

**ZÁPADOČESKÁ UNIVERZITA V PLZNI  
FAKULTA FILOZOFICKÁ**

**BAKALÁŘSKÁ PRÁCE**

**Plzeň 2020**

**TRANOVÁ LAN ANH**

**ZÁPADOČESKÁ UNIVERZITA V PLZNI  
FAKULTA FILOZOFICKÁ**

**BAKALÁŘSKÁ PRÁCE**

**Practical Analysis of English loan words, calques and other  
Anglicisms in the Czech language**

**TRANOVÁ LAN ANH**

**Plzeň 2020**

**ZÁPADOČESKÁ UNIVERZITA V PLZNI**

**FAKULTA FILOZOFICKÁ**

Katedra anglického jazyka a literatury

**Studijní program Filologie**

**Studijní obor Cizí jazyky pro komerční praxi**

**Kombinace angličtina - němčina**

**BAKALÁŘSKÁ PRÁCE**

**Practical Analysis of English loan words, calques and other  
Anglicisms in the Czech language**

**TRANOVÁ LAN ANH**

*Vedoucí práce:*

Mgr. Tomáš Hostýnek

Katedra anglického jazyka a literatury

Fakulta filozofická Západočeské univerzity

Plzeň 2020

# PROHLÁŠENÍ

Prohlašuji, že jsem práci zpracovala samostatně a použila jen uvedených pramenů a literatury.

Plzeň, duben 2020

.....  
Lan Anh Tranová

## **PODĚKOVÁNÍ**

Chtěla bych poděkovat svému vedoucímu Mgr. Tomáši Hostýnkovi za odborné vedení, cenné rady a vstřícnost při konzultacích a vypracování této bakalářské práce.

## Table of contents

<b>1 INTRODUCTION</b> .....	1
<b>2 DEFINITION OF LANGUAGE</b> .....	2
<b>3 CURRENT SITUATION AND STATE OF THE CZECH LANGUAGE</b> .....	4
<b>4 THE CZECH LANGUAGE</b> .....	6
<b>5 LINGUISTIC PURISM IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC</b> .....	8
<b>6 INTERNATIONALIZATION OF THE CZECH LANGUAGE</b> .....	9
<b>7 BORROWINGS, BORROWING PROCESS</b> .....	12
<b>7.1 REASONS FOR BORROWING</b> .....	13
<b>7.2 TYPES OF BORROWINGS</b> .....	14
<b>7.3 CALQUES</b> .....	16
<b>8 PRACTICAL ANALYSIS OF ANGLICISMS</b> .....	17
<b>8.1 Anglicisms in the field of sports</b> .....	17
<b>8.2 Anglicisms in the field of video games</b> .....	21
<b>8.3 Anglicisms in the field of modern music</b> .....	25
<b>9 CONCLUSION</b> .....	34
<b>10 REFERENCES</b> .....	36
<b>10.1 DICTIONARIES</b> .....	41
<b>11 ABSTRACT</b> .....	42
<b>12 RESUMÉ</b> .....	43

# 1 INTRODUCTION

The aim of this Bachelor Thesis is to provide a practical analysis of English loan words, calques and other Anglicisms in the Czech language. Attention will be paid mainly on the current influence of the English language and occurrence of Anglicisms in the Czech language.

The thesis is composed of the theoretical part and practical part. The theoretical part explains the process of borrowing of foreign words, adaptation and calques in the Czech language.

Nowadays, English language is used as a global international language. Besides the United Kingdom, Commonwealth and the United States, English has become an official language of numerous international organizations, including United Nations, European Union and North Atlantic Treaty Organization. It is also considered as a *lingua franca* in many fields such as business, technology or law. Therefore, English has become an essential part of basic education in schools for children all over the world so English has a large impact on other languages, especially in Europe where many words have been adopted. Current Anglicisms in the Czech language is a result of language contact between the Czech and English language. In particular, after 1989 the Czech language was significantly influenced by many foreign loanwords, especially the Anglicisms due to the trend of the Western culture. Kučera states in his study, that the influence of speakers with an excellent level of the English language without a doubt in the future would strengthen and it would probably reflect on the amount of the English influences on the Czech language, as well as on attitude towards them.<sup>1</sup> Since then Anglicisms have been enriching the Czech corpus and it is still growing. According to Mravincová, the number of English borrowings is much higher in comparison with the borrowings from other languages, also many of these are usually internationalisms which assimilate through English.<sup>2</sup>

Thanks to fast-forwarding technological progress, access to foreign languages, especially English through mass media such as the Internet, newspapers, radio and etc. is nowadays effortless. According to a recent study carried out by European Commission, 81% of Internet users said they at least occasionally use another language when browsing

---

<sup>1</sup> Kučera, 1995 p. 77-82.

<sup>2</sup> Mravincová, 2005, p.187.

to get information, or when reading or watching the news, 62% said they communicated online with friends and acquaintances in a language other than their own and 57% said the same for searching and buying products and services on the Internet. English by far is the most frequently used language, other than respondent's own when going online (48%), followed by French and German.<sup>3</sup>

The theoretical part first of all explains the definition of language and linguistics as a scientific field. The second chapter concerns the current situation and state of Czech language in the modern age. The next chapters briefly explain the formal Czech language, Czech linguistic purism and the process of internationalization with examples provided. Furthermore, the theoretical part is composed of chapters dealing with the borrowings, borrowing process and calques.

The practical part of the thesis is composed of a practical analysis of individual Anglicisms used in the field of sports, field of video games and field of modern music. The analysis of individual Anglicisms is chosen from magazines, newspapers and online sources. Furthermore, the Anglicisms are explained and possibly even the Czech equivalents are provided.

## **2 DEFINITION OF LANGUAGE**

Language is a system of conventional spoken, manual or written symbols, it is used as a base for the communication of human beings. Language identifies to what social group or culture people belong to, so we can say that human beings rely on language to express their emotions, communicate, interact with each other in their everyday life.<sup>4</sup>

There are many definitions of language:

*“Language is a set of finite number sentences, each finite in length and constructed out of a finite set of elements (Noam Chomsky, 1957).”*

Noam Chomsky is one of the major figures in linguistics, sometimes called “the father of modern linguistics”. According to his theory, linguistic theory lies in biolinguistics. Chomsky believes that human beings are inborn with a knowledge of

---

<sup>3</sup> User language preferences online, Analytical Report, 2011, p. 5-11.

<sup>4</sup> Crystal, David, and Robert Henry Robins, 2020, <https://www.britannica.com/topic/language>, accessed on: 26 Feb 2020.



language and it is generally inherited and that children need only learn certain language-specific features of their native languages, this theory in modern linguistics is also known as *Universal Grammar*.<sup>5</sup>

The scientific study of language is called linguistics. Linguists are trying to understand the nature of the language, how the language was created and how it is put together with sounds and sometimes how it changes the form and even the meaning. The linguistics course consists of various branches such as phonetics, phonology, morphology, semantics, psycholinguistics, sociolinguistics and many more.<sup>6</sup>

Phonetics is the study of the sounds of speech. Articulatory phonetics describes how the sounds are produced by human organs. It includes understanding how sounds are made using the mouth, nose, mouth, tongue or teeth, and also how the ear can hear those sounds and distinguish them. Acoustic phonetics studies the sounds themselves, it describes how the ear can sense the small variations.<sup>7</sup>

Phonology is the study of language sounds systems. It means that phonetics includes understanding how the speech sounds are organised in a system for each language.<sup>8</sup>

Morphology, in linguistics is the study of words, how they are formed and their relationship to other words in the same language. It analyses the structure of the words and their morphemes. Morpheme is the smallest meaningful unit of the word that cannot be further divided. It deals with the root of the words, prefixes and suffixes. Morphology also looks at parts of speech, intonation and stress and their ways of context can change a word's meaning and pronunciation.<sup>9</sup>

Syntax is the study of how words are constructed into phrases or sentences according the set rules and principles, this includes word order.<sup>10</sup>

---

<sup>5</sup> Noam Chomsky, 2000.

<sup>6</sup> "What Is Linguistics? - Department of Linguistics." *UCLA*, <https://linguistics.ucla.edu/undergraduate/what-is-linguistics/>.

<sup>7</sup> Ladefoged, Peter N., 2014, <https://www.britannica.com/science/phonetics>, accessed on: 26 Feb 2020.

<sup>8</sup> Carr, Philip, 2003, p.1.

<sup>9</sup> Aronoff, Mark, and Kirsten Anne Fudeman, 2012, p.1.

<sup>10</sup> Noam Chomsky, 2002, p.11.

### **3 CURRENT SITUATION AND STATE OF THE CZECH LANGUAGE**

Situation of a language means a general social status, in which the given language is situated and develops in a certain country or territory in a certain period of time under certain political, social and cultural conditions. The current state is entering “Euro-Atlantic civilization” and it is characterized by dominant processes of social changes. One of them is called modernization, which includes development of technology and science, informatization of society and so-called the third industrialisation, urbanisation, secularisation (separation from religion) and development of bureaucracy. The second process is the beginning of the mass society, which leads to unifying the society because of standardisation of life, one’s thoughts and values. The third process is called globalisation of society, the world is becoming more connected due to massively increased trade and cultural exchange.<sup>11</sup>

Czech national society is entering this Euro-Atlantic civilization late and it is mainly caused by the historic background of the Czech Republic. The Czech Republic has gone through many regimes, to be specific the Communist regime after World War II, which saw the Communist Party take over and rule until 1989. As a result, a parallel society emerged, people spent their time rather in families or small groups and they saw government as something foreign or even hostile. People also gave up their values and they lost trust in anything new or foreign.

Currently Czech society is facing a very complicated situation where it is trying to keep up with new things from the whole world but on the other side it is still trying to cope with the past experience.<sup>12</sup>

Languages in general are currently going through changes. One of the aspects is migration. The migration nowadays is effortless and it allows people to move from one country, continent and culture to another. Not only people move, also with them their culture moves. This can lead to mixing of the languages or more precisely mixing of dialects.

One of the most significant processes in the current Czech language is called democratization. It means an adaptation of the language to current social changes, which could lead to infringing or overstepping existing traditions and customs in the

---

<sup>11</sup> Daneš, 1997, p.12.

<sup>12</sup> Daneš, 1997, p.13.

communication. It appears practically in all types of the language, however, in spoken communication it is most significant, especially in spontaneous communication.<sup>13</sup>

Another significant process of the current Czech language is internationalization, which is understood as a dynamic process caused by the influence from the whole world and it usually brings lexical borrowings from foreign languages, such as English.

A massive flow of *new* foreign words came into the Czech language in the early 1990s in connection with the incoming influences and impulses in particular from the Euro-Atlantic countries. From one-point view, the language becomes international in the sense of being a language for international communication and it preserves its peculiarity or it is influenced by other foreign languages and enriched by new elements. A typical example of this, is the English language. English is certainly a global language used for communication. The other point of view of understanding internationalization of language is when other languages are interacting with each other and influencing each other, especially by the influence of the English language. If we talk about the Czech language, in modern age, mainly Anglicisms are entering the language in economics, politics but also in education. Many countries, including the Czech Republic, support teaching the English language as a main second language, besides to teaching their native language.<sup>14</sup>

In addition, the analysis of new lexical layers of the Czech language proves the fact that borrowings, in particular those of English origin, take a significant part in enriching of the Czech corpus. It shows that the amount of borrowings coming from other languages than English is lower compared to the amount of Anglicisms and that many of these words are perceived as internationalisms and they assimilate into the Czech corpus through English.<sup>15</sup>

Daneš came up with the term called diglossia. The Czech society is *bilingual*, it means there are two types of the Czech language. The first one is the non-standard language, which is used mainly for everyday communication and the second one is standard language, which is used for official purposes.

---

<sup>13</sup> Svobodová, 2009, p.7.

<sup>14</sup> Svobodová, 2009, p.21.

<sup>15</sup> Mravincová, 2005, p.187.

#### 4 THE CZECH LANGUAGE

The Czech language, along with Slovak, Polish and the High and the Low Sorbian belongs to West Slavic languages. It is spoken and used as an official language in regions of Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia in the Czech Republic. The Czech language is closest to the Slovak language because of their great linguistic similarity but also because of their great amount of contact. This phenomenon is called mutual intelligibility. In a study of mutual intelligibility between Slavic languages, Czech-Slovak language combination scored mostly the highest points in a written word translation task (96.52%) and spoken word translation task (97.40%).<sup>16</sup>

In the 9th century two apostles and brothers Cyril and Methodius introduced the Old Church Slavonic language during their mission in Great Moravia. Cyril further created the oldest Slavic known alphabet, the Glagolitic script. Later on, at the end of 9th century in Bulgaria the Cyrillic script was created, which is used for various languages such as Russian, Ukrainian, Macedonian and etc.<sup>17</sup>

The earliest records of Czech (Old Czech) come from the 10th – 12th century.<sup>18</sup> However more preserved records date to the 13th century for example *Ostrovská píseň* or the oldest recording of the famous song *Hospodine, pomiluj ny!* emerges in chronicles by Jan from Holešov from 1397, which was sung during war, celebrations or coronation. (However, the song was already mentioned, presumably by Kosmas in 1055).<sup>19</sup>

Between the years 1406 and 1412 a book in Latin was published, it was *Ortografia Bohemica* written by a very important Czech historical person named Charles University rector and reformer Jan Hus. The book was composed of reforms of the Czech language – such as a diacritic sign ˇ above particular letters in the Czech alphabet (ž, š, č, ř, d', ň, ť, i, í, ý) for simplifying the orthography, a diacritic sign ´ referring to long vowels (á, é, ó, í, ú) instead of using double vowels, distinguishing the difference between i and y and etc. These small yet significant reforms have changed the Czech language entirely and they are used until now.<sup>20</sup>

---

<sup>16</sup> Golubović, J., Gooskens C., 2015, <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11185-015-9150-9>, accessed on: 25 Mar 2020.

<sup>17</sup> Pacnerová Ludmila, Skalka Boris, 2017, <https://www.czechency.org/slovník/CYRILICE>, accessed on: 25 Mar 2020.

<sup>18</sup> Hrabák, Havránek, 1957, p.15-20.

<sup>19</sup> Fidlerová, Dittman, Martínek, Voleková, 2013, p. 29-31.

<sup>20</sup> Vidmanová, 1982, p. 75-89; Hus Jan, 1857.

Formal Czech is a basic characteristic of the Czech national language, it is considered prestigious and representative. It appears to be the most complex form of language, that is used mainly in written form and for official speeches. The main point of the standard language is that it contains neutral words which are appropriate for any kind of text. Archaic or technical terms can be found in literary texts or scientific texts and colloquialisms in spoken standard language. However, the standard language is not used for everyday communication. The language that is used for these purposes is more informal and shows frequent non-standard terms, which its structure is dependent on the particular situation, which is mostly spontaneous.<sup>21</sup>

Differences between standard Czech and colloquial Czech

Ending change -ý > -ej:

být > bejt

Missing ending í > í:

hledají > hledaj

koukají > koukaj

Creating of new/shorter words:

Václavské náměstí > Václavák

Ano > jo

Káva > kafe

Dům > barák

Obývací pokoj > obývák

Besides this colloquial Czech language, there are still many dialects, especially in Moravia and Silesia.<sup>22</sup>

Já **jsem** z Moravy > Já **su** z Moravy.

---

<sup>21</sup> Svobodová, 2009, p.11; Trávníček, 1938, p.8.

<sup>22</sup> Spisovná čeština a běžně mluvená (kolokviální) čeština, [https://mluvtecesky.net/cs/grammar/standard\\_language](https://mluvtecesky.net/cs/grammar/standard_language), accessed on: 12 Jan 2020.

## 5 LINGUISTIC PURISM IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC

Linguistic purism is defined as a desire to eliminate certain undesirable features from a language, including grammatical errors, jargon, neologisms, colloquialisms and words of foreign origin. The purpose is to defend the purity of the language.

Language purism has various forms and can be classified into e.g. archaizing purism, where the goal is trying to revive the language. One of the examples can be the Czech national revival. Another type is ethnographical purism, the form of which is based on countryside, folk stories or dialects. Elitist purism, it is linked to an elite, for example the language spoken at the court. Reformist purism, the main goal is to break with the past. Patriotic purism is trying to eliminate foreign elements in the language. This classification based on an approach made by George Thomas represents the ideal forms.<sup>23</sup>

Besides the resistance against Germanisms in the 18th century, there was a significant approach to eliminate the Greco-Latin terminology. These words were replaced by Czech domestic words. Moreover, books with lists of appropriate Czech words were published. The most known is *Brus jazyka českého*, written by purists in 1894. The main motivation behind the purism was an aspect of nationalism, at that time especially focused on against Germanization<sup>24</sup>

Wie alt bist du? = Kolik jsi stár? - Kolik je ti let?

Fragen beantworten = zodpovídat otázky - odpovídat na otázky

Eindruck machen = dělat dojem - dojímat, působit

In these examples German original words/phrases were literally translated and used by Czechs, but purists refused them and tried to come up with alternatives.

Even though the intentions of purists were innocent, they brought more harm than good. The Czech language was suddenly stripped of necessary terms when it comes to referring to abstract words, by using archaisms again.<sup>25</sup> It limited the stability and even held back the development of the language. *Vilém Mathesius*, a Czech linguist and a co-founder of Prague Linguistic Circle. He was criticizing the linguistic purism in the Czech

---

<sup>23</sup> Svobodová, 2009, p. 30.

<sup>24</sup> Jelínek, Krčmová, 2017, <https://www.czechency.org/slovník/PURISMUS>, accessed on: Mar 1 2020; Cooper, David L., 2008 p. 301-320.

<sup>25</sup> Svobodová, 2009, p.33-34.

language and according to him instead of using archaisms in the language, we ought to take a look at other world languages. Later he became one of the first who put an emphasis on the importance of functionality of the language, based on Saussure's approach of langue and parole.<sup>26</sup>

After World War II there were many new Czech words that were created as a reaction to the new regime in the Czech Republic. Especially in science and technology, the words were Czech adaptation of some international words.

Silostroj – motor

Světlohra – kino

Dálkomluv – telefon

These words were not successful. However, some words were and Czechs use them till now.

Kopaná – fotbal

Házená – handball

Rozhlas – rádio

These words function as the synonyms of those English borrowings (football, handball, radio).<sup>27</sup>

## **6 INTERNATIONALIZATION OF THE CZECH LANGUAGE**

One of the most significant processes of the Czech language is internationalization. It is one of the most productive ways of upgrading the current Czech vocabulary. Czech language has been influenced by many foreign languages such as German in history.

flaška – die Flasche

pucovat – putzen

---

<sup>26</sup> Mathesius, Macek, 1982, p.66.

<sup>27</sup> Jelínek, Krčmová, 2017, <https://www.czechency.org/slovník/PURISMUS>, accessed on: Mar 1 2020.

štrůdl – der Strudel

šmakovat – schmecken

The Czech National Revival was a movement during the 18th and 19th century, its purpose was to revive the Czech language, culture and national identity after a Germanisation in Czech lands in previous centuries. During the Germanisation the Czech language had been more or less eradicated from administration, literature, education, including Charles University and among the upper classes. Gradually the Czech language was disappearing even during a communication between ordinary peasants. Therefore, the Revival was trying to protect and revive the Czech language. The most important figures of the Revival were Josef Dobrovský and Josef Jungmann.<sup>28</sup>

Typical scripts coming from the first period of the Czech National Revival were Czech-German and German-Czech dictionaries and suggestions for new grammatical rules in the Czech language. As previously mentioned, one of the most important figures was Josef Dobrovský, the author of various scripts written in German, concerning the Czech grammar, including *Deutsch-böhmisches Wörterbuch* (1802) and *Ausführliches Lehrgebäude der böhmischen Sprache* (1809).<sup>29</sup>

Josef Jungmann is another influential figure in the second period of the Czech National Revival. In 1820 he published his work *Slovesnost*, in which he describes the sources of new words and methods of their formation. According to him, new words should have been created from old and forgotten Czech words and if no suitable word was there found, then searching in folk dialects and other Slavic languages should follow and only after this, it is appropriate to create a new word by borrowing. The last option was to adapt the new word by literal translation (calque) from German or another non-Slavic language.<sup>30</sup>

Thanks to Jungmann words such as *touha*, *choryý*, *ladný* were reestablished to the Czech corpora, particularly in poetry. Folk dialects did not significantly enrich the Czech corpora. The reason was that there were no suitable folk words for technical language. On the other hand, the process of borrowing new words from other Slavic languages occurred as a good practice. In this respect, mainly Polish and Russian were used. From

---

<sup>28</sup> Meyerstein, Zlata, 1973, p. 42-44.

<sup>29</sup> Fidlerová, Dittman, Martínek, Voleková, 2013, p. 114.

<sup>30</sup> Fidlerová, Dittman, Martínek, Voleková, 2013, p. 115.



the Polish language there are words *půvab*, *podmět*, *předmět* or *zábava*. From the Russian Czech language adopted words *brvy*, *nozdry*, *vkus*, *vzduch* and many more.<sup>31</sup>

Besides the script *Slovesnost*, he also contributed to Czech with his works *History of the Czech Literature* in 1825 and a 5-edition *Czech-German Dictionary* in between 1834 – 1839.<sup>32</sup>

Later on, in the 19th century the Czech language became again a language of literature and thanks to compulsory education, the Czech language was no longer a language of the upper class. Czech nomenclature was created, scientific Czech books were published, lectures at universities were in Czech.<sup>33</sup>

As a result of the National Revival, Czech literature prospered. Many Czech books were translated into foreign languages, for example book *Osudy dobrého vojáka Švejka* written by Jaroslav Hašek in 1923 was translated into 54 foreign languages, not to mention other famous Czech authors of 20th century such as Karel Čapek, Bohumil Hrabal, whose books are famous around the world or Jaroslav Seifert, a Czech poet, who received a Nobel Prize for literature in 1984.<sup>34</sup>

During the 20th century standard language was influenced by common Czech and especially after World War II, Anglicisms began to appear. Surprisingly, Anglicisms were at the end of the 19th century more acceptable and there was no defensive attitude towards them, in comparison with Germanisms. Among other things, members of the Prague Linguistic Circle developed the Czech-British and other international language contacts and relations, particularly V. Mathesius as a first professor of Anglistics at Czech university. These linguistic and cultural relations lead to an increase of Anglicisms in sport, science and technology.<sup>35</sup>

However, in the 1970s, Czechs were refusing Anglicisms coming into the Czech language as a part of purism in the Communist era. Politician regime reacted negatively towards Anglicisms. After the 1989, the Czech Republic became a democratic country

---

<sup>31</sup> Fidlerová, Dittman, Martínek, Voleková, 2013, p. 115-116.

<sup>32</sup> Fidlerová, Dittman, Martínek, Voleková, 2013, p. 117.

<sup>33</sup> Fidlerová, Dittman, Martínek, Voleková, 2013, p. 125-127.

<sup>34</sup> Bojar O. et al., 2012, p. 13.

<sup>35</sup> Daneš, 1997, p.20.

and thanks to society-wide changes, the Czech Republic has become more open to the world.<sup>36</sup>

Nowadays from a common communication, Czechs have been using Anglicisms considerably, especially among the people of the younger generations. The English language is now taught as a main foreign language since the 1st grade of elementary schools. Many examples of Anglicisms can be found in media, books etc. Therefore, even the older generations are trying to learn English.

## **7 BORROWINGS, BORROWING PROCESS**

Borrowing is the process of importing linguistic items from one linguistic system into another, a process that occurs any time two cultures are in contact over a period of time. The borrowing process of adaptation of a word from the donor language, the language the word originates from, into the recipient or accepting language, language that adapts the word. According to J. Furdík there are 3 phases of adoption of a linguistic element from one language to another: interference, adaptation and integration.<sup>37</sup>

Interference refers to the first phase of the adoption when the loanword is used in the accepting language in a particular context with a particular form and a meaning. This fact does not mean that the loanword will adapt and integrate into the vocabulary immediately.

The second phase is referred to as adaptation. It occurs when the loanword is adapting to the system of the accepting language. There are several adapting mechanisms in different linguistic levels that are dependent on linguistic factors, such as difference between the loanword and a similar word in the accepting language, usage of the loanword, analogy with other words and etc.

Integration of the borrowing word into the system of the accepting language varies from one word to another, it depends on the circumstances. New words are becoming a part of the peripheral sphere of the system first and then they can eventually move to the centre of the vocabulary and depending on their frequent appearance and usage especially

---

<sup>36</sup> Martincová, 2005, p.188.

<sup>37</sup> Svobodová, 2009, p.22.

in mass media a certain process called determinologization can occur, that means the loanwords can be used without the original context.<sup>38</sup>

Borrowings made up an essential part of the Czech corpus. As mentioned before, in the 18th century the Czech language was mainly influenced by the German language, therefore there are many Czech words with a German origin used even today. Not only German, but also other languages have an impact on the present Czech language. Words like *vzduch* or *jezero* come from Russian, later on during the Communist era in Czechoslovakia, words like *samizdat* or *průmysl* appeared. From the Romance languages, for example French influenced the vocabulary especially in the 18th and 19th century. Most of the words are used in fields of art and fashion, for example *ateliér*, *kostým*, *móda* or *parfém*, but also in gastronomy French words can be found, for example *bujón*, *želé*, *krém*.<sup>39</sup> Words of Latin origins in the Czech language appear particularly in religion, science, military or politics, for example *biskup*, *major*, *generál*, *prezident*, *ministr*.<sup>40</sup>

## 7.1 REASONS FOR BORROWING

There are several reasons for borrowing from the foreign language to the native language, especially loan words from English.

Besides the fact that the English loanwords can be used for ordinary communication, they can appear when a new object or an idea enters into the culture. The culture then decides whether to use the loanword or a word in the original language with the same meaning. In other cases, the loanword can fully adapt and become a part of the regular vocabulary. Usually the loanword must be in use for twenty or twenty-five years before it enters a major dictionary.<sup>41</sup> (Hoffer, Bates. 2002, pp. 18).

One of the reasons of using foreign loanwords rather than native, in particular could be the fact that there is less frequently used Czech equivalent or no equivalent in the current Czech language, for example words such as *izolátor*, *republika*, *politika* are words which have no Czech equivalents.<sup>42</sup>

---

<sup>38</sup> Svobodová, 2009, p.23-24.

<sup>39</sup> Jidraková, 2007, p. 18-19.

<sup>40</sup> Giger, 2017, [https://www.czechency.org/slovník/RUSISMY\\_V\\_ČEŠTINĚ](https://www.czechency.org/slovník/RUSISMY_V_ČEŠTINĚ), accessed 24 Feb 2020; Naše řeč, Tejnor et al., 1972, p. 185-202.

<sup>41</sup> Hoffer, 2002. p.18.

<sup>42</sup> Svobodová, 2009, p. 35.

Another reason for borrowing could be prestige. For many years the Western culture has been seen as an elite, as a mark of well-educated society. In the past for example, well-educated people have a knowledge of Latin. Nowadays, the knowledge of English is expected, especially from students who want to apply for higher education. Therefore, several universities around the world require a good level of written and sometimes even spoken English. Sometimes people use English words on purpose to show the way of lifestyle or trendiness and it is expected that international loanwords will eventually replace the domestic words, especially in journalistic style.<sup>43</sup>

Using English loanwords can also mean a belonging to certain social, professional or different group, for example:

All stars – a sports team that consist all the best players

Time management – effective time plan

clean – someone, who is not using drugs anymore

Some English borrowings interfere with the Czech vocabulary in various fields sometimes rather non-organically and their frequent occurrence leads to defensive attitude, in particular by a non-expert audience, in these cases a native terminology is simpler.<sup>44</sup>

Finally, using of the English borrowings or loanwords is perceived as a modern lifestyle, in particular of the younger generation, which has at least the basic knowledge of the English language and it is understood as a part of their social life.<sup>45</sup>

## **7.2 TYPES OF BORROWINGS**

According to Haugen borrowings can be divided into following groups: loanwords, loan translation (or from French calque), loan blends and loan shifts.

---

<sup>43</sup> Hoffer, 2002, p. 19-22.

<sup>44</sup> Svobodová, 2009, p. 41.

<sup>45</sup> Naše řeč, Svobodová, 2007, p.67-80.

Loanwords show morphemic importation without substitution and can be further classified based on their degree of adaptation into recipient language: none, partially, completely. However, the classification in modern Czech is slightly different.<sup>46</sup>

The main classification of the loanwords by few Czech linguists are:

1. Original lexemes, unadapted words

These words and phrases are the least used in the Czech vocabulary, usually used only in particular social, professional or cultural fields. Therefore, they are perceived as foreign elements in the Czech language. Their original grammatical form remains and partially also their original phonetic form.

There various examples from different languages such as Latin: corpus, curriculum, de facto, status quo, French: faux pas, English: fair play, science fiction, barbeque

Not only words or phrases, but also unadapted famous quotations belong to this group, for example *carpe diem, veni – vidi – vici*

2. Adapted loanwords

- a) Words which were borrowed recently and their basic grammatical features was preserved, for example *hardware*
- b) Words which were grammatically adapted, however these words are still recognized as foreign due to their low appearance in the common speech, for example *brožura*
- c) Grammatically variable words, that means they appear in various grammatical forms, for example *briefing – brífink, jam – džem*
- d) Fully adapted words, they are a part of the core of the Czech vocabulary, for example *škola, muset, růže*
- e) Hybrid words or sometimes loan blends, are words consisting of a copied part and a native part, for example *elektroléčba, videopřehrávač*. Words such as *vědátor* or *pracant*, with colloquial meaning, belong here as well.<sup>47</sup>

---

<sup>46</sup> Haugen, 1950, p. 214-215.

<sup>47</sup> Svobodová, 2009, p.27.

### 7.3 CALQUES

Calque (or loan translation) is defined as a word or a phrase that is translated from one language to another in a literal way. The target language imitates the structure of the word while using its own lexical rules. Calques is one of the ways to expand the vocabulary.<sup>48</sup>

Calques could be classified into groups:

The syntactic calque, it is a type of calque that copies the grammatical structure of the word by translating every morpheme.

Počít-ač - comput-er

Monitor-ování - monitor-ing

Mrako-drap - sky-scraper

The multi-word calque is a translation of a structure containing more than one word.

Alternativní medicína – alternative medicine

Horské kolo – mountain bike

Trvale udržitelný vývoj – sustainable development

The phraseological calque is a translation of phrases, sometimes with an idiomatic meaning.<sup>49</sup>

Mějte hezký den – have a nice day

Buďte pozitivní – be positive

Mazaný jako liška – as sly as a fox

The semantic calque is when the word has an additional meaning and it is being transferred to the word with the same primary meaning in the target language.

Myš – mouse is initially referred to an animal, but also to a computer mouse.

This type of calquing is also used in slang, referring to drugs.<sup>50</sup>

---

<sup>48</sup> Karlíková, 2017, <https://www.czechency.org/slovník/KALK>, accessed on 25 Feb 2020.

<sup>49</sup> Holubová, 2011, p. 16.

<sup>50</sup> Svobodová, 2009, p. 73-75.

Koks – coke (kokain)

Tráva – grass (marihuana)

## 8 PRACTICAL ANALYSIS OF ANGLICISMS

For the practical part of my bachelor thesis, I deal with examples of anglicisms in certain fields from various Czech magazines and newspapers. I introduce individual examples used in the sentence accompanied by a short commentary.

### 8.1 Anglicisms in the field of sports

In the field of sports, a large amount of anglicisms can be found. For analysis I deal with examples from various Czech sports magazines and news articles, such as *Sportmagazín*, *Muscle&Fitness*, *Kondice* or online news that are reporting daily about sports events or players themselves through interviews. With no doubt, football and hockey are two the most favourite sports in the Czech Republic and since these two sports originated in English-speaking countries, a significant amount of English words in the sport terminology have entered the Czech corpus. A large number of those loanwords stayed in the original form unadapted or they adapted grammatically to the Czech language, usually for a simpler pronunciation.

*Ve čtvrtfinálovém duelu s Iljou Ivaškou odvrátil dva **mečboly**, v sobotním semifinále s druhým nasazeným Ričardasem Berankisem utekl dokonce ze čtyř **mečbolů**. V obou třísetových bitvách strávil na **kurtu** dohromady více než pět a půl hodiny a odehrál čtyři **tie-breaky**.*

*Třiatřicetiletý Monfils odvrátil všechny čtyři **brejkboly**, kterým čelil, a kanadského soupeře porazil i v šestém vzájemném zápase.<sup>51</sup>*

**Mečbol, kurt, tie-break, brejkbol** are terms used in tennis, mečbol is derived adapted to Czech language from English word *match ball*, meaning the last, final ball in

---

<sup>51</sup> *iDNES.cz*, 2020, [https://www.idnes.cz/sport/tenis/tenisove-turnaje-zpravodajstvi-finale-pune-jiri-vesely.A200209\\_080100\\_tenis\\_par](https://www.idnes.cz/sport/tenis/tenisove-turnaje-zpravodajstvi-finale-pune-jiri-vesely.A200209_080100_tenis_par), accessed on: 13 Feb 2020.

the game. **Kurt** is derived and adapted from the English original *court*, describing the place where tennis is played, a possible Czech equivalent is *tenisový dvorec*. **Tie-break** is describing scoring 6-6 in tennis; the word is unadapted and stays original. **Brejkbol** similarly like **mečbol** (match ball), the word is adapted from the original word *break ball* means when the player wins a game during which their opponent was serving.

*Nebojte se **foam rolleru**. Pěnový válec přetává být výhradní záležitostí speciálních **gymů** a obchodů.*<sup>52</sup>

***Single leg deadlift**. Začněte v pozici na šířku...*<sup>53</sup>

*Dejte si do těla s **kettlebell** činkou.*<sup>54</sup>

*Ta prokázala, že lidé, kteří chodí do **fitness center**, cvičí, více než ti, kteří trénují sami.*<sup>55</sup>

***Benčpres** na stroji **Smith**.*<sup>56</sup>

**Foam roller, gym, single leg deadlift, kettlebell, fitness centrum, benčpres, stroj Smith** are terms related to fitness and exercising in gym. **Foam roller** is a tool for relaxing muscles, a possible Czech equivalent is *pěnový válec*, which could be perceived as a calque. **Gym** is a term describing a place, where people go and exercise, in the Czech language sometimes an equivalent *posilovna* is used instead. **Single leg deadlift**, refers to a type of exercise in weightlifting, using a dumbbell or kettlebell. The word deadlift is sometimes in Czech translated as *mrtvý tah*. **Kettlebell** is an iron ball-shaped weight with a single handle. In the Czech language is this word used in its original form. **Fitness centrum** is a synonym to the word gym. **Benčpres**, originally from English *bench press*, is one of the most famous bodybuilding and weightlifting compound exercise, performed on the bench, where lifter raises the weight with both arms, in the Czech language it is sometime described as *soupažný tlak v lehu*. **Stroj Smith**, in English *Smith machine*, is a weight machine used for weight training.

***Ofsajdová lajna** na jaře nebude, video pohledá z každého kola pět zápasů.*<sup>57</sup>

---

<sup>52</sup> *Kondice*, April 2019, p.12.

<sup>53</sup> *Kondice*, April 2019, p.31.

<sup>54</sup> *Fitness*, November 2017, p.6.

<sup>55</sup> *Fitness*, November 2017, p.11.

<sup>56</sup> *Musle&Fitness*, December 2018, p.53.

<sup>57</sup> *Aktualne.cz*, 2020, <https://sport.aktualne.cz/fotbal/ceska-liga/video-bude-ve-fotbalove-lize-od-jara-na-peti-zapasech-kola-o/r~aea832924d8c11ea9ec9ac1f6b220ee8/>, accessed on: 26 Feb 2020.



*Argentinec Martínez dal Mexiku **hattrick** za 22 minut, neporazitelnost Brazílie končí. ...a každý den se vám nepodaří vstřelit v tomhle **dresu** tři **góly**.*<sup>58</sup>

*Díky **power play** hráli Plzeňští šest proti čtyřem ...*<sup>59</sup>

*Z pohledu **gólmána** je extrémně nebezpečný hráč.*<sup>60</sup>

***Trenéři** se bojí o místa, on měl silnou pozici.*<sup>61</sup>

***Kouč**, kolem něhož je permanentní **humbuk** a který rád kádr skládá z nejdražších **fotbalových** celebrit. ...Přihrávat **forhendem** je rychlejší, přesnější i tvrdší.*<sup>62</sup>

***Trenér** Trpišovský začíná být přesvědčený, že jsme schopni hrát **presing**.*<sup>63</sup>

**Ofsajdová lajna, hattrick, dres, gól, power play, gólman, trenér, kouč, fotbalový, forhend, presing** are terms used in sports such as football and hockey. These terms usually describe tactics, roles or position in the game.

**Fotbalový** is an adjective derived from the word *fotbal*, which comes from English original word football. **Ofsajdová lajna** is from English **offside line**, often in football or hockey describing a player's forbidden position, when the player is in the opponent's half, closer to the goal line than the ball and the second-last opponent. **Gól** means a point for scoring in the game, from English *goal*. **Gólman** is a colloquial term describing a goalkeeper in Czech, more formal form is *brankář*. **Trenér** is describing a person who is training the sports team, it is a loanword, originally from English word *trainer*. **Kouč** is a synonym to the previous word *trenér*, the English original is *couch*.

The term **hattrick** is often used when the player scores three times in one game. **Dres** is a term for shirt, which is a part of the standard attire, worn by players. Derived from English *dress*, with a different meaning in the Czech language. **Power play** is a tactic in the game involving the concentration of players at a certain point. Sometimes the term is substituted with the Czech equivalent *přesilová hra*. **Forhend** is a term used often in tennis, in this case it was used during an interview with a hockey player. It describes

---

<sup>58</sup> *Aktualne.cz*, 2019, <https://sport.aktualne.cz/fotbal/argentinec-martinez-dal-mexiku-hattrick-za-22-minut-neporazi/r~ab36989cd45b11e9926e0cc47ab5f122/>, accessed on: 26 Feb 2020.

<sup>59</sup> *Aktualne.cz*, 2007, <https://sport.aktualne.cz/hokej/plzen-vyrovnala-v-power-play-vlasak-rozhodl-najezdy/r~i:article:508555/>, accessed on: 26 Feb 2020.

<sup>60</sup> *Sportmagazín*, Dec 2019, p. 14.

<sup>61</sup> *Sportmagazín*, Dec 2019, p. 18.

<sup>62</sup> *Sportmagazín*, Nov 2019, p. 16.

<sup>63</sup> *Sportmagazín*, Nov 2019, p. 30.

the basic movement when the player hit the ball with a racket in the direction of the stroke. The English original is *forehand*. **Presing** is a name for another tactic used in Czech in sports by club managers. It is a tactic that involves concentrating towards the ball and aggressively attacking the opponents. The last word found in this category is **humbuk**. It comes from English student slang word *humbug* from the 18th century. The word refers to a trick, jest, hoax, imposition or deception.<sup>64</sup> However, in Czech this word has another meaning, in this particular example it means a stir.

Besides these terms, usually official names of the sport events, sport clubs or abbreviations stay in the original form.

*Wimbledon je třetím grandslamovým turnajem tenisové sezony, který se každoročně koná na začátku července v londýnském All England Clubu.*<sup>65</sup>

*V letech 2010 a 2015 slavil s Blackhawks zisk Stanley Cupu, play off NHL si zahrál celkem osmkrát.*<sup>66</sup>

*Fotbalisté Manchesteru City byli na příští dvě sezony vyloučeni z Ligy mistrů. Evropská fotbalová unie UEFA potrestala anglický klub za vážné porušení pravidel finanční fair play a licenčních předpisů.*<sup>67</sup>

The most anglicisms in the field of sports are referring to the name of the sport (noun) and their derived terms, for example with suffixes *-ový* (adjective), *-ista* (sports player)

*fotbal – fotbalový - fotbalista*, from the English original *football*

*tenis – tenisový - tenista*, from the English original *tennis*

*basketbal – basketbalový – basketbalista*, from the English original *basketball*

*hokej – hokejový – hokejista*, from the English original *hockey*.

Furthermore, other anglicisms in the sport refers to strategies and names related to a certain sport. (football – *power play*, *hatrick*, tennis – *mečbol*, *tiebreak*)<sup>68</sup>

---

<sup>64</sup> *Online Etymology Dictionary*, <https://www.etymonline.com/word/humbug>, accessed 27 Feb 2020.

<sup>65</sup> *Aktuálně.cz*, <https://sport.aktualne.cz/wimbledon/l~i:keyword:274/>, accessed on 27 Feb 2020.

<sup>66</sup> *Aktuálně.cz*, Zoubek, 2019, <https://sport.aktualne.cz/hokej/kris-versteeg-nitra/r~134c682e0c4911ea82ef0cc47ab5f122/>, accessed on 27 Feb 2020.

<sup>67</sup> *Aktuálně.cz*, 2020, <https://sport.aktualne.cz/fotbal/liga-mistru/manchester-city-byl-na-dva-roky-vyloucen-z-fotbalove-ligy-mi/r~fd15c69e4f5b11eab259ac1f6b220ee8/>, accessed on 27 Feb 2020.

<sup>68</sup> Svobodová, 2007, p. 116-120.

Besides football and hockey, fitness and weightlifting have become more popular among people. Therefore, a large number of English loan words of various fitness classes, equipment or exercises adapted to the Czech language, for example *jogging*, *bodybuilding*, *aerobic*, *HIIT*.

## 8.2 Anglicisms in the field of video games

*“You can’t say that video games grew out of pinball, but you can assume that video games wouldn’t have happened without it. It’s like bicycles and automobiles. One industry to the other and then they exist side by side. But you had to have bicycles to one day have motor cars. “(Steve Baxter, former producer, The CNN Computer Connection)*

Video games are now recognized as an essential part of modern society. With new technologies, video games have developed from a simple Pac-man game to RPG games. Even though video games are relatively a new invention, they have always been connected to the well-established amusement industry. The history of video games goes far back to the 1950s, where a British professor created a simple tic-tac-toe as a part of his research. The first video game emerged 10 years later; a video game called *Spacewar* created by MIT student Steve Russell.<sup>69</sup>

*Vtip je v tom, že pomocí této techniky budeme schopni vytvářet vlastní citlivé body na těle **monster**, a tak si otevřít cestu k pořádnému útoku a masivní **damage**.*<sup>70</sup>

*K obtížnosti se váže také velice příjemná změna ve škálování obtížnosti **multiplayeru**.*<sup>71</sup>

*Ano, je to k neuvěření, ale ačkoliv se olympijské hry v japonském Tokiu budou konat až od 24. července příštího roku, oficiální **videohra** je už venku.*<sup>72</sup>

***Lootboxy** jsou zlo a je to cílený gambling na děti.*<sup>73</sup>

---

<sup>69</sup> Kent, 2002, p. 1-5.

<sup>70</sup> Score, 2019, p.7.

<sup>71</sup> Score, 2019, p.7.

<sup>72</sup> Score, 2019, p.8.

<sup>73</sup> Score, 2019, p.10.

*Jeden remaster za druhým se na nás řítí a občas jde i o docela zapomenuté hry, u kterých o předělávce zrovna moc hráčů nesní.<sup>74</sup>*

*Ostatně, posuďte sami – hra bude masivní **3D adventurou** v kombinaci s taktickým pozemním bojem, souboji ve vzduchu, zkušenostním systémem a strhujícím prostředím.<sup>75</sup>*

*Jednou chceme udělat nejlepší **RPG** na světě.<sup>76</sup>*

*Japonský kreslený seriál o tom, kterak hromada hráčů skončila uvězněná ve stejnojmenné **VMMORPG** hře.<sup>77</sup>*

*Jedná se o **third-person survival horror**, jehož základní principy díla od Capcomu přeci jenom leccím připomínají.<sup>78</sup>*

*Hned na začátku hry se nás autoři zeptali, jestli chceme hrát klasickou, nebo **casual verzi**.<sup>79</sup>*

*Když vám **zombie** přece jen takříkajíc skočí na kobytku, můžete ji ještě setřást klasickým **quick-time eventem**. Napotřetí už ale máte smůlu, a tak jsme se i my v průběhu **dema** několikrát vraceli na poslední **checkpoint**.<sup>80</sup>*

*Hratelná ukázka obsahovala první **dungeon** až po prvního **bosse**.<sup>81</sup>*

*V plné verzi se dočkáme i **mága, asasína** a dalších.<sup>82</sup>*

*Budete se tak moct léčit nebo získat různé **buffy**.<sup>83</sup>*

*Téměř dokonalý **flow** při objevování světa, každý si najde svůj oblíbený **build** předmětů/krytalů, **soundtrack**, stovky **easter eggů**.<sup>84</sup>*

---

<sup>74</sup> Score, 2019, p.10.

<sup>75</sup> Score, 2019, p.10.

<sup>76</sup> Score, 2019, p.22.

<sup>77</sup> Score, 2019, p.27.

<sup>78</sup> Score, 2019, p.30.

<sup>79</sup> Score, 2019, p.30.

<sup>80</sup> Score, 2019, p.31.

<sup>81</sup> Score, 2019, p.32.

<sup>82</sup> Score, 2019, p.32.

<sup>83</sup> Score, 2019, p.50.

<sup>84</sup> Score, 2019, p.61.

Během hraní jsme bohužel narazili i na **bug**, které znemožňoval další postup. Jedinou možností se v takových případech bohužel stává **restart**, což rozhodně není dobrá vizítka.<sup>85</sup>

Zmiňovaná atmosféra je tedy zabita tím, že Terminátor není ten super silný záporák. No je tu mise, která je čistě **stealth** a nelze hrát jinak.<sup>86</sup>

**Monstrum, damage, multiplayer, videohra, lootbox, remaster, 3D adventura, RPG, VMMORPG, third-person survival horror, casual verze, zombie, quick-time event, demo, checkpoint, dungeon, boss, mág, asasín, buff, flow, build, soundtrack, easter egg, bug, restart, stealth** are words that are related to field of computing, in particular a field of computer games.

**Multiplayer** is a video game mode where several players can play at the same time. **Videohra** is a hybrid Czech word derived from English word *videogame*. **Remaster** denotes a newly recreated game. **3D adventura** means *3D adventure game*, it is a partly adapted loanword. **RPG** is an abbreviation and it stands for *role-playing game*; it is a game where players are playing fictional roles and fictional settings. **VMMORPG** is a type of **RPG** and it stands for *virtual massively multiplayer online role-playing game*. **Casual verze** describes a game that is targeted for casual players, it is the opposite to *hardcore games*, where the rules and gameplay are more complex. **Demo** is a short version of an English word *demonstration*. In the field of video games **demo** is the example version of the game for players to try.

**Monstrum** is referring to a large imaginary creature, they are usually perceived negatively and the aim in the game is to execute them. A possible Czech equivalent is *příšera*. The main and usually the strongest enemy in the video games is often called the **boss**, this character especially appears at the end of the game. **Mág** is derived from *mage*, originally from Persian, refers to a character with supernatural skills such as magic.<sup>87</sup> This word in Czech is sometimes considered archaic, therefore possible Czech equivalents *kouzelník, čaroděj* could be used instead. **Asasín** is derived from *assassin* and it is originally a member of extreme sect in Iran and Syria between 11th and 13th century,

---

<sup>85</sup> Doupě.cz, Matušinský, Novák, 2020, <https://doupe.zive.cz/clanek/zombie-army-4-dead-war---naciste-nerekli-posledni-slovo--recenze>, accessed on Mar 4 2020.

<sup>86</sup> Doupě.cz, Matušinský, 2019, <https://doupe.zive.cz/clanek/terminator-resistance--valka-s-roboty-tak-jak-ji-nehcete--recenze>, accessed on Mar 4 2020.

<sup>87</sup> Nový akademický slovník cizích slov A-Ž, 2007, p.495.

they used methods such as terrorism or murders.<sup>88</sup> Nowadays it is a person who murders usually in exchange for money. Cambridge dictionary defines **zombie** as a frightening dead person that has been brought back to life without human qualities, the origin comes from Caribbean and African religions.<sup>89</sup> **Checkpoint** in video games describes a point where a player can come back and restart the game when their character is killed or they lose the game. **Dungeon** is a prison, usually in a castle. The Czech equivalents are *hladomorna, kobka* or *žalář*.<sup>90</sup>

**Damage** means a physical harm, here in this particular example it is a noun and a Czech equivalent could be *škoda, újma*. **Buff** refers to strengthening a player's status. **Flow** here meant the steady and continuous stream of the game. **Build** describes here the way of how a player can build his own items (here particularly even crystals), possible equivalent could be words like *stavění, stavět*. **Soundtrack** means a background music.

The word **soundtrack** has preserved its original grammatical form and due to its high appearance, not only in video games but also in fields of movie, series and TV it is not recognized as a foreign word anymore. **Easter egg** denotes a hidden feature in video games, movies or series, it is a reference to an Easter egg hunt. **Bug** describes a mistake in the software, it can negatively affect the gameplay. **Third-person survival horror** refers to a survival horror video game played from the third-person perspective. **Lootbox** is a virtual item with randomized selection. Players can purchase these, therefore sometimes it is perceived as a dangerous gambling tool in video games. **Quick-time event** is a method of a prompt shown on the screen that forces the player to rapidly press particular buttons on a device during cutscenes. Like the word **soundtrack**, the word **restart** has preserved its original form from English and it has adapted to the Czech corpus so it is not perceived as a foreign word anymore, due to its appearance in fields of TV, movies, series or media. The last word found in the analysis is the word **stealth**, according to Cambridge dictionary it means a movement that is quiet and careful in order not to be heard, or secret action.

For the analysis, I use specialized magazines that report about game reviews or new upcoming games, in particular it is a magazine *Score*. A majority of words found in the articles belong to the group of unadapted English loanwords with preserved original

---

<sup>88</sup> *Nový akademický slovník cizích slov A-Ž*, 2007, p.77.

<sup>89</sup> *Nový akademický slovník cizích slov A-Ž*, 2007, p.868.

<sup>90</sup> *LINGEA*, <https://slovníky.lingea.cz/anglicko-cesky/dungeon>, accessed on 6 Mar 2020.

form, referring to characters, game strategies or items in the gameplay. The main reason could be the fact this field is relatively new to the Czech language and no equivalents have been created yet. According to Svobodová, attempts for Czech equivalents in the field of IT but also in the field of mobile phones have appeared as unsuccessful and functionless. English loan words are entering the Czech corpus somewhat disorganised, combining with Czech words and creating hybrid loan blends or collocations.<sup>91</sup> (e.g. *multiplayer hry*)

### 8.3 Anglicisms in the field of modern music

*“Music is a language that doesn’t speak in particular words. It speaks in emotions. “*  
(Keith Richards, member of Rolling Stones)

Music can be defined as an art of vocal or instrumental sounds (or both) that express ideas and emotions in significant forms through the elements of rhythm, melody, harmony and colour. Music is part of nearly everyone's life, it appears in TV, radio, social media, movies. For high cultures of East and West music had played a role in the social life and religious life of the upper and educated classes.<sup>92</sup>

To the field of the Czech music in the 19th and 20th century definitely belong two most famous Czech composers *Bedřich Smetana* (1824 – 1884) and *Antonín Dvořák* (1841 – 1904). *Bedřich Smetana*, founder of modern romantic music, he is known for his opera *Prodaná nevěsta* (The Bartered Bride) and the symphonic cycle *Má vlast* (My Homeland) which is contributed to the history, legends and landscape of Bohemia, including the famous symphonic poem *Vltava* (The Moldau). As late even as 1924, at the time of the hundredth anniversary of the birth *Bedřich Smetana* was still presented as the leader of Czech musical culture, as the only possible signpost to the future.<sup>93</sup>

However, his counterpart *Antonín Dvořák* is the first Czech composer who achieved worldwide recognition. Alongside composers *Novák* and *Suk*, they led the new generation of the Czech music. His music rooted in the Czech environment, and at the same time international and traditional and yet modern in every era. *Dvořák* also taught

---

<sup>91</sup>Svobodová, 2007, p.122.

<sup>92</sup>Haar, 1982, p.5-14.

<sup>93</sup> Ráček et al., 1965, p.191-204.

individuals who would later become one of the finest composers at Prague and New York conservatory. At the end of the 19th century Dvořák's works represented an entirely new perspective; the Czech environment no longer felt the need to catch up with modern emancipated nations. Therefore, towards the end of Dvořák's life, he was perceived as the world's greatest living composer.<sup>94</sup>

As time went on, modern Czech music has been also influenced by various music genres in the late 20th century. For example, in the 1960s famous singers such as *Karel Gott*, *Helena Vondráčková*, *Marta Kubišová*, some of them are known up to the present day. In the 1980s, besides *Karel Gott*, there were names such as *Michal David* or *Dalibor Janda*. The 1990s is for the Czech Republic the decade of social changes and this has also interfered with the music industry. The idea of collectivism turned into the idea of individualism. This decade belongs to Czech singers and groups like *Lucie Bílá*, *Tři sestry* and *Lucie*.

The current Czech music is diverse due to a wide variety of new music genres such as pop, rock, rap or indie. To the present generation of modern Czech music belong artists such as *Chinaski*, *Xindl X*, *Kryštof*, *Tomáš Klus* or *Mirai*.<sup>95</sup>

In the Czech language various loan words from the field of music have been adapted. As well as the field of sports, the field of modern music uses the English loan words usually describing the names of music genres (jazz, rock, pop, blues, funk, hip hop) and their derivatives.

*jazz* – *jazzový* – from the English original *jazz*

*heavymetal* – *heavymetalový* – *heavymetalista* – from the English original *heavy metal*

*rock* – *rockový* – *rocker* – from the English original *rock*

*rap* – *rapový* – *raper* – from the English original *rap*

Furthermore, anglicisms in the field of music refer to the general terms for singers or songs such as popstar (sometimes as Czech loan blend *popová hvězda*), superstar

---

<sup>94</sup> Löwenbach, 1932, p.710-712.

<sup>95</sup> *iREPORT.cz*, 2015, <https://www.ireport.cz/clanky/style/21583-jak-sly-roky-v-hudbe-nejuspesnejsi-ceske-pisne-od-60-let-do-soucasnosti>, accessed on 15 Mar 2020



(sometimes as a Czech hybrid *superhvězda*), showman (sometimes as *šoumen*), single (sometimes as *singl*), cover (sometimes as *cover-verze*) or remix.<sup>96</sup>

For the analysis, I use lyrics of contemporary Czech singers to show that anglicisms have interfered with the Czech music industry.

Jan Pokorný, better known as *Pokáč*, is a Czech singer and songwriter. He started his career on *YouTube* (*Pokáčovo kanál*) and in 2017 he released his debut album *Vlasy*. Pokáč is sometimes perceived as a bold singer due to his humorous and sarcastic songs concerning everyday struggles. Therefore, he is becoming more popular and well known.

### *V lese*

*Dneska všichni říkají a všude píše se  
že prej je moderní a zdravý,  
jen tak chodit po lese,  
a já bych řekl že na tom kruci asi něco musí bejt,  
když o tom zpívá na svém albu  
už i Justin Timberlake.*

*Já do přírody od přírody vůbec nechodím,  
mám za to spoustu přátel **hipsterů**,  
ti mi jistě napoví,  
aha tak omlouvám se prý že tam též nikdy nebyli,  
však na cestu mi dali **raw guláš**  
a z **flanelu** košili.*

*A tak šel jsem tam  
však byl jsem zpátky hned,  
páč tam maj fakt marnej **internet**.*

*Dneska jsem v lese byl a už tam nepudu,  
nikde jsem nezažil takhle ukrutnou nudu,  
Dneska jsem v lese byl a už tam nepudu,  
nikde jsem nezažil tak ukrutnou nudu,  
tak ukrutnou nudu.*

*Vážně nevím co s tím lesem pořád všichni maj,  
jen jsem tam vlezl hned jsem si zasvinil  
svý boty značky Nike,  
žádněj **signál**, žádná **wifi**, žádný **data** zde nemám,  
teda **data** jsou tu **ěčko**  
a to fakt nepočítám,*

---

<sup>96</sup> Svobodová, 2007, p. 120-121

světlo pro *selfička* je zde *ultra* zoufalý,  
řekl bych že kdyby to tu vykáceli,  
líp by udělali,  
ať postaví tu pro mě za mě třeba další obchod'ák,  
tam mohl bych *šopovat* a právě by mě  
nepotřísnil pták,  
samá houba, čerstvej vzduch  
a samej hmyz,  
do přírody fakt chodit neměl bys.

Dneska jsem v lese byl a už tam nepudu,  
nikde jsem nezažil takhle ukrutnou nudu,  
Dneska jsem v lese byl a už tam nepudu,  
nikde jsem nezažil tak ukrutnou nudu.

Oooooooooo  
Jak se do lesa volá, tak se z něj ozývá,  
Oooooooooo  
tak poslouchej mě lese já mám radši obývák,  
Oooooooooo  
Proč vyrážet na místa lidstvem netknutý,  
Oooooooooo  
Když tam nejsou žádné zásuvky a žádný *Bubble Tea*.

Dneska jsem v lese byl, bylo to naposled,  
abych maily vyřídil, musel jsem vylízt na posed,  
Dneska jsem v lese byl a už tam nepudu,  
nikde jsem nezažil tak ukrutnou nudu.<sup>97</sup>

The first song is called *V lese*. Pokáč is singing about his struggles going to a forest because there are no power sockets or internet connection.

In the second verse there are words **hipster**, **raw guláš**, **flanel**. These words are referring to a current modern way of lifestyle. **Hipster**, according to dictionary.com describes usually a young person who is trendy, stylish, or progressive in an unconventional way.<sup>98</sup> **Raw guláš** is a hybrid collocation including one English adjective *raw* and one Czech noun *guláš*. It is referring to the latest trend in food industry, describing usually completely raw, unprocessed food. It is similar to a current trend of veganism therefore, the raw food is usually plant-based, being mostly made up of fruits and vegetables.<sup>99</sup> Particularly here, the collocation could be understood as an irony

---

<sup>97</sup> *Karaoke texty*, <https://www.karaoke texty.cz/texty-pisni/pokac/v-lese-904221>, accessed on 15 Mar 2020.

<sup>98</sup> *Dictionary.com*, <https://www.dictionary.com/browse/hipster>, accessed on 16 Mar 2020.

<sup>99</sup> *Healthline*, Jones, 2017, <https://www.healthline.com/nutrition/raw-food-diet>, accessed on 16 Mar 2020.

because *guláš* is originally a Hungarian dish made up of beef. **Flanel** describes a soft and light cloth made from wool used especially for making clothes such as shirts, trousers etc.<sup>100</sup> Flannel shirts have become recently popular and it is again referring to the modern trend followed especially by hipsters.

In the third and fourth verse are words **internet**, **signál**, **wifi**, **data** and **ěčko**. These words are related to the field of IT. The **internet** is the large system of connected computers around the world that allows people to share information and communicate with each other.<sup>101</sup> **Signál**, derived from English *signal*, in the field of IT it means a series of electrical or radio waves.<sup>102</sup> **Wifi** refers to a wireless internet connection. **Data** is an internet service in smartphones delivered by mobile operators. **Ěčko** is a Czech slangism describing *E*, which stands for *EDGE (Enhanced Data Rates for GSM Evolution)*, sometimes referred to as *2G*. (*GSM* stands for *Global System for Mobile Communication*, *2G* stands for second generation cellular network).

In the fifth and sixth verse there are words **selfička**, **ultra**, **šopovat** and **Bubble Tea**. These words in general can belong to *teenage slang*. **Selfičko** is a diminutive of the English word *selfie*, which describes a self-portrait taken by yourself by a front camera on a smartphone. The word **ultra** comes from Latin, it means going beyond others. A synonym could be *extreme*. Here in the song it is an adverb that is exaggerating the following adjective *zoufalý*. **Šopovat** is a verb and it is derived from the English original *to shop*. The last Anglicism found is **Bubble Tea**. This word describes a drink, made up from milk tea and tapioca pearls. This drink originally comes from Asia, but recently in Europe, especially in the Czech Republic it has become a trend.

*Vymláčený entry*

*Mám nadupanej komp,  
s grafikou jak svině.  
Hafo games v tom,  
monitor jak plátno v kině.  
Už ani nevzpomínám,  
kdy naposled se mi něco sekalo.  
Ale stejně to není co to bejvalo...*

---

<sup>100</sup> *Cambridge Dictionary*, <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/flannel>, accessed on 16 Mar 2020.

<sup>101</sup> *Cambridge Dictionary*, <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/internet>, accessed on 18 Mar 2020.

<sup>102</sup> *Collins Dictionary*, <https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/signal>, accessed on 18 Mar 2020.

*Máme tisíce stránek s pornem,  
na nich miliony **HD** videí.  
**Browsersy s anonymním módem,**  
co za nás mažou historii prohlížení.  
Stáhnout plnej hadr péčka,  
by dneska sotva pár hodin trvalo.  
Ale stejně to není co to bejvalo...  
Ale stejně už to není co to bejvalo...*

*Páč tenkrát pařit **Prince a Doom**a s motorovkou mělo grády,  
klávesnice vymlácený **entry** od olympiády.  
Když rodiče spali, my čekali do rána,  
až se načte fotka ženský s pořádnějma... kozama.*

*Vlastním tělem teď různý **konzole** ovládáš,  
přesně kam se hne, tam se hne i náš hráč.  
Jo kde jsou ty časy když se **NHLko** na myši pleskalo,  
holt už dávno to není co to bejvalo.  
Holt už dávno to není co to bejvalo.*

*Páč tenkrát pařit **Prince a Doom**a s motorovkou mělo grády,  
klávesnice vymlácený **entry** od olympiády.  
Když rodiče spali, my čekali do rána,  
až se načte fotka ženský s pořádnějma...*

*Páč tenkrát pařit **Prince a Doom**a s motorovkou mělo grády,  
klávesnice vymlácený **entry** od olympiády.  
Když rodiče spali, my čekali do rána,  
až se načte fotka ženský s pořádnějma a přírodnjma... kozama.<sup>103</sup>*

The second song I choose for the analysis is called *Vymlácený entry*. The song is about the singer's nostalgia of old school video games and computers. *Pokáč* graduated from ČVUT FEL, where he studied and received a Master's degree in OI (Open Informatics). Therefore, his songs are usually related to the IT field.<sup>104</sup>

In the first verse and second verse there are words **komp**, **grafika**, **games**, **monitor**, **HD videa** and **browsersy s anonymním módem**. The word **komp** is derived from the English word computer, it is a slangism used mostly by younger generation. **Grafika**, derived from word *graphics* describes a pictorial image on a computer screen.<sup>105</sup> **Games** mean

---

<sup>103</sup> Karaoketexty, <https://www.karaoketexty.cz/texty-pisni/pokac/vymlaceney-entry-491313>, accessed on 15 Mar 2020.

<sup>104</sup> Fakulta elektrotechnická ČVUT v Praze, Otevřená Informatika, <https://oi.fel.cvut.cz/cs/absolvent-jan-pokac-pokorny>, accessed on 15 Mar 2020.

<sup>105</sup> Merriam-Webster, <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/graphics>, accessed on 16 Mar 2020.

here in particular videogames; a possible Czech equivalent is *hry*. **Monitor** is a synonym to English words such as display or screen.<sup>106</sup> The word **HD video** describes a video with high definition providing a high image resolution. **Browsery s anonymním módem** is a collocation referring to an *anonymous browser*.

The words which appear in main chorus are **Princ, Doom** and **entry**. Prince and Doom are actually titles of 2 video games, in particular *Prince of Persia* and *Doom II*. These games were invented in 1990s, meaning that their resolution was lower than games today. **Entr** refers to *Enter key* on the keyboard, this word appears in the title of the song as well (*Vymláčený entry*), describes broken enter keys due to vigorous pressing in the video games such as in old version of Olympic games. **Konzole** is a noun from English word *console*, which describes a remote device used for controlling video games. **NHLko** is a video game named after sports competition *National Hockey League*.

For the next analysis I chose a song *Paleo* by Ivana Korolová. Ivana Korolová is a famous Czech actress, singer and voice actress. The song *Paleo* (2019) deals with modern healthy lifestyle including various types of diets and exercises in order to stay in good condition.

### *Paleo*

*Ráno smoothie a ovesná kaše  
Na svačinu jabko z odrůdy „to naše“  
V poledne rybu a vařený brambor  
Na večeri bezlepkovou placku z pece tandor*

*Radši jen vege, maso jen v pátek  
Žádná Terranova, šiju si kabátek  
Běhám denně maraton, i když padaj trakaře  
Likviduju bombarduju svý tukový polštáře*

*Paleo, raw nebo keto  
Hecnu se a hele jde to  
Paleo, keto, keto a raw  
Jedu na stopro  
Jedu na stopro*

---

<sup>106</sup> The word monitor originally comes from Latin monitor, one who reminds, admonishes or checks; *Online Etymology Dictionary*, <https://www.etymonline.com/word/monitor>, accessed on 16 Mar 2020.

*Snídám **jógu**, mávám slunci  
Na oběd si dávám pátou **meditaci**  
K večeri chodím objímat stromy  
O půlnoci při měsíčku pleju všem záhony*

*Neřeším **styling**, všude mám **mandaly**  
A místo prevence používám **shambaly**  
Projdu i plotem, dávno se nepotím  
Všichni jsou fakt mimo, prej ať to tak nehrotím*

***Paleo, raw nebo keto**  
Hecnu se a hele jde to  
**Paleo, keto, keto a raw**  
Jedu na stopro  
Jedu na stopro*

***Paleo, raw nebo keto**  
Hecnu se a hele jde to  
**Paleo, keto, keto a raw**  
Jedu na stopro  
Jedu na stopro*

***Chia, kešu, chlorela live**  
Už je to lepší, už to má **drive**  
Probouzím svou **kundaliní**  
Nepotřebuju potraviny*

***Paleo, raw nebo keto**  
Hecnu se a hele jde to  
**Paleo, keto, keto a raw**  
Jedu na stopro  
Jedu na stopro*

***Paleo, raw nebo keto**  
Hecnu se a hele jde to  
**Paleo, keto, keto a raw**  
Jedu na stopro  
Jedu na stopro<sup>107</sup>*

In the first, second verse and bridge are words **smoothie, vege, chia, chlorela live** and **paleo, raw, keto** which appear in chorus. **Smoothie** is an English word describing usually a thick, cold drink made out of fruits, yoghurt or ice cream blended together until smooth. **Vege** defines a vegetarian meal, describing vegetarianism, a practice of not eating

---

<sup>107</sup> Karaoktexty, <https://www.karaoketexty.cz/texty-pisni/korolova-ivana/paleo-957019>, accessed on 17 Mar 2020.

meat.<sup>108</sup> **Chia** describes chia seeds, produced by herb (*Salvia Hispanica*). *Chia seeds* are nowadays considered as a superfood due to their health benefits such as high amount of fiber, antioxidants, protein and etc. **Chlorella live** comes from English word *chlorella*, characterizing a single-cell green alga, packed with nutrients such as vitamins, antioxidants and minerals.<sup>109</sup>

**Paleo, raw** and **keto** are names of current popular diets. *Paleo diet* is a type of diet based on similar foods which have been eaten by our ancestors in the Palaeolithic era. This diet includes meat, fish, vegetables, nuts and seeds.<sup>110</sup> **Raw diet** is based on avoiding unprocessed foods and eating mostly raw foods such as vegetables and fruits.<sup>111</sup> **Keto diet** or also known as **ketogenic diet** is a low-carb and high-fat diet which has many health benefits including losing weight, improving risk of heart diseases, cancer, Alzheimer's disease etc.<sup>112</sup>

In addition, the song is composed of other foreign words. Most of them are related to yoga, therefore the loanwords **tandor, jóga, meditace, mandala, shambala** and **kundalini** come from Buddhist or Hindu traditions. **Tandor** derived from the original word *tandoori* is a type of clay oven often used in India or Pakistan.<sup>113</sup> **Jóga** derived from the original word *yoga* describes a series of postures and breathing techniques. The word **meditace** refers to an act of concentrating one's attention to one thing for religious reasons or in order to get relaxed. Nowadays these terms are perceived as modern types of exercise for physical and emotional well-being. **Mandala** is a circular symbol of the universe in Buddhism and Hinduism.<sup>114</sup> **Shambala** or **shambhala** is a mythical kingdom

---

<sup>108</sup> The word vegetarian was derived from *vegetable* and ending – *arian*, the word appears for the first time in Vegetarian Society in 1847; <https://www.etymonline.com/word/vegetarian>, accessed on 18 Mar 2020.

<sup>109</sup> *Healthline*, Bantilan, 2019, <https://www.healthline.com/nutrition/chlorella-spirulina>, accessed on 18 Mar 2020.

<sup>110</sup> *Healthline*, Gunnars, 2018, <https://www.healthline.com/nutrition/paleo-diet-meal-plan-and-menu>, accessed on 18 Mar 2020.

<sup>111</sup> *Healthline*, Jones, 2017, <https://www.healthline.com/nutrition/raw-food-diet>, accessed on 16 Mar 2020.

<sup>112</sup> *Healthline*, Mawer, 2018, <https://www.healthline.com/nutrition/ketogenic-diet-101>, accessed on 18 Mar 2020.

<sup>113</sup> *Cambridge Dictionary*, <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/tandoori>, accessed on 20 Mar 2020.

<sup>114</sup> *Vocabulary.com*, <https://www.vocabulary.com/dictionary/mandala>, accessed on 20 Mar 2020.

hidden in Asia based on Buddhist traditions.<sup>115</sup> **Kundalíni** or **kundalini** is a cosmic or divine energy in human beings.<sup>116</sup>

Besides these words, in the third verse is the word styling and, in the bridge, there is the sentence *už to má drive*. The first word, styling is referring in this particular case to the overall personal appearance.<sup>117</sup> In the second case, the word drive here is understood as a drive from a psychological point of view. It is a sort of power or motivation within us human beings.

The selected songs for the analysis concern mainly the current trends in lifestyle. For example, the song *V lese* deals with the current trend of being a hipster and spending time in the forest. However, it is a trend, the author is criticizing the lack of modern technologies, such as wi-fi connection or mobile data. Furthermore, the song is more focused on the world of video games. It is no wonder that this song contained the most Anglicisms or abbreviations, such as *NHLko*, *HD videa* or *games*. The last song *Paleo* by Ivana Korolová belongs to the field of healthy lifestyle, introducing modern terms for various diets, such as *paleo*, *keto* and *raw*.

## 9 CONCLUSION

The aim of this Bachelor thesis was to provide a practical analysis of English loan words, calques and other Anglicisms in the Czech language to show the influence of the English language and it has been enriching the Czech corpus in different fields.

The theoretical part explains the history of the Czech language and current state of the Czech language. Furthermore, it defines the internationalization and borrowing processes and reasons for borrowings.

The practical part is composed of the analysis of the individual English loan words, calques and other Anglicisms in the fields of sports, videogames and modern music.

---

<sup>115</sup> *Definitions*, <https://www.definitions.net/definition/shambhala>, accessed on 20 Mar 2020.

<sup>116</sup> *Collins*, <https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/kundalini>, accessed on 20 Mar 2020.

<sup>117</sup> *Cambridge Dictionary*, <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/styling>, accessed on 20 Mar 2020.



In the field of sports, I analysed sports magazines such as *Sportmagazín*, *Kondice*, *Musle&Fitnesss* or online news reporting daily about sport. Besides the names of classical sports and their specific terminology, such as *foťbal* (football), *hokej* (hockey), *hattrick* or *gólman* (goalkeeper), a new kind of sports – fitness training has influenced the Czech language. The majority of words related to fitness are unadpted, for example *deadlift*, *kettlebell* or *foam roller*.

The field of videogames is relatively new, therefore most of the words and abbreviations preserved their original English form. For example, *RPG* (role-playing game), *Easter egg* or *damage*. However, few words adapted and are perceived like loan blends, for example, *multiplayerové videohry*. The reason for frequent borrowings in the field video games could be the fact the field is new in comparison with other fields and the Czech equivalentents have not been formed or they have not been accepted to the Czech corpus.

In the field of modern music, I analysed the lyrics of selected contemporary songs, in particular composed and sung by artists *Pokáč* and *Ivana Korolová*. The selected songs deal with the current trends such as modern technology and modern way of healthy lifestyle, including innovative diets.

Based on the carried-out analysis, the field of videogames consisted mostly of the English loan words, loan blends and Anglicisms. The reason for frequent borrowings in the field video games could be the fact the field is new in comparison with other fields and the Czech equivalentents have not been formed or they have not been accepted to the Czech corpus.

The English language is the official language of the United Kingdom, Commonwealth, United States and various institutions such as the European Union, the United Nations and NATO. In addition, it is also considered the lingua franca of many fields, for example business, technology or law. Therefore, the English language is influencing and enriching many languages in the world, including the Czech language. In conclusion, the knowledge English language has a crucial role to keep up with fast-forwarding development of modern society.

## 10 REFERENCES

*Antonín Dvořák: a comprehensive information source on the composer* [online]. <http://www.antonin-dvorak.cz/>, 31 Mar 2020.

ARONOFF, Mark a Kirsten FUDEMAN. *What is Morphology?* Willey-Blackwell, 2012. ISBN 978-1-405-19467-9.

BANTILAN, Cheri. What's the Difference Between Chlorella and Spirulina? *Healthline* [online]. 1 Aug 2019. <https://www.healthline.com/nutrition/chlorella-spirulina>, accessed on 18 Mar 2020.

BOJAR, Ondřej, et al., *The Czech Language in a Digital Age*. Springer, 2012.

CHOMSKY, Noam. *Syntactic structures*. 2nd ed. De Gruyter Mouton, 2002. ISBN 978-3-11-017279-9.

COOPER, David. Competing Languages of Czech Nation-Building: Jan Kollár and the Melodiousness of Czech. *Slavic Review* [online]. Cambridge University Press, 2008, 67(2). ISSN 00376779. <https://www.jstor.org/stable/27652845>, accessed on 1 Mar 2020.

ČTK a iDNES.cz. Titul po pěti letech. Tenista Veselý triumfoval v indickém Puné. *IDNES.cz* [online]. 9 Feb 2020. [https://www.idnes.cz/sport/tenis/tenisove-turnaje-zpravodajstvi-finale-pune-jiri-vesely.A200209\\_080100\\_tenis\\_par](https://www.idnes.cz/sport/tenis/tenisove-turnaje-zpravodajstvi-finale-pune-jiri-vesely.A200209_080100_tenis_par), accessed on 13 Feb 2020.

ČTK a Sport. Ofsajdová lajna na jaře nebude, video pohlídá z každého kola pět zápasů. *Aktuálně.cz* [online]. 12 Feb 2020. <https://sport.aktualne.cz/fotbal/ceska-liga/video-bude-ve-fotbalove-lize-od-jara-na-peti-zapasech-kola-o/r~aea832924d8c11ea9ec9ac1f6b220ee8/>, accessed on 26 Feb 2020.

ČTK. Argentinec Martínez dal Mexiku hattrick za 22 minut, neporazitelnost Brazílie končí. *Aktuálně.cz* [online]. 11 Sep 2019 <https://sport.aktualne.cz/fotbal/argentinec-martinez-dal-mexiku-hattrick-za-22-minut-neporazi/r~ab36989cd45b11e9926e0cc47ab5f122/>, 26 Feb 2020.

ČTK. Tvrdý trest pro Manchester City. Na dva roky byl vyloučen z Ligy mistrů. *Aktuálně.cz* [online]. 14 Feb 2020. <https://sport.aktualne.cz/fotbal/liga->

mistru/manchester-city-byl-na-dva-roky-vyloucen-z-fotbalove-ligy-mi/r~fd15c69e4f5b11eab259ac1f6b220ee8/, accessed on 27 Feb 2020.

DANEŠ, František. *Český jazyk na přelomu tisíciletí*. Praha: Academia, 1997. ISBN 80-200-0617-6.

FIDLEROVÁ, Alena, Robert DITTMANN, František MARTÍNEK a Kateřina VOLEKOVÁ. *Dějiny češtiny* [online]. 2013. <https://ucjtk.ff.cuni.cz/wp-content/uploads/sites/57/2015/11/Dějiny-češtiny.pdf>, accessed on 15 Feb 2020.

*Fitness*. Watch Star Media, 2017. ISSN 1212-2386.

GIGER, Markus. *RUSISMY V ČEŠTINĚ* [online]. 2017. [https://www.czechency.org/slovník/RUSISMY V ČEŠTINĚ](https://www.czechency.org/slovník/RUSISMY_V_ČEŠTINĚ), accessed on 2 Mar 2020.

GOLUBOVIĆ, Jelena a Charlotte GOOSKENS. *Mutual intelligibility between West and South Slavic languages* [online]. 18 September 2015. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11185-015-9150-9>, accessed on 25 Feb 2020.

Grammar: Spisovná čeština a běžně mluvená (kolokviální) čeština. *Mluvtecesky.net* [online]. [https://mluvtecesky.net/cs/grammar/standard\\_language](https://mluvtecesky.net/cs/grammar/standard_language), accessed on 15 Jan 2020.

GUNNARS, Kris. The Paleo Diet — A Beginner's Guide Plus Meal Plan. *Healthline* [online]. 1 Aug 2018. <https://www.healthline.com/nutrition/paleo-diet-meal-plan-and-menu>, accessed on 18 Mar 2020.

HAAR, James. Music History and Cultural History. *The Journal of Musicology* [online]. University of California Press, 1982, **1**(1), 5-14. DOI: 10.2307/763627. <https://www.jstor.org/stable/763627>, accessed on 31 Mar 2020.

HAUGEN, Einar. The Analysis of Linguistic Borrowing. *Language* [online]. Linguistic Society of America, 1950, **26**(2), 214-215. DOI: 10.2307/410058. <https://www.jstor.org/stable/410058>, accessed on 12 Mar 2020.

HAVRÁNEK, Bohuslav, HRABÁK, Josef, ed. *Výbor z české literatury od počátků po dobu Husovu*. Praha: Československá akademie věd, 1957.

HOFFER, Bates L. *Language Borrowing and Language Diffusion: \* an Overview*. 2002. Trinity University.

HOLUBOVÁ, Adéla. *Konfrontační pohled na anglické a české frazeologismy*. 2011. Master's thesis. Jihočeská univerzita v Českých Budějovicích, Pedagogická fakulta, Pedagogická fakulta. Supervisor PhDr. Marie Ernestová.

JELÍNEK, Milan a Marie KRČMOVÁ. *PURISMUS* [online]. <https://www.czechency.org/slovník/PURISMUS>, accessed on 10 Jan 2020.

JIDRÁKOVÁ, Lenka. *A se zaměřením na anglicismy v současném českém lexiku*. 2007. Master's thesis. Jihočeská univerzita v Českých Budějovicích, Pedagogická fakulta, Pedagogická fakulta. Supervisor PhDr. Milena Nosková.

KARLÍKOVÁ, Helena. *KALK* [online]. 2017. <https://www.czechency.org/slovník/KALK>, accessed on 13 Mar 2020.

KENT, Steve L. *The Ultimate History of Video Games: from Pong to Pokémon and beyond; the Story behind the Craze That Touched Our Lives and Changed the World*. Prima Pub., 2011. ISBN 9780761536437.

*Kondice*. VLTAVA LABE MEDIA, 2019.

KUČERA, K. K. nejnovějším vlivům angličtiny na český jazyk. In Kuklík, J. (ed.), *Přednášky z 34. a 35. běhu LŠSS*, 1995, 77–82.

LADEFOGED, Peter N. Phonetics. *Encyclopædia Britannica* [online]. Encyclopaedia Britannica, 2014. <https://www.britannica.com/science/phonetics>, accessed on 25 Feb 2020.

MARTINCOVÁ, Olga. *Neologizmy v dnešní češtině*. Praha: Ústav pro jazyk český Akademie věd České republiky, 2005. ISBN 80-86496-21-X.

MATHESIUS, Vilém, MACEK, Emanuel a Josef VACHEK, ed. *Jazyk, kultura a slovesnost*. Ilustroval Milan JANKOVIČ. Praha: Odeon, 1982.

MATUŠINSKÝ, Vojtěch a Ladislav NOVÁK. *Zombie Army 4: Dead War - nacisté neřekli poslední slovo* | Recenze. *Doupě.cz* [online]. 3 Feb 2020. <https://doupe.zive.cz/clanek/zombie-army-4-dead-war---naciste-nerekli-posledni-slovo--recenze>, accessed on 4 Mar 2020.

MATUŠINSKÝ, Vojtěch. Terminator: Resistance – válka s roboty tak, jak ji nechcete | RECENZE. *Doupě.cz* [online]. 4 Dec 2019. <https://doupe.zive.cz/clanek/terminator-resistance--valka-s-roboty-tak-jak-ji-nehcete--recenze>, accessed on 4 Mar 2020.

MAWER, Rudy. The Ketogenic Diet: A Detailed Beginner's Guide to Keto. *Healthline* [online]. 30 Jul 2018. <https://www.healthline.com/nutrition/ketogenic-diet-101>, accessed on 18 Mar 2020.

MEYERSTEIN, Zlata P. Language Planning and Lexical Change in Czech Through the Centuries. *Pacific Coast Philology* [online]. Penn State University Press, 1973, **8**, 42-44 DOI: 10.2307/1316737. <https://www.jstor.org/stable/1316737>, accessed on Mar 1 2020.

MRAVINCOVÁ, Jitka. Přejímání cizích lexémů. *Neologizmy v dnešní češtině*. Praha: Ústav pro jazyk český Akademie věd České republiky, 2005. ISBN ISBN 80-86496-21-X.

PACNEROVÁ, Ludmila a Boris SKALKA. *CYRILICE* [online]. 2017, <https://www.czechency.org/slovník/CYRILICE>, accessed on 25 Feb 2020.

Paleo – text. *Karaoketexty* [online]. <https://www.karaoketexty.cz/texty-pisni/korolova-ivana/paleo-957019>, accessed on 17 Mar 2020.

PHILLIP, Carr. *English Phonetics and Phonology: An Introduction*. Blackwell, 2003. ISBN ISBN 978-0-631-19775-1.

RACEK, Jan, Jiří VYSLOUŽIL a Jessie KOČMANOVÁ. Problems of Style in 20th-Century Czech Music. *The Musical Quarterly* [online]. Oxford University Press, 1965, **51**(1), 191-204. <https://www.jstor.org/stable/740898>, accessed on 31 Mar 2020.

redakce. Jak šly roky v hudbě: Nejúspěšnější české písně od 60. let do současnosti. *IREPORT.cz* [online]. 2 Oct 2015. <https://www.ireport.cz/clanky/style/21583-jak-sly-roky-v-hudbe-nejuspesnejsi-ceske-pisne-od-60-let-do-soucasnosti>, accesses on Mar 15 2020.

ROBINS, Robert Henry a David CRYSTAL. Language. *Encyclopædia Britannica* [online]. Encyclopædia Britannica, 2020. <https://www.britannica.com/topic/language>, accessed on 26 Feb 2020.

rou. Plzeň vyrovnala v power play, Vlasák rozhodl nájezdy. *Aktuálně.cz* [online]. 20 Sep 2007. <https://sport.aktualne.cz/hokej/plzen-vyrovнала-v-power-play-vlasak-rozhodl-najezdy/r~i:article:508555/>, 26 Feb 2020.

*Score*. Omega Publishing Group, 2019, **26**(306). ISSN 1210-7522. *Muscle & Fitness*. 2018, (12/2018).

ŠÍNOVÁ, Veronika. Jan “Pokáč” Pokorný, absolvent magisterského programu OI z roku 2015, obor Softwarové inženýrství. *Fakulta elektrotechnická, ČVUT v Praze: Otevřená informatika* [online]. 2016. <https://oi.fel.cvut.cz/cs/absolvent-jan-pokac-pokorny>, accessed on 15 Mar 2020.

*Sport magazín*. Czech News Center, 2019.

SVOBODOVÁ, Diana. Cizojazyčné lexikální přejímky v komunikaci na chatu. *Naše řeč* [online]. 2007, **90**(2). <http://nase-rec.ujc.cas.cz/archiv.php?art=7933>, accessed on 22 Mar 2020.

SVOBODOVÁ, Diana. *Aspekty hodnocení cizojazyčných přejímek: mezi módností a standardem*. Ostrava: Ostravská univerzita v Ostravě, Pedagogická fakulta, 2009. ISBN 978-80-7368-732-8.

SVOBODOVÁ, Diana. *Internacionalizace současné české slovní zásoby*. V Ostravě: Ostravská univerzita v Ostravě, Pedagogická fakulta, 2007. ISBN 978-80-7368-308-5.

TAYLOR, Jones. The Raw Food Diet: A Beginner's Guide and Review. *Healthline* [online]. Healthline Media a Red Ventures Company, 14 Feb 2017. <https://www.healthline.com/nutrition/raw-food-diet>, accessed on 16 Mar 2020.

TEJNOR, Antonín, et al., Přejatá Slova a Veřejné Mínění. *Naše řeč* [online]. **55**(4). [nase-rec.ujc.cas.cz/archiv.php?art=5634](http://nase-rec.ujc.cas.cz/archiv.php?art=5634), accessed on 15 Mar 2020

TRÁVNÍČEK, František. *Pád jazykového purismu*. 1938.

*User language preferences online: Analytical report* [online]. 2011. [https://ec.europa.eu/commfrontoffice/publicopinion/flash/fl\\_313\\_en.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/commfrontoffice/publicopinion/flash/fl_313_en.pdf), accessed on 25 Mar 2020.

V lese - text. *Karaoketexty* [online]. <https://www.karaoketexty.cz/texty-pisni/pokac/v-lese-904221>, accessed on 15 Mar 2020.

VIDMANOVÁ, Aněžka. Ke spisku Orthographia Bohemica. *Listy filologické / Folia philologica*. Centre for Classical Studies at the Institute of Philosophy of the Czech Academy of Sciences, 1982, **105**(2), 75-89.

Vymláčený entry - text. *Karaoketexty* [online]. <https://www.karaoketexty.cz/texty-pisni/pokac/vymlaceny-entry-491313>, accessed on 15 Mar 2020  
Wimbledon. *Aktuálně.cz* [online].

<https://sport.aktualne.cz/wimbledon/l~i:keyword:274/>, 27 Feb 2020.

ZOUBEK, Ondřej. Hokejová pecka pro Slováky. Nitra se těší na vítěze NHL a bývalého Jágrova parťáka. *Aktuálně.cz* [online]. 21 Nov 2019. <https://sport.aktualne.cz/hokej/kris-versteeg-nitra/r~134c682e0c4911ea82ef0cc47ab5f122/>, accessed on 27 Feb 2020.

## 10.1 DICTIONARIES

*Cambridge Dictionary* [online]. Cambridge University Press, 2020. <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/>.

*Collins Dictionary* [online]. Collins, 2020. <https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english>.

*Dictionary.com* [online]. Dictionary.com, 2020. <https://www.dictionary.com/>.

KRAUS, Jiří. *Nový akademický slovník cizích slov A-Ž*. Praha: Academia, 2005. ISBN 80-200-1351-2.

*LINGEA* [online]. Lingea. <https://slovníky.lingea.cz/anglicko-cesky>.

MARTINCOVÁ, Olga. *Nová slova v češtině: slovník neologizmů*. Praha: Academia, 2004. ISBN 80-200-1168-4.

*Merriam-Webster* [online]. Merriam-Webster, 2020. <https://www.merriam-webster.com/>.

*Online Etymology Dictionary* [online]. Douglas Harper, 2020. <https://www.etymonline.com/>.

## 11 ABSTRACT

Nowadays, English language is used as a global international language. Besides the United Kingdom, Commonwealth and the United States, English has become an official language of numerous international organizations, including United Nations, European Union and North Atlantic Treaty Organization. It is also considered as a *lingua franca* in many fields such as business, technology or law. Therefore, English has become an essential part of basic education in schools all over the world so English has a large impact on other languages, especially in Europe where many words have been adopted.

The aim of this Bachelor thesis is to provide the practical analysis of English loan words, calques and other anglicisms in the Czech language. The Bachelor thesis is divided into 2 parts. The theoretical part is mainly explaining the current situation and state of the Czech language, borrowings, their reasons and calques. In addition, the theoretical part also concerns a little bit of the Czech language history. In particular, it is the linguistic purism or also known as Czech National Revival during the 18th and 19th century.

Furthermore, the practical part is composed of the practical analysis of individual English loan words, calques and anglicisms in the fields of sports, videogames and modern music.



## 12 RESUMÉ

V současné době se anglický jazyk používá pro globální a mezinárodní komunikaci. Kromě Spojeného království, Commonwealthu a Spojených států, se anglický jazyk stal oficiálním jazykem mnoha mezinárodních organizací včetně OSN, EU a NATO. Anglický jazyk je také ale považován za *lingua franca* v různých oblastech lidské činnosti jako např. hospodářství, technologie a právo. Angličtina se proto stala nezbytnou součástí učiva na základních školách po celém světě, a tak má i velký vliv na ostatní jazyky, zejména v Evropě, kde se z angličtiny přejalo mnoho slov.

Cílem této bakalářské práce je poskytnout praktickou analýzu přejatých slov z angličtiny, kalků a dalších anglicismů v českém jazyce. Bakalářská práce je rozdělená na dvě části. Teoretická část se zabývá především situací a celkovým stavem dnešní češtiny, přejatými slovy, procesu přejímání a jejími důvody k přejímání. Zároveň se teoretická část věnuje trochu i historii českého jazyka. Jedná se zejména o lingvistický purismus v době Národního obrození na přelomu 18. a 19. století.

Praktická část se zabývá analýzou jednotlivých přejatých slov z angličtiny, kalků a dalších anglicismů v oblasti sportu, videoher a moderní hudby.