

7/75
SLAVISTICA

No.14

WATSON KIRKCONNELL

**COMMON ENGLISH LOAN WORDS
IN EAST EUROPEAN LANGUAGES**



PUBLISHED BY THE UKRAINIAN FREE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

Winnipeg

1952

SLAVISTICA
XIV

SLAVISTICA
PROCEEDINGS OF THE INSTITUTE OF SLAVISTICS OF THE
UKRAINIAN FREE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES
Editor-in-chief J. B. Rudnyc'kyj
No.14

WATSON KIRKCONNELL

**COMMON ENGLISH LOAN WORDS
IN EAST EUROPEAN LANGUAGES**

PUBLISHED BY THE UKRAINIAN FREE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

Winnipeg

1952

SLAVISTICA
ПРАЦІ ІНСТИТУТУ СЛОВ'ЯНОЗНАВСТВА УКРАЇНСЬКОЇ ВІЛЬНОЇ
АКАДЕМІЇ НАУК
за редакцією Яр. Б. Рудницького
Ч. 14

ВАТСОН КІРКОННЕЛЛ

**СПІЛЬНІ АНГЛІЙСЬКІ ЗАПОЗИЧЕННЯ
В СХІДНО-ЄВРОПЕЙСЬКИХ МОВАХ**

НАКЛАДОМ УКРАЇНСЬКОЇ ВІЛЬНОЇ АКАДЕМІЇ НАУК

Вінніпег

1952

This No. of Slavistica has been published with a financial support
from the Ukrainian National Association of America

Ця праця видана з допомогою Українського Народного Союзу в Америці.

The borrowings of one language from another are full of significance as to the influence of one nation or civilization on another. It is proposed, therefore, in the present paper to scrutinize certain words that have passed from English into some languages of Eastern Europe and to speculate as to the character of the verbal infiltration.

The first step has been to dredge through the pages of a comparatively full and recent dictionary, the *Ukrainisch-Deutsches Woerterbuch* of Zeno Kuzela and Jaroslaw Rudnyckyj (Leipzig, 1943) and to list the more obvious words of English provenance. This record has next been cross-checked with dictionaries in Russian, Magyar, Czech, Polish, Croatian, Lithuanian and German, to see whether the loans were peculiar to Ukrainian or formed part of a general English contribution to the languages of Central and Eastern Europe. The dictionaries mainly employed have been V. K. Mueller's *Russian-English Dictionary* (New York, 1945), the Fest-Biró-Willer *Magyar-Angol Szotar* (Budapest, 1938), J. Herzer's *Boehmischdeutsches Woerterbuch* (Prague, 1916), Trzaska, Evert and Michalski's *Polish-English Dictionary* (London, 1946), F. A. Bogadek's *Croatian-English Dictionary* (Pittsburgh, 1926), Anthony Lalis's *Dictionary of the Lithuanian and English Languages*, and the Muret-Sanders *Enzyklopaedisches Woerterbuch der englischen und deutschen Sprache* (Berlin, 1899). As only the Ukrainian, Polish and Russian dictionaries were of comparable size and modernity, the results obtained are in some cases far from satisfactory.

It needs to be borne in mind, moreover, that English itself is one of the most composite languages in the world, with more than four-fifths of its vocabulary borrowed from foreign sources, especially from Latin, Greek, French, Italian and the Scandinavian tongues. In treating a loanword as English, therefore, we are not concerned with its original etymology (possibly non-English) but with the fact that in its English form it became the vehicle of a idea, practice or object that was communicated by England (plus America) to other countries.

Examined on this basis the dictionary of Kuzela and Rudnyc'kyj, for example, yields about one hundred and fifty loan-words from the English language, most of which are found also in Russian, Polish and German and many of which are found in other East European languages as well. These belong to a limited number of clearly defined categories and will be discussed in terms of those categories.

NOTE: Diacritical signs on quoted words have been omitted due to the lack of such type-faces in the printing office.

SPORT

The most striking single group of borrowings has to do with sport, including the terms спорт and спортсмен. English borrowed the first of these from Norman French in the Middle Ages, but the spelling of the Ukrainian спорт and the use of the thoroughly English спортсмен make it clear that it was from England rather than France that the Ukraine took both words. The Russian and Polish words are identical with the Ukrainian, while Czech has *sport*, Croatian *sport* and Lithuanian *sportas*. German has both *Sport* and *Sportsmann*. Lithuanian adapts the latter word as *sportsmenas*, while Croatian simply uses the term *ljubitelj sporta*.

Boxing gives Ukrainian the terms бокс (Russ. бокс, Pol. *boks*, Ger. *Boxkampf*, cf. Magyar *boksol*, Cz. *boksovati se*) and боксер (Russ. боксер, Pol. *bokser*, Ger. *Boxer*, and Czech *boxovník*), while the final "knockout" appears as the Ukrainian нокаут (Russ. нокаут, Ger. *Knockout*). Organized games are represented by *cricket*, *football*, *tennis*, *ping-pong* (or *table-tennis*), *hockey* and *croquet*. Here the English loan-words in Ukrainian are крикет (Russ. крикет, Pol. *kryket*, Croat. *kriket*, Mag. *kriketjatek*, Ger. *Krikket-spiel*), футбол (Russ. футбол, Pol. *futbol*, Ger. calqued as *Fussball*), теніс and лянн-тенніс (Russ. лаун-теннис, Pol. *tennis*, Croat. *tenis*, Mag. *tenisz*, German *Tennis* and *Lawn-tennis*), пінг-понг (Russ. пинг-понг, Ger. *Ping-Pong* and *Tischtennis*), гаківка (Russ. хоккей, Ger. *Hockeyspiel*, Mag. *hokijatek*) and крокет (Russ. крокет, Pol. *krokiet*, Ger. *Krocketspiel*, Mag. *kroketjatek*). English football gives Ukrainian корнер (a "corner-kick"). Other relevant words are чемпіон (Russ. чемпион, Ger. *Champion*), рекорд (Russ. рекорд, Ger. *Rekord*) and клуб (Russ. клуб, Pol. *klub*, Ger. *Klub*, Mag. *klub*).

Racing has contributed the English words *track*, *trainer*, *training*, *start*, *starter*, *jockey* (a diminutive of Jock or Jack) and *Derby* (most famous of English horse-races), which appear in Ukrainian as трек, тренер, тренінг, старт, стартер, жокей and дербі (Russian: трек, тренер, тренировка, старт, стартер, жокей and дерби; Pol. *trening*, *start* and *dzokiej*; Ger.: [*Rennbahn*], *Trainer*, *Training*,

Start, Starter, Jockey and Derby. The Czech dictionary turned up only *start* and *starter*; Magyar showed *trener* and *zsake*; Croatian gave only *trag* (track); and Lithuanian only *zokejas* (jockey). The Ukrainian тренінг and жокей seem to be closer to the English originals than the Russian тренировка and жокей. Words of similar venue are *Tattersall* (a famous horse market, founded in London by Richard Tattersall, 1724-95), *Tilbury* (a kind of two-wheeled cart) and *tandem* (a harnessing of horses one behind the other, the name arising in early 18th century undergraduate slang as a pun on the Latin word tandem, "at length"), which appear in Ukrainian as татарсел, тилбері and тандем (Russian, only тандем; German, *Tattersall* equivalent to Reitschule, *Tilbury* and *Tandem*).

That most English of beasts, the *bulldog*, appears in Ukrainian as булдог (Russ., бульдог; Pol., *bulldog*; Czech, *buldog*; Ger., *Bulldogge*; Croatian, *buldog*; and Lithuanian *buldogas*). The Ukrainian word for a mastiff is британ (i.e. "Briton") found also in Polish as *brytan*. The simple term *dog* (Ukr. дог, Pol. *dog*, Russ. дог, Ger. *Dogge*) is defined in Russian as a Great Dane rather than as a generic name. Much less ubiquitous than the bulldog is the *fox-terrier* (Ukrainian фокстер'ер, Russian фокстеррьер, Polish *foksterjer*, German *Foxterrier*). Another figure from the world of sport, though of an earlier era, is the *falconer* (Ukr. фальконер, Russ. фалконер, Ger. *Falkner*). Here Polish prefers *sokolnik* (cf. Croat. *sokolar*, Lith. *sakalninkas*). Still another term from the world of sport is the card-game *bridge* (Ukr. бридж, Russ. бридж, Polish *brydz*, German *Bridge*), with its related terms шлем, (Russian шлем, Polish *szlem*, German *Schlem*, cf. Magyar *maccs*, i.e. "match") and партнер (Russian партнер, German *Partner*). Recent Magyar also has *trukk*, a "trick" and Russian роббер, a "rubber" and вист, "whist". Polish has *rober* and *wist*.

When we turn to navigation, we find English contributing *Dreadnought*, *brig* (an English abbreviation of the French *brigantin*, itself from the Italian *brigantino*), *cutter*, *tanker*, *trawler*, possibly *yawl* (Dutch *jol*), *hammock* (Span. *hamaca* of West Indian origin) and *pilot* (Old

French-Dutch, *peil-lood* "sounding lead"). These appear in Ukrainian as дредновт (Russ. дредноут, Pol. *drednot*, Ger. *Dreadnought*), бриг (Russ. бриг, Cz. *briggsa*, Ger. *Brigg*, Pol. *bryg*), кутер or катер (Russ. катер, Pol. *kuter*, Ger. *Kutter*), танкер (Russ. танкер, Ger. *Tanker* or *Tank-schiff*), тралер (Russ. тральщик), ял (Russ. ялик, Pol. *howl*, Ger. *Jolle*, Croat. *jola*), гамак (Russian гамак, Pol. *hamak*), and пілот (Russ. пилот, Pol. *pilot*, Cz. *pilot*, Ger. *Pilot*, Croat. *pilot* or *krmilar*).

CLOTHING

The most elementary borrowings in terms of clothing are *cloth* itself (A.S. *clath*) and *dress* (from O.F. *dresser*). These appear in Ukrainian as кльот and дрес, and were not found in the dictionaries of the other languages. Three types of coat for men — the *Raglan*, the *Ulster* and the *Spencer* — made their way to the Ukraine as раглан (Russ. via Fr. пальто-реглан, Ger. *Raglan*), ульстер (Ger. *Ulster*, Croat. *ulster*), and спенсер (Russ. спенсер, Ger. *Spencer*, Croat. *spenser*, Lith. *spanceris*). Among materials, *plaid* (Gael. *plaid*) and *shirting* give the Ukrainian плед (Pol. *pled*) and шертинг. The Magyar *pled* is defined as "rug". The Scotch Cheviot cloth reappears as Ukrainian шевйот (Russian шевиот, German *Cheviot*). Modern styles in knitted goods have given sweater and pullover, in Ukrainian светер (Russian свитер, Polish *sweter*, German *Sweater*) and пульвер (Russian пуловер, German *Pull-over*). The jumper, an item of dress for young schoolgirls, appears as джемпер (Russ. джемпер, Ger. *Jumper*). The English smoking-jacket gives us the Ukr. смокінг (Russ. смокинг, Ger. *Smoking*).

FOOD AND DRINK

The most widely known English term from the kitchen is *beefsteak*, found in Ukrainian as біфштик or біфстекс (Russ. бифштекс, Pol. *befszyk*, Ger. *Beefsteak*, Lith. *bifstekas*). Roast beef also appears as Ukrainian ростбіф, Russ. ростбиф, Pol. *rostbif*, Ger. *Rostbeef*. The *waffle* (from Du. *wafel*) may have been borrowed through English or direct from the Dutch, but appears in Ukrainian as

вафлі (Russ. вафля, Pol. *wafel*, Ger. *Waffel*). Cakes and pudding give the Ukr. кекс (Russ. кекс, Ger. *Keks*) and пудинг in Ukr. and Russ. (Pol. *pudding*, Ger. *Pudding*). Four widely circulated English drinks are *gin* (a corruption of "Geneva" brandy), *grog* (from "Old Grog", a navy nickname for Admiral Vernon, who introduced the rum ration into the English navy about the year 1745 and who always dressed in "grogram" or *grosgrain*), *whiskey* (Gael. *uisgebeatha*, "water of life") and *porter* (beer). These are found in Ukrainian as джин (Russ. джин, Ger. *Gin*), грор (Russ. грор, Ger. *Grog*, Polish and Croat. *grog*, Lith. *grogas*), віскі (Russ. виски, Ger. *Whiskey*, Croat. *viska*), and Ukrainian портер (Russ. портер, Pol. *porter*, Ger. *Porterbier*). A toast that is drunk appears in Ukrainian as a тост (Russ. тост, Ger. *Toast*, Cz. and Pol. *toast*, Lith. *tostas*). *Punch* (originally Hindi) gives Ukr. and Russian пунш, Pol. *poncz*, German *Punsch*, Magyar *puncs*. English also apparently, is the vegetarian (Ukr. вегетаріанець, Russ. вегетарианец, Pol. *wegetarjanin*, German *Vegetarier*, Mag. *Vegetarianus*).

GOVERNMENT

The word *parliament*, which entered English from Old French, has become the term par excellence for the legislative body under English system. In Ukrainian it appears as парла́мент (Russ. парламент, Polish, Magyar, Cz. and Croat. *parlament*, Ger. *Parlament*, Lith. *Parlamentas*). The terms *speech*, *speaker* and *meeting* are likewise carried over and appear as спіч, спікер (Russ. спикер) and мі́тинг (Russ. митинг, Ger. *Meeting*), but are otherwise not current. It is possible that the terms *Liberal* and *Liberalism* are also of English provenance. They occur in Ukrainian as ліберал (Russ. либерал, Ger. *Liberaler*, Pol. *liberalny*, Cz. *liberalni*, Croat. *liberalac*, Lith. *liberalas*) and лібералі́зм (Russ. либерализм, Cz. *liberalismus*, Ger. *Liberalismus*, Pol. *liberalizm*, Croat. *liberalizam*, Lith. *liberalizmas*).

INDUSTRY

England's primacy in the Industrial Revolution has helped to give currency to numerous terms. Perhaps debatable is *capital* itself, originally borrowed from French and derived from Latin, but probably extended in considerable part by English financial prestige. It appears in Ukrainian as капитал (Russ. капитал, Ger. *Kapital*, Cz., Pol. and Croat *kapital*, Lith. *kapitalas*). Indisputably English are such terms of labour conflict as *trade union*, *boycott* (from Capt. Boycott, the first notable victim of this practice in Ireland), *lockout*, *strike*, *striker* and *strikebreaker*, appearing in Ukrainian as тред-юньйон (Russ. трэдиуніон, Ger. *Trade-Union*), бойкот (Russ. бойкот, Mag., Pol. and Croat. *bojkot*, Ger. *Boykott*, Lith. *boikotuoti*), льокаут (Pol. *lokaut*, Russ. локаут, but cf. Ger. *Aussperrung*), страйк (Ger. *Streik*, Mag. *sztrajk*, Cz. *strajkovati*, Croat. *strajk*, Pol. *strajk*, Lith. *strykas*), страйкер (Ger. *Streiker*, Croat. *strajkas*), and страйкбрехер (Russ. штрейкбрехер, Ger. *Streichbrecher*, Pol. *lami-strajk*, Mag. *sztrajkloro*, Croat. *strajkolomac*). It is evident that the Ukrainian and Russ. forms of *strikebreaker* were mediated through the German. Widely current since the Middle Ages has been the word *sterling*, derived from "Easterling", a term for the Baltic German trader of the time. The Ukrainian form is стерлінг (Russ. стерлинг, Ger. *Sterling*, Cz. *sterling*, Pol. *szterling*, Lith. *sterlingas*). *Trust*, the English term for a cartel, gives the Ukrainian трест, Russ. трест, Pol. *trust*, Ger. *Trust*, Mag. *troszt*, Cz. *trust*, Croat *trust*. A safe for valuables appears in Ukrainian and Russian as a сейф (Ger. *Safe*, Pol. *sef*). The English *cheque* gives Ukrainian and Russian чек, Pol. *czek*, German *Scheck*, Magyar *csekk*.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

One of the largest categories of borrowing has to do with science and invention, especially the latter. The names of British scientists have passed into the words *watt* (from James Watt, the Scottish inventor), *farad* (from Faraday, the pioneer in electricity), *Daltonism* or colour-blindness (from Dalton, the chemist, who had this defect)

and *Darwinism* (from the biologist, Charles Darwin). These appear in Ukrainian as a ват (Russ. ватт, Pol. *wat*, Ger. *Watt*, Cz. *vat*, Croat. *vat*), фарад (Russ. фарада, Ger. *Farad*), далтонізм (Russ. дальтонизм, Pol. *daltonizm*, Ger. *Daltonismus*), and дарвінізм (Russ. дарвинизм, Pol. *darwinizm*, Ger. *Darwinismus*). From the primacy of England and the U.S. in railroading, we find the use of the terms *locomotive* (Ukr. льокомотив, Russ. локомотив, Pol. *lokomotywa*, Ger. *Lokomotive*, Cz. Croat. Lith. *lokomotiva*), *sleeping car* (Ukr. сліпінг, but Ger. *Schlafwagen*, Russ. спальний вагон), *coke* (Ukr., Russ. кокс, Ger. *Koks*, Mag. *Koksz*), *bunker* (Ukr. and Russ. бункер, Ger. *Kohlenbunker*), *tender* (Ukr. and Russ. тендер, Pol. *tender*, Ger. *Tender*, Cz. *tendr*) and *tramway* (Ukr. and Russ. трамвай, Pol. *tramwaj*, Ger. *Tramway*, Cz. *tramway*, Lith. *tramvajas*). In this context, *wagon*, though originally borrowed by English from Dutch *wagen*, was probably borrowed from the English in Ukrainian вагон (Russ. вагон, Pol. *wagon*, Ger. *Waggon* or *Wagen*, Cz. and Croat. *vagonas*). From the mechanized American farm come both *tractor* (Ukr. трактор, Russ. трактор, Pol. *traktor*, Ger. *Tractor*) and *combine* (Ukrainian комбайн, Russian комбайн). English sanitation yields *drain* (Ukr. дрен, Russ. дрена, Pol. *dren*, Ger. *Drain*), *drainage* (Ukr. and Russ. дренаж, Pol. *drenowanie*, Ger. *Drainage*) and *water-closet* (Ukr. ватеркльозет, Russ. ватерклозет, Pol. *waterklozet*, Ger. *Wasserklosett*, Lith. *vaterklijozetas*). It is interesting to find the English word *water* used in the Ukrainian ватер in the sense of an hydraulic engine. From the automobile and the aeroplane, Ukrainian borrows *carburetor* (Ukrainian and Russ. карбюратор, Pol. *karburator*), *propeller* (Ukr. пропелер, Russian пропеллер, German *Propeller*) and *stabilizator* (Ukr. стабілізатор, Russ. стабилизатор, Ger. *Stabilizator*). Miscellaneous borrowings of this type are *kodak* (Ukr. and Russ. кодак, Pol. *kodak*, Ger. *Kodak*), *thermos bottle* (Ukr., Russ. термос, Ger. *Thermosflasche*), *lift* (Ukr. ліфт, Russ. лифт, Mag. *lift*, Ger. *Lift*), and *firework* (Ukr. фаєрверк and фюєрворк, Russ. фейерверк, Ger. *Feuerwerk*, Pol. *fajerwerk*, Lith. *feijerverkas*). In the last instance, the German form is apparently a calque from the English, and has induced the Ukrainian

form фюерверк, side by side with the more direct borrowing фаерверк. The English *film* (A. S. *fylmen*) gives Ukr. фільм (Russ. фильм, Ger. *Film*, Pol. *film*, Mag. *film*).

MUSIC AND DANCE

While many scores of musical terms have been borrowed by Ukrainian from Italian, it is sadly significant to find that the only borrowings from English are *jazz*, *jazz-band*, *foxtrot* and *twestep*, all apparently American in provenance. These appear in Ukrainian as джез (Russ. джаз, Mag. *dzsessz-muzsika*, Ger. *Jazz*), джезбенд (Russ. джазбанд, Ger. *Jazzkapelle*), фокстрот (Russ. фокстрот, Pol. *fokstrot*, Ger. *Foxtrott*) and тустеп (Russ. ту-степ, Ger. *Twestep*).

SCOUTING

The Boy Scout movement, inaugurated in England by Baden-Powell as a sequel to the South African War, was destined to have a deep influence in many countries of Europe as well as in North America. In Ukrainian the words *jamboree*, *scout* and *scoutism* appear as джемборі (Ger. *Jamboree*), скавт (Russ. бойскавт Pol. *skaut*), and скавтизм.

SOCIAL STRUCTURE

Among the oldest of English words, going back in origin to Anglo-Saxon times, are *lord* (once A. S. *hlaford*, perhaps still earlier "hlaf-weard" or guardian of the loaf), *lady* (from *hlafdige*, kneader of the loaf?), and *steward* (A. S. *stigweard*, or guardian of the sty). With their humble etymological origins long since forgotten, *lord* and *lady* have become almost synonymous with English regard for rank and *steward* with its attendant care and solicitude. The words have passed into Ukrainian as лорд (Russ. лорд, Ger. *Lord*, Cz. and Pol. *lord*, Lith. *lordas*), леди (Russ. леди, Ger. *Lady*) and штевард (Ger. *Steward*). Of a later day but at least as old as the 14th century are *gentleman* and *sir*, the former an interesting compound of the French *gentile* (Lat. *gentilis*) and the native English

man and the latter derived from the French *sieur* or *sire* (Lat. *senior*). These have been borrowed by Ukrainian as джентлмен (Russian джентльмен, German *Gentleman*, Polish *dzientelman*), and сэр (Russian сэр, German *Sir* but Polish *panie*, Croat. *gospodine*, Lith. *ponas*). Rising from English folk-speech and representing a different psychological approach is the term *snob*, perhaps cognate with the Icelandic *snaþr*, a dunce. A more recent coinage is *snobism*, the quality of those who have a foolish regard for rank and station for their own sake. Both words have passed into Ukrainian, as сноб (Russian сноб, Pol. *snob*, German *Snob*), and снобизм (Russian снобизм). Such terms as *flirt* (Ukrainian флірт, Russian флирт, Polish *flirt* and *flirtować*, German *Flirt*) and *fashionable* (Ukr. and Russ. фешенебельний, Ger. *fashionabel*) have also travelled far afield. Inseparably associated with the English gentleman in Continental fiction has been his *spleen* (O.F. *esplen* Lat. *splen* Gk.) and this naturally appears in the Ukrainian as сплін (Russ. сплин, Ger. *spleen*). Five o'clock tea is calqued in Ger. as *Fuenfuhrtee* but Russian has файф о'клок and Ukrainian shortens the phrase to файф.

BOOKS

Three word-coinages by English authors that have passed into Ukrainian are *Lilliput*, *Utopia* and *Euphuism*. The first, of course, was the term applied by Jonathan Swift in the first voyage of his *Gulliver's Travels* to that diminutive country (a satirized England) in which all dimensions except those of the shipwrecked Traveller were reduced to one-twelfth of their normal size. It is alleged to mean "little man". The second is a term, from Greek elements meaning "Nowhere", applied by Sir Thomas More, in a scientific romance by that name, to an ideal country allegedly found by an English explorer in an unfamiliar part of North America. *Euphuism*, the quality of the well-bred man, is a term from the Elizabethan novel *Euphues* (Gk. for "the well-bred one") by John Lyly, in which exquisite manners were described in a highly affected style. The Ukrainian forms are ліліпут (russ. ли-

липут, Pol. *liliput*, Cz. *liliput*, Ger. *Liliputaner*, Lith. *liliputas*), утопія (Russ. утопія, Ger. *Utopie* or *Utopia*, Cz. *utopie*, Pol. *utopja*, Mag. *utopia*, Croat., Lith. *utopija*), and евфуїзм (Russ. евфуизм, Ger. *Euphuismus*).

PRINTING

From the world of printing come the terms *reporter*, *linotype*, the *offset* process, the *pamphlet* (Middle English *pamflet*, origin uncertain but perhaps from Pamphilia, the home of a 1st century author of epitomes) and the journalistic *interview*. The Ukrainian forms are репортер (Russ. репортер, Pol. *reporter*, Ger. *Reporter*, Mag. *riporter*), лінотип (Russian линотип, Polish *linjotyp*, Ger. *Linotype*, Lith. *linotypas*), офсет (Russian офсет, German *Offsetdruck*), памфлет (Russian памфлет, Polish *pamflet*, Ger. *Pamphlet*, Cz. and Croat. *pamflet*, Lith. *pamfletas*) and інтерв'ю (Russ. интервью, Ger. *Interview* or *Unterredung*).

WAR

The contribution of English to the vocabulary of war concerns chiefly certain modern inventions, e.g. *shrapnel* (from its inventor, the British officer, General Henry Shrapnel, 1761—1842), *Lewisite* (from W. J. Lewis, the inventor) and *tank* (introduced by the British in World War I). The Ukrainian forms are шрапнель (Russ. шрапнель, Ger. *Schrapnel*, Cz. *srapnel*, Croat. *srapnela*, Lith. *srapnele*), люїзит (Russ. люизит, Ger. *Lewisit*) and танк (Russ. танк, Pol. *tank*, Mag. *tank*, Ger. *Tank*). Sharing the honours with French is the military word *dragoon* (Fr. *dragon*). Certainly the French term came first, applied to a 17th century type of firearm and presently to the soldier equipped with it. Clearly also it was from French that the term was borrowed by Czech (*dragon*), Polish (*dragon*) and German (*Dragoner*). It seems equally clear, however, from the spelling that it was from English that the word was borrowed by Ukrainian (драгун), Russian (драгун), Croatian (*dragun*) and Lithuanian (*dragunas*).

AMUSEMENT

The English word *clown* is perhaps traceable to the Scandinavian element in English folk-speech and as late as the time of Shakespeare's plays tended to mean a rustic, especially one introduced for purposes of comic relief. From this there has been a natural shift to the professional funny man of the modern itinerant circus. It is apparently in this later sense that it has been borrowed in the Ukrainian *кльоун* (Russ. клоун, Pol. *klown*, Ger. *Clown*). Of kindred interest is the old juggler's term, *hocus-pocus*, coined in imitation of Latin, and borrowed by Ukrainian as *гокус-покус* (Pol. *hokus-pokus*, Ger. *Hokus-Pokus*).

AGRICULTURE

Although originally of French origin (*ferme*) the word *farm* and still more its derivative *farmer* are intrinsically English today. It is obviously from the English, moreover, that Ukrainian (by its spelling) has taken *фарма* (Russ. ферма, Pol. *ferma*, Ger. *Farm*) and *фармер* (Russ. фермер, Pol. *fermer*). The only other agricultural borrowing seems to be by *rye-grass* (Ukr. райграс, Russ. райграс, Pol. *rajgras*, Ger. *Raigras*).

MISCELLANEOUS

There remain several miscellaneous terms that do not lend themselves to classification. One of these is *mason* in the sense of a Freemason. Although the term for an operative mason is French in origin, symbolic Freemasonry began in London, England, early in the 18th century and the spread of the word in this sense may fairly be claimed for English — although in most European countries the word carries political overtones that date from the French Revolution and are not found in English-speaking countries. The Ukrainian word is *масон* (Russ. масон, Pol. *mason*, Lith. *masonas*, but Ger. *Freimaurer*). It is not quite clear why such a word as *cliff* (A.S. *clif*) should be borrowed by Ukrainian (*кліф*) but it has perhaps been mediated through the German *Kliff*. That the English have clung to the *foot* as a unit of linear measurement while the rest of Europe

has embraced the metric system may explain why Ukrainian like Russian, has borrowed the word (фут) in this sense. It is interesting to see the word *sketch* (Dutch *skets* — It. *skizzo*) borrowed by Ukrainian (скеч) and Russian (скетч) in the English form, while German (*Skizze*), Czech (*skizza*) Polish (*szkie*), Croatian (*skica*), and Lithuanian (*skicas*) incline more towards the Italian model. The only medical term to be borrowed is *shock* (Ukr. and Russ шок, Ger. *Schock*). From the New World comes the word *totemism*, coined by English from the Massachusetts Indian word *totem*, a tribal emblem, — in Ukrainian тотемізм (Ger. *Totemismus*). Also from the New World comes the name *Yankee* (either a corruption of the term *anglais* by the Canadian Indians or the Scotch dialect word *yankie*, meaning an incessant talker), borrowed by Ukrainian as янки (Russ. янки, Pol. *janke*s, Ger. *Yankee*, Lith. *janke*). Other borrowings are the words *lynch* (Ukr. лінчувати, Russ. линчевать), *bluff* (Ukr. блеф, Russ. блеф); *bombast* (Russ. бомбастъ), *hooligan* (Ukr. хуліган, Russ. гулиган), and *comfort* (Russ. and Ukr. комфорт, Pol. *komfort*, Ger. *Komfort*).

SUMMARY

These words present a significant commentary on the presumed significance of the English-speaking countries to some of the peoples of Eastern Europe.

The English appear as preeminently a nation of sportsmen, addicted to football, boxing, hockey, tennis, croquet, cricket and, above all, horse-racing. They are a nation of beefsteak-eaters and their chief beverages are whiskey, gin and grog. They also drink five o'clock tea. They are highly industrialized, with well-developed trade unions, strikes and strike-breakers. They are abundant in scientific inventions, with new linotype and offset methods in printing, tanks and high explosives in war; they are inventors of railways, motor-cars and aeroplanes, mechanizing agriculture with tractors and combines and improving sanitation with water-closets and drains. They have inaugurated Freemasonry and the Boy Scout movement. They have made minor contributions to men's and women's fashions. They are pioneers in parliamentary government. They have created lords and ladies and the ideal of the gentleman, and they despise the false values of the snob and the flirt. Their contributions to music are trivial and to art non-existent. Their literature is in the fantastic realms of Utopia and Lilliput.

Obviously these elements of English life that have filtered through to the vocabulary of Eastern Europe are far from representative. There is no hint in them, for example, that England has produced one of the three great poetic literatures of all the time, worthy of standing side by side with Greek and Sanskrit among the highest peaks of human achievement. Its religion and philosophy are silent and its contributions to mathematics and science are mainly limited to practical by-products.

There is no law, however, requiring any language to borrow from any other a range of words that will be adequately representative of its total life and national achievement. Some languages borrow heavily; others coin or calque terms of their own from native material; and all

are capricious and unpredictable in their linguistic appropriations. Normally, however, a word, if borrowed, represents a novel idea, practice or object; and a collection of such borrowings has real significance.

Whether Ukrainian e. g. borrowed directly from English or through the mediation of other intervening languages is a matter for speculation. Contact between the two languages has been very slight. Maximum pressure has come from Russian and German. The latter was especially important in the case of those numerous 19th century authors and scholars who studied at the universities of Vienna and Berlin. When we find Ukrainians using the form *штевард* rather than *стевард* and *люїзит* rather than *люїцит*, we may fairly safely detect the influence of German pronunciation. On the contrary, *ватеркльозет* is closer to English than the German *Wasserklosett*. In the scores of cases where the Ukrainian and Russian forms are identical, it is hard to know which borrowed first or whether both borrowed independently. The Russian *джаз-банд* is more authentic than the Ukrainian *джезбенд*, but neither owes anything to the German *Jazzkapelle*. In the case of *джокей*, Ukrainian is clearly closer to the English original than is the Russian *жокей*.

A decade ago, Prof. Roman Smal-Stocky¹ estimated that the following English loan-words had been mediated to Ukrainian through German: Abstinence, agitator, attraction, beefsteak, bluff, bombast, box, boycott, bridge, Briton (as a kind of dog), budget, cake, cartel, champion, cheque, cheviot, clown, club, coke, comfort, croquet, deduction, dog, dreadnought, farm, farmer, fashion, fashionable, film, five o'clock, flirt, gentleman, golf, hooligan, humbug, interview, lift, lynch, obstruction, pamphlet, park, partner, pincher (dog), plaid, porter, propeller, pudding, punch, record, reporter, roastbeef, rubber, rum, slam, slip, smoking (jacket), snob, sportsman, start, strike, strikebreaker, sweater, tennis, toast, tramway, trust, ulster, vegetarian, whisky and whist.

1) Die germanisch-deutschen Kultureinflüsse im Spiegel der Ukrainischen Sprache. Leipzig, 1942. Pp. 250-251.

With most of this list there can be general agreement. A French origin, rather than an English one, however, may be urged for *abstinent*, *cartel*, *attraction*, *deduction* and *park* (Fr. *parc*). The noun *фагон*, moreover, points to French *facon* (Ger. *Facon*) rather than to English *fashion*. As for *pincher*, my unabridged Standard English Dictionary does not recognize this word as a term for a dog. Muret-Sanders defines *Pinscher* as “engl. Hundename, English terrier”; but the Standard Dictionary—re-importing the German form *Pinscher*, defines this as a type of German police-dog.

Generally speaking, one may well assume that the Ukrainian borrowings from English are fairly typical of the languages of Eastern Europe and represent an authentic — though imperfect and fragmentary — record of the impact of the English (plus American) tradition on the lives of the nations of that region.

СПИСОК ВИДАНЬ

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS

(1945 — 1952)



-
0. Тимчасове положення УВАН. Авґсбург 1945.
 - 1—10. Бюлетень УВАН — 1946/47.
 11. Літопис УВАН ч. 1. УВАН в перше півріччя її існування — 1946. Ст. 5.
 12. Літопис УВАН ч. 2. Доповідь про діяльність УВАН — 1946. Ст. 13.
 13. Віктор Петров: Провідні етапи розвитку сучасного Шевченкознавства. — 1946. Ст. 37.
 14. Б. Крупницький: До методологічних проблем укр. історії. — 1946.
 15. Запитник для збирання матеріалів до українського особового й місцевого назовництва. — 1947. Ст. 2.
 16. Українська Бібліотека при Стенфорд Університеті в Пало Алто, Каліфорнія. — 1947. Ст. 12.
 17. Дмитро Чижевський: Деякі проблеми дослідження формального боку поезії Шевченка. — 1947. Ст. 17.
 18. Ярослав Рудницький: Наголос в поезії Шевченка. — 1947. Ст. 60.
 19. Василь Лев.: Лексика ранньої Шевченкової поезії. — 1947. Ст. 10.
 20. Сергій Жук: Скульптурні портрети Шевченка. — 1947. Ст. 11.
 21. Шевченко та його доба. Вип. I. — 1946/47. Ст. 135.
 22. Автограф Шевченка 1857 року. — 1947. Ст. 6.
 23. Л. Биковський: Національна Бібліотека Української Держави. — 1947
 24. П. Курінний і О. Повстенко: Історичні пляни Києва. Ст. 4 й 17 мап (фотодрук). Ціна \$5. неопр., \$6. в оправі.
 25. М. Костомаров: Книги Битія Українського Народу. — 1947. Ст. 60. Ціна \$0.50.

26—30. Літопис УВАН ч. 3—7.

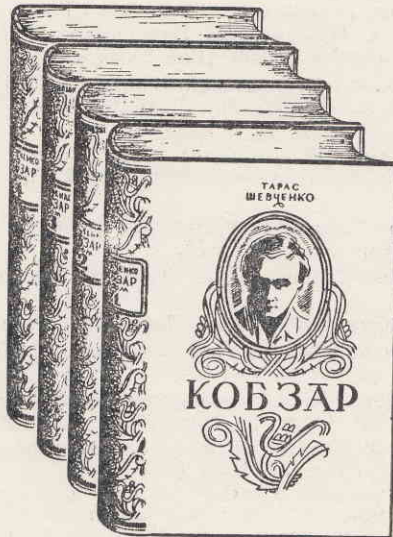
31. Літопис УВАН ч. 8. В справі єдиного наукового центру. — 1948.
32. Volodymyr Chudyniv-Bohun: Solution of the Eulers' Problem. Regensburg 1947. G. 20. Price \$0.50.
33. Г. Закревська: Четвертинні відклади українського Полісся в межах Наддніпрянщини. — 1948. Ціна \$0.75.
34. Яр. Пастернак: До проблеми поширення й хронології лінійно стрічкової кераміки в Європі. — 1948. Ціна \$0.75.
35. Вол. Мацяк: Галицько-Волинська Держава 1290—1340 рр. у нових дослідях (циклостиль). — 1948. Ціна \$0.50.
36. Slavistica I: Завдання слов'янської філології й українська славістика. 1948. Ст. 29. Ціна \$0.50.
37. Slavistica II: В. Чапленко: Українізми в мові М. Гоголя. — 1948. Ціна \$0.50.
38. Slavistica III: Ів. Сидорук: Проблема українсько-білоруської мовної межі. — 1948. Ціна \$0.50.
39. М. Міллер: Палеоліт Надпоріжжя. — 1948. Ціна \$0.50.
40. Дм. Чижевський: Культурно-історичні епохи. — 1948. Ціна \$0.50
41. Українські Бібліотечні Вісті ч. I. Авгсбург 1948. Ціна \$1.00.
42. М. Міщенко: Фізіологічні основи патогенези. Авгсбург 1948: Ціна \$0.50.
43. Л. Білецький: Шевченко в Яготині. Авгсбург 1949. Ціна \$1.00
44. В. Дорошенко: Літ.-науковий Вісник. Авгсбург 1948. Ціна \$0.75.
45. А. Животко: Нездійсені пляни видання українських часописів. Авгсбург 1949. Ціна \$0.50.
46. Ю. Сірий: Із спогадів про українські видавництва. Авгсбург 1949. Ціна \$0.50.
47. Н. Осадча-Яната: Лікарські рослини, що їх уживає населення Правобережної України в народній медицині. Авгсбург 1949. Ціна \$0.75.
48. Є. Криницький: Вінклерівські химери та бурдони й проблема організму як цілого. Авгсбург 1949. Ціна \$0.50.
49. Дм. Зайців: Матеріяли до пізнання фавни жуків-скрипунуватих Лемківщини (Лісових Карпат). Авгсбург 1949. Ціна \$0.30.
50. Дм. Дорошенко: Розвиток української науки під прапором Шевченка. Вінніпер 1949. Ціна \$0.50.
51. Б. Крупницький: Мазепа в світлі психологічної методи. Авгсбург 1949. Ціна \$0.30.
52. О. Оглоблин: Нові матеріяли до історії повстання Петра Іваненка (Петрика). Авгсбург 1949. Ціна \$0.30.
53. Н. Василенко-Полонська: Палій та Мазепа. Авгсбург 1949. Ціна \$0.30.
54. Л. Білецький: Віруючий Шевченко. Вінніпер 1949. Ціна \$0.50.
55. Б. Крупницький: Гетьман Данило Апостол. Авгсбург 1948. Ціна \$3.00
56. Н. Кордиш: Рибальство Трипільської культури. Авгсбург 1949. Ціна \$0.30.
57. J. V. Rudnyc'kuj: Slavic and Baltic Universities in Exile. Вінніпер 1949. Ціна \$0.50.
58. Я. Бирич: Сторінка з чесько-українських взаємин (Український Музей у Празі). Вінніпер 1949. Ціна \$0.50.

59. Slavistica VI, R. Smal-Stocky: The Origin of the Word „Rus’”. Winnipeg, 1949. Ціна \$0.50.
60. Л. Білецький: Дмитро Дорошенко. Вінніпер 1949. Ціна \$0.50.
61. В. Чапленко: Мова „Слова о Полку Ігореві”. Вінніпер 1950. Ціна \$0.50.
62. Slavistica VIII: I. Мірчук: Das Daemonische bei den Russen und den Ukrainern. Augsburg 1950. Ціна \$0.50.
63. Л. Білецький: Омелян Огоновський. Вінніпер 1950. Ціна \$0.60.
64. Slavistica IX: Я. Б. Рудницький: Slavistica Canadiana. Вінніпер 1950. Ціна \$0.50.
65. Slavistica X: Geo. W. Simpson: The Names „Rus’”, „Russia”, „Ukraine” and their Historical Background. Winnipeg, 1951. Ціна \$0.50.
66. Митр. І. Огієнко: Українсько-російський словник початку 17-го віку. Вінніпер 1951. Стор. 38. Ціна \$0.50.
67. Яр. Б. Рудницький: Слово й назва “Україна”. Вінніпер 1951. Стор. 132. Ціна \$1.50.
68. Автограф Шевченка 1860 р. Нью Йорк 1951. Стор. 15. Ціна \$0.25.
69. В. Ю. Кисілевський: Slavic Groups in Canada. Вінніпер 1951. Стор. 32. Ціна \$0.50.
70. П. Курінний: Ідейна основа українського наст. малювання на Уманщині. Мюнхен 1951. Стор. 16. Ціна \$0.25.
71. Яр. Б. Рудницький: Канадійські місцеві назви українського походження. Вінніпер 1951. Стор. 88. Ціна \$1.00.
72. Annals of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Science in the U. S. Vol. I. №. 1—2. New York 1951. Pp. 1—190.
73. Бюлетень УВАН за р. 1951: а) Бюлетень Президії УВАН, ч. 1. Вінніпер 1952; б) Бюлетень УВАН у США, ч. 1-2, 1951; в) Інформаційний Бюлетень УВАН у Німеччині, ч. 1, 1951.
74. Літературно-Науковий Збірник. Ч. I. Нью Йорк 1952. Стор. 304. Ціна \$2.00.
75. П. Филипович: Українська стихія в творчості Гоголя. Вінніпер 1952. Стор. 28. Ціна \$0.50.
76. W. Kirkconnel: Common English Loanwords in E. European Languages. Winnipeg 1952. \$0.50.
77. Яр. Б. Рудницький: Назви “Галичина” й “Волинь”. Вінніпер 1952. Стор. 32. Ціна \$0.50.
78. Т. Шевченко: “Кобзар” за ред. Л. Білецького. 4 томи. Т. I. Вінніпер 1952. Ціна всіх 4 томів в передплаті \$20.00.
79. Шевченко. Річник I. Нью Йорк 1952. Стор. 32. Ціна \$0.50.
80. Ю. Шерех: Particirium universale в слов’янських мовах (у друку).
81. Ю. Шерех: Кость Михальчук (в друку).

Праці від 1 — 23 і 26 — 31 вичерпані. Дальші випуски в підготовці.

Замовлення слати на адресу:

UVAN, P. O. Box 3597, Station B,
Winnipeg, Man., Canada.



Т. ШЕВЧЕНКО
“КОБ ЗАР”

ПОВНЕ ВИДАННЯ В 4 ТОМАХ
за редакцією проф. Л. Білецького

Видає: Інститут Шевченкознавства УВАН

Накладом: В-ва “Тризуб”

Передплата: 20 дол. за всі 4 томи.

Замовлення посилати на адресу:

U. V. A. N.

P.O. Box 3597 Sta. B.,

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, CANADA.

SLAVISTICA

A series of non-periodical publications relating to Slavic languages, literatures, cultures, ethnography, archeology etc., with special attention to the problems of Eastern Slavic world.

Editor-in-chief JAROSLAV B. RUDNYC'KYJ

- No. I — **The tasks of Slavic Philology and Ukrainian Slavistics** (in Ukrainian language), Augsburg, 1948.
- No. II — V. Chaplenko: **Ukrainianisms in the language of M. Hohol (N. Gogol)** (in Ukrainian language, with a French resumé), Augsburg, 1948.
- No. III — Ivan Sydoruk: **The problem of the Ukrainian White-Ruthenian Lingual Boundary** (in Ukrainian language, with English and German resumsés, 2 maps), Augsburg, 1948.
- No. IV — J. B. Rudnyc'kyj: **Slavic and Baltic Universities in Exile**, (in English language), Winnipeg, 1949.
- No. V — J. Byrych: **A Page from Czech-Ukrainian Relations** (in Ukrainian language), Winnipeg, 1949.
- No. VI — R. Smal-Stocky: **The Origin of the Word "Rus"** (in English language), Winnipeg, 1949.
- No. VII — V. Chaplenko: **The Language of "Slovo o Polku Ihorevi"** (in Ukrainian language with an English resumé), Winnipeg, 1950.
- No. VIII — I. Mirtschuk: **Das Daemonische bei den Russen und den Ukrainern** (in German language). Augsburg 1950.
- No. IX — J. B. Rudnyc'kyj: **Slavistica Canadiana A.D. — MCML** (in English and Ukrainian), Winnipeg, 1950.
- No. X — Geo. W. Simpson: **The Names Rus', Russia, Ukraine and their Historical Background** (in Engl.), Winnipeg, 1951.
- No. XI — Metr. I. Ohienko: **An Early 17th cent. Ukrainian Russian Dictionary**. (In Ukr. and Russ. l.), Winnipeg, 1951.
- No. XII — V. J. Kaye: **Slavic Groups in Canada** (in Engl.), Winnipeg 1951.
- No. XIII — P. Fylypovych: **Hohol's (Gogol's) Ukrainian Background**, (In Ukr.), Winnipeg, 1952.
- No. XIV — W. Kirkeconnell: **Common English Loanwords in E. European Languages**. (In Engl. l.). Winnipeg 1952.
- No. XV — J. Sherekh: **Participium Universale im Slavischen**. 1952. (In print.).

Price: \$0.50 per copy. Obtainable at:

UVAN P.O. Box 3597, Station B., Winnipeg, Man., Canada.