobodová (2011) represented by a creation of abbreviations by using a mechanical shortening process. (Svobodová, 2011, p.70) In Šticha (2018) a mechanical shortening is described as eliminating a part of the word (the ending element) in order to make the expression more suitable for the spoken language or to add a certain amount of the expressivity to the word. The created abbreviation is then either made independent or the former ending is replaced by one of the word-forming suffixes. Šticha (2018) provides us with the typical word-forming suffixes used after the mechanical shortening such as *-áč* (*hambáč*), *-ák* (*fesťák*) or *-ík* (*profík*). (Šticha, 2018, p.761-762)

3.2.4. Univerbization

As Svobodová (2011) states, another language phenomenon which can be frequently noticed is the semantical reduction called univerbization. (Svobodová, 2011, p.34) According to Kolářová (2018) the univerbization is defined as a naming process during which a phrase including two words is substituted by a single word. (Šticha, 2018, p.664) The univerbization is applied by language users mostly for economical purposes as the newly formed derivates are usually shorter than the previous forms.[4]

Kolářová (2018) states that the univerbized term develops from a two-word phrase usually containing an attributive adjective and a noun, although in some cases the phrase consists of two substantives. While the first lexeme (usually adjective, rarely noun) becomes a base of the new derivate, the second one is not expressed by a separate form anymore and the meaning of the word is included in the new lexical unit in the form of a suffix. The gender of the newly created form generally remains the same as the gender of the substantive, which was converted into the suffix. The resulting lexical unit is usually used as an attributive noun. (Šticha, 2018, p.664-667)

Substantives formed by univerbization are important elements for the Czech language especially in the area of the spoken language. Šticha (2018) mentions that majority of the univerbized words are used only as a general slang and are not listed in standard dictionaries

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[4] Hecl, 1963, Univerbizace a její podíl při růstu dnešní slovní zásoby, Slovo a slovesnost

even though some of them are gradually considered less expressive and sometimes even stylistically neutral. (Štícha, 2018, p.664-667)

Čermák (2011) states that the process can be theoretically applied in each case of a two-word phrase and is considers it an unlimited source of the word-formation. The economic univerbization prefers only several suffixes which tend to be very universal and their meanings are broad: the most common suffix for masculines is -*ák*(e.g. *sporťák*), in case of feminines -*ka* (e.g. *kreditka*) is usually used and a suffix typical for univerbized neuters is -*ko* (e.g. *fitko*). Majority of univerbized terms are masculines, feminines are considerably lower and the number of neuters is rather sparse. (Čermák, 2011, p.194-195)

Hecl (1963) mentions that an univerbized term which includes the meaning of two words can be created even without previous existence of the two-word phrase. The specific suffix can be added immediately according to the relevant meaning, e.g. in case of the trousers the suffix is -*ky*: *shortky* and in case of jacket the suffix is -*ka*: *džínska, goretexka*.[5]

3.2.5. Derivation of foreign abbreviations

Kochová (2005, p. 242) states that another result of borrowing from English is a growing presence of foreign abbreviations in our language and she adds that frequent are especially initial abbreviations. An initial abbreviation, also called an acronym, refers to a word consisting of initial letters of a multi-word phrase. (Martincová et al., 2005, p.243)

Svobodová (2007) explains that the acronyms are usually written using the capital letters and their pronunciation is not always the same. We may encounter abbreviations which are spelled using an English pronunciation of the initials, for example *BBC* (*British Broadcasting corporation*) /*bi:bi:si:*/ but also abbreviations where the Czech pronunciation is preferred such as *LSD* (*Lysergic Acid Diethylamide*) /*elesde:*/. Often, however, the acronym can be pronounced in both ways, for instance PC (Personal Computer) is possible to pronounce either as /*pi:si:*/ or as /*pe:ce:*/ (Svobodová, 2007, p.99).

According to Kochová (2005) the foreign initial abbreviations, similarly to other borrowings, tend to adapt to the Czech language system. Often the abbreviation (presenting the base) is morphologically adapted through the addition of a word-forming suffix that nevertheless does not bring any new lexical meaning to the new unit and its only purpose is an intelligible classification of the word. (Martincová et al., 2005, p.242-243) Svobodová

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[5] Hecl, 1963, Univerbizace a její podíl při růstu dnešní slovní zásoby, Slovo a slovesnost

(2011) refers to them as to *"so called suffix derivates which are created from initial abbreviations"* and according to her they were created as the result of our effort to make the communication more economical and simultaneously more understandable. The created derivates are formed from two parts: first is the acronym presenting the base of the word (written still in capital letters) and second is the suffix, which is spelled by small letters, e.g. DJka, DVDčko or SMSka (Svobodová, 2011, p.69).

An interesting fact is that we may encounter also derivative abbreviations, which are spelled according to their acoustic realization. For instance, a derivate *SMSka* appears frequently in texts in the form of *esemeska* and *CDčko* can be found in the form of *cédéčko*. Sometimes the suffixation of only the first letter happens and a derivate such as *péčko* (derivated from *porn*) are formed. (Svobodová, 2007, p.101)

II. Practical Part

Materials and methodology

The hypothesis states that the word-forming adaptation of the borrowed word has been determined by the cultural area in which the lexeme appears. Therefore, it was crucial to choose several cultural sectors that include enough English borrowings derived by the Czech suffixes. After consideration the research was focused on 4 areas: computer games, technologies and the internet, fashion and cosmetics and finally the area of sport.

The respondents of the research were 43 people aged 16-25 who were asked to state English borrowings which belonged to their active vocabulary. During the primary data collection, the number of lexemes exceeded 300 words, however after their analysis many of them were eliminated from the research as they were not of the English origin. The final form of the project contains 235 lexemes derived by the Czech word-forming suffixes and does not include following lexical items: substantives derived by borrowed suffixes (e.g. *-ista*) and nouns derived from English verbs by the suffix *-ení*. Excluded are also words derived by the formant *-ka* where the suffix is added to specify the gender of the person (e.g. *rockerka*, *skejťačka*).

Although the research includes a considerable amount of the derivates, the aim of the project is not a quantitative analysis of the material - as we assume the results would not be presentable. The practical part is focused rather on the formal and semantic analysis of the derivates.

The linguistic analysis of the borrowings is divided into 4 chapters according to the cultural area of their appearance: computer games, technologies and the internet, fashion and cosmetics and sports. At the beginning of each chapter the borrowings are classified according to their gender and the corresponding declension types are assigned. According to the used Czech suffixes the lexemes are divided into categories where we attempt to describe the function of the given formant and asses the word-forming process used for the creation of the derivate.

The appendix includes 3 lists of the derivates: words in the alphabetical order, the morphological classification and the pronunciation of the lexemes and the list including a definition of each derivate.

1. Computer games

The research includes 75 anglicisms related to the area of computer games. They refer to the gaming equipment, the roles and abilities of players and to proper names of various, nowadays popular, computer games. The vocabulary of the players includes considerably more English words than I introduce in the research, however many of them has not been derived by the word-forming suffixes which are the key subject of my project.

1.1. Morphological adaptation and the gender assignment

Acquired list of the gaming borrowings contains only 15 masculine nouns and they include 12 animate lexemes that usually specify the role, function or the position of the player. Seven of them are declined according to the declension type *muž*, as follows: *topař, wipař, botař, defař, magič, midař and offař*. Other five are declined according to masculine declension type *pán* and they include the words *profík, noobík, noobák, frendík and enemák*. While the first group of animated nouns refers to the role of the player in the game, the masculine substantives from the second group rather assign the player to a certain group of players (professional players, new players, etc). Inanimate are only 3 masculine nouns including: *goldík* which is the only noun declined according to *hrad* and *instáč* and *permáč* that belong to the declension type *stroj*.

Gaming substantives assigned to the feminine gender include 31 derived borrowings, which is significantly more than in case of masculine nouns. All of them are declined according to the declension type *žena*. Majority of them refer to the equipment of the players, objects in the game or abilities, such as *fivesevenka*, *potka* or *ultina*. The number of neuters is similar to the number of feminine substantives. Neuter nouns consist of 30 derived anglicisms and each of them is declined according to the declension type *město*. Majority of them is represented by names of games or refer to the gaming equipment in form of derived foreign abbreviations.

1.2. Suffixes and word-forming processes

1.2.1. Suffix -ař

Words: *botař, defař, midař, offař, topař, wipař*

Suffixes are usually assigned to the borrowings according to their gender classification in the Czech language (which is usually identical to the Czech synonym of the word). In case

of masculine nouns, the most frequent is the suffix *-ař*, as follows: *botař, defař, midař, offař, topař and wipař*. From the semantic point of view, it is noticeable that all the borrowings ended by *-ař* refer to the role of the player in the computer game, e.g. *botař* fights at the bottom line of the game field, *defař* defends his team, etc. Considering the original forms of the borrowings: *botliner, defender,* etc., it can be noticed that all of them are ended by the English suffix *-er*. It can be therefore stated that *-ař* is frequently used as a Czech substitute for the original English suffix *-er*.

Word-forming changes applied in case of substantives derived by the suffix *-ař* include a shortening process of all the original forms (except for the *wiper*) which was followed by the Czech derivation (suffixation).

botliner (original) – removal of the unit *-liner* and addition of *-ař – botař* (Czech derivate)

defender – removal of *-ender* and addition of *-ař – defař*

Terms *botař, defař, midař, offař* and *topař* are therefore considered products of mechanical shortening followed by the suffixation. As the original form of the term *wipař* is *wiper,* the Czech derivate can be considered a result of a simple re-suffixation during which the English suffix *-er* was replaced by the Czech suffix *-ař*.

1.2.2. Suffix -áč

Words: *instáč, permáč*

According to Šimandl et al. (2016, p. 60) the suffix *-áč* is frequently used as a formant during the process of univerbization and in both cases (*instáč, permáč*) it serves exactly this purpose. The original forms: *instant kill* and *permanent ban* are both two-word phrases that underwent the process of univerbization. Words *kill* and *ban* are both classified as masculine inanimate nouns, which is the reason why they were replaced by the masculine suffix (*-áč*).

1.2.3. Suffix -ák

Words: *enemák, noobák*

The motivation for the suffix *-ák* in the words is different. Although the expression noob appears in the Czech conversation frequently without any word-forming suffixes, the derived form *noobák* occurs especially in the area of computer games. While *noob* can be considered an expression with an insignificant emotional undertone, *noobák* contains alongside its meaning also a certain amount of negative attitude. In case of the English word

enemy, the ending of the original lexeme is unnatural for the Czech declension system (considering the singularity of the word). The function of the suffix *-ák* in the borrowing *enemák* is therefore rather practical and it provides an easier adaptation of the word. While *noobák* was created by a simple addition of the suffix, the formation of the expression *enemák* was preceded by the removal of an inconvenient ending *-y*. Nevertheless, both can be considered results of the suffixation.

1.2.4. Suffix -ík

Words: *goldík, frendík, profík, noobík*

The words *goldík, frendík* and *noobík* are typical examples of diminutives and they are probably outcomes of the language playfulness of the players. They were created by the addition of the suffix *-ík* to the original forms and therefore it can be assumed they are products of the simple suffixation. The word *profík* is in games used in the context of the *professional player*. Theoretically it could be considered a product of the univerbization where the suffix *-ík* would be assigned because of the masculine noun *player*. Nevertheless, the word *profík* has been used in various areas for many years and it is probably a product of the mechanical shortening of the word *profesionál* followed by the suffixation.

1.2.5. Suffix -ič

Words: *magič*

The suffix *-ič* appears only once and in a special case. In the past the word *magič* was a mechanical shortening used to refer to the term *magnetofon*, nowadays however the word refers to another denotation - *mage*. Although the Czech lexicon has contained the word *mág* for many years, the players of computer games started to use a longer derivation – *magič*. In theory the word could be derived from the original form mage by the removal of the ending *-e* and addition the Czech suffix *-ič*. Nevertheless, more probable is the fact that *'modern magič'* is a mere analogy of the *'former magič'* and not a new derivate formed from the English *mage*.

1.2.6. Suffix –ka

Words: *abilitka, boltka, fiftykalka, fivesevenka, headka, masterka, onlinovka, pasivka, potka, rajfelka, rérka, roomka, sniperka, torchka, towerka, XMka*

The research contains 16 words derived by the suffix –ka and they refer especially to the equipment and objects used in the game. Words *boltka, masterka, onlinovka, pasivka,*

rérka, and *sniperka* can be considered typical examples of the univerbization where the relevant suffix *-ka* is added because of the feminine gender of the removed word.

Examples: the gaming term *boltka* is based on its original form *bolt action* (*blesková akce*). The addition of the feminine suffix *-ka* is based on the feminine gender of the removed word *action* (more precisely on the gender of its Czech synonym *akce*). Similarly, also:

onlinovka – online game (*hra* – fem.)   *pasivka – passive ability* (*schopnost* – fem.)

rérka – rare object (*věc* - fem.)   *masterka – master level* (*úroveň* – fem.)

An interesting phenomenon is a derivation of some of the guns' names: *fiftykalka, five-sevenka, rifelka* and *XMka*. The suffix -ka is most likely added to the original term because of its Czech hyperonym *zbraň* or *puška*. I consider them products of simple suffixation.

Words *abilitka, roomka, torchka* and *towerka* were probably derived by the suffix -ka because of their feminine Czech synonyms: *schopnost, místnost, pochodeň and věž*. They could be considered diminutive forms but the motivation for their creation is probably their easier incorporation into the conversation.

Words *headka* and *potka* could be considered results of the mechanical shortening process during which a part of the word was removed, which was followed by the suffixation. Even though the words weren't shortened much these derivations are more practical for quick communication between the players than their original forms *headshot* and *potion*.

1.2.7. Suffix -a

Words: *adventura, boarda, clása, epica, henda, karabina, proscéna, shotgana, skillshota, turreta, warda*

Feminine nouns include 11 words derived by the suffix *-a* and they are more or less analogous to the words derived by the suffix *-ka* in 1.2.6. The terms *adventura* and *epica* can be considered results of the univerbization during which the suffix *-a* was added because of the gender of the Czech synonym of the removed word.

adventura – adventure game (*hra* – fem.)   *epica – epic card* (*karta* – fem.)

Considering the original forms of the words *boarda (board), clása (class), henda (hand), shotgana (shotgun), skillshota (skill shot), turreta (turret)* and *warda (ward)* it can be assumed that the suffix was added to allow an easier incorporation of the borrowings to the Czech declension system (further referred to as CDS). The suffix *-a* was usually chosen

because of the Czech synonyms: *tabule, třída, ruka, střelná sbraň, střela, dělová věž* and *ochrana*. The final forms can be considered products of the simple suffixation.

In case of the term karabina *(carabine)* and the term proscéna *(proscene)* the English ending *-e* was replaced by the suffix *-a* which is more natural for the feminine gender in Czech. The words *karabina* and *proscéna* share the same attributes as *profík* (1.2.4) and *magič* (1.2.5). Previously they appeared in other areas (sport, theatre) and only recently they were borrowed by players and became fully integrated in the slang of the computer gamers.

1.2.8. Suffix -na

Words: *emsixtina, sentrina, ultina*

In case of the word *emsixtina* the previously mentioned theory about the derivation of the names of the guns can be applied (1.2.6). The word is a result of the suffixation. The ending *-a* is based on the feminine gender of the hypernym *zbraň* or *puška*. *Sentrina* is derived from English *sentry* and the feminine suffix *-a* was in this case added probably because of the Czech equivalent *hlídka*.

The term *ultina* was created through the process of univerbization from the original expression *ultimate ability* (*schopnost* - fem.). The suffix of the univerbized item *-a* is again based on the gender of the Czech synonym of the removed word.

1.2.9. Suffix –(č)ko

Words: *APčko, AWPčko, bluečko, carryčko, CODčko, CPčko, CSko, CTčko, DLCčko, DPSko, FPSko, Gčko, GTAčko, HPčko, Leftko, lobbýčko, LOLko, milíčko, MVPčko, NPCčko, PDWčko, PVPčko, redko, RPGčko, SMGčko, TFko, Untko, WoTko, WoWko, XPčko*

All of the neuter nouns are derived by the suffix *–(č)ko*. Majority of them were formed from abbreviations referring either to the names of games or to the gaming equipment and other gaming terminology. *APčko (AP – ability power), AWPčko (AWP - arctic warfare police), CoDčko (CoD - Call of Duty), CPčko (CP – combat power), CSko (CS – Counter Strike), CTčko (CT – counter terrorist), DLCčko (DLC – downloadable content), DPSko (damage per second)*, etc are all foreign abbreviations derived by addition of the Czech suffix *-ko* or *-čko*. The suitable suffix is dependent on the last letter of the abbreviation. If the abbreviation is ended by letter *F, L, M, N, R, S* or *X*, the suffix *-ko* is used. In case the ending letter is different the abbreviation is derived by the suffix *-čko*.

Even though the derived abbreviations represent majority of neuter nouns, the group include also another words. The term *Leftko (Left 4 Dead)* in the only derivate referring to the name of the computer game not including the initial letters of the original name. In this case the word can be considered a result of mechanical shortening of the original phrase. The reason for adding the suffix *-ko* could be following, as it was used for derivation of all other computer games, it could become a typological phenomenon to derive the games by the addition of *-ko*.

Terms *bluečko (Blue Buff)*, *milíčko (melee attack)* and *redko (Red Buff)* might be considered results of the univerbization – the original phrases include adjective and noun which is later removed, however in their case the chosen suffixes are not corresponding with the gender of the Czech synonym. It is possible that the players were not aware of the Czech meaning and subconsciously added the neuter suffix *–(č)ko*.

Last words *carryčko* and *lobbýčko* were created by the simple suffixation. The term *lobbýčko* was probably derived for an easier incorporation into the CDS. The term *carryčko* is used to refer to the player's equipment in the game and was formed by the addition of the suffix *-čko* to the English verb carry.

2. Technology and the internet

The gathered vocabulary concerning the area of the internet and information technologies contains 62 nouns. They include various substandard expressions used on social websites and also terminology referring to the technological equipment. The collected words often include expressive words, especially diminutives.

2.1. Morphological adaptation and the gender assignment

The list of lexical items concerning the internet and technologies includes 23 masculine nouns. Five of them are animate and they refer to individuals who belong to a group of people with specific attributes. The words *ajťák*, *linuxák* and *windowsák* are declined according to the declension type *pán*, while *blogař* and *facebookař* are declined according to the declension type *muž*. The number of inanimate nouns is significantly higher – they include 18 inanimate items and majority is declined according to the declension type *hrad*. The only exception is the substandard term *instáč* that belongs to the declension type *stroj*. They refer either to the computer equipment or to expressive internet slang terms.

The feminine gender is represented by 15 lexemes which are declined according to the declension type *žena* and they include especially technological substandard terminology such as *RAMka*, *appka* or *webovka*.

Finally, 24 neuter nouns are declined according to the declension type *město* with no exception and their roles are various. They include numerous foreign abbreviations referring to computer technology such as *JPGčko* or *LCDčko*, popular substandard expressions used on social and other internet websites, e.g. *selfíčko*, *youtubko*, etc.

2.2. Suffixes and word-forming processes

2.2.1. Suffix -ík

Words: *chatík, gifík, lejblík, mejlík, mesík, smajlík, softík*

The most frequent masculine suffix is *-ík* and its primary function is the creation of diminutives. As we shall see bellow, formation of diminutives is especially in case of social networks a rather frequent phenomenon and often the young users have no boundaries. Words *chatík*, *gifík*, *lejblík* and *mejlík* were formed by addition of the suffix *-ík* for no practical reason and they can be considered products of the simple suffixation.

Even though the words *mesík* and *softík* also appear to be diminutives, their forming differs from the diminutives mentioned above. In fact, they were created by mechanical shortening of their original forms *Messenger* and *software* followed by the addition of the suffix *-ík*. The process resulted in the terms more practical for an informal conversation as they are shorter and simpler.

Interesting is the word *smajlík* which was probably derived from the English expression *smiley* and formally it could be considered a product of the simple suffixation. However, unusual is not the formal aspect of the lexeme but the semantics as the meaning differs in English and Czech. While in the original form it refers to a smiling emoji, Czech use it to refer to any type of emoticon regardless the facial expression.

2.2.2. Suffix -áč

Words: *flopáč, instáč*

Another masculine suffix *-áč* is used in case of 2 nouns: a rather old term *flopáč* and nowadays very popular *instáč*. *Flopáč* was created through the process of univerbization from the phrase *floppy disc* where the suffix *-áč* replaced the masculine noun *disc*. The word *instáč* is a product of the mechanical shortening of the original *Instagram* followed by the suffixation. For the quick conversation the shortened and informal term *instáč* is more practical.

2.2.3. Suffix –(č)ek

Words: *blogísek, facebůček, fejsíček, instáček, prográmek, streamek, tutoriálek*

The suffix –(č)ek (including forms -íček and -áček) is used predominantly for creating diminutives.[6] Interesting is the word *instáček*, which is formed by the suffixation of the shortened derivate *instáč* (see 2.2.2). In this case we can follow an interesting evolution of the borrowing. *Instagram* previously shortened to the practical term *instáč* is derived by the suffix *-ek* and a longer slang expression typical for nowadays generation of teenagers is formed. Similar case represents also the term *fejsíček*. The original form *facebook* is mechanically shortened to practical *fejs* and later derived by ending *-íček*.

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[6] Although diminutives appear not only in computer games and technologies, they are certainly wide-spread especially in these areas. The reasons are questionable. Incorporation of diminutives into the Czech lexicon on social websites could be the result of female influence. On the other hand, the diminutives appear also in the area of computer games where male players dominate. Therefore, it cannot be decided if the male or female gender is predominantly responsible for uncontrollable formation of expressive diminutives. It should be considered rather an unisex trend of the modern young generation.

Words *prográmek, streamek, tutoriálek, fejsbůček* and *blogísek* can be again considered substandard diminutives created through the simple addition of the suffix -ek (or its modification). Especially words *facebůček* and *blogísek* that are very original products of the Czech lenguage system can be perceived as very bizarre.

2.2.4. Suffix -ák

Words: *ajťák, linuxák, sofťák, windowsák*

The suffix *-ák* is used in 4 nouns including 1 inanimate and 3 animate lexemes. Term *sofťák* can be considered a product of the mechanical shortening of the original form *software* followed by the suffixation. The animate *ajťák* (derived from *IT technician - IT technik*) is a product of the univerbization where the masculine *technician (technik)* was replaced by *-ák*.

Šimandl et al. (2016, p.69) mentions that a frequent role of the suffix *-ák* is expressing the relationship (connection) to a certain group or stuff. In terms *linuxák* and *windowsák* which were not preceded by any two-word phrase it fulfils exactly this role as the terms refer to the users of the operational system Windows or Linux.

2.2.5. Suffix -ař

Words: *blogař, facebookař*

Facebookař is a simple animate derivate formed by the suffixation. It was created as a single term which could be used for the users of Facebook. *Blogař*, on the other side, is derived from the original English blogger where the English suffix *-er* was replaced by the Czech suffix *-ař*. While the first word is a product of the simple suffixation, the second term is a result of the re-suffixation.

2.2.6. Suffix -as

Words: *noťas*

The suffix *-as* appears only once in case of the term *noťas*. Nowadays is could be assumed that *noťas* was created by mechanical shortening of the word *notebook* and which was followed by the addition of the suffix *-as*. Nevertheless, originally the term was derived from the English term *notes* and therefore the same phenomenon which was described in case of the word magič (1.2.5) can be noticed.

2.2.7. Suffix –(ov)ka

Words: *ajpina, appka, keška, LANka, LEDka, mailovka, GPSka, RAMka, ROMka, SIMka, SMSka, storka, webka, webovka*

All the feminine nouns are derived by the suffix *-ka* and majority of them refer to technological equipment. Quite frequent is appearance of the foreign abbreviations including *RAMka, ROMka, SMSka, LEDka, GPSka* or *LANka*. The suffix *-ka* was in their case used because of the gender of their Czech equivalent (corresponding usually with the word that is represented by the last letter of the foreign abbreviation):

RAMka/ROMka (*Random Access/ Read Only Memory*: *paměť* - fem.)

SMSka (*Short Message Service*: *zpráva* - fem.)   *LEDka* (*Light-emitting diode*: *diode* - fem.)

LANka (*Local Area Network*: *síť* - fem.)   *GPSka* (*Global Positioning System*: *navigace –* fem.)

The terms could be considered simple derivates of the foreign abbreviations and therefore products of the suffixation. On the other hand, the words were preceded by the Czech phrases such as: *SMS zpráva, LED dioda*, etc. Czech users weren't probably often aware of the fact that meanings of the added words were already included in the abbreviations and they tend to create phrases mentioned above. If these two-word phrases would be considered precedents of the new derivates, then the suffixed abbreviations would be the products of the univerbization.

Mailovka, webka and *webovka* are examples of the classical univerbization – they were created from phrases consisting of an adjective and a feminine substantive (therefore the suffix *-ka*)

mailovka (*e-mail address – adresa* - fem.)   *webka* (*web camera – kamera* - fem.)

webovka (*web page, website – stránka* - fem.)

Other examples of the univerbization are terms *ajpina, SIMka* and *keška*. However, they differ from the terms mentioned above. The removed noun was preceded not by the usual adjective but by a different part of speech. *SIMka* was derived from the combination of foreign abbreviation + noun *(SIM + card)*, similarly *ajpina (IP + address)*. The word *keška* was derived from noun + noun *(cache + memory)*. In all three cases the gender of the second word is feminine – therefore the suffix *-ka* was added.

Finally, the words *appka* and *storka* can be considered products of the suffixation. Interesting fact is that *appka* is derived from English *app* which is a clipping for an application. In case of the term *story* impractical *-y* was removed and the Czech suffix *-ka* was added. In both cases the changes were realized to adapt the English borrowings to the CDS.

2.2.8. Suffix -na

Words: *wifina*

Wifina is the only word derived by the suffix *-na*. The original *Wifi* was probably derived for an easier incorporation of the word to the CDS. The suffix *-na* was assigned because of the Czech feminine noun – *síť*. As the term was preceded by phrase *wi-fi síť*, *wifina* could be considered a result of univerbization.

2.2.9. Suffix –(č)ko

Words: *AMVčko, APčko, blůtůčko, CDčko, cédo, DVDčko, dývko, freewarko, IPčko, JPGčko, LCDčko, memečko, outůčko, PCčko, PDFko, selfíčko, TXTčko, UDPčko, USBčko, VLCčko, youtubko*

Considerably widespread is the suffix –(č)ko which has several functions. Terms such as *AMVčko*, *APčko*, *LCDčko*, *USBčko* can be considered derivates of foreign abbreviations that were adapted for an easier incorporation and the assignment of either *-čko* or *-ko* depends on the last letter as was mentioned in 1.2.9.

In cases of *blůtůčko*, *memečko*, *selfíčko* and *outůčko* we may notice the tendency to assign the neuter gender to expressions which do not have the Czech equivalent. Although we could discuss the connection between *memečko* and *video*. All were derived from the original terms by the suffixation and the purpose for their formation was easier incorporation into Czech as the original terms: Bluetooth, meme and selfie do not correspond with the CDS.

We can also notice varieties of the same word: the original *DVD* was derived not only as the term *DVDčko* but also in form of *dývko* that could be considered a product of mechanical shortening. The same phenomenon appears also in case of the term *CDčko* – through the mechanical shortening and the suffixation the term *cédo* was formed.

Interesting is also the word *Youtube*. Although the original form *Youtube* is assigned to the masculine gender (probably because of the hyperonym *server*), in computer slang we can encounter the term *youtubko* where the neuter suffix *-ko* was added. Similar case is also the lexeme *freewarko*. Although the hyperonym *software* is a masculine noun, in the spoken

language users derive the original by the suffix *-ko*. As can be seen above in 1.2.9 and 2.2.9 the neuter gender appears in the area of computers and technologies very often which might be the reason why the speakers subconsciously tend to use the suffix for derivation frequently, particularly when they are unsure about the gender classification.

3. Fashion and cosmetics

The area of fashion and cosmetics include 48 words referring to clothes, shoes, fashion trends and styles and various cosmetic tools and products. The list includes several lexemes derived by Czech suffixes from the names of British or American fashion brands. Some of the words have been a part of the Czech lexicon for a longer period of time (e.g. *tenisky*), others (e.g. *teatreečko*) are on the other hand lexemes new and for now not very wide-spread in our country.

3.1. Morphological adaptation and the gender assignment

The research includes 13 masculine nouns and 8 of them are animate: *grínpísák, hipísák, hipík, hiphopák, missák* are declined according to declension type *pán* and *emař, dredař* and *pankáč* belong to the declension type *muž*. They predominantly express the attachment of a person to a certain style which is demonstrated by clothes, their music selection, etc. The inanimate masculine substantives *sekáč* (declined according to *stroj*) and *overálek, outfitek, outleťák* and *topík* (declined according to *hrad*) refer either to shops or clothes.

All 30 feminine nouns are declined according to *žena* and majority refer either to clothes or the type of shoes. While in case of computer games and technologies neuter gender played an important role, the sector of fashion includes significantly fewer neuter substantives. Only 4 words which are all declined according to the declension type *město* appear in the research.

3.2. Suffixes and word-forming processes

3.2.1. Suffix –(ov)ka

Words: *bejska, bekovka, džíska, flíska, Goretexka, jeanovka, push-upka, softčelka, designovka, bronzerka, limitka, outdoorovka*

The research includes 12 lexemes derived by the feminine suffix *-ka*. All of them can be considered results of the univerbization process, e.g.

bejska – baseball cap (*čepice* - fem.)   *džíska - jean jacket* (*bunda* – fem.)

push-upka – push-up bra (*podprsenka* – fem.)   *limitka – limited edition* (*edice* - fem.)

The addition of the suffix *-ka* is based on the Czech equivalent of the removed noun, e.g. *jacket* (*bunda* - fem.): *Goretexka*, *softčelka*, etc. The term *jean jacket* is derived even in two forms: *džíska* and *jeanovka*.

3.2.2. Suffix –(k)y

Words: *boxerky, Conversky, Crocsky, slipky, Pemprsky, Alwaysky, tenisky, texasky, šortky, džíny, legíny, Niky, Jocksy, babydollky, barefootky, hipsterky, minišortky, push-upky*

The vocabulary concerning fashion and cosmetics are frequently derived by the suffix *-ky*. Even though *-ky* is a plural form of the suffix *-ka* (3.2.1), in several cases the lexeme is derived rather or only by the suffix *-ky*. Therefore, in this and the following chapter the suffixes *-ka* and *-ky* are described separately.

In several cases the addition of the suffix *-ky* is motivated by the existence of the Czech synonym or a hyperonym also ended by the suffix *–(k)y*, e.g. *hipsterky* (*kalhotky*), *babydollky* (*šaty*) or *texasky (kalhoty)*.

Words *Alwaysky*, *slipky* or *Pemprsky* usually refer to a pack of specific products and they are used to specify the brand or the type of products. A single item would be referred to more likely in form of a Czech equivalent *vložka* or *plínka*, even though *Alwayska*, *slipka* or *Pemprska* could be used as well. The same theory can be applied also in case of shoes. Although a single form *Crocska* could be used in some context, usually people talk about a pair of shoes and therefore *-ky* is more typical than *-ka*.

In cases such as *(boxer) shorts*, *jeans*, *leggings* which are considered binary nouns in English and are referred to as plural, the suffix *–(k)y* is added after the removal of plural *-s* probably also because of the Czech hyperonym *kalhoty*.

The English word push-up is in Czech derived even twice and the terms refer to different items. While term *push-upka* (3.2.1) describes a *push up bra*, the lexeme *push-upky* is used to specify a type of tights.

3.2.3. Suffix -(č)ko

Words: *bodýčko, teatreečko, HMko, CAčko*

Lexemes derived by *–(č)ko* include 2 foreign abbreviations referring to fashion stores: *HMko (H&M)* and *CAčko (C&A).* As the original forms are impractical for spoken Czech, the suffix was added for their easier incorporation. The same reason for derivation is also in case of the diminutives *bodýčko* and *teatreečko*. Instead of the original form *body* which is

unnatural for the CDS, the term was derived by the suffix *-čko*. While *bodýčko* is a product of the suffixation, *teatreečko (tea-tree oil)* could be considered a product of the univerbization, even though the gender of the suffix is not based on the Czech gender of the removed substantive.

teatreečko – tea tree oil (*olej* – masc.) but *-čko* (neut.)

3.2.4. Suffix -ař

Words: *emař, dredař*

The term *dredař* was derived from the English word *dread(s)* referring to a hairstyle. *Emař* was formed from the term *emo (style)* by adding *-ař* to the original. Both words refer to people who follow rules of certain style and can be considered products of simple suffixation. It can be noticed that in both cases the suffix *-ař* is not a substitute for English ending *-er* (compared with 1.2.1) and it even adds new meanings to the words.

3.2.5. Suffix -ák

Words: *grínpísák, hipísák, hiphopák, missák, outleťák*

All 5 lexemes derived by the suffix *-ák* are words that were created by simple suffixation. *Grínpísák*, *hipísák*, *hiphopák* and *missák* specify a person who belongs to a certain group of people. *Outleťák* is a highly substandard expression which seems to be a result of language play.

3.2.6. Suffix -áč

Words: *sekáč, punkáč*

Although *sekáč* and *punkáč* are derived by the same suffix, the word-forming function of the suffix *-áč* are different. The term *sekáč* is a product of univerbization. The original form *second hand* was integrated into the Czech language and it was classified as a masculine noun (probably because of the hyperonym *obchod*). Masculine gender of the adapted original is the reason why the ending *-áč* was added. *The term punkáč* on the other hand is a lexeme formed by the simple suffixation, referring to a person who likes punk fashion and style. Again, the meaning of the original term changed (similarly to 3.2.4) as it now denotes not a style but a person with certain attribute.

3.2.7. Suffixes -ek, -ík

Words: *hipík, outfitek, overálek, topík*

Expressive terms *outfitek* and *overálek* that usually refer to kids' fashion are typical diminutives formed by the addition of the masculine suffix *-ek* to original forms *outfit* and *overall*. Also, the word *topík* is a diminutive derived from the original *top* by the suffix *-ík*. All three terms were formed as results of simple derivation. *Hipík* can be also considered a suffixed term, nevertheless the reason for its derivation was easier incorporation into CDS as the original form hippie does not correspond with traditional Czech suffixes.

4. Sports

The research includes 53 lexemes concerning sports equipment, sportsmen and other terminology (usually substandard) used by players, spectators and fans. The derived borrowings are of different age. Whereas many of the words have been used for decades and they are already completely integrated (e.g. *hokejka*), some of the others refer to less widespread sports (e.g. *airsoftka*).

4.1. Morphological adaptation and the gender assignment

The masculine gender includes 21 nouns: 8 of them are inanimate lexemes referring especially to the sport equipment. The words *krikeťák, fotbálek, offroadek, brejkbolek* and *trenál* are declined according to the inanimate declension type *hrad* while *pingpongáč, krosáč* and *pinec* are declined according to the declension type *stroj*. Animate masculine nouns: *cyklo(moto)krosař, raftař, skejtař, snowboardař, stepař* and *surfař* are declined according to *muž* and the rest: *fitnesák, inlajňák, rafťák, skejťák, skejťáček* and *snowboarďák* are declined according to the declension type *pán*. As expected, the animate nouns define individual sportsmen according to their sports interests. Unusual is the word *baskeťák* which can be used as a term referring either to a *ball* (declined according to *hrad*) or to a *basketball player* (declined according to *pán*).

The most frequently used is the feminine gender. The research includes 24 feminine substantives. All are declined according to the declension type *žena* and usually refer to the sports equipment, styles or rules. Neuter substantives are not numerous. Only 8 of them are included and as all are derived by the suffix *–(č)ko*, they belong to the same declension type *město*.

4.2. Suffixes and word-forming processes

4.2.1. Suffix -ař

Words: *cyklokrosař, motokrosař, raftař, skejtař, snowboardař, stepař, surfař*

Considering the original words: *cyclo(moto)crosser, skater, snowboarder, surfer* or *rafter* the same phenomenon mentioned in chapter (1.2.1) can be noticed – the suffix *-ař* is used as an equivalent of the English suffix *-er*. The applied word-forming process is therefore re-suffixation as the original formant is removed and replaced.

The term *stepař,* which was derived from the English original *step (dance),* is supposed to refer to the sportsman performing the step dancing and can be considered the product of the simple suffixation. It can be noticed that the meaning of the original form was changed due to the addition of the suffix as it now refers to a sportsman and not a type of sport.

4.2.2. Suffix -ák

Words: *basketák, fitnesák, inlajňák, krikeťák, rafťák, skejťák, snowboarďák*

In some cases, also the suffix *-ák* replaces the original ending *-er.* The terms *skejťák, snowboarďák* and *rafťák* are similarly to *skejtař, snowboardař* and *raftař* products of the re-suffixation process. The derivates mentioned above are also examples of the occasional tendency to derive the same lexeme by more than one Czech suffix. The English term skater is derived in 3 forms: *skejtař, skejťák* and a diminutive form *skejťáček.*

The list includes also several words that are products of the univerbization and the suffix *-ák* is based on the masculine gender of the removed word.

basketák - basketball player (*hráč* – masc.)   *inlajňák – inline skater* (*bruslař* – masc.)

The suffix *-ák* is not used only in case of the animate masculine lexemes, but also in case of the inanimate nouns such as *krikeťák* or *basketák* which refer to sports equipment: *cricket ball* and *basketball.* The assignment of the suffix is probably based on the hypernym *ball* (*míč, balón* – masc.). The terms can be considered products of the univerbization as well.

As the term *fitnesák,* referring to *fitness sportsman,* is a simple derivation of the word fitness, it can be considered a product of the simple suffixation.

4.2.3. Suffix -áč

Words: *krosáč, pingpongáč*

cross-country game (*hra* – fem.)   *ping pong table* (*stůl* – fem.)

Words derived by the suffix *-áč* are both formed by the univerbization process. In case of *pingpongáč* the added suffix is based on the gender of the Czech equivalent of the removed noun. In case of *krosáč,* however, the suffix and the gender of the removed word do not correspond.

4.2.4. Suffix -ek

Words: *fotbálek, brejkbolek, offroadek, skejťáček*

The word *fotbálek* referring to the sports equipment is a diminutive noun based on the game that is also a "diminutive" version of its original form. The terms *brejkbolek*, *offroadek* and *skejťáček* (derived from already once adapted *skejťák*) are typical examples of an unnecessary formation of diminutives. Together with *fotbálek* they can be all considered products of the suffixation.

4.2.5. Suffix -ec, -ál, -na

Words: *pinec, trenál, bugina*

As the appearance of the suffixes: *-ec*, *-ál* and *-na* in the research is only sporadic, they are included into one category. The terms *pinec* and *trenál* which were derived from the English *ping-pong* and *training* are products of the mechanical shortening followed by the suffixation. Although the number of syllables remains, the adapted lexemes are easier to incorporate in the CDS. The word *bugina* refers to *(golf) buggy* and the suffix *-na* was added to the original again for an easier incorporation into the CDS. It can be considered a product of the simple suffixation

4.2.6. Suffix –(ov)ka

Words: *airsoftka, basebalka, bekhendovka, boulderovka, dopingovka, fastka, florbalka, gólovka, hardtailovka, hokejka, kroska, paintbalka, singlovka, treningovka*

Words derived by the suffix *-ka* refer usually to the sports equipment and many of them are products of the univerbization.

airsoftka - airsoft gun (*zbraň* - fem.)   *hokejka - hockey stick* (*hůl* - fem.)

basebalka - baseball bat (*pálka* – fem.)   *fastka - FAST helmet* (*helma* – fem.)

Similarly: *boulderovka – boulder wall* (*stěna* – fem.), *dopingovka – doping control* (*kontrola* -fem.), *florbalka – floorball stick (hůl – fem.), hardtailovka – hardtail bike (kolo – neut.), kroska - motocross bike (neut.), paintbalka – paintball gun (zbraň – fem.), treningovka – treningová dráha (fem.)*

However, also results of the simple suffixation appears. In cases of *bekhendovka*, *gólovka* and *singlovka* the suffix *-ka* could be used probably because of the hyperonym *rána*. The reason for the addition of the suffix can be easier adaptation into the CDS or just a simple language play of the users of the sports terminology. The term *singlovka*, similarly to *magič, profík*, etc. has been already used in different areas and it was only borrowed by sportsmen to refer to another denotation.

4.2.7. Suffix -ky

Words: *allmountainky, carvingovky, freerajdovky, freestylovky, indoorovky, slajdky*

The suffix *-ky* is used for the derivation of the binary sports equipment, in our research especially to skis. Terms *allmountainky*, *carvingovky*, *freerajdovky* and *freestylovky* were all derived by the suffix *-ky* from lexemes specifying the kind of skis. The addition of the suffix *-ky* is derived from the Czech hyperonym – *lyže* or older term *běžky*. Assuming the derivates were preceded by phrases such as *carvingové lyže* or *freestylové lyže,* the final terms *could* be considered products of the univerbization. Nevertheless, as the terms were preceded rather by phrases *lyže na carving* or *lyže na freestyle,* they should be considered rather products of the simple suffixation.

4.2.8. Suffix -a

Words: *lajna, slacklajna, penalta*

The original word *line*, marking a certain area in a game, was derived by ending *-a* likely because of its Czech equivalent *čára* (fem.). Later, probably according to *lajna* also the term slackline was derived by the ending *-a*, even though it refers to a completely different object. The original *penalty* was derived probably for an easier incorporation into the CDS. All three words can be considered results of the suffixation.

4.2.9. Suffix –(č)ko

Words: *ARko, BMIčko, BMXko, bogýčko, FCčko, fíčko, fitko, frisbíčko*

Four terms: *ARko* (*AR-15 rifle*), *BMIčko* (*body mass index*), *BMXko* (*bicycle motocross*) and *FCčko* (*football club*) that are derived by the suffix –(č)ko are the only examples of the foreign abbreviations in the research concerning sports. *Frisbíčko* is a substandard term derived from the original form *frisbee*. Although the original form is also frequently used in Czech, the derived form is more suitable for the CDS and for common communication. As the word was not preceded by any phrase it cannot be considered a product of the univerbization but a result of the simple suffixation.

The last term *fitko* which is derived from the phrase *fitness centre* is a product of the univerbization. The removed noun (*centre – centrum - neut*.) was replaced by the neuter suffix *-ko*. As the word was probably created for more dynamic conversation and the term *fitnessko* would be still long, fitness was mechanically shortened and the suffix *-ko* was added only to the first syllable *fit-*.

Conclusion

As was mentioned in the introduction, the aim of the project was to analyse English borrowings derived by the Czech suffixes and decide whether the used word-forming phenomena and suffixes are dependent on the cultural area of the borrowings. After the analysis I concluded that each of the examined themes can be characterized by its specific features and the theory, that *the adaptation of the borrowed word is to some extent dependent on its cultural classification*, was proved. Nevertheless, I observed linguistic phenomena that are typical not only for the specific cultural area but also phenomena which can be applied in case of every analysed area. Firstly, I will shortly summarize the trends typical for individual areas and later phenomena typical for all categories will be defined.

In the area of computer games borrowings classified as feminine or neuter prevailed over the masculine gender. While masculine gender included various suffixes *(-ař, -ák, -ík, -áč, -ič),* feminine nouns were derived predominantly by suffix *-ka* or *-a* and neuter terms that included numerous foreign abbreviations were derived only by suffix *–(č)ko*. Majority of derivates were products of either the process of univerbization or suffixation (sometimes combined with the mechanical shortening).

The gender distribution of vocabulary concerning technologies and the internet was approximately equal. Masculine nouns were derived by different affixes *(-íč, -áč, -ák, -(č)ek, -ař, -as)* and feminine and neuter substantives were derived especially by suffixes *-ka* and *–(č)ko*. Several similarities can be noticed between the area of computer games and the area of technologies, which is quite logical as they are related. Again, derived foreign abbreviations are frequent, though this time they are classified not only as neuter lexemes *(PDFko)* but also as feminine nouns *(LEDka)*. Once more, the word-forming processes include predominantly the univerbization and suffixation. I noticed increased tendency to create playful diminutives are important part of the internet slang.

The fashion area is dominated by feminine substantives that are usually derived by *-ka* or *-ky* and refer to various types of clothing, shoes or hygiene supplies. Unlike in the previous areas, the foreign abbreviations are almost absent, and the neuter gender is rather infrequent. The word-forming phenomena are especially the process of univerbization and simple suffixation.

Sport vocabulary contains predominantly masculine and feminine nouns and the neuter gender is, similarly to the fashion, less common. Masculine nouns are derived by

various suffixes *(-ař, -ák, -áč, etc.)* whereas feminine substantives are usually derived by the suffix *-ka* (less frequently by the suffix *-ky*). A tendency to use more than one suffix to derive an original form can be noticed several times. Derived foreign abbreviations are rather rare. Again, the univerbization is a very frequent word-forming phenomenon, especially in case of feminine nouns. Also, the re-suffixation process occurs more often than elsewhere.

In general, it can be stated that in all areas the word-forming adaptation corresponds with the studied Czech word-forming processes and the relevant Czech suffix is usually based on the gender of the Czech equivalent of the original English lexeme (even though sometimes exceptions can be encountered). Although originally it was intended to specify the function of the Czech suffixes individually for each category, after the analysis I found that the differences are not very significant. The function of suffixes is in many cases rather morphological as it enables the adapted lexeme to incorporate into the Czech declension system *(skillshota, appka, lajna or teatreečko)*. Frequently, however the function of the suffix is also lexical. In cases such as *hokejka, baseballka* or *florbalka* the suffix *-ka* indicates that the term refers to a sport tool. If a gamer uses a foreign abbreviation derived by the suffix *-čko*, the term probably refers to an abbreviated name of a computer game. Terms such as *pingpongáč, bejska* or *sniperka* are derived from English terms *ping-pong, baseball* or *sniper*, nevertheless the Czech suffixes change their meanings and all at once they refer to other denotations. In general, we can also notice the tendency of the young generation to play with the words – examples of diminutives are mentioned in every area. In some cases, the diminutives are only needless derivates which are results of a language fashion trend *(facebůček, outfitek, brejkbolek or blogísek)*. However often the creation of diminutives is associated with an easier adaptation to the Czech morphological system (e.g. *memečko, carrýčko* or *selfíčko*).

Although my project analyses many words from the given areas, the research results cannot be applied to all borrowings from these cultural categories as their real number certainly exceeds the list I gathered. The conclusion formed above can be objectively applied only in the corpus obtained for this work. In the future, it would be possible to extend the project to other areas of nouns or even the problematics of borrowed verbs.

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gdg

List of abbreviations

BP – borrowing process

AP – adaptation process

MA - morphological adaptation

EB – English borrowing(s)

CDS – Czech declension system

Résumé

Bakalářská práce je zaměřena na anglické výpůjčky, k nimž byly prostřednictvím slovotvorných procesů přiřazeny české slovotvorné přípony. Podrobnou analýzou slov, které autorka získala od respondentů zastupujících mladou generaci, bylo zjištěno, že formální adaptace anglických výrazů je do jisté míry determinována kulturní oblastí jejich výskytu. Na základě rozboru bylo možné v závěru práce stanovit morfologické a lexikální jevy typické pro jednotlivé kategorie a zároveň také formulovat poznatky, které jsou obecně platné pro zkoumané výpůjčky bez ohledu na oblast, ze které pochází.

Annotation

Jméno a příjmení:	Karolína Frainšicová
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Rok obhajoby:	2019

Název práce:	Anglické výpůjčky adaptované českými slovotvornými příponami
Název v angličtině:	English borrowings derived by Czech word-forming suffixes
Anotace práce:	Cílem této bakalářské práce je prostudovat problematiku týkající se anglických výpůjček, které byly upraveny českými slovotvornými procesy. Práce podrobně analyzuje získané materiály a následně formuluje vypozorované morfologické a slovotvorné jevy.
Klíčová slova:	anglické výpůjčky, morfologická adaptace, slovotvorné procesy, česká slovotvorba, české přípony
Anotace v angličtině:	The aim of this bachelor's project is to study the problematics of English borrowings that were derived by Czech word-forming processes. The author analyses the acquired materials and specifies the morphological and word-forming tendencies typical for English borrowings.
Klíčová slova v angličtině	English borrowings, morphological adaptation, word-forming processes, Czech word-formation, Czech suffixes
Přílohy vázané v práci:	CD
Rozsah práce:	52 stran
Jazyk práce:	Anglický jazyk

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Electronic appendices

Appendix 1: List of derivates in alphabetical order

Appendix 2: Morphological classification of derivates, added suffixes

Appendix 3: Thematic classification including pronunciation, English equivalents and brief explanation of the derivates

Appendix 1: List of derivates in alphabetical order

abilitka	boarda	designovka
adventura	bodýčko	DLCčko
airsoftka	bogýčko	dopingovka
Ajpina	boltka	DPSko
ajťák	botař	dredař
allmountainky	boulderovka	DVDčko
Alwaysky	boxerky	dývko
AMVčko	brejkbolek	džíny
APčko	bronzerka	džíska
appka	bugina	emař
ARko	CAčko	emsixtina
AWPčko	carryčko	enemák
babydollky	carvingovky	epica
barefootky	CDčko	facebookař
basebalka	cédo	facebůček
baskeťák	chatík	fastka
bejska	clása	FCčko
bekhendovka	CODčko	fejsíček
bekovka	Conversky	fíčko
blogař	CPčko	fiftykalka
blogísek	Crocsky	fitko
bluečko	CSko	fitnesák
blůtůčko	CTčko	fivesevenka
BMIčko	cyklokrosař	flíska
BMXko	defař	flopáč

florbalka	indoorovky	mailovka
fotbálek	inlajňák	masterka
FPSko	instáč	mejlík
freerajdovky	instáč	memečko
freestylovky	instáček	mesík
freewarko	IPčko	midař
frendík	jeanovka	milíčko
frisbíčko	Jocksy	minišortky
Gčko	JPGčko	missák
gifík	karabina	motokrosař
goldík	keška	MVPčko
gólovka	krikeťák	Niky
Goretexka	krosáč	noobák
GPSka	kroska	noobík
grínpísák	lajna	noťas
GTAčko	LANka	NPCčko
hardtailovka	LCDčko	offař
headka	LEDka	offroadek
henda	Leftko	onlinovka
hiphopák	legíny	outdoorovka
hipík	lejblík	outfitek
hipísák	limitka	outleťák
hipsterky	linuxák	outůčko
HMko	lobbýčko	overálek
hokejka	LOLko	paintbalka
HPčko	magič	pasivka

PCčko	selfíčko	teatreečko
PDFko	sentrina	tenisky
PDWčko	shotgana	texasky
Pemprsky	SIMka	TFko
penalta	singlovka	topař
permáč	skejťáček	topík
pinec	skejťák	torchka
pingpongáč	skejtař	towerka
potka	skillshota	trenál
profík	slacklajna	treningovka
prográmek	slajdky	turreta
proscéna	slipky	tutoriálek
punkáč	smajlík	TXTčko
push-upka	SMGčko	UDPčko
push-upky	SMSka	ultina
PVPčko	sniperka	Untko,
rafťák	snowboarďák	USBčko
raftař	snowboardař	VLCčko
rajfelka	sofťák	warda
RAMka	softčelka	webka
redko	softík	webovka
rérka	šortky	wifina
ROMka	stepař	windowsák
roomka	storka	wipař
RPGčko	streamek	WoTko
sekáč	surfař	WoWko

XMka   XPčko   youtubko

Appendix 2: Morphological classification of derivates, added suffixes

Masculine nouns

ajťák, -ák

baskeťák, -ák

blogař, -ař

blogísek, -(ís)ek

botař, -ař

brejkbolek, -ek

chatík, -ík

cyklokrosař, -ař

defař, -ař

dredař, -ař

emař, -ař

enemák, -ák

facebookař, ař

facebůček, -(č)ek

fejsíček, -(íč)ek

fitnesák, -ák

flopáč, -áč

fotbálek, -ek

frendík, -ík

gifík, -ík

goldík, -ík

grínpísák, -ák

hiphopák, -ák

hipík, -ík

hipísák, -ák

inlajňák, -ák

instáč, -áč

instáč, -áč

instáček, -(áč)ek

krikeťák, -ák

krosáč, -áč

lejblík, -ík

linuxák, -ák

magič, -ič

mejlík, -ík

mesík, -ík

midař, -ař

missák, -ák

motokrosař, -ař

noobák, -ák

noobík, -ík

noťas, -as

offař, -ař

offroadek, -ek

outfitek, -ek

outleťák, -ák

overálek, -ek

permáč, -áč

pinec, -ec

pingpongáč, -áč

profík, -ík

prográmek, -ek

punkáč, -áč

rafťák, -ák

raftař, -ař

sekáč, -áč

skejťáček, -(áč)ek

skejťák, -ák

skejtař, -ař

smajlík, -ík

snowboarďák, -ák

snowboardař, -ař

sofťák, -ák

softík, -ík

stepař, -ař

streamek, -ek

surfař, -ař

topař, -ař

topík, -ík

trenál, -ál

tutoriálek, -ek

windowsák, -ák

wipař, -ař

Feminine nouns

abilitka, -ka

adventura, -a

airsoftka, -ka

ajpina, -na

allmountainky, -ky

alwaysky, -ky

appka, -ka

babydollky, -ky

barefootky, -ky

basebalka, -ka

bejska, -ka

bekhendovka, -ovka

bekovka, -ovka

boarda, -a

boltka, -ka

boulderovka, -ovka

boxerky, -ky

bronzerka, -ka

bugina, -na

carvingovky, -ky

clása, -a

conversky, -ky

crocsky, -ky

designovka, -ovka

dopingovka, -ovka

džíny, -y

džíska, -ka

emsixtina, -na

epica, -a

fastka, -ka

fiftykalka, -ka

fivesevenka, -ka

flíska, -ka

florbalka, -ka

freerajdovky, -ky

freestylovky, -ky

gólovka, -ovka

goretexka, -ka

GPSka, -ka

hardtailovka, -ovka

headka, -ka

henda, -a

hipsterky, -ky

hokejka, -ka

indoorovky, -ky

jeanovka, -ka

Jocksy, -y

larabina, -a

keška, -ka

kroska, -ka

lajna, -a

LANka, -ka

LEDka, -ka

legíny, -y

limitka, -ka

mailovka, -ka

masterka, -ka

minišortky, -ky

niky, -y

onlinovka, -ovka

outdoorovka, -ovka

paintbalka, -ka

pasivka, -ka

Pemprsky, -ky

penalta, -a

potka, -ka

proscéna, -a

push-upka, -ka

push-upky, -ky

rajfelka, -ka

RAMka, -ka

rérka, -ka

ROMka, -ka

roomka, -ka

sentrina, -na

shotgana, -a

SIMka, -ka

singlovka, -ovka

skillshota, -a

slacklajna, -a

slajdky, -ky

slipky, -ky

SMSka, -ka

sniperka, -ka

softčelka, -ka

šortky, -ky

storka, -ka

tenisky, -ky

texasky, -ky

torchka, -ka

towerka, -ka

treningovka, -ka

turreta, -a

ultina, -na

warda, -a

webka, -ka

webovka, -ovka

wifina, -na

XMka, ka

Neuter nouns

AMVčko, -čko

APčko, -čko

ARko, -ko

AWPčko, -čko

Bluečko, -čko

blůtůčko, -čko

BMIčko, -čko

BMXko, -ko

bodýčko, -čko

bogýčko, -čko

CAčko, -čko

carryčko, -čko

CDčko, -čko

cédo, -o

CODčko, -čko

CPčko, -čko

CSko, -ko

CTčko, -čko

DLCčko, -čko

DPSko, -ko

DVDčko, -čko

dývko, -ko

FCčko, -čko

fíčko, -čko

fitko, -ko

FPSko, -ko

freewarko, -ko

frisbíčko, -čko

Gčko, -čko

GTAčko, -čko

HMko, -ko

HPčko, -čko

IPčko, -čko

JPGčko, -čko

LCDčko, -čko

Leftko, -ko

lobbýčko, -čko

LOLko, -ko

memečko, -čko

milíčko, -čko

MVPčko, -čko

NPCčko, -čko

Outůčko, -čko

PCčko, -čko

PDFko, -ko

PDWčko, -čko

PVPčko, -čko

Redko, -ko

RPGčko, -čko

selfíčko, -čko

SMGčko, -čko

teatreečko, -čko

TFko, -ko

TXTčko, -čko

UDPčko, -čko

Untko, -ko

USBčko, -čko

VLCčko, -čko

WoTko, -ko

WoWko, -ko

XPčko, čko

Youtubko, -ko

Appendix 3: Thematic classification including pronunciation, English equivalents and brief explanation of the derivates

Derivate [pronunciation] [7] *(English word the term was derived from): English equivalent of the derivate or further explanation* [8]

Computer games

abilitka (ability): ability power, a quality of a character in a game

adventura (adventure): adventure game

APčko [á-péčko] (AP): ability power, a quality of a character in a game

AWPčko [á-vé-péčko] (AWP): sniper rifle

bluečko [blůčko] (Blue): Blue Buff, a neutral non-player character controlled by a computer

boarda [borda] (board): board, an area of the game

boltka (bolt): bolt action, a style of shooting

botař (bottom): botliner, a gamer who plays at the bottom part of the gaming map

carryčko [keri] (carry): carry, the most powerful player during the end of the game

clása [klása] (class): class, a role of the player (mage, warrior, etc.)

CODčko [cé-ó-déčko] (COD): Call of Duty, a proper name of a game

CPčko [cé-péčko] (CP): combat power, defines the strength of a gaming character

CSko [cé-esko] (CS): Counter Strike, a proper name of a game

CTčko [cé-téčko] (CT): Counter terrorist, a player protecting his gaming area against terrorists

defař (defender): a player who defends his base

DLCčko [dé-el-céčko] (DLC): a game extension

DPSko [dý-pí-esko] (DPS): a player who should cause the most intensive damage to an enemy

emsixtina (M-60): a firearm

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[7] The pronunciation is given only if it differs from the spelling of the derivate.
[8] As the list includes many terms that are generally known (such as hokejka, DVDčko or legíny), further explanation is given only in case the meaning is not evident from the Czech derivate or the English equivalent.

enemák (enemy): an enemy, a hostile gaming character

epica [epika] (epic): an epic card (item) – powerful card or item in a game

fiftykalka (fifty-cal): a firearm

fivesevenka [fajfsevnka] (five-seven): a firearm

FPSko [ef-pé-esko] (FPS): frame per second, a number of frames appearing during one second in a game

frendík (friend): a player on a friend list

Gčko [géčko] (grenade): an explosive weapon

goldík (gold): a gaming item, a gold coin used as a currency

GTAčko [gé-té-áčko] (GTA): Grand Theft Auto, a proper name of a game

headka [hetka] (head): headshot, a gunshot that hits a head of a gaming character

henda (hand): cards that a player has 'in his hand'

HPčko [há-péčko] (HP): hit point, an amount of damage that can be survived by a character

instáč (instant kill): a gunshot or attack causing immediate death of a character

karabina (carabine): a firearm, a long rifle

Leftko (Left): Left 4 Dead, a proper name of a game

lobbýčko (lobby): a group of players who are prepared to play the same gaming round

LOLko (LOL): League of Legends, a proper name of a game

magič (-, see p.27): mage, a wizard in the game

masterka (master): master level – the highest level that can be achieved by a player

midař (middle): midliner, a gamer who plays at the middle part of the gaming map

milíčko (melee): melee attack – a player attacks at close quarters

MVPčko [em-vé-péčko] (MVP) – the most valuable player in the game

noobák [nůbák] (noob): an incompetent player

noobík [nůbík] (noob): an incompetent player

NPCčko [en-pé-céčko] (NPC): a non-player character in the game

offař (offender): offender, an attacking player

onlinovka [onlajnovka] (online): online game, a computer game that is played online

pasivka (passive): passive ability, an ability of a player that needs no activation

PDWčko [pé-dé-véčko] (PDW): personal defence weapon

permáč (permanent): permanent ban, a user of a game is prohibited to play the game for various reasons: cheating, cursing, etc.

potka (potion): liquid adding benefits to a player

profík (-, see p.27): professional player

proscéna (proscene): professional scene, a community of professional players

PVPčko [pé-vé-péčko] (PVP): player vs player, 2 players attacking each other

rajfelka (rifle): a firearm

redko (Red): Red Buff, a neutral non-player character controlled by a computer

rérka (rare object): a rare item or card

roomka [růmka] (room): chat room, a website used for players' communication

RPGčko [er-pé-géčko] (RPG): role-playing game, players of the game have various possibilities, storylines, etc.

sentrina (sentry): sentry gun, a type of weapon that shoots characters in the game

shotgana [šotgana] (shotgun): a firearm

skillshota [skilšota] (skillshot): an ability of the player that needs to be precisely aimed to be used correctly

SMGčko [es-em-géčko] (SMG): a firearm

sniperka [snajperka] (sniper): a firearm

TFko [té-efko] (TF): Team Fortress, a proper name of the game

topař (top): topliner, a gamer who plays at the bottom part of a gaming map

torchka [torčka] (torch): torch, an item used to carry fire

towerka (tower): tower, a type of weapon that shoots characters in a game

turreta (turret): turret, a type of weapon that shoots characters in the game

ultina (ultimate): ultimate ability, the most powerful ability of a player

Untko (Unturned): proper name of a game

warda (ward): ward, an item used for scanning a gaming area

wipař (wiper): wiper, a player who uses AWP rifle

WoTko (WoT): World of Tanks, a proper name of a game

WoWko (WoW): World of Warcraft, a proper name of a game

XMka [x-emka] (XM): a firearm

XPčko [x-péčko] (XP): experience point, points a player needs to get on a next level of a game

Technology and internet

ajpina (IP): IP address, an identification code of computers, mobile phones, tablets, etc.

ajťák (IT): IT technician, a technician of informational technologies

AMVčko [á-em-véčko] (AMV): anime music video, a short fan-made video concerning anime series

APčko [á-péčko] (AP): access point, a device providing connection to a wireless network

appka (app): application, a program created for mobile phones

blogař (blogger): blogger, an author of a blog

blogísek (blog): blog, a website created by a blogger

Blůtůčko (Bluetooth): Bluetooth

CDčko [cé-déčko] (CD): compact disc

cédo (CD): compact disc

chatík [čet] (chat): chat

DVDčko [dý-ví-dýčko], [dé-vé-déčko] (DVD): digital video disc

dývko (DVD): digital video disc

facebookař [fejzbukař] (Facebook): Facebook user

facebůček [fejzbůček] (Facebook): Facebook

fejsíček (Facebook): Facebook

flopáč (floppy): a floppy disc

freewarko [frívérko] (freeware): a free computer program

gifík (gif): gif, a short video with low resolution

GPSka [dží-pí-eska] (GPS): global positioning system

Instáč (Instagram): Instagram

instáček (Instagram): Instagram

IPčko [í-péčko] (IP): IP address, an identification code of computers, mobile phones, tablets, etc.

JPGčko [jé-pé-géčko] (JPG): graphic file format

keška (cache): computer cache memory

LANka [lanka] (LAN): local area network

LCDčko [el-cé-déčko] (LCD): liquid crystal display

LEDka [letka] (LED): light-emitting diode

lejblík (label): an identifying code in technology

linuxák (Linux): user of Linux (operating system)

mailovka (e-mail): e-mail address

mejlík (e-mail): e-mail

memečko (meme): meme, a funny picture usually used on social websites

mesík (Messenger): Messenger, a mobile phone application

noťas (-, see p.33): laptop

outůčko (O2): telephone operator

PCčko [pí-sí], [pé-cé] (PC): personal computer

PDFko [pé-dé-efko] (PDF): file format

prográmek (program): a computer program

RAMka [ramka] (RAM): random access memory

ROMka [romka] (ROM): read only memory

selfíčko (selfie): selfie, a self-made photo

SIMka [simka] (SIM): SIM card

Smajlík (smile): smiling emoticon

SMSka [esemeska] (SMS): SMS, short message service

softˇák (software): software

softík (software): software

storka (story): story

streamek [strímek] (stream): an internet website Stream

tutoriálek (tutorial): tutorial, a video used for passing certain information or knowledge

TXTčko [té-x-téčko] (TXT): file format

UDPčko [ú-dé-péčko] (UDP): user datagram protocol

USBčko [ú-ez-béčko] (USB): UBS connection

VLCčko [vé-el-céčko] (VLC): VLC program, a player for music and videos

webka (web): web camera

webovka (web): website

wifina (wi-fi): Wi-Fi network

windowsák (Windows): a user of Windows (operating system)

youtubko   [jůtubko]   (Youtube):   Youtube   (website)

Fashion and cosmetics

Alwaysky [ólvejsky] (Always): derived from a brand name of feminine products

babydollky [bejbydolky] (baby-doll): baby-doll dress, a type of dress

barefootky [bérfůtky] (barefoot): barefoot shoes

bejska (baseball): baseball cap

bekovka (back): back cap

bodýčko (body): body shirt

boxerky (boxer): boxer shorts

bronzerka (bronzer): make-up product

CAčko [cé-áčko] (C&A): proper name of clothing store

Conversky [konversky] (Converse): Converse shoes, Crocs - proper name of shoe brand

Crocsky [kroksky] (Crocs): Crocs sandals, Crocs - proper name of shoe brand

designovka [dyzajnovka] (design): design decoration

dredař (dreads): person wearing dreadlocks (hairstyle)

džíny (jeans): jeans

džíska (jean): jean jacket, denim jacket

emař (emo): person preferring emo style

flíska (fleece): fleece jacket

Goretexka (Gore-tex): Gore-tex jacket, Gore-tex - proper name of brand (sport clothes)

grínpísák (Greenpeace): member of Greenpeace organization

hiphopák (hip-hop): hip-hop dancer

hipík (hippie): member of hippie movement

hipísák (hippies): member of hippie movement

hipsterky (hipster): hipster pants or panties

HMko [há-emko] (H&M): a proper name of clothing store

jeanovka [džínovka] (jean): a jean jacket, a denim jacket

jocksy [džoksy] (jocks): male jockstraps briefs

legíny (leggings): leggings

limitka (limit): limited edition of a certain product

minišortky (minishorts): minishorts

missák (miss): a male form derived from English term Miss, in Czech used to refer to a winner of a beauty competition

Niky [najky] (Nike): Nike shoes, Nike - proper name of shoe brand

outdoorovka [autdórovka] (outdoorovka): an outdoor jacket

outfitek [autfitek] (outfit): outfit

outleťák [autleťák] (outlet): outlet store

overálek (overall): overall outfit

Pemprsky (Pempers): derived from a brand name of baby products

Punkáč [pankáč] (punk): a person preferring punk style

push-upka [pušapka] (push-up): a push-up bra

push-upky [pušapky] (push-up): push-up tights

sekáč (second hand): a thrift shop

slipky (slip): slip pads (feminine products)

softčelka (softshell): a softshell jacket

šortky (shorts): shorts

teatreečko [týtrýčko] (tea tree): tea tree oil

tenisky (tennis): sport shoes, sneakers

texasky (Texas): Texas jeans

topík   (top):   top   (shirt)

Sports

airsoftka [érsoftka] (airsoft): a gun used as a sport equipment during airsoft (modern type of sport)

allmountainky [ólmautynky] (all-mountain): all mountain skis, a versatile type of skis

ARko [á-erko] (AR): AR-15 rifle, a type of gun

basebalka [bejzbolka] (baseball): baseball bat

basketˇák (basketball): basketball player

bekhendovka (backhand): a specific stroke in tennis

BMIčko (BMI): body mass index

BMXko (BMX): bicycle motocross

bogýčko (bogey): bogey competition, a type of a game in golf

boulderovka [bolderovka] (boulder): boulder wall, used as a training place for climbers and mountaineers

brejkbolek (break ball): break ball, a type of winning in tennis

bugina (buggy): buggy car, a small vehicle used for transport during a golf game

carvingovky [karvingovky] (carving): carving skis

cyklokrosař (cyclocross): cyclocrosser

dopingovka (doping): doping control

fastka (FAST): FAST helmet, a type of helmet

FCčko [ef-céčko] (FC): football club

fíčko (fee): money that needs to be paid in order to become a sport club member

fitko (fitness): fitness centre

fitnesák (fitness): fitness sportsman

florbalka (floorball): floorball stick

fotbálek (football): table football

freerajdovky [frírajdovky] (freeride): freeride skis

freestylovky [frístajlovky] (freestyle): freestyle skis

frisbíčko (frisbee): frisbee (disc)

gólovka (goal): goal

hardtailovka (hardtail): hardtail, a type of bike

hokejka (hockey): hockey stick

indoorovky (indoor): indoor shoes, used for indoor sports

inlajňák (inline): inline skater

krikeťák (cricket): cricket ball

krosáč (cross): cross country competition in golf

kroska (cross): cross country competition in golf

lajna (line): line, marks certain area in game

motokrosař (motocross): motocrosser

offroadek [ofroudek] (off-road): off-road, riding in natural terrain

paintbalka [pejntbolka] (paintball): a gun used as a sport equipment during paintball (modern type of sport)

penalta (penalty): penalty

pinec (ping-pong): ping-pong

pingpongáč (ping-pong): ping-pong table

rafťák (raft): rafter

raftař (raft): rafter

singlovka (-, see p.43): single-handed stroke in tennis

skejťáček (skater): skater

skejťák (skater): skater

skejtař (skater): skater

slacklajna [sleklajna] (slackline): slackline, a narrow flexible strap stretched between trees or columns

slajdky (slide): sliding shorts in baseball

snowboarďák [snouborďák] (snowboarder): snowboarder

snowboardař [snoubordař] (snowboarder): snowboarder

stepař (step): step dancer

surfař (surfer): surfer

trenál (training): training

treningovka (training): training route