

# **Development of Borrowings in English with the Stress Laid Upon Contemporary English**

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## **ABSTRAKT**

Tato bakalářská práce se zabývá problematikou obohacování slovní zásoby anglického jazyka s důrazem na výpůjčky. Zaměřuje se na vývoj výpůjček se zvláštním zřetelem na současný jazyk. Praktická část popisuje periodika, která byla pro analýzu použita, dále také základní charakteristiku vyhledaných španělských, francouzských a japonských výpůjček, grafy ukazující ze kterých sémantických polí a slovních druhů se nejvíce tyto výpůjčky čerpají a v poslední řadě obsahuje stanovení závěrů.

Klíčová slova: angličtina, výpůjčka, asimilace, obohacování slovní zásoby, slovní druh, sémantické pole

## **ABSTRACT**

This bachelor thesis deals with the issue of expansion of the English language lexicon with the stress laid upon borrowings. It focuses on the development of borrowings with the main attention paid to contemporary English. The practical part describes magazines which were used for the analysis, then also the characteristics of Spanish, French and Japanese loanwords, charts showing their semantic fields and lexical categories as well as a description of findings.

Key words: English, borrowing (loanword), assimilation, vocabulary expansion, lexical category, semantic field

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**DECLARATION OF ORIGINALITY**

I hereby declare that the work presented in this thesis is my own and certify that any secondary material used has been acknowledged in the text and listed in the bibliography.

May 12, 2009

*Koskova*  
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## INTRODUCTION

This bachelor thesis provides a systematic account of the development of borrowings in English with the main focus on the Present-Day English. As English is today spoken by hundreds of millions of people around the world and gives large amount of its vocabulary to other languages today, I want to reverse this viewpoint and find out whether English is influenced by other languages and whether it also borrows words in the opposite direction.

I have divided this thesis into a theoretical and practical part. The theoretical one provides a brief outline of the English language and the word formation processes with the main attention paid to loanwords. At the same time, it traces the development of English from Anglo-Saxon times to its current status as a lingua franca. The practical part investigates borrowings from magazine articles and classifies them according to semantic fields and their parts of speech.

The appendix illustrates extracts from magazine articles with the loanwords highlighted since the whole texts used for my analysis are too extensive to be presented there. Each extract also includes a reference enabling the reader to find the whole article.

## **I. THEORY**

# 1 BORROWINGS AS ONE OF THE MEANS OF LANGUAGE ENRICHMENT

There are various ways how a new word can be added to the vocabulary of certain language. The first possibility is that the word is created from the existing elements by means of reduction, combination, or by shift of its meaning; secondly, it can be borrowed from a foreign language. The following subchapter briefly describes the word formation processes and the chapters 3.2 to 3.4 examine the borrowings in detail.

## 1.1 Word Formation

According to certain patterns and rules a new word can be built from native elements of language. Kvetko (Kvetko 2005) distinguishes the following processes of word formation in today's English: the principal processes which are affixation, compounding, conversion; and the minor processes including shortening, back-formation, blending, word manufacture/coinage, etc.

### 1.1.1 Major Processes

#### 1.1.1.4 Affixation (Derivation)

The affixation is a very productive form of word building by means of adding an established prefix or a suffix to the already existing base. Kolář (Kolář 2006) states that despite the fact that there are almost twice as many suffixes as prefixes, the latter are more productive, e.g.: *dislike*, *illegal*, *misuse*, *rebuild*. A suffix usually changes the lexical and grammatical meaning, the phonetic structure and even the word class, e.g.: *classify*, *kingdom*, *movement*, *readable*, *revival* or *slavery*.

#### 1.1.1.5 Compounding

The process of building new words by combining at least two bases is extremely productive and one of the oldest ways of word formation. Compounds can be found in all traditional word classes, e.g.: *bedroom*, *broadcast*, *hardworking*, *however* or *somebody*.

### **1.1.1.6 Conversion**

It is a process of forming new words of a different part of speech without the addition of any affix, e.g.: *dry – to dry, ship – to ship, poor – the poor, to run – a run.*

## **1.1.2 Minor Types of Word-formation**

### **1.1.2.4 Shortening**

Shortening is a process in which a part of the original word is taken away. Basically there are three types of shortened words: clips - a subtraction of one or more syllables from a word (*bra, bus, lab*), initialisms – items spoken as individual letters (*CIA, SOS, VIP*) and acronyms – initialisms pronounced as single words (*AIDS, PIN, NASA*).

### **1.1.2.5 Back-formation**

It is a process when a new word is simplified from a structurally complex one, e.g.: *apt* (inapt), *beg* (beggar), *edit* (editor) or *sculpt* (sculptor).

### **1.1.2.6 Blending**

Blending is a similar process to compounding but at least one constituent is clipped, e.g.: *brunch* (breakfast + lunch), *motel* (motor + hotel), *slanguage* (slang + language).

### **1.1.2.7 Coinage (Word-manufacture)**

The invention of totally new term is one of the least common processes. Coinages are usually trade names of products which become general terms, e.g.: *kleenex, teflon* or *xerox*.

## **1.2 Borrowings**

According to Millward (Millward 1996) a borrowed word or loanword is a word taken from another language, while the source language may or may not be related to the target language. Not always the whole word is borrowed. Sometimes the process of borrowing can be very selective, adopting a foreign form but assigning it a new meaning or adopting a foreign meaning and assigning it to a native form. Such different types of borrowings follow.

### 1.2.1 Direct Loanwords

Direct borrowings are words taken over from another language with their form and meaning. They can be more or less modified in phonemic shape, spelling or grammar according to the rules of the receiving language, e.g.: *vodka* from Russian, *yoghurt* from Turkish or *aloha* from Hawaiian. From all types of loanwords the direct loans are the most numerous.

### 1.2.2 Loan Translation (Calques)

This type of borrowing occurs when an expression in one language is directly translated by native words of another language. The following examples from Akmajian (Akmajian et al. 2001) illustrate such literal translations: *firewater* and *iron house* from Native American words meaning *alcohol* and *railroad train*; *superman* and *skyscraper* from German *Übermensch* and *Wolkenkratzer*; or *white night* from French *nuit blanche*.

### 1.2.3 Semantic Loans (Loan Shifts)

Sometimes a native word undergoes the extension of its meaning under the influence of a foreign counterpart. These are the cases of semantic loans (Winford 2003). For example, the American Portuguese word *humoroso*, originally meant “capricious”, has adopted the meaning *humorous* on the model of its English counterpart. Semantic loans can be adopted by many different languages, e.g.: Vietnamese *sao*, Polish *gwiazda*, Russian *zvezdá* or Czech *hvězda*, meant “star” in the astronomical sense and has also acquired the meaning of a famous pop or film artist from English.

### 1.2.4 Hybrids (Loanblends)

Hybrids are the words created with use of the foreign morpheme, usually a root, combined with the substitution of a native element. Examples of such words from Kvetko (Kvetko 2005) include: *beautiful* or *bearable*.

### 1.3 Motivation of Lexical Borrowing

A lexical borrowing is a very common way of expanding vocabulary which can arise under a variety of conditions. Thomason and Kaufman (Thomason, Kaufman 1988) emphasize the influence of the contact between the recipient and source languages. They state that the type and the degree of borrowing depend on the intensity of contact. In history such contact resulted from conquest, exploration or colonization, nowadays it may be due to the travelling, trade, immigration, or the spread of mass media. The languages of ethnic minorities and immigrant groups usually tend to borrow from the dominant language. On the other hand, words are also borrowed in the opposite direction, from the subordinate to the dominant language. Winford (Winford 2003) notes that American English in particular is saturated with borrowings from the languages of immigrants, e.g.: *kosher* from Hebrew via Yiddish or *taco* from Spanish.

Another reason why speakers borrow from other languages is necessity. People need to designate new and unfamiliar concepts, new technologies, things, plants and animals, or unfamiliar food (Radford et al. 1999). Borrowing helps to fill the gaps in the lexicon and keep abreast of developments in science and technology. That is what motivated a great deal of borrowings from French, Latin and Greek in the Early Modern English period.

The lexical borrowing can be favoured also because of prestige or fashion. Speakers may find it more sophisticated to borrow words from the higher language. For example, Middle English adopted words like *beef*, *pork* or *veal* from French, even though it had already had equivalents *cow*, *pig* and *sheep*, but the French utterance gave more sophisticated air to these items. A similar motive appears in the twentieth century with the spread of English loanwords into many languages around the world. The degree of borrowing depends on the loyalty to native language, social values and the tolerance of foreign interferences.

According to Winford (Winford 2003) borrowing may provide speakers with stylistic choices, allowing them to demonstrate their learning by using both foreign and native words. It also enables them to avoid taboo associated with some native words.



## 1.4 Assimilation of Borrowings

When a word is borrowed, it is often gradually changed to fit the phonological and morphological structure of the receiving language. Loanwords are also subjects of different kinds of semantic change. Contemporary English has a number of foreign words in different stages of assimilation. The degree of domestication depends on the length of time the words has been used, from what group of languages the word was borrowed and if it was borrowed orally or in written form. Kvetko (Kvetko 2005) divides borrowings into three main types:

1. Fully assimilated words – words fully adapted to the phonetic, grammatical and the lexical system of the new language, e.g.: *cup, street, wall, wine* (Latin); *gate, husband, window* (Scandinavian); *chair, face, finish, table* (French).
2. Partially assimilated words – there is only partial adaptation to the new language system. These borrowings are subdivided into following groups:
  - a) Loanwords not assimilated semantically (as they denote objects and notions peculiar to the country from which they come): *sheikh, sombrero, maharaja*.
  - b) Loanwords not assimilated grammatically (nouns borrowed from Latin retain their plural forms): *bacillus - bacilli, nucleus – nuclei, genus – genera*.
  - c) Loanwords not completely assimilated phonetically: *bourgeois, camouflage*.
  - d) Loanwords not completely assimilated orthographically: *café, cliché, ciao*.
3. Unassimilated words (barbarisms) – borrowings which are used by English speakers rather seldom and are non-assimilated, e.g.: *protégé, faux pas, haute couture*.

## 2 BORROWINGS IN ENGLISH FROM HISTORICAL POINT OF VIEW

Throughout the history, the English language has borrowed thousands of words from nearly every language spoken on the earth. Babich (Babich 2006) says that about 75 per cent of the English vocabulary has been borrowed from other languages and that it is due to the specific conditions of the English language development.

In the following subchapters are illustrated the major influences on the English language lexicon in the chronological order.

### 2.1 Old English Lexicon

As Babich (Babich 2006) summarized, Old English, also called Anglo-Saxon, is the earliest recorded form of the English language, spoken from around 500 A.D. until around 1100 A.D.

Millward (Millward 1996) states that thousands of different lexical items can be found in surviving Old English texts but the Old English lexicon is mainly of Indo-European and Germanic origin. He states that the first Indo-European speakers were probably Celts who arrived to the British Isles several centuries before Christ. But only a handful of Celtic words came into English. Kolář (Kolář 2006) shows the example of place names as Dover, Kent, and Cornwall; and rivers: Avon, Thames, Don, and Exe. From around 50 A.D. to the 5<sup>th</sup> century almost all Britain was under the domination of the Roman Empire. Around 449 A.D. waves of Germanic-speaking people, mainly Angles, Saxons and Jutes, began to invade England. Millward (Millward 1996) marks the date 450 as that of the beginning of English as a language, when the “English” speakers separated from their Continental relatives.

Anglo-Saxon English differed greatly from the language we know nowadays. Crystal (Crystal 2002) says that the Old English language looks so alien because of its distinctive spelling, unfamiliar vocabulary and grammatical differences. The most obvious dissimilarities of Old English could be the usage of runic alphabet, no punctuation marks and capital letters, or inflections which do not occur in present-day English.

On the other hand, Babich (Babich 2006) gives an example of the Old English vocabulary, which have survived till today. Such words include mainly basic terms e. g.: numerals, names of parts of the human body (*hand, bone, eye, nose, ear*), names of animals (*cow, wolf, cat*) or fundamental verbs (*buy, go, have, make, live, find, drink*).

Millward (Millward 1996) claims that Old English speakers preferred to use own linguistic instruments to create new words, especially compounding and affixing, which can be seen in these words: *þurhhefig* (extremely heavy), *godspel* (gospel), *mynsterman* (monk), *feorsibb* (distant relative); *-isc* (childish), *-sum* (handsome), *be-* (become), *for-* (forget), *wiþ-* (withhold).

### 2.1.1 Latin Influence

The only major foreign influence upon Old English vocabulary was Latin. Crystal (Crystal 2002) suggests that with the arrival of the Roman missionaries in the end of the 6<sup>th</sup> century large amount of Latin and later Old English manuscripts began to be written. In addition to literacy they also brought Latin vocabulary into Old English.

Babich (Babich 2006) notes that Old English began to borrow Latin words for things for which no native word had existed. He also adds examples of some borrowed trade terms (*pound, inch, cheap*), names of food (*plum, butter, wine*), and other names of products previously unfamiliar in England.

As Millward (Millward 1996) points out, Latin was the language of the Church and with the adoption of Christianity mostly religious terms were borrowed, e.g.: *ymnere* (hymnbook), *alter* (altar), *capellan* (chaplain), *candel* (candle), *mæsse* (mass), *traht* (tract).

### 2.1.2 Scandinavian Influence

The second big linguistic invasion came with the Danish (Viking) and Norwegian raids on Britain, which took place at the end of the 8<sup>th</sup> century. Within a century, they controlled north-east part of the country, an area that became to be known as the Danelaw (Crystal 2002).

The contact between Norse and Anglo-Saxon speakers resulted in considerable amount of borrowings.

Babich (Babich 2006) states that Scandinavian borrowings usually stood alongside their English equivalents, e. g.: Scandinavian *skirt* meant the same as the English *shirt*, *skill* was the synonym to English *craft* or *skin to hide*.

Winford (Winford 2003) points out an interesting thing that three of the most widely used pronouns: *they*, *them*, *their*, and a form of the verb to be: *are*, are of Scandinavian origin.

## 2.2 Middle English Lexicon

The second main period in the English language history, the Middle English, lasted approximately from the mid-eleventh to the sixteenth century. Crystal (Crystal 2002) claims that none of the linguistic changes were thus enormous as those in the Middle English period. In addition to that Millward (Millward 1996) sees Middle English as explosion of loanwords. He says that the majority of loanwords in Middle English came from French, the language introduced by Normans, but many words mainly from Latin and Scandinavian and also from other languages increased the English stock.

However vocabulary was not the only change influencing the Middle English. Crystal (Crystal 2002) shows also shifts in grammar, spelling and pronunciation. He offers an example of disappearing noun endings, which were replaced by the fixed patterns of the word order, or the lost of irregular plurals, the adoption of the regular –s ending, and the Great Vowel Shift which resulted in the loss of phonemically long vowels in English.

### 2.2.1 French Influence

Babich (Babich 2006) pinpoints the Norman invasion as the most significant event in the English language history. After the French-speaking Normans conquered England in 1066, English was neglected by Latin-writing and French-speaking authorities. Winford (Winford 2003) states that for much of this period until the thirteenth century, English was regarded as a less prestigious vernacular and lost its status as a literary and official language. Also Millward (Millward 1996) affirms that since the kings took French wives and French was the language of the ruling classes, English court was a French-speaking court. Furthermore French became the language of the clergy, church officials and the feudal lords.

During this period, thousands of new words came into English. Winford (Winford 2003) declares that many of these were borrowed because of need, as the concepts they expressed were new to English culture. Example of such loans can be words commonly used nowadays: *machine, engine, finance and nation*. Other borrowings were used on account of prestige, since English already had native equivalents. The following semantic fields of French loanwords were motivated just by prestige (Millward 1996):

food and eating: *pork, beef, mutton, veal, appetite, broil, oyster, biscuit, grape;*

law: *pardon, evidence, fine, judge, court, legal, justice, arrest, prison, crime;*

fashion: *bracelet, embroider, garment, beauty, figure, chic, jewel, robe, petticoat;*

government: *reign, counsellor, mayor, assembly, to govern, treaty, parliament;*

the military: *arms, defence, battle, soldier, attack, spy, navy, combat, peace.*

As also Babich (Babich 2006) claimed, early borrowings of the period of the Norman Conquest were fully assimilated and become a portion of the English vocabulary. According to him the later French loanwords had the opposite tendency as English borrowed words to do with arts and more sophisticated lifestyle (*prestige, avant-garde, leisure, elite, détente, repertoire*). In addition to that he mentioned a number of French morphemes which were added to the English stem, e. g.: *god – goddess, short – shortage, bewilder – bewilderment*. On the contrary the French stems could form new words with English affixes: *beauty – beautiful, trouble – troublesome*.

According to Millward (Millward 1996) by the sixteenth century, English language had absorbed so many French loans that its lexicon looked more like a Roman language word-stock than that of a Germanic language. Notwithstanding, some aspects of English remained untouched by French borrowings. Millward (Millward 1996) provides the example of farming terminology. As Norman masters left their English servants to work the fields by themselves, they kept English words such as *ox, cow, sheep, duck, harvest, wheat, barley, or field*.

With the arrival of new French vocabulary, it often happened that two forms of one word co-existed in the English language. As Crystal (Crystal 2002) shows if both parallel words survived, their meanings commonly began to differ, consequently *house* has not the same meaning as *mansion*, *wish* as *desire*, nor *hearty* as *cordial*.

The result of the process of borrowing from French is that over one third of modern English word-stock is of French origin.

### 2.2.2 Latin Influence

Between 1200 and 1400 hundreds of vocabulary passed into English also from Latin. Babich (Babich 2006) states that Latin borrowings of the Middle English period were connected with the beginning of Great Revival of Learning and were mostly scientific words, e. g.: *memorandum, formula, inertia, maximum*. These were not fully assimilated, as they retained their grammar forms.

During this period a lot of Latin scholarly writings and legal documents started to be translated into English. When translators encountered a gap in English lexicon, they simply took the Latin word. Millward (Millward 1996) gives an example of religious documents. As Latin was the official language of the Church, a number of theological terms came directly into English, e. g.: *apocalypse, limbo, dirge, purgatory, testimony, scripture*.

Crystal (Crystal 2002) exposes one highly distinctive feature of English vocabulary, caused by simultaneous borrowing from French and Latin, which is the lexical triplet presenting the same fundamental meaning:

Old English	French	Latin
<i>fire</i>	<i>flame</i>	<i>conflagration</i>
<i>ask</i>	<i>question</i>	<i>interrogate</i>
<i>time</i>	<i>age</i>	<i>epoch</i>
<i>holy</i>	<i>sacred</i>	<i>consecrated</i>
<i>kingly</i>	<i>royal</i>	<i>regal</i>
<i>fast</i>	<i>firm</i>	<i>secure</i>

Millward (Millward 1996) notes that even though the number of Latin loans during the Middle English period was high, the real deluge came as late as the Early Modern English period.

### 2.2.3 Scandinavian Influence

Another significant source of borrowings in the Middle English was Scandinavian. As Millward (Millward 1996) says, Norse was still spoken in the Danelaw and other areas of heavy Scandinavian settlement. According to him the largest amount of loanwords came into writing between 1150 and 1250. Babich (Babich 2006) points out that these words were soon so assimilated that now they seem like of English origin, e. g.: *cake, same, take, die, lift, mistake, egg, window, ill, happy, give, scale, scare, weak, leg, dirt, flag*.

According to Millward (Millward 1996) a great deal of Norse loans represents general homely vocabulary and lacks the intellectual sophistication of French and Latin loans. In addition to common words, Norse named many English place elements, especially in the areas settled by Scandinavians. The following examples from Millward (Millward 1996) illustrate endings *-beck* (brook), *-by* (town), or *-dale* (valley), which can be seen in settlements named Troutbeck, Thursby, Glassonby or Uldale.

## 2.3 Early Modern English Lexicon

The beginning of Early Modern English period parallels the English Renaissance and the introduction of printing. As Millward (Millward 1996) noted, it was the first period when English speakers took a serious look at their language. English became an important language of the world, and the first attempts at standardization of grammar, vocabulary, pronunciation and writing system were made.

According to Crystal (Crystal 2002) the Renaissance brought the revival of interest in classical languages and literatures, the developing fields of science, medicine and the arts. As a result of that a great deal of translations of authors such as Caesar, Plato, Homer or Ovid, accessible only in Latin or Greek until the sixteenth century, appeared (Millward 1996). Graddol (Graddol et al. 2005) states that the invention of printing helped to distribute these works widely and also had standardizing effect on the language. Crystal (Crystal 2002) suggests that translators borrowed thousands of Latin words, as they did not find the proper English equivalents. In addition, many words concerning the new concepts, techniques and inventions which emerged in Europe, were borrowed.

But not everybody was satisfied with such a large quantity of foreign vocabulary pouring into the English language. Crystal (Crystal 2002) notes that Purists called neologisms

'inkhorn terms', and condemned them for their obscurity. Some writers like Edmund Spenser, Roger Ascham or Sir John Cheke, recognized the need of some borrowing but objected its overuse. They instead attempted to revive archaic English words and used English synonyms of classical terms whenever they could. Millward (Millward 1996) says that despite the protests and efforts to substitute the inkhorn terms, the Latin borrowings continued to pour into English. He adds that many of them were accepted without comments as the language needed new words, some of them were lost.

Crystal (Crystal 2002) mentions the works of William Shakespeare and the King James Bible as extremely influential works which had a large effect on the language of the Renaissance. Graddol (Graddol et al. 2005) adds that Shakespeare helped to put the latest innovations into circulation as he used them in his works. Due to Shakespeare words such as *reliance*, *accommodation*, *obscene*, *pedant*, or *assassination* have stayed in English till today. Similarly, the Authorized Version of the Bible took many idioms into the language, e.g.: *an eye for an eye*, *in sheep's clothing* and *cast pearls before swine*.

Crystal (Crystal 2002) illustrates that during the eighteenth century, many authors were deeply worried about the way the language was going. It was changing without any control and there were many new words which people did not understand. Sheird (Sheird 1970) states that the feeling of unease was so strong that a new word was carefully scrutinized before being accepted, and many of them had to face strong criticism. The first attempts to solve that situation came with Samuel Johnson's *Dictionary of the English Language* (1755) or Robert Lowth's *Short Introduction to English Grammar* (1762). The idea of establishing the English Academy, that would guard the English tongue, was not fulfilled. Graddol (Graddol et al. 2005) notes that during the nineteenth century schooling became more widespread and linguistic correctness was the most important point of education. It was also the first time when the term Standard English came to be used.

This period was the one in which English was first taken overseas, to the new colonies in the Americas and Asia (Graddol et al. 2005). At the end of the Early Modern English period, the American Revolution came, and the American colonies became an independent nation. Millward (Millward 1996) marks that time as the beginning of the division of English into national dialects that would develop separately.



### 2.3.1 Latin and Greek Influence

Latin was the most fertile source of loanwords during the Early Modern English period. Latin borrowings of this period differed from the ones of Middle English as they were borrowed directly from classical Roman writers. Graddol (Graddol et al. 2005) claims that the sixteenth century English was still considered unsuitable for literary or scholarly use, and those were areas of life in which Latin and Greek were regarded as perfect. Due to this fact, the Renaissance loanwords were mostly scientific, technical, artistic, philosophical, educational and literary terms. The following examples from Kolář (Kolář 2006) illustrate some of the classical loans: *adapt, allusion, atmosphere, benefit, catastrophe, climax, decorate, emotion, fanatic, chaos, opponent, ratio, vacuum*.

Not every word entered English directly from a classical language. Kvetko (Kvetko 2005) points out that a considerable number of borrowings came via one of the Romance languages, especially French. He mentions that in the same way most Greek words came through Latin into French and English, e.g.: *angina, academy, atom, autograph, azalea, theatre, or dogma*.

According to Millward (Millward 1996) many Latin borrowings of this period were doublets of words previously borrowed from French or Latin in the Middle English period. These words were different in form and also meaning from the earlier loans. He mentions an example of Latin *invidiosuss* which gave English *envious* (via French) in Middle English and *invidious* in Early Modern Period. Other examples that he illustrates are the following:

Middle English	Early Modern English
<i>choir</i>	<i>chorus</i>
<i>challenge</i>	<i>calumny</i>
<i>frail</i>	<i>fragile</i>
<i>gender</i>	<i>genus</i>
<i>jealous</i>	<i>zealous</i>
<i>spice</i>	<i>species</i>
<i>strait</i>	<i>strict</i>
<i>treasure</i>	<i>thesaurus</i>

### 2.3.2 Influence of Other European Languages

Together with Latin, the English language absorbed a sizable number of loanwords from Greek, French, Italian, Spanish and Portuguese along with hundreds of exotic, often non-Indo-European words introduced through English exploration and colonization between the 17<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries (Winford 2003).

#### 2.3.2.4 French

As Millward (Millward 1996) summed up the French language had the heaviest influence on English during the Middle English period, but the process of borrowing continued throughout Early Modern into Present-Day English. Typical examples are the following: *barbarian, bayonet, bigot, bizarre, colonel, comrade, detail, density, duel, javelin, optic, and parade* (Kolář 2006).

#### 2.3.2.5 Italian

Italian loanwords entered English lexicon mainly in the seventeenth century and they were usually words concerning music, architecture, art and trade, e. g.: *adagio, andante, antic, balcony, cupola, design, opera, solo, sonata, soprano, stucco, violin, or tariff* (Kolář 2006).

#### 2.3.2.6 Spanish and Portuguese

Millward (Millward 1996) states that Spanish and Portuguese languages are very similar and often it is impossible to recognize whether the source was one or other. Crystal (Crystal 2002) illustrates some Renaissance borrowings taken from these two languages: *albino, anchovy, banana, cigar, cockroach, guitar, port (wine), sherry, sombrero, tank, tortilla, or yam*.

### 2.3.3 Colonial Influences

During the fifteenth to the twentieth centuries Europe greatly increased the contact with outside world due to the colonial expansion. Winford (Winford 2003) claims that this led to the lexical borrowing from the languages of the indigenous peoples whom Europeans had conquered. Early Modern English adopted a number of loanwords from Indian languages spoken on the North American continent. Graddol (Graddol et al. 2005) gives an example of Indian loans, which were mostly names of unfamiliar plants, animals, and artefacts, e.g.: *caribou, hickory, hominy, moose, moccasin, pecan, pone, powwow, skunk,*

*squash, tepee, tomahawk, totem, and wigwam*; or names of American states like *Illinois, Ohio, Michigan, or Wisconsin* derived from native American languages. He says that these languages had completely foreign sounds, difficult to pronounce for English speakers, therefore the words were abbreviated or clipped, e. g.: *squash* from *asquutasquah*, *hickory* from *pawcohiccora* or *hominy* from *rockahominy*.

In the end of the eighteenth century the penal colonies started to be settled on the south-east coast of Australia. Winford (Winford 2003) shows that English borrowed words from Aboriginal languages, e. g.: *billabong, boomerang, kangaroo, koala, taipan* or *wombat*. During this period British won over the Portuguese, French and Dutch to control the Indian subcontinent and acquired many new words from Hindi, e. g.: *bungalow, cheetah, guru, jungle, sari, shampoo, karma, khaki, pyjama, punch, veranda* (Millward 1996). Another source of borrowings was Arabic, e. g.: *alcohol, coffe, harem, hashish, sheikh, sultan*; or Persian, e. g.: *bazaar, caravan, divan, shawl, sofa*. The English language absorbed also few loanwords from languages spoken in Africa, e. g.: *chigger, marimba, okapi, okra* or *zombie*, as new British colonies were established there after 1880.

## 2.4 Present-Day English Lexicon

By the twentieth century, English replaced Latin as the international language of scholarship and now has no rival in this field. It also stands as the national language of Great Britain, the United States, Australia, Canada and Ireland and is important language in several former colonies of the United Kingdom. In Present-Day English there is no controversy over the vocabulary and over the borrowing of words from other languages. Millward (Millward 1996) notes that most English speakers are no longer xenophobic regarding foreign loanwords and many of them are proud of the cosmopolitan nature of the vocabulary of English. During Middle English and Early Modern English period the language absorbed such a huge number of loanwords that we might think that Present-Day English would be the time for the language to settle down, but on the contrary, the English lexicon continues to increase at an astonishing rate.

The twentieth century is characteristic by the extension of mainly scientific and technical terms created from Greco-Latin roots and Crystal (Crystal 2002) states that these terms now comprise some two-thirds of the vocabulary of English. The development of radio

broadcasting familiarised the population with vocabulary from outside their own localities and this phenomenon continued with film and television. Another manifestation of the influence of the technology on English is the Internet. Crystal (Crystal 2002) denotes that the speed at which new words enter the language is unmatched. Traditionally, a new word coming into the language would take a decade or two before it become widely used and noted in dictionaries. But in the case of the Internet, this can happen within few days. And what is more, this process is not only a matter of new vocabulary but also new spelling, grammatical constructions and patterns of discourse.

During the Present-Day period the language has not only been enriched by foreign loans but it also has continued to form new words at a high rate especially by compounding and affixing. Moreover, the English language has even adopted a new process of making acronyms (Millward 1996). They are useful for compacting the extremely long names, for instance the acronym *UNESCO* was created from *The United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization*; or *amphetamine* from *alpha methyl phenyl ethyl amine*.

#### 2.4.1 Latin and Greek Influence

The process of borrowing from the classical languages continues also in Present-Day English and the language adopts predominantly the technical vocabulary. However it differs from that of earlier periods as it is shared to a large extent by the other European languages. Millward (Millward 1996) gives an example of the English loan *antitoxin* from Greek, which in French is *antitoxine*, in Italian *antitossina*, in Swedish *antitoxin*, and in Russian *antitiksín*. Among these borrowed terms which are used internationally are *antibiotic*, *barograph*, *creosote*, *electron*, *gene*, *hormone*, *micron*, *penicillin*, *petunia*, *photon*, *protoplasm*, *radar*, *streptococcus*, *transistor* or *vitamin*. Yet many of the recent borrowings are so esoteric that only the specialists understand and use them, e.g.: *polypeptide*, *atracurium besylate*, *immunogenicity*, *pentraxin*, *electrophoresis*, *hypomethylation*, or *interferometry*. Present-Day English has borrowed also many prefixes and a few suffixes from Greek and Latin and uses them to create new words: *auto-*, *epi-*, *ex-*, *hypo-*, *intra-*, *meta-*, *micro-*, *mini-*, *multi-*, *neo-*, *para-*, *ultra-*, *-athon*, *-itis*, *-mania*, or *-orium* (Millward 1996).

## 2.4.2 Influence of Other European Languages

Present-Day English continues to acquire new words from almost every Indo-European but also non-Indo-European language. Below are illustrated some examples of them.

### 2.4.2.4 French

French loans of this period are in particular words concerning fashion: *beige*, *beret*, *crepe*, *lingerie*, *negligee*, *suede*, or *trousseau*; famous French cuisine: *au gratin*, *éclair*, *gourmet*, *menu* or *sauté*; and other items from different semantic fields (Millward 1996).

### 2.4.2.5 Spanish

Millward (Millward 1996) states that American Spanish has probably been more influential than continental Spanish and its impact on American English will continue. Cuba, Mexico and Puerto Rico, the nearest neighbours of the United States, are Spanish-speaking and immigration is continuously a current topic. The example of the currently borrowed words can be: *abalone*, *bonanza*, *bronco*, *chaparral*, *enchilada*, *gaucho*, *gringo*, *mustang*, *peyote*, *ranch*, *serape*, *taco*, or *tamale*. Laaksonen (Laaksonen 2004) notes that in the twentieth century the word *macho* and its various combinations have become very fashionable and frequently used, e. g.: *macho culture*, *macho man*, *machoburger*, or *machismo*. She also mentions popular usage of the Spanish suffix *-eria* which though adopted the slightly different meaning; in Spain *cafeteria* is a café where you have a table service whereas *cafeteria* in English means a self-service restaurant. Similarly the words *grocery*, *bookateria*, or *smoketeria* have some kind of "self-service".

### 2.4.2.6 German

A number of German loanwords have enriched the English lexicon for various reasons such as common cultural artefacts, German early excellence in graduate education and classical music and the German immigration into the United States during the nineteenth century. Kvetko (Kvetko 2005) gives an example of borrowings concerning food and beverages: *frankfurter*, *hamburger*, *lager*, *pretzel*, *sauerkraut*, *schnapps*, *strudel* or *noodle*; educational loans: *seminar*, *semester* or *kindergarten*; and borrowed vocabulary of everyday life includes *blitz*, *hinterland*, *kaput*, *poodle*, *rucksack*, *strafe* or *waltz*. The spelling of German loanwords does not assume umlauts and usually replaces them with ae, oe, ue.

#### 2.4.2.7 Dutch

Millward (Millward 1996) notes that the Dutch loanwords have always tended to be concrete, down-to-earth words like *boss*, *bushwhack*, *coleslaw*, *sleigh*, *snoop*, *spook* or *trek*.

#### 2.4.2.8 Russian

In recent years many words have been borrowed from Russian. Most of them relate to the Russian culture, politics or the Cold War, e. g.: *apparatchik*, *Bolshevik*, *glasnost*, *pogrom*, *sputnik*, *troika*, *vodka* or *zemstvo* (Kvetko 2005). In some cases it is difficult to decide whether the loan is of Russian origin or borrowed from other Slavic language, as number of words coexists in more Slavic languages.

#### 2.4.2.9 Czech

Czech language is also the source of few loanwords in English, e. g.: *robot*, *tunneling*, *polka*, *semtex*, or *pilsner*.

### 2.4.3 Influence of Non-European Languages

According to Millward (Millward 1996) Japanese is the largest source of Asian loanwords adopted in Present-Day English period. Words recently borrowed from this language are e.g.: *bonsai*, *geisha*, *ginkgo*, *judo*, *ju-jitsu*, *hara-kiri*, *kamikaze*, *karaoke*, *karate*, *kimono*, *origami*, *sushi*, *tsunami*, *tycoon*, or *wasabi*. China has provided fewer loanwords to English, e.g.: *chow mein*, *kowtow*, *mahjong*, *oolong*, *shanghai*, *shantung*, or *wok*. The majority of the English loans from Hindi came during the Early Modern English period, but a few new words were also adopted recently, e.g.: *chutney*, *loot*, *puttee*, or *thug*.

African languages have continued to be a minor source of borrowings in Present-Day English, including only few terms, e.g.: *bongo*, *goober*, *gumbo*, *impala*, or *safari*.

## **II. ANALYSIS**

### 3 CHARACTERISTICS OF CHOSEN TEXTS

The practical part of this thesis is focused on contemporary English and borrowings which have expanded the English lexicon during the Present-Day period. Otherwise almost every word was borrowed from a foreign language and these words have also been so assimilated that are no longer regarded as foreign ones by native speakers. That is why I concentrated on the nowadays loanwords which are easier to spot.

The set of loans I have created comes from the corpus of fourteenth magazines of different kinds. I need to find the texts with the vastest number of latter-day borrowings. Hence I chose texts from Canadian magazines: *Chatelaine*, *Toronto Life*, *Canadian Living* and *Flare* where the English language is enriched with the French loans; then Texas magazines: *D Magazine*, *The Good Life* and *Texas Monthly* where the influence of Spanish immigrants can be seen; and also several articles from *Vanity Fair*, *Fortune*, *The Register*, *Plano Profile*, *Entertainment Weekly*, *The Times* and *Newsweek*.



## 4 CLASSIFICATION OF BORROWINGS

### 4.1 Spanish Borrowings

As was already mentioned above, the present-day Spanish loanwords joined the English lexicon mainly due to the heavy influx of Spanish-speaking immigrants into the United States. Most of them settled in Texas, Arizona, New Mexico and Southern California and many of their words became a part of Southwestern English. It was sometimes difficult to discover whether these words are still Spanish or whether they are English words of Spanish origin now. In the list below you can see brief characteristics of Spanish borrowings found in analysed texts, according to the Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary (Wehmeier 2000).

**Barrio:** noun - a district of a city where a lot of Spanish-speaking people live

**Casa:** noun - house; usually used in a Spanish phrase *mi casa es su casa*: my home is your home.

**Chile con carne** (BrE also chilli con carne): noun - a hot spicy dish made with meat, beans and chillies; literally chilli pepper with meat.

**Cilantro:** noun - AmE for coriander - a cooking herb; also used as an adjective: *cilantro sour cream*; added in 1920s: from Spanish, from Latin *coliandrum*, from Greek *koriannon*.

**Enchilada:** noun - a rolled tortilla stuffed with meat and cheese; begin to be used as an idiom - *the whole enchilada*: the whole thing; everything.

**Fajitas:** noun - a Mexican dish of strips of meat and vegetables wrapped in a soft tortilla, served with sour cream; literally little strips.

**Guacamole:** noun - a dish of crushed avocado mixed with onion, tomatoes and chillies; from *Nahuatl ahucamolli*: avocado sauce.

**Hacienda:** noun - a large farm in a Spanish-speaking country; originally from Latin *facienda* things to be done, from *facere* make, do.

**Jalapeno** (also jalapeño pepper): noun - the small green fruit of pepper plant that has a very hot taste; also used as an adjective, e.g.: a *jalapeno* festival.

**Loco:** adjective - slang, meaning crazy.

**Macho:** adjective - male in an aggressive way (usually disapproving), vigorous; added in 1920s.

**Mañana:** adverb - tomorrow, at some time in the future; used when a person cannot or will not say exactly when.

**Margarita:** noun - an alcoholic drink made by mixing fruit juice with tequila; from the Spanish given name equivalent to Margaret.

**Paso doble:** noun - a dance containing steps based on a Latin American style of marching; literally double step.

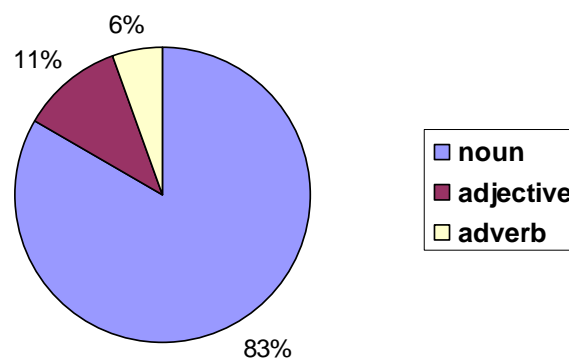
**Patio:** noun - a flat hard area outside, and usually behind a house where people can sit; added in 19th century.

**Salsa:** noun - hot spicy sauce; extended in American Spanish to denote the dance.

**Taco:** noun - tortilla folded over and filled with meat, beans and cheese; literally means plug, wad.

**Tamale:** noun - corn meal with chicken or meat wrapped in corn husk or banana leaves; also used as an adjective, e.g.: *tamale* dough.

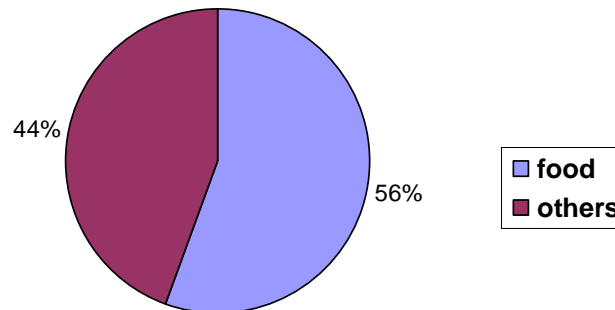
If the borrowings are represented according to the semantic fields, the following chart can be obtained:



**Chart 1: Classification of Spanish Borrowings According to Lexical Categories**

According to the pie chart 1, the majority of the analysed Spanish loanwords are nouns (83%). The second most frequent type of lexical category is an adjective which covers 11% and adverbs are relatively rare as they take only 6% of all loans.

The Chart 2 below shows the classification of Spanish borrowings according to their semantic fields:



**Chart 2: Classification of Spanish Borrowings According to Semantic Fields**

The growing popularity of Mexican cuisine around the world is probably responsible for a high number of borrowed food-related words (56%). As the rest of the loans recorded are too miscellaneous to categorize, I put them into one group covering 44% of all Spanish borrowings.

## 4.2 French Borrowings

The majority of French loans influenced the English language during the Middle English and the Early Modern English period but the process of borrowing continues also in Present-Day English. As the older loanwords have been gradually assimilated to fit the phonological and morphological structure of English, the up to date borrowings often retain their foreign spelling and even pronunciation. The characteristics of French loans from analysed texts follows.

**A *deux*:** adverb – privately with only two individuals involved, for two.

**A *la carte*:** adjective, adverb - if food in a restaurant is *à la carte*, you choose from a list of dishes that have separate prices, rather than having a complete meal at a fixed price; literally according to the card.

**Au *gratin*:** adjective - covered in breadcrumbs or cheese; literally by grating, from the verb *gratter* to grate.

**Bustier:** noun - a woman's tight top which does not cover the arms or shoulders; added in 1970s from French, from *buste*, from Italian *busto*, from Latin *bustum* tomb, sepulchral monument.

**Corps de ballet:** noun - dancers in a ballet company who dance together as a group

**Croissant:** noun - a small sweet roll with a curved shape; from *creissant*, originally from Latin *crescere* grow.

**Déjà vu:** noun - the feeling that you have previously experienced something which is happening to you now; added in early 20<sup>th</sup> century, literally already seen.

**Détente:** noun - an improvement in the relationship between two or more countries which were unfriendly towards each other in the past.

**Espadrille:** noun - a light shoe made of strong cloth with a sole made of rope; from Provençal *esparti(l)hos*, from Latin *spartum*, from Greek *sparton* rope.

**Faux:** adjective - artificial, but intended to look or seem real.

**Femme fatale:** noun - a very beautiful woman that men find sexually attractive but who brings them trouble or unhappiness; added in mid 20<sup>th</sup> century, literally disastrous woman.

**Flambé:** verb/adjective - covered with alcohol, especially brandy and allowed to burn for a short time; literally singed, past participle of *flamber*, from *flambe* a flame.

**Gaga:** adjective – 1. confused and not able to think clearly, especially because you are old; 2. slightly crazy, very excited; added in mid 20<sup>th</sup> century, from French *senile*, reduplication based on *gâteur*, hospital slang in the sense bed-wetter.

**Gourmet:** noun - a person who knows a lot about good food and wines and who enjoys them; originally meaning wine taster, influenced by *gourmand*.

**Lamé:** noun - a type of cloth into which gold or silver thread has been twisted; added in 1920s from French, originally from Latin *lamina*.

**Outré:** adjective - very unusual and slightly shocking.

**Pas de deux:** noun - a dance, often part of a ballet that is performed by two people; literally step of two.

**Soufflé:** noun - a dish made from eggs, milk and flour mixed together, flavoured with cheese, fruit, etc. and baked; literally blown, past participle of *souffler* to blow, originally from Latin *sufflare*.

**Taupe:** adjective - a brownish-grey colour; 20<sup>th</sup> century, literally mole, moleskin, from Latin *talpa*.

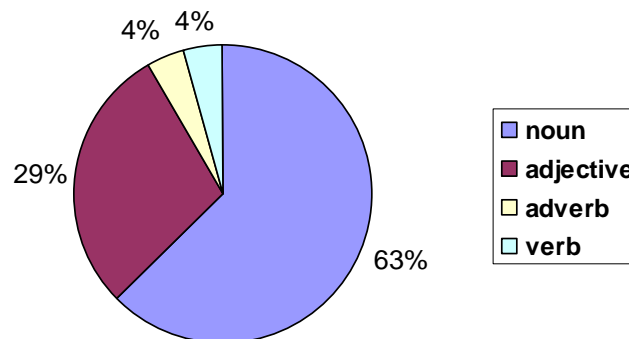
**Tête-à-tête:** noun - a private conversation between two people; literally head-to-head.

**Tulle:** noun - a type of soft fine cloth made of silk or nylon; from Tulle, a town in Southwest France where it was first made.

**Tutu:** noun - a ballet dancer's skirt made of many layers of material; added in early 20th century, child's alteration of *cucu*, informal diminutive of *cul buttocks*.

**Vol-au-vent:** noun - a small round case of pastry filled with meat, fish, etc. in a cream sauce, often eaten with your fingers at parties; literally flight in the wind.

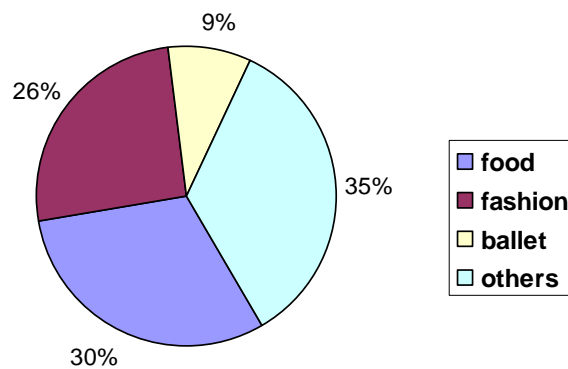
The above data are visualized in the Chart 3 you can see below.



**Chart 3: Classification of French Borrowings According to Lexical Categories**

This chart shows that the noun is again the most numerous part of speech which the English language borrows. Considering the borrowed French adjectives, their frequency is much higher (29%) than it was in the previous case of Spanish loans. The least frequent borrowings from French are adverbs and verbs which both cover 4% of analysed loans.

If we classify the French borrowings according to the semantic fields, we can see the following results in the Chart 4.



**Chart 4: Classification of French Borrowings According to Semantic Fields**

Large quantity of words borrowed from French deals with cuisine as France is still regarded as the centre of the world gastronomy. From all the analysed loanwords the terms concerning food take 30%. This number is closely followed by amount of fashion-related words covering 26%, which corresponds with the theoretical part. Another semantic domain, where French borrowings often occur, is ballet (9%). The remaining 35% of loans cover words from different semantic fields.

### 4.3 Japanese Borrowings

Japanese is the last source of loanwords for this analysis. During the recent years the Japanese language has added a sizable number of English words into its lexicon, but this borrowing also occurs vice versa. Words recently borrowed from Japanese retain their foreign spelling and usually do not have plural form in English.

**Aikido:** noun - a system of fighting in which you hold and throw your opponent; added in 1950s, literally way of adapting the spirit, from *ai* together, unify + *ki* spirit + *dō* way.

**Anime:** noun – a style of animated comics, often with a science fiction subject; added in 1980s.

**Hibachi:** noun - a traditional Japanese heating device; literally fire bowl.

**Ju-jitsu:** noun - a Japanese system of fighting; from *jū* gentle + *jutsu* skill.

**Karaoke:** noun - a type of entertainment in which a machine plays only the music so that people can sing the words themselves; added in 1970s, literally means empty orchestra.

**Katana:** noun – a single-edged sword having a "sori" or curvature of the blade.

**Kendo:** noun - a form of the sport of fencing, using light wooden weapons; from *ken* sword + *dō* way.

**Origami:** noun - the Japanese art of folding paper into attractive shapes, from *ori* fold + *kami* paper.

**Reiki:** noun - a method of healing based on the idea that energy can be directed into a person's body by touch; literally universal life energy.

**Sashimi:** noun – a dish consisting of fresh raw fish pieces served with soya sauce.

**Skosh:** adjective – little; abbreviation of *sukoshi*.

**Sudoku:** noun - a puzzle in which several numbers are to be filled into a 9x9 grid of squares; short for *sūji wa dokushin ni kagiru* "the numerals must remain single", added in 2004.

**Sukiyaki:** noun – a dish of sliced beef, tofu, vegetables, and soya broth often cooked at the table.

**Sushi:** noun – a dish of small cakes of cold cooked rice, flavoured with vinegar, served with raw fish.

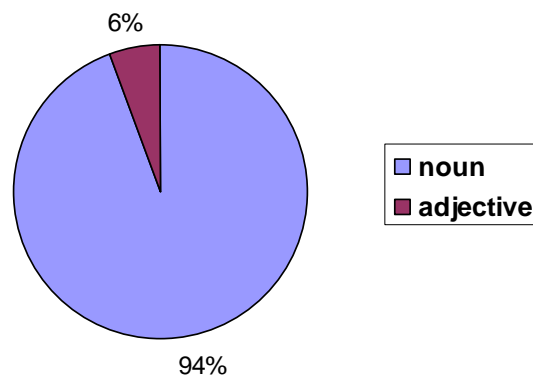
**Tatami:** noun - a traditional Japanese floor mat made from dried rushes.

**Tempura:** noun - a dish consisting of pieces of vegetables or fish that have been fried in batter (a mixture of flour, egg and water); Japanese probably originally borrowed it from Portuguese *tempêro* seasoning.

**Wasabi:** noun - a root vegetable with a strong taste like horseradish, used in Japanese cooking, especially with raw fish; added in mid 20<sup>th</sup> century.

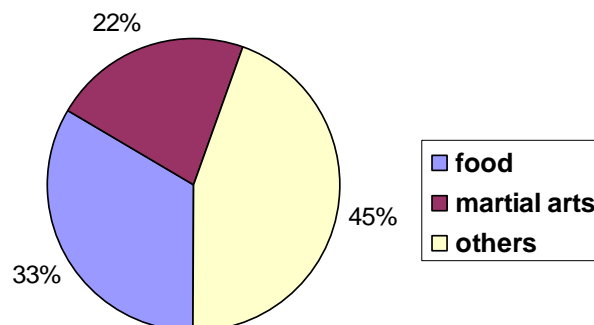
**Yakitori:** noun - grilled chicken, from *yaki* broil, roast + *tori* bird, added in 1970s.

The following Chart 5 distinguishes the parts of speech of these Japanese loans.



**Chart 5: Classification of Japanese Borrowings According to Lexical Categories**

The Chart 5 shows that the most frequently borrowed lexical category are again nouns. In this case they cover the highest percentage (94% to be more specific). The frequency of borrowed adjectives from Japanese is rather limited and represents only 6% of loans.



**Chart 6: Classification of Japanese Borrowings According to Semantic Fields**

Considering the semantic fields of Japanese loanwords (Chart 6), food terms cover 33%, which is a very similar amount as in the case of French borrowings. It is interesting that most of the Japanese and Spanish cookery terms in English are restricted to the names of specific dishes while the words describing the process of making them are of French origin. Large number of Japanese words has been borrowed also from the field of martial art (22%). The rest of the loans comes from various areas (the World War II or Japanese culture).



## CONCLUSION

This thesis has revealed that the Present-Day English language continues to expand its vocabulary by means of loanwords from other languages. Even if borrowing is no longer the major source of new words as it was mainly during the Middle English and the Early Modern English period, still there is a number of words coming into its lexicon.

Such borrowing arises nowadays mainly from the spread of mass media, trade, or immigration. As the practical part of the present thesis showed, American English in particular is saturated with borrowings from the languages of ethnic minorities especially from Spanish. In addition, the analysis indicated that the most frequent semantic field from which today's English gathers new words is food. In all surveyed languages the borrowed food-related terms gained a very high percentage. English has also adopted a number of words concerning fashion from the French language while Japanese has provided loanwords from the sphere of martial art. As far as lexical categories are concerned, the majority of recent loans are nouns, usually also used in the function of adjectives.

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## **LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS**

BrE – British English

AmE – American English

## APPENDICES

Appendix 1: The corpus of borrowings

## APPENDIX 1: THE CORPUS OF BORROWINGS

Extract 1:

And Brown's menu of **tamale**, **enchilada**, and **taco** favorites is thankfully an exercise in culinary restraint.

<http://www.dmagazine.com/Directories/Restaurants/Sala.aspx>

Extract 2:

Try the crispy taquitos with **cilantro** sour cream.

<http://www.dmagazine.com/Directories/Restaurants/Sala.aspx>

Extract 3:

Likewise, **guacamole** didn't last long and chips were thin and crisp.

<http://www.dmagazine.com/Directories/Restaurants/Sala.aspx>

Extract 4:

**Salsa** came in two delicious versions: one smoky and the other tomato-based with a nice, fiery punch.

<http://www.dmagazine.com/Directories/Restaurants/Sala.aspx>

Extract 5:

Let's have a **margatita!**

<http://www.dmagazine.com/Directories/Restaurants/Sala.aspx>

Extract 6:

A pork **tamale** dough was so dry it was difficult to cut and chicken **fajitas** were bland.

<http://www.dmagazine.com/Directories/Restaurants/Sala.aspx>

Extract 7:

The most unforgivable of Tex-Mex sins, a cheese **enchilada** arrived lukewarm.

<http://www.dmagazine.com/Directories/Restaurants/Sala.aspx>

Extract 8:

And the **chile con carne** was—gasp!—sweet with little to no spice.

<http://www.dmagazine.com/Directories/Restaurants/Sala.aspx>

Extract 9:

Come and taste our food, sip on a glass of your favorite wine and relax while listening to some wonderful live music, our **patio** dining experience will enchant you!

<http://www.dmagazine.com/Directories/Restaurants/Sala.aspx>

Extract 10:

They would have a **jalapeno** festival with all kinds of dishes made with chili peppers-little food booths where you could try different *comida corrida* (food combinations).

<http://www.virtualonlineeditions.com/publication/?i=15752&p=40>

Extract 11:

There's always one street where everyone in the **barrio** knows that's where the real poor people live.

[http://www.goodlifemag.com/images/stories/goodlife\\_archives/2008/09-08/09-08\\_race-relations.pdf](http://www.goodlifemag.com/images/stories/goodlife_archives/2008/09-08/09-08_race-relations.pdf)

Extract 12:

Do you really think I'm that **loco** to do a drive-by with an amateur?

<http://www.texasmonthly.com/2006-12-01/feature4.php>

Extract 13:

That transports you to a classic **hacienda** of Mexico City's golden age.

[www.texasmonthly.com/2004-12-01/webextra9.php](http://www.texasmonthly.com/2004-12-01/webextra9.php)

Extract 14:

It was the Spanish white-stucco-and-tile **casa** with soaring ceilings and Mexican chandeliers.

[www.texasmonthly.com/2004-12-01/webextra9.php](http://www.texasmonthly.com/2004-12-01/webextra9.php)



Extract 15:

In San Antonio, he succumbs to a rich form of the **mañana** syndrome.

[www.texasmonthly.com/2004-06-01/russell.php](http://www.texasmonthly.com/2004-06-01/russell.php)

Extract 16:

Their **paso doble** was "a bit hectic," but Tom and Bruno just chalked that up to pec-envy and I think it's probably just that two 30s in a row for Gilles would seem pretty ridiculous.

<http://www.ew.com/ew/article/0,,20270538,00.html>

Extract 17:

Did no one think to test these **macho** young football stars for steroid use?

[www.texasmonthly.com/2008-08-01/webextra2.php](http://www.texasmonthly.com/2008-08-01/webextra2.php)

Extract 18:

The shrimp **soufflé** and steamed fish with rice are mouth-watering delights.

Vanity Fair, June 2007

Extract 19:

Light the candles, dim the lamps, put on some Latin American music and get ready for a romantic Valentine's dinner **à deux**.

[http://www.canadianliving.com/food/menus\\_and\\_collections/valentines\\_dinner\\_a\\_deux.php](http://www.canadianliving.com/food/menus_and_collections/valentines_dinner_a_deux.php)

Extract 20:

Try also Roasted Squash **au Gratin**.

[http://www.canadianliving.com/food/menus\\_and\\_collections/valentines\\_dinner\\_a\\_deux.php](http://www.canadianliving.com/food/menus_and_collections/valentines_dinner_a_deux.php)

Extract 21:

Rather than selling tables **a la carte**, he is shifting PTT to a pure membership model, with clients paying either \$450 a year for 12 reservations or \$600 a year for 20.

Fortune August 27, 2007

Extract 22:

So he started reaching out to the restaurateurs to try to establish **détente**.

Fortune August 27, 2007

Extract 23:

The little jackets and **bustiers** were exquisite though.

[http://www.flare.com/fashionbeauty/fashion/article.jsp?content=20081001\\_102119\\_14888](http://www.flare.com/fashionbeauty/fashion/article.jsp?content=20081001_102119_14888)

Extract 24:

Her show was good — all the architectural pleating and gathering that we've come to love, as well as some **outré** pieces like gold **lamé** shorts and slinky dresses in a black oil slick-like fabric— but frankly her front row was more interesting.

[http://www.flare.com/fashionbeauty/fashion/article.jsp?content=20081001\\_102119\\_14888](http://www.flare.com/fashionbeauty/fashion/article.jsp?content=20081001_102119_14888)

Extract 25:

The invite is a **taupe** color with pretty filigree designs.

[http://www.flare.com/fashionbeauty/fashion/article.jsp?content=20081001\\_102119\\_14888](http://www.flare.com/fashionbeauty/fashion/article.jsp?content=20081001_102119_14888)

Extract 26:

My first stop was the newly opened Young Janes, where after going **gaga** over owner and jewelry designer Mika Lemm's collection, I settled on a gold-and-black Burberry-style studded.

[http://www.flare.com/fashionbeauty/fashion/article.jsp?content=20081001\\_102119\\_14888](http://www.flare.com/fashionbeauty/fashion/article.jsp?content=20081001_102119_14888)

Extract 27:

His coming fall collection features a severe **femme fatale** look with all of the models sporting dark banded custom fitted bobs and purplish lipstick.

[http://www.flare.com/fashionbeauty/fashion/article.jsp?content=20081001\\_102119\\_14888](http://www.flare.com/fashionbeauty/fashion/article.jsp?content=20081001_102119_14888)

Extract 28:

The duo were in town recently to promote their spring line and sat down with Flare for a little **tete a tete**.

[http://www.flare.com/fashionbeauty/fashion/article.jsp?content=20081001\\_102119\\_14888](http://www.flare.com/fashionbeauty/fashion/article.jsp?content=20081001_102119_14888)

Extract 29:

They seem to be running as smoothly as any **corps de ballet**.

<http://www.torontolife.com/features/overachiever/?pageno=2>

Extract 30:

Now organizers are fretting it'll be **deja vu** all over again.

<http://www.torontolife.com/features/overachiever/?pageno=2>

Extract 31:

For the contemporary Romeo and Juliet **pas de deux**, Guillaume Côté, in a sweaty, borrowed costume, stepped in to dance with Pereira.

<http://www.torontolife.com/features/best-2007/?pageno=8>

Extract 32:

Arrange **croissant** tops attractively over surface.

[http://www.canadianliving.com/food/cranberry\\_chocolate\\_croissant\\_bread\\_pudding.php](http://www.canadianliving.com/food/cranberry_chocolate_croissant_bread_pudding.php)

Extract 33:

It is a perfect dish for the cash-conscious, time-challenged **gourmets**.

[http://www.canadianliving.com/food/cranberry\\_chocolate\\_croissant\\_bread\\_pudding.php](http://www.canadianliving.com/food/cranberry_chocolate_croissant_bread_pudding.php)

Extract 34:

This **Vol-au-Vent** of Mussels, Shrimp and Scallops is an appetizer dish that has a number of steps.

[http://www.canadianliving.com/food/cranberry\\_chocolate\\_croissant\\_bread\\_pudding.php](http://www.canadianliving.com/food/cranberry_chocolate_croissant_bread_pudding.php)

Extract 35:

This **tutu** lampshade is sure to take centre stage in any child's room.

[http://www.canadianliving.com/crafts/kids\\_crafts/ballet\\_style.php](http://www.canadianliving.com/crafts/kids_crafts/ballet_style.php)

Extract 36:

Fold the **tulle** in half lengthwise.

[http://www.canadianliving.com/crafts/kids\\_crafts/ballet\\_style.php](http://www.canadianliving.com/crafts/kids_crafts/ballet_style.php)

Extract 37:

The exfoliation will help avoid rough, dark spots, and the shower will help hydrate skin to create a smoother **faux tan**.

[http://en.chatelaine.com/english/style/article.jsp?content=20080506\\_134647\\_6376](http://en.chatelaine.com/english/style/article.jsp?content=20080506_134647_6376)

Extract 38:

Have fun with coral **espadrilles** or a neon clutch.

[http://en.chatelaine.com/english/style/article.jsp?content=20090205\\_100040\\_41376](http://en.chatelaine.com/english/style/article.jsp?content=20090205_100040_41376)

Extract 39:

Beer, champagne and most table wines will not work for **flambé**.

[http://food.chatelaine.com/Recipes/View/Curried\\_shrimp\\_sauté](http://food.chatelaine.com/Recipes/View/Curried_shrimp_sauté)

Extract 40:

In an hour or so, its flesh will be dispatched in parcels to the various **sushi** chefs who have chosen to buy it.

Vanity Fair, June 2007

Extract 41:

Most of it goes to mountain resorts that serve it as **sashimi** to tourists.

Vanity Fair, June 2007

Extract 42:

Marketmen leave offerings of **sake** at these deific figures.

Vanity Fair, June 2007

Extract 43:

It was a swanky **sukiyaki** restaurant, run by Takichi and Hana Kato.

Vanity Fair, June 2007

Extract 44:

New Yorkers seem to take to the raw fish dishes, sashimi and sushi, with almost the same enthusiasm they display for **tempura** and sukiyaki.

Vanity Fair, June 2007

Extract 45:

**Wasabi** grows naturally only in Japan, only on the northern slopes of shaded valleys near cold running streams, where it takes two or three years to mature.

Vanity Fair, June 2007

Extract 46:

Serving steak cooked on **hibachis** at the centre of dinners' tables, Benihana was all the range and soon became a chain that spread through the country.

Vanity Fair, June 2007

Extract 47:

It was decided to play a little **jujitsu** and have Rick Davis accuse Obama of playing the race card himself.

Newsweek, November 06, 2008

Extract 48:

World-class links lure golfers; the newly opened Saint Four Country Club is equipped with European-style villas and a **karaoke** bar.

Newsweek, November 06, 2008

Extract 49:

They put their prayers behind a thousand **origami** cranes that hung on the ceiling of our bedroom.

Newsweek, April 11, 2008

Extract 50:

I ran off, and nagged the off-duty Japanese guards in their bungalows until they let me wear their **kendo** armour, laughing as they thumped me around the head with their wooden swords.

<http://www.timesonline.co.uk/tol/comment/obituaries/article6129021.ece>

Extract 51:

This stylish mini-series is the meeting point for two schools of cool: the sober virtuosity of Japanese **anime** and the lower-slung élan of African-America popular culture.

<http://www.timesonline.co.uk/tol/comment/obituaries/article6129021.ece>

Extract 52:

To a soundtrack by the Wu-Tang Clan's RZA, mystics plot on mobile phones, priests cavort with bikini babes and Jackson's **katana**-twirling, spliff-smoking badass vanquishes all comers, before stopping for a refreshing glass of lemonade.

<http://www.timesonline.co.uk/tol/comment/obituaries/article6129021.ece>

Extract 53:

"It's not a **Sudoku**," said Mr Collyer, a mathematics graduate. "It's a Latin square with certain restrictions."

[http://entertainment.timesonline.co.uk/tol/arts\\_and\\_entertainment/games\\_and\\_puzzles/sudoku/article6175809.ece](http://entertainment.timesonline.co.uk/tol/arts_and_entertainment/games_and_puzzles/sudoku/article6175809.ece)

Extract 54:

Today it's a **skosh** more than a tenth of 1 percent and it's being bought by a corporation half its size that's 18 months out of bankruptcy

Newsweek, November 26, 2008

Extract 55:

The seduction switches into even higher gear at the 42,000-square-foot spa, where traditional massages and facials are offered alongside treatments like Bindi Herbal Balancer and **Reiki**.

Fortune, January 22, 2007

Extract 56:

It is a precursor to **Aikido** and this itself came from earlier forms of Ju-jitsu (although tracing back various martial forms can turn into a pedantic bun fight as they sometimes cross-pollinate).

[http://www.theregister.co.uk/2009/04/14/judo\\_fungus/comments/](http://www.theregister.co.uk/2009/04/14/judo_fungus/comments/)

Extract 57:

It's quite disgusting and these people should know better than to step on the **tatami** in that state, especially when a quick visit to the docs and a cream would probably sort it.

[http://www.theregister.co.uk/2009/04/14/judo\\_fungus/comments/](http://www.theregister.co.uk/2009/04/14/judo_fungus/comments/)

Extract 58:

Before Mr Abe entered the world of state banquets and grand concerts they enjoyed cheap backstreet **yakitori** chicken barbeques and horror films at the cinema.

<http://www.timesonline.co.uk/tol/news/world/asia/article668737.ece>