

SUMMARY OF THE DOCTORAL DISSERTATION

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Title of the doctoral dissertation: Anglicisms in Polish Dictionaries of Foreign Words and Borrowings

Presented doctoral dissertation falls within the scope of contact linguistics, lexicology and lexicography. In relation to the first two fields of study, it addresses borrowings from English in Polish, referred to as Anglicisms. The second area of research is lexicography, and going further, selected Polish dictionaries of foreign words (further: FWDs) and dictionaries of borrowings. Until recently these reference works have included lexis traditionally left out from both the general and etymological dictionaries of Polish. Thus FWDs have often become the main source of information about the meaning and origins of foreign words in the Polish language. At the same time there are only a few scholarly investigations on the quality of FWDs. In this study the focus is on etymological information in FWDs. The lexical material for analysis are English loanwords contained in sixteen selected Polish FWDs and dictionaries of English loanwords, published between 1859 and 2010.

In the dissertation quantitative and qualitative research methods are employed. For the purpose of the analysis, a database in an Excel spreadsheet was created, containing borrowings which were considered to come from English in selected dictionaries. Subsequently, quantitative research involved text analyses and methods of corpus studies using *National Corpus of Polish Language* as the main source.

In the first chapter definitions of terms connected with borrowings and etymological research are discussed. More attention is paid to the issues regarding disputable origins of words and internationalisms, defined as words which are considered to come from at least two languages, including English. A Table, presenting differing etymological descriptions of 352 internationalisms excerpted from key sources is attached to the dissertation. Theoretical considerations are concluded with the presentation of main terms related to the field of lexicography, and a short characteristics of dictionaries of foreign words.

The second chapter is devoted to the description of dictionaries constituting the sources of linguistic data. The purpose of the first part of the chapter is to justify the selection of reference works for further analysis, against the historical development of the FWDs in Poland. After more detailed description of the sources, methodology of creating a database of Anglicisms and their excerption is presented. Finally, in the last part of the chapter, the numbers of headwords extracted from selected sources are analysed, from the chronological perspective.

In the third chapter the results of further quantitative analyses of the database are discussed. Charts show the numbers of all Anglicisms, taking into account reference entries and words of disputable origin. The most and the least often occurring headwords in the database are commented on. In the final part of the chapter, the latest Anglicisms in the database, from the dictionary published in 2010, are discussed in more detail. It comes as no surprise that more than 40 % of the most recent Anglicisms come from the semantic field of technological development and computer science. However, the analysis of the frequency of occurrence of selected groups of Anglicisms from other fields in NKJP shows, that they are not used in texts contained in the corpus as often, as it could have been assumed.

In Chapters 4 and 5 borrowings described in some sources as Anglicisms, but in others as coming from other languages, are presented. Borrowings with their differing etymological explanations are shown in tables similar to the Table of internationalisms included in the attachment. Listing disputable cases in a transparent way made it possible to formulate general conclusions on the nature of etymological differences and will facilitate the continuation of detailed etymological research in the future.

The analysis of the data made it clear that a large scale of observed discrepancies between etymological descriptions borrowings resulted from the change of the approach to their presentation, started in *Słownik wyrazów obcych PWN* from 1995. The goal of the editors was to provide the direct language from which a given borrowing was transferred to Polish. Because English is presently the main source of borrowings in Polish, a lot of loanwords which were until that time described as coming from Latin, Greek or other languages, started to be considered as being directly transferred from English, as if by default.

In the final, sixth chapter of the dissertation, a group of more than fifty borrowings, considered to be most disputable, was presented. It was suggested that four of the examined borrowings: *bubel*, *pace*, *banderola* and *drilling*, have erroneously been regarded in some dictionaries as Anglicisms. For more than 40 words examples of their earliest use in texts were provided. Among others, borrowings originating in many exotic languages and countries were described e.g.: *awokado*, *dżudo*, *dżungla*, *gong*, *jacht*, *juta*, *karaoke*, *kulis*, *liczi*, *mahoń*, *mandryl*, *tek*, *wok*. Some of them were borrowed a while ago and some quite recently. In most, but not all cases they reached Polish language via English. However, it was noted that German might have mediated in the borrowing process of loanwords *gawial*, *mahoń* and *wok*.

In conclusion, further research on the etymology of large groups of vocabulary was recommended, including the analysis of their contexts in texts.

Key words: borrowing, Anglicism, Polish language, lexicography, foreign words dictionaries, dictionaries of loanwords from English, etymology