



BRNO UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY

VYSOKÉ UČENÍ TECHNICKÉ V BRNĚ

FACULTY OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING AND COMMUNICATION

FAKULTA ELEKTROTECHNIKY
A KOMUNIKAČNÍCH TECHNOLOGIÍ

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES

ÚSTAV JAZYKŮ

THE INFLUENCE OF ENGLISH ON OTHER LANGUAGES, ESPECIALLY CZECH

VLIV ANGLIČTINY NA OSTATNÍ JAZYKY, ZVLÁŠTĚ NA ČEŠTINU

BACHELOR'S THESIS

BAKALÁŘSKÁ PRÁCE

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BRNO 2019

Bakalářská práce

bakalářský studijní obor **Angličtina v elektrotechnice a informatice**

Ústav jazyků

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ID: 173583

Ročník: 3

Akademický rok: 2018/19

NÁZEV TÉMATU:

Vliv angličtiny na ostatní jazyky, zvláště na češtinu

POKYNY PRO VYPRACOVÁNÍ:

Popište vliv anglického jazyka na ostatní jazyky, zejména na současný český jazyk. Popište pozitivní a negativní důsledky.

DOPORUČENÁ LITERATURA:

- 1) Crystal, David. English as a Global Language. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1997.
- 2) Crystal, David. The Cambridge encyclopedia of language. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2002.
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Termín zadání: 4.2.2019

Termín odevzdání: 20.8.2019

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Abstrakt

Tato bakalářská práce se zabývá vlivem angličtiny na jiné jazyky, zejména na dnešní český jazyk. V úvodů se práce zabývá o historickém pozadí anglického jazyka s cílem porozumět důvodům širokého používání angličtiny v současné době. Dále je vysvětlena důležitost výuky angličtiny v současné době a vysvětluje hlavní důvody jejího učení. Následující část se zabývá praktickou částí, kde byly analyzovány různé knihy, články, které dokazují existenci anglických přejatých slov v češtině, ruštině a francouzštině. V této části práce jsou také analyzovány důvody pro přijetí přejatých slov. Poslední kapitola vysvětluje negativní dopad anglického jazyka na další jazyky.

Klíčová slova: Anglický jazyk, přejatá slova, vliv angličtiny, český jazyk, antagonismus

Abstract

This bachelor thesis examines the topic of English influence on other languages, especially on present day Czech language. The beginning of the thesis deals with the historical background of the English language in order to understand the reasons of wide usage of English nowadays. The following part explains the importance of learning English nowadays and explains main reasons of learning it. The next part deals with the practical part, where different books, articles have been analyzed to prove the existence of English loanwords in Czech, Russian and French. The reasons for adoption of borrowed words are also analyzed in this part of the thesis. Finally, the last part of the bachelor thesis demonstrates the negative impact of the English language on other languages.

Keywords: English language, borrowed words, influence of English language, Czech language, antagonism.

BONDAREVA, A. Vliv angličtiny na ostatní jazyky, zvláště na češtinu. Brno:
Vysoké učení technické v Brně, Fakulta elektrotechniky a komunikačních technologií,
2019. s. 36 Vedoucí semestrální práce PhDr. Milan Smutný, Ph.D.

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V Brně dne:

.....

Anastasiia Bondareva

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to thank my supervisor PhDr. Milan Smutný, Ph.D from the department of Foreign Languages for patience, professionalism, and guiding me during writing this thesis. Furthermore, I would like to thank my parents and closest friends for supporting me.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The English language plays an important role in modern life. It is a global language and every person knows this language at least at the elementary level. There are a lot of reasons why people use the English language. The knowledge of English helps to obtain a good job and negotiate with international companies. It also allows students to study at any university in the world because most of the universities have programs in English. Moreover, it is possible to travel around the world and easily communicate with people not only from English-speaking countries.

Undoubtedly, millions of people worldwide listen to English music or watch American movies. It is enjoyable to listen to the voice of your favorite actor in the original version, not in the translated one. The same thing happens with reading the books in the original English language. Sometimes the translations of the books are not precise and word-for-word.

Furthermore, the rapid spread of the English language is also caused by new technologies and inventions of the 21st century. Most of the new words existing in our languages are related to technologies and IT.

This bachelor thesis sets the following tasks. Firstly, to recognize the main reasons of leading positions of English nowadays relying on the history of this language. Secondly, to identify the ways English enters other languages. Moreover, identify the main fields of English loanwords and find out the usefulness and appropriateness of its usage on the basis of specific examples. And finally, there is a need of explaining the negative impact of English on other languages.

2. THE HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

The history of the English language is closely related to today's influence on other languages. We can understand the etymology of most of the words that we call anglicisms today. As is described below, it is important because of colonization of many places by Britain. Colonization resulted in the development of countries which use English as a first or second language. And then, with a prosperity of English-speaking

countries in technologies, there has been a tendency in other languages to borrow words of different origin.

2.1 Old English

According to Crystal (2002:8), before the Anglo-Saxon invasions, the language spoken by native inhabitants of the British Isles belonged to the Celtic family, introduced by people who had come to the islands around the middle of the first millennium BC. The Romans, who arrived in 43 BC, subordinated a large number of these settlers to themselves. However, the Roman forces withdrew by the year 410. Three Germanic tribes that invaded and occupied Britain in the 5th century AD marked the beginning of the English language history. Celtic communities were devastated and were sent to the territories of present-day Cornwall, Cumbria, Wales and the Scottish borders as a result of the invasion of the tribes of the Angles, the Saxons and the Jutes, which crossed the North Sea. The Celts had no longer their identity within the Anglo-Saxon society. This lasted for several generations.

Another great influence on Old English was Latin. Even though there was some Latin influence on English even since the time of Germanic itself, its greatest influence came after the Christianization of England.

Shay (2008:87) argues that Latin was the language of the church and of scholarly pursuits. It was the language of instruction, and it was a language of legal documents.

Latin had one more influence on Old English, in the form of an event called the Norman Conquest. In the 11th century CE, French speaking Normans conquered England. Grammatical changes which had already begun prior to this event seemed to speed up as a result of the conquest, and a numerous number of French words were added to the vocabulary. The Norman Conquest marks the transition period from Old English to Middle English (Shay 2008:88).

2.2 Middle English

The Middle English period was characterized by rapid changes in the English language, which were more extensive and fundamental than those that have taken place before. Some of them were the result of the Norman Conquest and the conditions which followed in the wake of that event, while other changes were a continuation of tendencies that had begun to manifest themselves in Old English.

The changes of this period affected English in both its grammar and its vocabulary. The vocabulary involved the loss of a large part of the Old English word-stock and the addition of thousands of words from French and Latin. At the beginning of the period English is a language that must be learned like a foreign tongue; at the end it is Modern English (Baugh, 2002:146).

The rise of English

According to Crystal (2002:31), the upper classes began to use the English language more commonly throughout the 12th century, and there was a large amount of intermarriage with the English people at the same time. By the end of the 12th century, according to modern accounts, French had become a language which was taught by children of nobility, whose mother tongue was English. Even though French was still being used in the Parliament, the courts and in public meetings, translations into English increased in frequency during the entire period.

From 1204, a political environment has changed. A conflict has occurred between the King of England and the King of France, and King John was obliged to relinquish control of Normandy. The English nobility lost their estates in France, and eventually the time of antagonism came between the two countries. The status of French declined as a spirit of nationalism grew. In the 11th century the English language was well established, that is why it survived the French invasion and could not be supplanted by any other language.

The Modern English vocabulary became distinctive due to the simultaneous borrowings of French and Latin. A clearer picture of the position of English becomes in

the 13th century, when the number of sermons, prayers, romances, songs and other documents increases. Finally, in the 14th century, the main accomplishments of the Middle English literature appeared (Crystal, 2002:31).

2.3 Modern English

Crystal (2002:76) argues that during the 18th century, English slightly loses the most important outstanding characteristics of structural difference which distance the Early Modern English period from us. By the end of that century, having only a few exceptions, the spelling, punctuation, and grammar are very similar to what they are today.

The history of the English language has been a story of expansion since 1800—in geography, in speakers, and in the purposes for which English is used. Geographically, English was spread around the world, first by British colonization and empire-building, and more then by American activities in world affairs.

The world's total number of English speakers may be more than a billion, although competence varies greatly. The major national varieties of English range in historical precedent, in number of speakers, and in influence—are those of the United Kingdom and the United States with its British English and American English. Together they account for upwards of 400 million speakers of English, with the United States having approximately four times the population of the United Kingdom. Other countries in which English is the major language with a significant amount of speakers are Australia, Canada, India, the Irish Republic, New Zealand, and South Africa—the inner circle of English (Figure 1). But English is or has been an official language in Guyana, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, West Indies, Europe (Gibraltar, Malta), Africa (Cameroon, Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, the Seychelles, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe), Asia (Bangladesh, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Pakistan, Nepal, Singapore, Sri Lanka), and Oceania (Borneo, Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Philippines)—the outer circle (Figure 1). English also plays a significant role in many other countries around the globe as a

commercial, technical, or cultural language—the expanding circle (Algeo, 2010:182-183).

Figure 1 is visualized by Crystal (2002:107) as the spread of English around the world as three concentric circles, which represent different ways of using and acquiring the English language.

The inner circle refers to the traditional bases of English, where it is the main language: it includes such countries as USA, Ireland, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand.

The outer circle or extended circle is represented as the spread of English in non-native environment, where the language has become part of a country's chief institutions and plays an important role of 'second language' in a multilingual setting: it includes Singapore, India, Malawi, and over 50 other territories.

The expanding circle involves those countries which consider the English as an international language, though they do not have a history of colonization by members of the inner circle, nor have they given English any special status in their language policy. This circle consists of China, Japan, Israel, Greece, Poland, and, according to the name of the circle, a steadily increasing number of other states, where English is taught as a foreign language.



Figure 1: The three circles by Kachru, presented by Crystal (2002:107)

Crystal (2002:107) argues that some countries (e.g. South Africa, Malaysia) display a sociolinguistic situation which contains a mixture of second and foreign language features. Some (e.g. Tanzania, Kenya) have changed their policy from the time of independence, no longer according English official status. In some countries (e.g. Papua New Guinea, Nigeria) it is not always clear whether varieties of English are used as a first or foreign language.

In this model an attention has been given to the different historical and social issues raised by the notion of world English, and its indication of trends in the language's growth.

3. THE IMPORTANCE OF ENGLISH

English is one of the most important languages of the world according to the numbers of speakers and its uses for international communication or any other less quantifiable measures. This language is spoken by more than 380 million people in the United Kingdom, the United States, and the former British Empire, it is the largest of the Western languages. A language may be important as a lingua franca in a country or region whose diverse populations would otherwise be unable to communicate. (Baugh, 2002:3)

English is widely used as a second language and as a foreign language throughout the world. The number of speakers who have acquired English as a second language with almost native fluency is estimated to be between 350 and 400 million. The total number of speakers who know enough English to use it more or less effectively as a foreign language range between one and one and a half billion (Baugh, 2002:5).

English is widely spoken due to the political and economic influence of English-speaking countries. It is a language of business and science and is one of the official languages of world organizations such as NATO and UNESCO. English is used at

international conferences and in large multinational corporations. It is the language of political negotiations between different countries and the language of trading on stock exchanges. In order to achieve a full understanding between countries in the field of science, economics and technology, knowledge of English terminology is required.

Since the Internet was invented in the United States, a considerable number of websites exist in English. There are many scientific publications written in English, and it serves as the primary language of IT and aviation.

The influence of English on other languages can be seen mainly in communication between young people. It is widely used in the media (TV, magazines, advertisements, newspapers), the Internet, computer technology, mobile phones, entertainment, music, and sports.

Moreover, the most considerable influence of the English language has reached in advertising, where the entire combinations of words and sentences are used.

According to Crystal (2002:), there are seven reasons of learning English if it is not a mother-tongue:

Historical reasons

Because of the legacy of British and American imperialism, the country's main institutions may carry out their proceedings in English. These include the governing body (e.g. parliament), government agencies, the civil service, the law courts, national religious bodies, the schools, and higher educational institutions, along with their related publications (textbooks, proceedings, records, etc.).

International political reasons

Whether a country has imperial antecedents or not, English may have a role in providing a neutral means of communications between its different ethnic groups. A distinctive local variety of English may also become a symbol of national unity or emerging nationhood. The use of English in newspapers, on radio, or on television, adds a further dimension.

External economic reasons

The USA's dominant economic position acts as a magnet for international business trade, and organizations wishing to develop international markets are thus under

considerable pressure to work with English. The tourist and advertising industries are particularly English-dependent, but any multinational business will wish to establish offices in the major English-speaking countries.

Practical reasons

English is the language of international air traffic control, and is currently developing its role in international maritime, policing, and emergency services. It is the chief language of international business and academic conferences, and the leading language of international tourism.

Intellectual reasons

Most of the scientific, technological, and academic information in the world is expressed in English, and over 80 per cent of all the information stored in electronic retrieval systems is in English. Closely related to this is the concern to have access to the philosophical, cultural, religious, and literary history of Western Europe, either directly or through the medium of an English translation. In most parts of the world, the only way most people have access to such authors as Goethe and Dante is through English. Latin performed a similar role in Western Europe for over thousand years.

Entertainment reasons

English is the main language of popular music and permeates popular culture and its associated advertising. It is also the main language of satellite broadcasting, home computers, and video games.

Some wrong reasons

It is sometimes thought that English has achieved its worldwide status because of its intrinsic linguistic features. People have claimed that it is inherently a more logical or more beautiful language than others, easier to pronounce, simpler in grammatical structure, or larger in vocabulary. This kind of reasoning is the consequence of unthinking chauvinism or naive linguistic thinking: there are no objective standards of logic or beauty to compare different languages, and questions of phonetic, grammatical, or lexical complexity are never capable of simple answers. For example, English may not have many inflectional endings, but it has a highly complex syntax; and the number of endings has no bearing on whether a language becomes used worldwide (as can be

seen from the former success of Latin). Languages rise and fall in world esteem for many kinds of reasons – political, economic, social, religious, literary – but linguistic reasons do not rank highly among them.

4. THE INFLUENCE OF ENGLISH ON OTHER LANGUAGES

As it is already known, English became an integral part of our lives. Some people who did not learn the English language at all, use the words of English origin in its own language. These are borrowed words that are used in everyday life, and some people even do not notice it and think that these words are originated in their mother tongue. Words, borrowed from foreign languages, especially from English, are widespread nowadays. As the origins and importance of English were studied before, this chapter is dedicated to the practical part, where the reasons for the emergence of anglicisms in different languages will be described, as well as their classification and features. The influence of modern English on other languages will be demonstrated by the examples of extracts, classified according to the different thematic units.

Anglicism is defined as “ a word or phrase borrowed from English into a foreign language“ (source: <https://www.lexico.com/en/definition/anglicism>). English has a significant influence on German, French, Spanish, Czech, Russian, etc. There are a lot of factors that led to the emergence of anglicisms in other languages, such as rapid changes in social and scientific life, the development information technologies and Internet, the increasing amount of interstate relations between countries, the development of the world market and economy, participation in Olympic games, where the English language is dominant in communication. And, of course, sometimes it is simpler to keep the original names for new inventions and developments than translate them.

4.1 The Czech language

Czech is a Slavic language that originated from the Old Slavic language, Proto-Slavic, at the end of the first millennium. Thanks to Cyril and Methodius, literature already existed in the Czech Republic. In 863 they brought a new written language to the territory of Great Moravia and several Christian texts were translated into Old Slavic church language. This language was used as a religious language only until 1097. Then, the Latin language was used as a religious and literary language. In the 14th century, Czech became a popular language in communication and literature. The invention of the printing house in the 15th century influenced the significant development of Czech written literature. Moreover, the Bible was translated from Greek and Hebrew, not from Latin. German was then introduced as the second state language in Bohemia and Moravia. The Habsburg monarchy attempted to introduce German as the official language in the 18th century, but these attempts were unsuccessful (Source: https://mluvtecesky.net/cs/introduction/country_language/language_history).

A significant event was the publication of the Czech grammar book by Josef Dobrowski in 1809. The form of the Czech language became more or less the same as today's Czech language.

Immediately after 1945, the German language lost its popularity, and the importance of the Russian language grew.

According to Maurais & Morris (2003:97), until 1990 the study of foreign languages in European countries, such as Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania, and Slovakia, was devoted to the Russian language and prevented the study of Western languages. However, Maurais and Morris (2003:96) showed that in 1994-1995, the number of students studying English was 113800. It proves that English as a second language became even more popular than German, which was studied by 88500 students.

Krhutová (2009:20) illustrates the reasons for English as the most frequently learned foreign language in the Czech Republic:

Firstly, for half of a century, there was a strong aspiration for free traveling, which has caused the preference of English known as the world foreign language number one.

Secondly, English was a language of science, technology, and especially the language of electrical engineering. The growth of popularity was caused by the fast development of information technologies and new ways of communication. It was a result of two changes: the political turnover in the Central and Eastern Europe, and the commencement of historically essential technological changes in communication.

Based on those mentioned above, it can be said that the Czech language is subject to the influence of Anglicisms.

As the aim of this thesis was a demonstration of the influence of English on Czech, five texts were chosen to analyze the words of English origin. The chosen texts are written in the scientific and journalistic style. Scientific style is mostly used in the field of Electrical Engineering and IT technologies, and Management, while journalistic style needed to analyze texts about Sport, TV and Films, and Music.

4.1.1 Sport.

Plenty of borrowings arise as names of new sports and new sports terminology. There have been an emergence of many names for new sports: windsurfing, skateboarding, freestyle during the past years. Moreover, sometimes new words are borrowed as a more convenient designation of what used to be called by means of a word combination. For example, the sports term overtime replaces the term of the *additional time*, which denotes a certain period of time given to the teams to identify the winner.

1. „*Volné kopy a penalty*“

Rozhodčí nařizuje volný kop, když hráč poruší některé pravidlo. Nejčastěji se volný kop nařizuje za bránění ve hře, tahání za dres, za překážení a za ofsajd. Existují dva typy volného kopu: nepřímý, z něhož nelze skórovat, dokud se míče nedotkne další hráč, a přímý volný kop, z něhož se smí skórovat a nařizuje se za vážnější provinění. Jestliže se bránci tým dopustí ve svém pokutovém území přestupku, ze který se nařizuje přímý volný kop, může rozhodčí nařídít pokutový kop“ (Gifford, 2010:30).

A huge number of football terms are English, because England is the birthplace of football. The football terminology was born in the UK (goalkeeper, outsider, forward, penalty shootout...). Examining the text above, a 4 loanwords were found. Penalty (penalty) –is a football term, used to denote a free kick into the opponent's goal from a distance. As we can see, the Czech word does not change its state. Skórovat (to score) – meaning to make a goal in football. Tým (team) is borrowed from English to denote a team. The pronunciation is not changed, but spelling is changed in the root of the word (can be a football team, volleyball team, etc.).

The Czech language includes a plenty of words of English origin in the field of sports: *sportsman, atlet, finalista, fit, čtvrtfinále, semifinále, ofsajd, liga*.

2. „*Technika hráčů a taktika družstev se vyvíjela vlastním poznáním, družstva neměla trenéry a jejich činnost organizovali (nejen na hřišti, ale i mimo něj) obvykle nejlepší hráči – kapitáni družstev. Revoluci ve vývoji volejbalové techniky i taktiky způsobila návštěva volejbalistů estonského klubu Kalev Tallinn, kteří na pozvání YMCA RČS navštívili začátkem roku 1933 Československo a v Praze sehráli dva zápasy s výběrem VS, složeným z nejlepších hráčů Strakovy akademie a Marathonu*“ (Vrbenský, 2011:5).

Trenér (trainer) – a professional in any sport who supervises the training of sportsmen. The words are the same in spelling and pronunciation and there should not be any problems in understanding the meaning.

The other 2 words from the text above are related to the volleyball (Czech volejbal). The word -volejbal can have derivative words that are commonly used, such as volejbalové or volejbalistů. It means that the borrowed words can change a part of speech.

3. “*Florbalové hole všech hráčů dáme na hromadu a každý si vybere nějakou florbalovou hůl*“ (Sigmundová, 2012:4).

This text includes two borrowed words. The first one is derived from the word florbal, which is one of the team sports, played in an indoor environment with a plastic

ball, which is hit with a stick. It was originated from -floor and -ball. This word was borrowed by Czech and is modified in spelling. The second one word is hole, meaning a -hole in English and this totally word preserved its orinal name.

4. „*Programy **aqua-fitness** jsou určeny pro všechny věkové kategorie, osoby s různou plaveckou i gymnastickou zkušeností, výkonnostní i začínající sportovce, zdravotně postižené i osoby s nadváhou*“ (Peslová, 1).
5. „***Karate** patří mezi základní druhy tradičního asijského bojového umění, které se rozšířilo do celého světa*“ (source: <https://www.efitness.cz/sportovni-potreby/bojove-sporty/karate/>)
6. „***Judo** je styl japonského bojového umění a velice rozšířený sport po celém světě. K judu neodmyslitelně patří kimono a pásek*“.

The words aqua-fitness, karate and judo remained the same in the process of borrowing from English.

7. „*Olympijského turnaje se na základně původního plánu příští rok zúčastní 286 **boxerů** v osmi mužských a pěti ženských váhových kategoriích. **Box** patří k nejtradičnějším olympijským sportům, součástí programu je od roku 1904*“ (source: https://oh.idnes.cz/box-olympijske-hry-0ab-/tokio-2020.aspx?c=A190522_185734_olympiada-tokio-2020_mt2).

The word box is used in Czech language from English. It is a competitive martial arts, fist fight by special rules in special soft gloves. This word is remained at the same after adopting. And the derivative word can be -boxery.

4.1.2 Electrical Engineering and IT technologies

The development of computer technologies and social networks, which are popular among young people, certainly affects the situation of borrowed words from the

English language. IT-terminology is well established in our lives. We often use a lot of technical vocabulary, for example, user instead of *uživatel*.

1. „*Jsou vyžadovány i určité **hardwarové** změny. Co se týče páteřní sítě, je pro **GPRS** řešena z větší části samostatně a dochází tam ke sdílení **registrů***“ (Novotný, 2018)
2. „***Browser**, nebo li prohlížeč je program, který umožňuje prohlížení **WWW** (**World Wide Web**). Tento program umožňuje zjednodušeně komunikaci s **HTTP** serverem a zpracování přijatého kódu (**HTML**, **XHTML** apod.), který zformátuje a zobrazí danou webovou stránku. Do kategorie oblíbených a velmi používaných prohlížečů patří **Windows Internet Explorer**, **Mozilla Firefox**, **Opera** či **Safari***“ (source: <https://www.itbiz.cz/slovník/informacni-technologie-it/browser>)
3. „*Za určitý počet **prosurfovaných** minut můžete získat lákavé ceny, nebo například bezplatné zasilání reklamou nezatížených **esemesek** do sítě všech mobilních operátorů*“ (source: <https://pcworld.cz/internet/pojdte-surfovat-anonymne-14250>)
4. „*Do série s proudovou cívkou **wattmetru** musíme proto vždy připojit **ampérmetr** a paralelně s napětíovou cívkou wattmetru musíme zapojit **voltmetr***“ (Mikulka, 2010:122).
5. „***Bluetooth** připomíná **wi-fi** a také podobně funguje. Podobně jako **wi-fi** využívá k přenosu rádiové vlny a působí ve stejném frekvenčním pásmu 2,4 GHz. Existují situace, kdy je přenos pomocí **Bluetooth** lepší než **wi-fi**. **Bluetooth** má navíc nízkou energetickou náročnost. To je ideální například u zařízení jako **headsety**, klávesnice, **handsfree**, myši, sluchátka, chytré hodinky apod*“ (source: <https://techhity.cz/media/bluetooth-co-to-je-a-jak-funguje>)

6. „Rozdíl spočívá mimo jiné v tom, že veřejná **IP** adresa může „cestovat“ s osobou, čímž identifikuje počítač (**router**), zatímco **MAC** adresa „cestuje“ pouze k nejbližšímu síťovému zařízení na druhé straně (např. router u poskytovatele připojení k Internetu)“ (Matejka, 2013:98).

4.1.3 Management

Borrowed words from the field of management are mostly introduced by employees of different spheres of professional activity. They are important for business and negotiations. This sphere is very important for analysis, because there is an endless communication in the sphere of economy between the countries.

1. *Výhodou **leasingu** ke možnost okamžitě získat majetek bez potřebných vlastních prostředků, možnost okamžitého užívání majetku, možnost rychlejšího dopisování a nižšího zdanění majetku.* (Zlámal, 2011:147)
2. *Pro používání **internetového bankovníctví** prvního typu si klient musí na svůj počítač nainstalovat speciální (bezpečnostní) software.* (Fořišková, 2008:95)
3. ***Marketing management** nastupuje tehdy, když alespoň jedna ze stran potenciální **transakce** přemýšlí o prostředcích, kterými by dosáhla žádoucí reakce ostatních stran. **Manažeři** někdy přemýšlí o marketingu jako o umění „prodávat výrobky“, mnozí lidé jsou však překvapeni, když se dozvědí, že samotné prodávání není tou nejdůležitější částí marketingu!* (Kotler, 2013:35)
4. ***Byznys proces** a **workflow** jsou zaměnitelné pojmy, protože jejich význam je totožný* (Vondrák, 2004:9)
5. *Naučíme se i první kreativní techniku, kterou je **brainstorming** – metoda vhodná pro hledání nápadů, kterou se často začíná ještě před ostatními kreativními technikami.* (Chytková, 1)
6. *Název techniky je odvozen z postupu, jak **brainwriting** probíhá, tedy 6 osob napíše 3 nápady během 5 minut.* (Chytková, 9)

4.1.4 TV and Films

The task of the television today is to reflect the political, economic and social processes taking place in the world. The importance of television in the public life of people in the 20th century is widely recognized. Its impact on the language development is becoming more and more noticeable. Some lexical units that entered speech through TV channels are firmly rooted into it and increase the vocabulary of native speakers. A significant layer of this vocabulary is borrowed from English.

1. „Premiérová hraná verze animované disneyovky *Aladin ovládla prodloužený víkend na americké půdě, kde utržila sto milionů dolarů, a zvítězila také u nás. Akční John Wick 3 na stříbrné pozici našel téměř osmnáct tisíc zájemců, bronzová pohádka *Pokémon: Detektiv Pikachu* jich zlákala skoro patnáct tisíc a komiks *Avengers: Endgame* na čtvrtém místě přidal deset tisíc lidí; celkem už jich má na kontě přes 870 tisíc“ (source: https://www.idnes.cz/kultura/film-televize/zebrik-kin-aladin.A190527_134046_filmvideo_spm).*
2. Třetí díl hororové série o Annabelle má v českých kinech premiéru 27. června 2019 (source: <https://tv.nova.cz/clanek/chartshow/demonicka-panenka-annabelle-se-vraci-do-kin-znate-jeji-skutecny-pribeh.html>)
3. „Největší hollywoodský trhák, který lze do žánru zařadit, balancuje na pomezí žánru a s jeho zařazením do vědecké fikce by šlo s úspěchem polemizovat, nejvíce vzývaný film z televizní produkce má zase značné mezery ve všem, co se netýká pouze jeho sci-fi vize – a přesto se v žebříčku objevit musí, protože nic lepšího letos prostě nikdo (zatím) nenatočil“ (source: <https://www.reflex.cz/nejlepsi-scifi-2018>).
4. Se svou talk show totiž objíždí celý svět a mluví o svých neřestech, pádech i vzestupech a pikantních detailech ze soukromého života (source: <https://prima.iprima.cz/porady/top-star/otvarena-zpoved-v-cesku-slavny-boxer-mike-tyson-promluvi-o-drogach-i-smule-v-lasce>)

4.1.5 Music

American and British performers became very popular in the Czech Republic in the last century, there are many new terminology associated with the emergence of various musical styles. The writing of English musical terms remains mostly original. In old, long-established expressions we can see both forms, such as džez/jazz. And most of the musical genres, analysed below keep the original name. The pronunciation is also well preserved. Nowadays, the American and British pop music occupies a dominant position in the music world and has a huge impact on the pop art of the world community: exactly the American and British charts are the trendsetters of modern music fashion. This is why the English vocabulary is being borrowed into contemporary Czech music culture. Such a high productivity of English inclusions in modern pop music is the main reason for the adoption of English vocabulary in Czech music culture. Moreover, there is the prestige of the use of inclusions in songs, which in turn is related to the prestige of English language knowledge in the modern world. Singers add to their lyrics English songs. And also, sometimes people use foreign-language inclusions in the lyrics that are often used for rhyming purposes when the author is unable to match the rhyming analogue to the word in its own language.

1. Zpěvačka Andreyana Triana: Hudba je soundtrack života. Desátý ročník festivalu Mladí ladí Jazz odstartuje v Praze britská zpěvačka Andreyana Triana. (source: <https://www.novinky.cz/kultura/clanek/zpevacka-andreyana-triana-hudba-je-soundtrack-zivota-40275352>)
2. *Naše nekonečné díky patří organizátorům, kteří nám dali příležitost setkat se a popovídat si s některými z nejlepších reggae a ska umělců na světě* (source: <https://www.reggae.cz/magazin/clanky/reggae-university/uvahy-o-historii-jamajske-muziky-derrick-morgan/>)
3. *Jeho hudební tvorba je paradoxně také zařazena do "surfové hudby" a obsahuje prvky folku, reggae a blues a je většinou akustická* (source:

<https://refresher.cz/25594-Z-ulice-na-podium-z-klubu-na-festivaly-3-Jack-Johnson-Florence-The-Machine>)

4. *Karel Šíp představí první českou diskžokejku. Komerčně nejméně úspěšnější český DJ Jirka Neumann mezi řeči poradí, jak nahrát muziku z imperialistických rádio stanic (source: <https://www.ceskatelevize.cz/porady/10267618522-byt-dydzej/31029434032>)*

Additionally, one more internet article on novinky.cz was analyzed. The problem of overusing English words in Czech is obvious, so most of media dedicates a lot of attention to this. Moreover, another articles taken for the analysis are taken from the Internet because young people use anglicisms mostly in the Internet.

The following article is called „čeština už není cool“. The author gives two examples both written in Czech, but the first one is full of loanwords:

1. „Můj boss mi dal home office, tak jsem měl čas čekat trailer na ten nový blockbuster od Spielberga. Je to must see! I když mně přišel trochu over a crazy a je kolem něj zbytečný hype, tak nechápu, proč ho tolik lidí hejtuje. Být teenager, užil bych si ho ještě víc, ale asi si rovnou zabookuju lístky, pokud můj budget bude stačit. Enjoy!“

2. „Můj šéf mi dal práci z domu, tak jsem měl čas mrknout na upoutávku na ten nový trháč od Spielberga. To musíte vidět! I když mně přišel trochu přes míru a šílený a je kolem něj zbytečný rozruch, tak nechápu, proč ho tolik lidí odsuzuje. Být náctiletý, užil bych si ho ještě víc, ale asi rovnou zamluvím lístky, pokud můj rozpočet bude stačit. Užijte si to!“

As we can see from the texts above, the first part is replaced by English words instead of saying it in Czech. These words are currently entering the Czech language, especially by young people, who mostly communicate over the internet.

4.2 The Russian language

Throughout the history, Russian faced the influence of other languages, the power and importance of which depended on specific linguistic and extralinguistic factors. These languages are Latin, Greek, Turkic, French, German, English and other languages.

Russian-English contacts are of great importance in the history of the Russian language and play a significant role in the process of its rapprochement with other European languages.

In the period of technological developments in the early 19th made in England and America, some borrowings from the spoken English came into the Russian language. Russians included the terms of drinks, dishes, monetary units.

Later, another anglicisms appeared in the scientific fields, as well as in sports, economy, culture, politics: *аут, джас, регби, бар, блюз, фильм, хаки, хулиган*.

Nowadays, most of the changes occurring in the language can be traced analyzing the language of modern media. They reflect the main socio-economic processes in society and the processes of transformation in the language. Any event is reflected in the pages of newspapers and magazines, on TV screens or in internet articles.

4.2.1 The ways of forming the anglicisms

1. Integral borrowing. Russian words have approximately the same form and meaning as in the language of origin (weekend - уик-энд)

2. Calque. Phonetic and graphic forms are preserved in the Russian language. (клуб-club, меню-menu)

3. Semi-calque. Words, to which suffixes can be added. (менеджер-менеджеры / manager)

4. Hybrids. These words are formed by joining the Russian prefix, suffix or ending to the root of the English word. (to flip-флипнуть, to post - запостить, to like - лайкнуть, to repost - респостить).

5. Exoticism. Words that do not have Russian synonyms and are used to represent the national customs of other cultures. For example: чипсы (chips).

For example: chips, hot dog, cheeseburger.

6. Composites. These words consist of two English words (секонд-хенд / second-hand) (Чигина, 2012:93)

4.2.2 Comparison between influence on Russian and C

As Russian is a Slavic language as well as Czech, it is possible to say that Russian has influence of English language in similar spheres.

To compare the influence of English on Czech and Russian, the dictionary of neologisms in the Czech language (Martincová, 2004) and the dictionary of anglicism of the Russian language (<http://anglicismdictionary.dishman.ru/>) were analyzed. As it is already known, Czech was under the influence of Russian for some period of time. And this fact has not prevented the Czech language from the consequences of English as a global language. The following comparison shows that even Russian, which was once a powerful one, became open for the English language.

From Table 1 we can see how the English language influenced Czech and Russian vocabulary in the fields of marketing, advertising, economics, business, fashion, films, tourisms, sports, music, social and cultural life, and, of course, in the computer, communication and information technologies. The main difference consists of spelling (which can differ), while the pronunciation remains the same. The more detailed information about the meaning of these words can be found in Appendix.

Czech	Russian
Banner	баннер
Brand	бренд
Browser	браузер
Call centrum	колл-центр
DJ	диджей
Dot-com	дот-ком
Duty-free	дьюти-фри
DVD	DVD

E-mail	и-мейл
Fast food	фаст фуд
Freestyle	фрестайл
Gamepad	геймпад
Gamer	геймер
Graffiti	граффити
Hip hop	хип хоп
Hotspot	Hotspot
Chat	чат
Internetbanking	интернетбанк
IT	IT
Jackpot	джекпот
Jeans	джинсы
Laser show	лазерное шоу
Management	менеджмент
Merchandising	мерчендайзинг
MP3	MP3
Nickname	никнейм
Off-line	офф-лайн
Offshore	оффшор
On-line	он-лайн
Party	парти
Penthouse	пентхаус
SMS	СМС
Spam	спам
Tatto	тату
Touchpad	тачпад

Trailer	трейлер
VIP	вип
Web	веб
Webdesing	вебдизайн
Webmaster	вебмастер
Webserver	вебсервер
Website	вейбсайт

Table 1: How the English language influenced Czech and Russian vocabulary

4.3 The French language

French is the language that vastly use anglicisms. It is going through a period of enormous lexical volatility and expansion. It is obviously that the average French speaker is exposed to a veritable flood of new expressions wherein English-origin constituents and pseudo-Classical constituents are prominent, but also wherein French stock appears in a variety of nontraditional and hybrid formations

Picone (1996:4-7) describes the following types of anglicisms present in French:

“Integral borrowing: This is when a new word, morpheme or locution of Anglophone confection accompanies a new entity or concept into the recipient French language: *scanner*, *week-end*, etc. Because the integral borrowing usually enters in association with just one entity or concept, such borrowings are almost always monosemous at the outset. Over time, however, semantic extensions within the recipient language (or under the influence of another language) may take place leading to polysemy: *tennis* = 'game, court, shoes, outfit' depending upon context.

Semantic borrowing: This is when a preexisting French word, morpheme or locution shifts in meaning or becomes more extended or more restricted in meaning due to imitative language contact with English. For example, the word *réaliser* was traditionally used in French to convey the meaning 'to bring about, to concretize'. Ostensibly under the influence of English, the verb has expanded its semantic field to include the meaning 'to realize, to become aware of'.

Structural borrowing: This is when morphosyntactic structural innovation is attributable to language contact with English resulting in its imitation in French. There can be no doubt, however, in the case of *tour-opérateur*, the assimilated version of the previous integral borrowing *tour operator*.

Pseudo-Anglicism: This is when a neologism of French confection but composed of English constituents mimics an integral borrowing. A well-known example is *new look*, forged in 1947 by fashion specialist Christian Dior for use in designating a new collection of post-war designs.

Hybrid: This is when a neologism of French confection combines elements of English with French, Latin or Greek. To the extent that English is involved, this is actually a subtype of pseudo-Anglicism. An example that is widely used at this writing is *top-niveau* 'top level, top quality'.

Graphological borrowing: Graphological borrowing, then, is when a graphetic or graphemic element of English is replicated or when a preexistent element of the French writing system is assigned a new function in French usage due to contact with English. Such is the case with the English apostrophe, usually showing possession and intra-word contraction in the lending language, but often used in French advertising in nonstandard ways to add an exotic touch to a product:

minijean's. In this same example, the apostrophe has also taken on a dual role as a recognition aid that serves to indicate nonstandard pronunciation.

As another example of a borrowing that is partly graphological in nature, the coordinative function of American *'n-* in *rock'n roll* has been taken over by advertisers to create hybrids and pseudo-Anglicisms in the naming and advertising of products such as the following: "Yop'n Roll, Yop'n Sun, Yop'n Funk, Yop'n Smash, Yaourt à boire, Yoplait" appeared in ads for a new line of yogurt-based products.

Phonological borrowing: Phonological borrowing: This is when a phone, a sequence of phones or a phoneme is introduced into French primarily due to contact with English. For example, the velar nasal [ŋ] now figures in the phonological inventory of a majority of French speakers as more than just a juncture phenomenon mainly because of its association with the pronunciation of the borrowed *-ing* suffix which is present in a large number of integral borrowings and some pseudo-Anglicisms: parking, footing, etc." Picone (1996:4-7)

5. ANTAGONISM

The presence of the English language is widely considered as advantageous because of its worldwide use. Such objectives as international intelligibility and national identity sound good and perspective. But on the other hand, English is not always welcome. The new words of English have appeared in the language's history, but not all of them still remain in its vocabulary. Some new words have not been eliminated from the language, they have become significant to society, while the remaining words are undergoing significant changes, adapting to the phonetic, grammatical and lexical system of the language. Its presence can lead to antagonism. Particularly when it is considered to intervene in the character or use of local languages. It can be completely rejected by nationalistic movements – and not always peacefully.

Of course, it is worthwhile to borrow if the language did not have some words before. These words came together with the invention. It is acceptable in medicine, science or technology.

Nevertheless, there are words that are introduced into the language as a synonym for the definition of a particular term. For example, politicians, radio and television announcers, entrepreneurs, and especially young people are now using unnecessary English borrowings. Some people use them to look more impressive, smarter in the eyes of others and more fashionable because of prestigious foreign words. Crystal (2002:114) represents three forms of antagonism:

A mutual influence is always present as a situation in which language begin contacting with each other. English itself borrowed a large amount of words from other languages through the history and is always ready to increase its lexicon through the acquisition of loan words. The local reaction can be much less positive if other languages actively borrow from the English language. Sometimes the influence of English on their language can be excessive. It can result in a people's complaints and country may even try to legislate against it (as in France).

Lexical invasion is feared because it is seen as the initial step. Linguistic history includes several examples English supplanting other languages – Cumbric, Cornish, Norn, Manx, most North American Indian languages, most Australian Aboriginal languages. Gaelic, Welsh, Maori, and Hawaiian combat to preserve their identity. A reaction can happen because of the people's consciousness of the rights of minorities, however, the atmosphere becomes undoubtably uncertain and mistrustful. Some small countries as Denmark and Iceland, which do not have an English colonial history, feel especially threatened.

As Britain is associated with colonial history, English may be rejected as an official language. That is what on many occasions happened in recent years. Until 1967, Tanzania had two official languages – English and Swahili, but then Swahili became the only official language in this country. The same thing happened in 1974 in Kenya, which also replaced English by Swahili as the official language. In 1967 Malaysia signed the Act of National Language which disestablished English as a joint official

language, giving sole status to Malay. But there is still existing conflict in India, which consists in the role of English in relation to Hindi and other regional languages (Crystal, 2002:114)

For example, borrowing of "unnecessary" words in Russian attracts special attention. Indeed, it is easy to notice that anglicisms are used where Russian words could well be used, or at least those that have already taken root in the receiving language. Vorobieva (2003:117) gives a few examples:

“For some reason, единицы become units, утилизация - recycling, культуризм - bodybuilding, тенденция - trend. For some reason, грузовик replaces the truck, аэрозоль replaces spray, творческий is creative”.

6. CONCLUSION

The thesis' goal was to describe to what extent the English language influences and changes other languages, especially Czech, and how these tendencies are accepted.

Having studied the literature on the history of the Old, Middle and Modern English language, it becomes clear why English has a strong impact on other languages. A long history of wars and colonization of America, Australia, Africa, India, which lasted for centuries, resulted in a dominance of the English language among other languages. Even though some countries do not have already any influence by Britain, they still have traces of the English language. Some countries initially did not have any common influence in their languages by English. In the third chapter the reasons of English popularity in modern life was investigated and the necessity of learning English language as a second language was described.

The third chapter deals with the influence of English on other languages such as Czech, Russian and French. The Czech language was discovered in detailed. Five fields were analyzed in order to define the most influenced one by the English language. Moreover, it was identified that Russian and French are also influenced by the English language.

From the analyzed texts it becomes obvious that most borrowed words come from the field of computer technologies, communication technologies, which are rapidly developing in the modern live.

And finally, a negative acceptance of the English language was studied. It showed that some countries are afraid of English supplanting their languages. And some other countries argue that sometimes people replace too much words of their mother-tongue by the English words.

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Figure 1: The three circles by Kachru, presented by Crystal (2002:107) Retrieved from Crystal (2002). "*The Cambridge Encyclopedia of the English Language*" 10

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