

Marcin Zabawa

English
Lexical
Loans **in**
Informal
Polish
Of **Computer**
Users_



UNIWERSYTET ŚLĄSKI
WYDAWNICTWO

**English Lexical Loans
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List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

Used in the Book

Adj – adjective
Adv – adverb
Br. – Belarusian
CS – code-switching
Dim – diminutive
E. – English
F. – French
G. – German
Gr. – Greek
It. – Italian
L. – Latin
N – noun
N₁ – first noun
N₂ – second noun
P. – Polish
pl – plural
R. – Russian
RL – recipient language
sing – singular
SL – source language
Sp. – Spanish
V – verb

Introduction

Today, the Polish language continues to be under heavy influence of the English language. Globalization, the growing role of social media and streaming platforms, easier access to science and universities, and English as the *lingua franca* of today all contribute to this influence. Naturally, it can be expected that different semantic areas are not affected in the same way. Although general Polish does not appear to be very heavily influenced by English and the impact here can be described as moderate at most, the situation is very different in the case of more specialized varieties. This is particularly evident in the case of the semantic area of computers, the Internet, and modern technology. This semantic field has a special character because it is technical (and therefore one can reasonably assume that it is heavily influenced by English), but at the same time it is very different from, e.g., the area of medicine or construction industry: nowadays virtually everyone has contact with computers, the Internet, and modern technology (e.g. smartphones). The use of computers and the Internet has changed our way of finding information, entertainment, and thinking. Thus, nowadays virtually everyone has contact with computer-related vocabulary, and the terminology used in the area, once specialized, now penetrates into general language and is used on a daily basis. The field of computer science is developing rapidly, with new terminology appearing continuously, cf. Ayto's (1999, iv) comment with regard to English: "A small trickle of computer terminology [...] was to become a flood in the second half of the century" [i.e. 20th century]. Consequently, constant research is necessary in the semantic field of computers and the Internet.

In 2017, I published a monograph titled *English Semantic Loans, Loan Translations, and Loan Renditions in Informal Polish of Computer Users* (Zabawa 2017a). The book is a very detailed and thorough description of covert loans, i.e. semantic loans and calques, found in informal Polish in the semantic area of computer science. The analysis was carried out on the basis of my own corpus (short texts taken from 32 selected Polish Internet message boards devoted to computers and the Internet). Altogether, 204 semantic loans and 529 calques were identified and described in detail. However, what was missing was the description and analysis of overt English loans, i.e., lexical borrowings

(loanwords). I anticipated (rightly, as I now know) that the number of such loans is going to be high; consequently, the only solution was to prepare a second monograph. And here it is.

The present study, unlike the previous one described above, concentrates on English lexical loans (loanwords), used in the semantic area of computer science. The study is based on the same corpus as my previous book. This is done in order to ensure the comparability of this study with my previous study. In other words, using the same corpus makes it possible to directly compare the number of lexical loans of English origin in the Polish language of computer science with that of semantic loans and calques, described in my previous book. Due to the lack of space, the present book does not repeat the information provided in my earlier book, viz. the description of electronic varieties, Internet communication, and Internet forums (cf. Chapter 1 of my previous book, Zabawa 2017a, 13–28). A detailed description of the corpus on which the study is based is also provided in my earlier book (cf. Chapter 3 in Zabawa 2017a, 97–116), and is not repeated here; instead, only a short summary is provided (cf. Chapter 2, Section 2.2 in this book).

The book consists of four chapters, an appendix, and a bibliography section. The first chapter has an introductory character and presents a theoretical background on lexical borrowings. The chapter starts with the notion of borrowing in general (definitions of the term and classification of borrowings), followed by a discussion of lexical loans (loanwords), first from a more general perspective, and then from the point of view of the English-Polish contact. The chapter discusses numerous typologies of English loanwords in Polish, viz. according to the type of language contact, the way of entering Polish, the element that is actually borrowed, the degree of linguistic assimilation at various levels (spelling, phonology, morphology, and semantics), semantic fields and the degree of specialization, and their necessity in the Polish language. The chapter also presents a bibliography on English lexical loans in Polish.

The second chapter describes the design of the research. The first part of the chapter is devoted to a short description of the corpus upon which the study is based, followed by a description of the methodology of the study and the list of research questions. The next part of the chapter is devoted to a detailed description of the problems associated with the analysis of English loans in Polish. Its first section is devoted to problems related to the verification of potential loanwords, viz. distinguishing between English lexical loans and other forms (internationalisms of unclear origin, native formations, English semantic borrowings, pseudo-Anglicisms, English-Polish hybrids), followed by problems related to distinguishing between borrowings and instances of code-switching. The final part of this chapter is devoted to other problems, such as

setting boundaries of a given semantic area, the treatment of proper names, acronyms and alphabetisms, derivatives formed on the basis of loanwords, the assignment of loanwords into parts of speech, etc.

The third chapter, the longest one, is a detailed description of the English loanwords found in the corpus. In general, the presentation here follows the one used in my previous book (Zabawa 2017a), i.e. the loans are presented in the form of a quasi-dictionary. The loanwords are alphabetically arranged, the meanings in which they are used in the corpus are described, and the frequency in the corpus is also provided.

Chapter Four presents a bird's-eye view of the English loans found in the corpus: all the loans are presented in the table and their assimilation in Polish (at various levels) is discussed. The final part of the chapter focuses on a comparison between lexical loans and semantic loans, particularly in terms of their frequency.

The appendix provides information on the structure of the corpus upon which the study is based, i.e. the list of forums that have been used in the process of corpus compilation.

Both books, taken together, present a complete picture of the English influence upon Polish in the area of computers and modern technology. I hope that this book, together with the previous one, will be useful not only to the researchers working on English-Polish contact but also to students preparing their BA or MA theses on English loans in Polish. In other words, the book is not only an academic monograph, but it also has a pedagogical aim, and I hope it may serve as a general introduction, or even a student textbook, to the English influence upon Polish. With this aim in mind, I decided to highlight the main terms related to language contact **in bold** for easy reference.

Chapter 1

Lexical Borrowing: Theoretical Background

1.1 Introduction

The aim of the present chapter is to provide a theoretical background concerning lexical loans (loanwords). In general, loanwords pose fewer theoretical problems than other types of borrowings, viz. semantic loans and loan translations (calques), especially with regard to their identification and classification. It does not mean, however, that the identification and classification of lexical loans are completely unproblematic.

The organization of the chapter is as follows: the first part of the chapter (Section 1.2) concentrates on the theoretical aspects concerning the notion of borrowing in general, viz. its definitions and classification (Sections 1.2.1–1.2.3). The next section (1.3) focuses on a general description of lexical borrowings, i.e. loanwords, followed by a detailed discussion on English lexical loans in Polish (Section 1.4). This part of the chapter presents definitions (Section 1.4.1), classification of English loanwords in Polish from a few perspectives (Section 1.4.2, Subsections 1.4.2.1–1.4.2.6) as well as a bibliography on English loanwords in Polish (Section 1.5).

1.2 The Notion of Borrowing

1.2.1 Borrowing: General Remarks

In the usual understanding, **(a) borrowing** is both the process and the product (cf. e.g. Heath 1984, 368; Fischer, R. 2008, 6): it is thus the process of transferring some element from a foreign language or dialect,¹ and the product, i.e. the element transferred from a foreign language.²

1 Borrowings can generally be divided into external, i.e. taken from a foreign language, and internal, i.e. borrowed from a dialect or a specific variety within the same language (Markowski 2018, 185–186). In the present book, the notion of borrowing will generally be understood in the former sense.

2 Additionally, some linguists make a distinction between a borrowing (“change effected by native speakers” of the language in which a borrowing appears) and imposition (change

Borrowing can be said to be one of the results (and at the same time manifestations) of **language contact**, i.e. “a situation of geographical continuity or close social proximity (and thus of mutual influence) between languages or dialects”³ (Crystal 2008, 107–108; cf. Winter-Froemel 2014, 72: “Borrowings occur as a consequence of situations of language contact between a SL speaker and a RL hearer”; for more on theoretical background of contact linguistics and language contact, cf. e.g. Weinreich 1974 [1953]; Nelde 1984; Thomason and Kaufman 1991 [1988]; Hickey 2010; Muysken 2010; Thomason 2010; Grant 2019; Onysko 2019; Winford 2019; Knapik and Chruszczewski 2023; for a concise summary, cf. Cierpich 2019, 35–62).

Nowadays, however, geographical proximity is not needed for language contact to occur: the contact may and does occur via the Internet, electronic communication, satellite television, streaming platforms, etc. Consequently, virtually no country or region is completely isolated; it is not surprising that borrowing is a universal phenomenon and there are practically no languages free from loans (cf. Wiśniewska-Białas 2011, 36; Zabawa 2011b, 71; 2012, 42–43; cf. Onysko and Calude 2014, 144, who see borrowing as “a regular process of language development”):⁴

There are no fully unmixed languages (Schuchardt 1884; quoted in Aitchison 1995, 1).

Languages, like cultures, are rarely sufficient unto themselves (Sapir 1949 [1921], 192).

Every speech-community learns from its neighbours. [...] Along with objects or practices, the speech-forms by which these are named often pass from people to people (Bloomfield 1961 [1933], 445).

No language is entirely free from borrowed words, because no nation has ever been completely isolated. Contact with other nations inevitably leads to borrowings [...] (Jespersen 1964, 208).

“effected by speakers for whom it [=the language in which a borrowing appears] is not the first language”) (Guy 1990, quoted in Wurff 1995, 383; cf. also Haspelmath 2009, 36–37, 50–51). Others make a distinction between loanwords (“the product of the borrowing process”) and borrowings (items “that have not (yet) achieved that status,” Poplack 2018, 7), a distinction that will not be retained in the present book.

3 Cf. Bull (1995, 17): “A theory about language contact must include both a linguistic and a social component” (for social factors in borrowing, together with numerous references, cf. Field 2002, 4–5).

4 Cf. also apt quotations on language change in general: “Language keeps changing” (Hock and Joseph 1996, 3), “When a language ceases to change, we call it a dead language” (Baugh 1974 [1959], 2).

As would be expected, the linguistic import and export frequently goes hand in hand with the import and export of things and ideas (Viereck, W. 1986, 118).

Jak wiadomo, nie istnieją tzw. czyste języki naturalne, czyli takie, w których nie występowałyby pożyczki z innych języków. [...] Istnienie zapożyczeń jest w pewnym sensie koniecznością [...] (Dąbrowska, A. 2000, 132).

[As is well known, so-called pure natural languages do not exist, meaning languages in which there are no borrowings from other languages. [...] The existence of borrowings is, in a sense, a necessity].⁵

Jedną z cech języka naturalnego jest to, że podlega on ciągłym zmianom leksykalnym i semantycznym, często w wyniku oddziaływania obcych języków i kultur (Witalisz 2004, 340).

[One of the features of a natural language is that it undergoes constant lexical and semantic changes, often as a result of the influence of foreign languages and cultures].

Historically, every language must have undergone a certain amount of influence from its neighbours. [...] No linguistic feature – be it a form, or a pattern – is entirely ‘borrowing-proof’ (Aikhenvald 2007, 2).

[...] lexical borrowing is universal. [...] probably no language in the world [...] is entirely devoid of loanwords (Tadmor 2009, 55).

Language contact is everywhere [...] Language contact is the norm, not the exception (Thomason, quoted in McMahon 2010, 128).

As studies of diachronic developments in languages and of codeswitching amply illustrate, languages borrow words from each other. In intense contact settings, the number of loanwords can grow to impressive numbers (Backus 2014, 21).

Zapożyczanie pewnych elementów z jednego języka do drugiego jest zjawiskiem uniwersalnym, dotyczy ono wszystkich języków, wchodzących w kontakt bezpośredni lub pośredni z innymi językami. Tylko w izolowanej komunikacyjnej społeczności nie mogłyby wystąpić wpływy obce (Dunaj and Mycawka 2017, 67).

[Borrowing certain elements from one language to another is a universal phenomenon that affects all languages that come into direct or indirect contact with other languages. Only in a community isolated in terms of communication could foreign influences not occur].

All languages take advantage of the possibility of borrowing elements from other languages to a greater or lesser degree (Mott and Laso 2019, 155).

5 All translations of Polish quotations have been done by *DeepL* (<https://www.deepl.com/translator>) and *ChatGPT* (<https://chatgpt.com/>); the translations have been verified and, if necessary, corrected by the present author.

[...] every language is in contact with other languages and, so to speak, contactlessness is not a default, unmarked state of any language (Verschik 2019, 54).

It is worth noting that some linguists pointed out that the term “borrowing” is **metaphorical**, and the metaphor used is not the most convincing (the metaphor is “certainly absurd,” or “semantically awkward,” in Haugen’s (1950, 211) and Pulcini et al.’s (2012, 11) words, respectively, cf. also Hockett 1958, 402; Jespersen 1964, 208; Hock and Joseph 1996, 253, Field 2002, 8; Matras 2009, 146; Wohlgemuth 2009, 52; Hickey 2010, 20; Witalisz 2012b, 108; 2020, 170–171; Durkin 2014, 3; Górnicz 2019, 101–102; Onysko 2019, 28) as borrowing in the extralinguistic world happens normally with the lender’s consent and the borrowed item is supposed to be later returned to its original owner. Furthermore, it is not a language that borrows something, but its speakers (Winter-Froemel 2014, 75). Consequently, other linguists have tried to propose different names, cf. e.g. Johanson (2002, 8–9) and Ross (2019, 123), who speak of *copying*, and use such labels as *the basic code* (Johanson 2002)/*copying language* (Ross 2019), i.e. the recipient language, and *the model code* (Johanson 2002)/*model language* (Ross 2019), i.e. the source language (cf. also the notion of *model form* and *replica form*, Wohlgemuth 2009, 54).

However, the term “borrowing,” despite its possible inadequacy, is widely used in linguistics as the standard term (it is “convenient and firmly established,” or “firmly entrenched,” in Jespersen’s (1964, 208) and Durkin’s (2014, 3) words, respectively; cf. also Zenner and Kristiansen 2014, 1) and will be retained in the present book (cf. Haugen 1950, 212: “no apter term has yet been invented”).

1.2.2 Borrowing: Definitions

As mentioned in Section 1.2.1, a borrowing (seen as a product) can be understood as a linguistic element taken from a foreign language. Various sources define the notion in question in a similar way, although different aspects are emphasized in different definitions. In particular, various authors see the elements that can be taken from a foreign language in different ways.

In more general sources, such as dictionaries of lexicography (e.g. Hartmann and James 1998), the term “borrowing” is often restricted to words and phrases taken from a foreign language, thus making it equivalent to lexical borrowing, cf. the following definition:

a word-formation process in which a word or phrase is copied and transferred from one language (or subject field) to another (Hartmann and James 1998, 16).

More specialized publications, in contrast, usually point out the fact that the phenomenon of borrowing does not have to relate to words only; rather,

other elements may be borrowed as well. R. Fischer, for example, stresses that it could be only the meaning that is borrowed:

[...] it denotes the form and/or the meaning of the item that originally was not part of the vocabulary of the recipient language but was adopted from some other language and made part of the borrowing language's vocabulary (Fischer, R. 2008, 6).

In *Encyklopedia językoznawstwa ogólnego* (EJO), the definition uses the general word *element*, and then overtly specifies that the concept may include prefixes and suffixes:

Element przejęty z obcego języka. Najczęściej jest nim wyraz (np. pol. *afera* z franc. *affaire*), rzadziej prefiks lub sufiks (por. pol. *arcydzieło* z prefiksem *arcy-* pochodzącym z grec. *ἀρχι-*, *pocałunek* z sufiksem *-unek* przejętym z niem., por. niem. *-ung*) [...] (Polański, in EJO 1999, 668).

[An element taken from a foreign language, most commonly a word (e.g. Polish *afera* from French *affaire*), less frequently a prefix or suffix (cf. Polish *arcydzieło* with the prefix *arcy-* derived from Greek *ἀρχι-*, or *pocałunek* with the suffix *-unek* taken over from German, cf. German *-ung*).

Wider views are presented by Matras, Hickey, and Wysoczański. Matras sees borrowing as a process, and defines it as

[...] a kind of import of a structure or form from one language system into another (Matras 2009, 146).

Matras thus underlines that the process may not relate exclusively to words but also to structures. Wysoczański defines the term (seen as the product) in a similar way:

Element językowy przejęty do określonego języka etnicznego z innego języka [...]. Pożyczkami są m.in. wyrazy, związki wyrazowe, konstrukcje składniowe oraz afiksy (Wysoczański, in LS 2020, 468).

[A linguistic element adopted into a specific ethnic language from another language [...]. Borrowings include, among others, words, word combinations, syntactic constructions, and affixes].

Hickey also mentions structures (as in Matras's definition), but, in addition, distinguishes borrowing from language shift; he explains the borrowing process in the following way:

Items/structures are copied from language X to language Y, but without speakers of Y shifting to X (Hickey 2010, 18).

An even wider view is offered by *Encyklopedia języka polskiego* (EJP), where the definition explicitly includes *all the elements* taken from a foreign language:

Wszelkie elementy (głoski, fonemy, części słowotwórcze, wyrazy, wyrażenia, zwroty, znaczenia, konstrukcje składniowe) przejęte z innego języka. Zazwyczaj charakter z. [=zapożyczeń] bezpośrednich mają tylko z. [=zapożyczenia] leksykalne, które z kolei umożliwiają lub ułatwiają z. [=zapożyczenia] wtórne w postaci głosek, fonemów, części słowotwórczych itp. [...] (Pisarek, in EJP 1999, 440).

[All elements (speech sounds, phonemes, word-formation elements, words, expressions, phrases, meanings, syntactic constructions) taken over from another language. Typically, only lexical borrowings have the character of direct borrowings, which in turn enable or facilitate secondary borrowings in the form of speech sounds, phonemes, word-formation elements, etc.].

Similarly, in the view of Crystal, the notion of borrowing can go beyond words; he uses the concept of “linguistic forms” and adds that the borrowing of elements such as sounds or grammatical structures is possible, but not as frequent as in the case of words; he defines the notion in question as

[a] term used in comparative and historical linguistics to refer to linguistic forms taken over by one language or dialect from another; such borrowings are usually known as ‘loan words’ (e.g. *restaurant*, *bonhomie*, *chagrin*, which have come into English from French), and several types have been recognized. Less commonly, sounds and grammatical structures may be borrowed, e.g. the pronunciation of the above loan words with a French or quasi-French accent, or the influence of English grammar often found in European languages, e.g. using an English plural *-s* for a noun, as in *drinks*, *ski-lifts*, *goals*, *girls* (Crystal 2008, 58).

One of the most widely-cited definitions has been formulated by Haugen. He uses a very general term (*pattern*), thus underlining the fact that the notion of linguistic borrowing is not restricted to words, but can apply to other linguistic elements as well. He also mentions the concept of *attempted reproduction*, which shows that the reproduction of a borrowing may be somehow distorted in comparison to the model language (cf. the concept of assimilation in Section 1.4.2.4):

The heart of our definition of borrowing is then the attempted reproduction in one language of patterns previously found in another (Haugen 1950, 212).

A similarly broad understanding (with the general term “language items,” “linguistic feature,” and “linguistic materials”) is offered by Muysken, Durkin, and Winford, respectively; they define borrowing as

[...] the spread of individual language items from one language or speech community to another (Muysken 2010, 272).

[...] a process in which one language replicates a linguistic feature from another language, either wholly or partly (Durkin 2014, 3).

[...] the transfer of linguistic materials from a source language into a recipient language via the agency of speakers for whom the latter is the linguistically dominant language (Winford 2019, 62).

As most of the definitions given above assert, the notion of borrowing is not restricted to words. Thus, the next section (1.2.3) will discuss the main types of loans.

1.2.3 Borrowing: Types of Loans

As underlined in Section 1.2.2, the notion of borrowing may refer to various linguistic elements taken from a foreign language. There are various classifications of loans offered by linguists; most of them draw on a classic distinction between **importation** and **substitution**, as introduced by Haugen (1950, 212–213; cf. also the distinction between **transfer** and **reproduction**, Weinreich 1974 [1953]). Based on this distinction, Haugen distinguishes between three main classes of borrowings:

- **Loanwords** (also known as **lexical loans**, **lexical borrowings**,⁶ “pure loanwords,” Mott and Laso 2019, 157–158; “loanwords proper,” Backus 2014, 20; “borrowings proper,” Dylewski and Jagodziński 2012, 120; Dylewski and Witt 2021, 127; cf. Gardani 2019, 104, who metaphorically describes the process of lexical borrowing as “transfer of fabric” in contrast to “indirect transfer” in the case of loanshifts, cf. also Muysken 2010, 272; Polish *zapożyczenia właściwe*, also referred to as *formalnosemantyczne*, Sękowska 2007, 45; Walczak 2010, 189; for additional terminology, cf. Witalisz 2020, 167), characterized by morphemic importation and no substitution (phonemic substitution is, however, possible, and often present). They are often seen as “the most frequent and salient type of contact innovation” (Posner 1995, 217), and “the simplest kind of influence that one language may exert on another”

6 The notion of lexical borrowing can be, however, ambiguous: theoretically, lexical loans can include loanblends and semantic loans (cf. e.g. Kowalczyk and Widawski 2019, 7, who discuss loanwords as “the most prototypical type of lexical borrowings”; cf. also Weinsberg 1983, 78 for a similar view: he contrasts lexical borrowings, understood as loanwords, loan translations, and semantic loans, with grammatical borrowings). Nevertheless, in the present book the notions of “lexical borrowings” and “lexical loans” will be used as synonyms for loanwords.

(Sapir 1949 [1921], 193);⁷ they are also the most noticeable (Oncins-Martínez 2012, 217). These are borrowings in which case both the form and meaning are imported from a foreign language (cf. the notion of “zero substitution,” Lehnert 1986, 148), for example P. *sport* < E. *sport*, often with some degree of adaptation to the recipient language, for example P. *komputer* < E. *computer*. As Winford (2019, 62) notes, “lexical borrowing often acts as the conduit for the introduction of new structural features, both phonological and morphological, into a recipient language”; such borrowings may facilitate the emergence of other types of loans (cf. further part of the section). The present book concentrates on this group of borrowings only.

- **Loanblends** (for other names, cf. Witalisz 2020, 169), characterized by both importation and substitution (cf. the notion of “partial substitutions,” Lehnert 1986, 148; Viereck W. 1986, 118). These are the borrowings, consisting of at least two morphemes, in which case part of the word or phrase is imported and another part is substituted (i.e. replaced with native, or well-assimilated non-English, morphemes). They are known as **semi-calques**⁸ or “half-translations” (Witalisz 2020, 169), for example: P. *zakuping* < E. *shopping* (Witalisz 2014b, 325), P. *martwy piksel* < E. *dead pixel*, P. *wskaz i kliknij* < E. *point and click*.
- **Loanshifts**, characterized by morphemic substitution and no importation (Haugen 1950, 214–215). These are the borrowings in which complete substitution has taken place (cf. the notion of “full substitutions,” Lehnert 1986, 148; Viereck W. 1986, 116), i.e. complete replacement with native, or well-assimilated non-English, morphemes. This group includes (1) **calques** (both exact, known as **loan translations**, and inexact, known as **loan renditions**⁹), also known as structural borrowings (Markowski 2012, 134; 2018, 187), e.g. P. *atak słownikowy* < E. *dictionary attack*, P. *bezprowadowy* < E. *wireless*, and (2) **semantic loans** (the process is also known as

7 Some linguists (e.g. Capuz 1997, 87) assert that lexical borrowings form the most common and numerous group (in comparison to loanblends and loanshifts), but often do not provide any verifiable evidence for this claim.

8 Semi-calques should be kept apart from hybrid creations, which are also composed of both native and foreign elements, but, unlike in the case of semi-calques, there is no English model (for more on this, cf. Witalisz 2014b, 326; 2016a, 117–131; 2016b), e.g. P. *grobing* ‘visiting graves, especially on All Saints’ Day’ (Witalisz 2014b, 326), P. *balkon party* ‘lit. balcony party’ (probably by analogy to E. and P. *garden party*, Witalisz 2015, 88; Cierpich-Kozieł et al. 2023a, 16) or *biker niedzielny* ‘lit. Sunday biker’ (probably by analogy to P. *niedzielny kierowca* ‘lit. Sunday driver’, Wiertelwski 2006, 73). For more on distinguishing between loanblends and hybrids, cf. Witalisz (2016a, 117–131) and my previous monograph (Zabawa 2017a, 67–69).

9 Apart from loan translations and loan renditions, a group of loan creations is also sometimes distinguished (Weinreich 1974 [1953], 51). Most linguists, however, do not treat them as borrowings (for more on this, cf. Lehnert 1986, 135; Viereck, W. 1986, 118; Witalisz 2016a, 152–154; Zabawa 2017a, 66–67).

“loan-meaning,” cf. Lehnert 1986, 134–135), e.g. P. *mysz* ‘a device attached to a computer’ < E. *mouse*.

Most of the classifications proposed by other linguists follow this pattern (cf. e.g. Weinreich 1974 [1953]; Hockett 1958; Grosjean 1982; Mańczak-Wohlfeld 1995, 17; Romaine 1995; Capuz 1997; Latkowska 2002; Fischer, A. 2003; Grzegą 2003; Walczak 2010; Błasiak 2011, 129; Sorbet 2012; Cierpich 2019, 66–67; Górnicz 2019, 112–116; Mott and Laso 2019; Wysoczański, in LS 2020, 468–469), albeit sometimes with modifications or subclassifications of various types (for more on this, cf. Witalisz 2020). Weinreich (1974 [1953], 51), for instance, further subdivides loan translations into **loan translations proper**, **loan renditions**, and **loan creations**. Other linguists introduce (within loanshifts) a separate group of **semantic calques**, a category different from both semantic loans and loan translations, although having a great deal in common with both of them (for more on this, cf. Witalisz 2016a, 67–74). Some linguists make a distinction between borrowing and **interference**, with the latter name reserved for loan translations (Honkola and Jordan 2022, 568; for a more general discussion on interference in language contact, cf. Weinreich 1974 [1953], 7–70).

Thus, four main types of loans can be distinguished: **loanwords**, **semantic loans**, **calques**, and **semi-calques**. The same concept may sometimes be rendered in a language in more than one way, thus giving rise to various types of **doublets**, cf. e.g. P. *ciasteczka* ‘cookies (in the sense related to the Internet)’ (a loanshift) coexisting with P. *cookies* < E. *cookies* (a loanword) (for more on this, cf. Zabawa 2015b, 138; Zabawa, in print).

In addition, other (less common) types of influence of one language upon another may be singled out, viz.:

- **morphological borrowings**,¹⁰ i.e. the use of English morphemes, for instance:
 - the adoption of English **derivational suffix** *-ing* and pseudo-affix *-gate* used productively in Polish, e.g. P. *plażing* ‘sunbathing on the beach,’ P. *smazing* ‘sunbathing,’ P. *konkubina gate* ‘lit. concubine gate’ (Mańczak-Wohlfeld 1993, 281; 2006a, 66–67; 2013b, 189; Zabawa 2009a; Witalisz 2014b, 326; 2016a, 24, 132–139; Dróždź-Łuszczczyk 2016);
 - the adoption of English **inflectional suffix** *-s* in Polish, e.g. P. *Witek’s* (Mańczak-Wohlfeld 1993, 280–281; 2002, 226; 2006a, 66; 2013b, 189; Witalisz 2016, 139–140);
 - the adoption of English **derivational prefix** *e-*, e.g. P. *e-zlecenie*, *e-prasa*, *e-archiwum*, *e-firma*, *e-prezydent*, *e-głosowanie*, *e-zaufanie* (Waszakowa

¹⁰ It is often emphasized in the literature that affixes are not, in general, easily transferred from one language to the other (cf. e.g. van Marle and Smits 1995, 180).

- 2001a, 10; 2007, 693; Zabawa 2004a; 2009c, 262; 2010, 221; 2011b, 72; Dawlewicz 2010, 37–38);
- **structural borrowings**,¹¹ i.e. the influence of English on the Polish syntax, for instance:
 - **N₁ + N₂ constructions** in Polish where N₁ functions as a modifier of N₂, which have become productive in Polish under the influence of English; constructions of this type include e.g. *P. automyjna* ‘car wash,’ *P. biznes pakiet* ‘lit. business package,’ *P. seks sklep* ‘sex shop,’ *P. góralburger* ‘lit. highlander burger,’ *P. balkon party* ‘lit. balcony party’ (Mańczak-Wohlfeld 1993, 281; 2002, 226; 2005, 60; 2013b, 189; Otwinowska-Kasztelaniec 2000, 38–39, 107–110; Chłopicki 2005, 119; Witalisz 2009; 2016a, 24, 144–148; Zabawa 2009c, 258, 263; 2010, 221; 2011b, 72; 2022a, 610);
 - **the attributive use of adjectives** in Polish instead of the postpositive one (a model borrowed from English Adj + N constructions), e.g. *P. publiczna telewizja* ‘public television’ instead of *telewizja publiczna* ‘lit. television public’ (Mańczak-Wohlfeld 1993, 281; 2002, 226; 2013b, 189; Otwinowska-Kasztelaniec 2000, 37–38, 103–107; Zabawa 2009c, 258; 2010, 221; 2011b, 72–73);
 - **the use of *P. generalnie* as a discourse marker** on the model of English, in the sense of ‘in general’ (Otwinowska-Kasztelaniec 2000, 39, 100–107);
 - **pragmatic borrowings**, e.g. changes in compliment responses in Polish under the influence of English (Arabski 2004), certain calques used in Polish with a specific pragmatic function modelled on English, e.g. *P. Miłego dnia!* < E. *Have a nice day!* (Witalisz 2016a, 24, 142–143; for more international perspective, cf. Mott and Laso 2019, 168–169), the use of *P. ty* ‘you (informal)’ instead of the more formal *pan/pani* ‘sir/madam’ (Chłopicki 2005, 118; Zabawa 2010, 221; 2011b, 73);
 - **orthographical borrowings** (cf. the notion of “Anglicised spellings,” Viereck, K. 1986, 170), e.g. the replacement of a letter or letters in Polish in order to make them look “more English,” e.g. *P. qmpela* (< *kumpela*), *P. tesh* (< *też*), *P. loozik* (< *luzik*) (Zabawa 2009d, 74–75; 2010, 221; 2011b, 73; 2014c, 239–240; Szymański 2012, 25; Witalisz 2016a, 24, 141–142), and the excessive use of capitalization (Chłopicki 2005, 119; Batko-Tokarz 2014b, 72–76);

11 According to Silva-Corvalán, syntax appears “quite impermeable to direct influence from another language.” To be more precise, “the door to syntactic changes” is opened by multiple-word calques (Silva-Corvalán 1995, 268). The same appears to be true of Polish-English contact: the use of N+N constructions and the use of adjectives in the attributive position seem to result from the process of calquing; in fact, there is much overlap between structural borrowings and loan translations. A structural borrowing appears in a language when a given pattern becomes fully productive and the constructions created according to it no longer have direct etymons in another language (Witalisz 2016a, 148).

- **punctuation borrowings**, e.g. the use of a dot (in Polish) instead of a comma in decimal fractions (Zabawa 2005), the use of quotation marks on the model of English (“ ”) instead of Polish („ ”) (Zabawa 2010, 221; 2011b, 73; cf. also Batko-Tokarz 2014a; 2014b for further examples);
- **phonetic borrowings**, e.g. the use (in Polish) of the combination of speech sounds foreign to Polish phonetics (Witalisz 2016a, 24, 141).

Distinguishing between related types of loans is not always unproblematic; additionally, the classification of borrowings may take only the structural aspect into consideration or may include the consideration of its usage (e.g. its pragmatic function) as well. In other words, it must be noted that the boundaries of the above-mentioned instances of the influence of one language upon another are often not clearly delineated; as a result, a given loan may often be attributed to more than one type, cf. e.g. *P. biznes plan* < *E. business plan*, *P. seks sklep* < *E. sex shop* (loan translations and structural borrowings at the same time). It is thus not surprising that sometimes the same construction can be classified differently by various linguists, cf. e.g. *P. W czym mogę pomóc?* < *E. Can I help you?/How can I help you?*, described as a calque by Otwinowska-Kasztelanic (2000, 36) and a pragmatic borrowing by Witalisz (2016, 24).

The present book, as mentioned above, focuses only on loanwords (lexical loans). The next sections (1.3 and 1.4) will thus be exclusively devoted to this type of borrowing.

1.3 Lexical Loans: Definitions and General Characteristics

The notion of **lexical loans (loanwords)** is defined in a similar way by various linguists working in the field, although different aspects are stressed in various definitions. To begin with, both Haspelmath and Backus define a loanword (loanwords) simply as

a word that at some point in the history of a language entered its lexicon as a result of borrowing (Haspelmath 2009, 36);

words that at one point were borrowed from another language (Backus 2014, 19).

Similarly, a historical aspect is emphasized in the definition by Bańko et al. The authors define borrowed words (*wyrazy zapożyczone*) as words

[...] które nie zostały odziedziczone przez dany język po jego ewolucyjnym przodku – np. przez język polski po prasłowiańskim – lecz zostały przejęte z innych języków w trakcie jego historycznego rozwoju (Bańko et al. 2016, 5).

[that were not inherited by a given language from its evolutionary ancestor, e.g. by Polish from Proto-Slavic, but were taken over from other languages in the course of its historical development].

Witalisz stresses the fact that in the case of loanwords, it is both the form and meaning that are imported:

a 'loanword' is a foreign word whose form and meaning (or at least one sense) have been imported by the receiving language (Witalisz 2012a, 60).

Similarly, Wysoczański emphasizes the concept of form and meaning; in addition, he stresses that the notion may also include phraseological units; he defines lexical loans as

wyrazy i frazeologizmy przejęte z innego języka zgodnie z ich formą źródłową i znaczeniem, niekiedy nieznacznie przekształcone (Wysoczański, in LS 2020, 468).

[words and phraseological units borrowed from another language in line with their original form and meaning, sometimes slightly modified].

Backus and Dorleijn put emphasis on the entrenchment of borrowings in the recipient language;¹² thus, in their view, nonce or untypical forms (cf. Section 1.4.2.4a) would be excluded from the class of lexical borrowings (cf. Dąbrowska, M. 2006, 267, who stresses the importance of official acceptance of a borrowing; cf. also Kuźniak and Mańczak-Wohlfeld 2014, 70). Backus and Dorleijn define the process of lexical borrowing as

the process whereby words from a lending language become entrenched as conventional words in the receiving lexicon (Backus and Dorleijn 2009, 77).

The assimilation of borrowings is also highlighted in Filipović's, Grosjean's, Poplack et al.'s as well as Pyles and Algeo's understanding of loanwords (in Filipović's understanding, only phonological adaptation is taken into consideration):

Loan-words are those borrowed words which in the course of phonological adaptation by means of substitutions have been completely integrated into the phonological system of the receiving language and do not show any foreign element at all (Filipović 1972, 148).

[...] a borrowing is a word or short expression that is adapted phonologically and morphologically to the language being spoken (Grosjean 1982, 308).

12 Entrenchment is understood here as referring to a community of speakers and should not be confused with "person-based entrenchment," i.e. a notion of how well a given speaker knows the word or how frequently actually uses it (Backus 2014, 26; cf. also Romaine 1995, 59–60).

Lexical borrowing involves the incorporation of individual L₂ words (or compounds functioning as single words) into discourse of L₁, the host or recipient language, usually phonologically and morphologically adapted to conform with the patterns of that language, and occupying a sentence slot dictated by its syntax (Poplack et al. 1988, 52).

When speakers imitate a word from a foreign language and at least partly adapt it in sound or grammar to their native speechways, the process is known as borrowing, and the word thus borrowed is a loanword (Pyles and Algeo 1993, 292).

Assimilation may also be indirectly assumed, for example through the use of such words as “adoption,” cf. the definition of Hock and Joseph; they define lexical borrowing as

[...] the adoption of individual words or even of large sets of vocabulary items from another language or dialect (Hock and Joseph 1996, 253).

A somewhat different understanding is offered by Durkin; in his view, the notion of lexical borrowing may include loanwords, semantic loans, and calques (cf. also Haugen 1950, 213, who also notes that the concept of loanword is vague since, theoretically speaking, it may include such borrowings as calques, hybrids, and semantic loans, cf. Footnote 6, this chapter):¹³

Lexical borrowing occurs when the lexis of one language (commonly called the donor language or sometimes the source language) exercises an influence on the lexis of another language (commonly called the borrowing language or sometimes the receiving language), with the result that the borrowing language acquires a new word form or word meaning, or both, from the donor language (Durkin 2014, 8).

A lexical borrowing, as was mentioned above, is a borrowing of both **the form and meaning** (Silva-Corvalán 1995, 254; Capuz 1997, 87; Walczak 2010, 189; Wiśniewska-Białas 2011, 30; Markowski 2012, 127; Witalisz 2020, 167); both the form and meaning may, however, be modified in the recipient language (known as **assimilation**; in the present book, contrary to some definitions given above, both assimilated and unassimilated forms will be counted as loanwords, cf. Section 1.4.2.4).

In the group of loanwords, **nouns** usually predominate and are pointed out as the most easily borrowed class; this appears a consistent finding in the context of various languages (cf. e.g. Weinreich 1974 [1953], 36–37; Lehnert 1986, 136; Poplack et al. 1988, 64; Mańczak-Wohlfeld 1995, 54–55; 2013b, 192; Field 2002,

13 Haugen (1950, 213) also gives examples of further terminological inconsistencies: for instance, he rightly observes that the term semantic loans “overlooks the fact that all the loans described above [i.e. loanwords, loan translations, and hybrids – MZ], are semantic.”

36–37; Görlach 2002, 7; Pułaczewska 2008, 230; Matras 2009, 156–157; Tadmor 2009, 61–63; Winford 2010, 176; MacKenzie 2012, 31; Pulcini et al. 2012, 9; Backus 2014, 21; Witalisz 2016a, 27–28; Poplack 2018, 20, 48–50; Sunde 2018, 77; Gardani 2019, 101; Górnicz 2019, 100; Heer et al. 2023, 56–57).¹⁴ Some possible explanations are discussed in Weinreich (1974 [1953], 37), Poplack et al. (1988, 64–65), Gardner-Chloros (2010, 195), and Backus (2014, 21): the dominance of nouns may be connected with the need for the names for new objects and concepts, and may reflect the proportions of nouns within the lexicon; nouns are usually freer from various kinds of syntactic restrictions (in comparison with e.g. verbs, not to mention the closed-class categories) and thus have “grammatically self-contained character”; nouns are more accessible to bilinguals with the minimal competence in the second language, etc. As Winford (2010, 173) notes, nouns are usually followed by adjectives and verbs, with bound morphemes being at the end of the scale (they are “the least borrowable,” Backus 2014, 21; cf. also Hockett 1958, 409; Romaine 1995, 64–65; Gardani 2019, 96–97). Many linguists have actually established lists (from the most to the least frequently borrowed classes), known as **borrowing scales** or **hierarchy of borrowability**¹⁵ (for more on this, cf. Field 2002, 34–40; Wohlgemuth 2009, 8–17, 54; Matras 2010, 77–78; Muysken 2010, 271–272; Pulcini et al. 2012, 12; Zabawa 2012, 30–31; Poplack 2018, 48–50; Melissaropoulou and Ralli 2019, 708–712; Pattillo 2021, 371; cf. also Weinreich 1974 [1953], 35; for a more comprehensive approach, cf. Hakimov and Backus 2021, 466–467, who claim that frequency itself is not enough to account for various processes, and should be supplemented with structural and social explanations). The results of the present study are in line with the above-mentioned findings: nouns clearly predominate in the group of loanwords found in the corpus (cf. Chapter 3).

14 There are exceptions, naturally: for instance, in the case of the Panjabi-English community in Britain, borrowed verbs predominated over nouns (Romaine 1995, 65).

15 Matras (2010, 77) notes, however, that the problem with many lists of this type is that “measures of frequency had been based on casual observations rather than on strict sampling.” Today, it appears that the situation is changing for the better, mainly thanks to the development of corpus linguistics.

1.4 English Lexical Loans in Polish

1.4.1 Introductory Remarks and Definitions

English borrowings in Polish are often referred to as **Anglicisms** in Polish.¹⁶ The term “Anglicism” (*P. anglicyzm*) is generally understood quite broadly, not only with reference to loanwords, but syntactic structures and various types of calques and semi-calques as well (Witalisz 2016a, 21–25; Mańczak-Wohlfeld 2021, 664); its exact understanding, however, may differ depending on the scope of a given study (cf. e.g. Gottlieb 2005, 164–166; Pulcini et al. 2012, 5–6; Mańczak-Wohlfeld 2013b, 185). It is defined in various ways by individual linguists working in the field; some define it in a much broader way than others, cf. the following definitions:

A word or phrase borrowed, directly or indirectly (i.e. via other languages), from English or coined on the model of an English word or phrase (Kakietek and Drzazga, in DLT 2021, 33).

Element językowy (zwykle wyraz, jego postać lub znaczenie, wyrażenie lub konstrukcja składniowa) zapożyczony z jęz. angielskiego (Pisarek, in EJP 1999, 21).

[A linguistic element (usually a word, its form or meaning, an expression, or a syntactic construction) borrowed from the English language].

Taka jednostka leksykalna, która charakteryzuje się angielską fonetyką oraz angielską morfologią i przedostała się bezpośrednio do danego języka z angielszczyzny. Może to więc być wyraz rdzennie angielski lub też słowo innego pochodzenia, np. łacińskiego, greckiego czy holenderskiego bądź wywodzące się z tzw. języków egzotycznych. [...] Można jednak przez termin anglicyzm rozumieć również te wyrazy o proveniencji angielskiej, które przedostały się przez medium innych języków. Pojęcie anglicyzm może też obejmować zapożyczenia morfologiczne, kalki semantyczne, kalki i półkalki strukturalne przejęte z języka angielskiego, formacje hybrydalne z elementem angielskim oraz pseudo-anglicyzmy (Cierpich-Kozieł et al. 2023a, 6).

[A lexical unit that is characterized by English phonetics and morphology and has entered a given language directly from English. This can be a native English word or a word of another origin, such as Latin, Greek, Dutch, or from the so-called exotic languages. [...] However, the term Anglicism may also refer to words of English provenance that have entered a recipient language through the medium of other languages. The concept of Anglicism may also encompass

16 As the book focuses on English lexical loans in Polish, the borrowings in Polish from other languages will not be discussed (for a concise summary of borrowings in Polish in general, cf. Górnitz 2019, 148–159).

morphological borrowings, semantic calques, structural calques and semi-calques borrowed from English, hybrid formations with an English element, and pseudo-Anglicisms].

Każda struktura przejęta z języka angielskiego do języka polskiego (Ociepa 2001, 49).

[Any structure borrowed from the English language into Polish].

There is a visible disagreement among linguists as to the range of lexical items that could be termed Anglicisms. For instance, some authors state overtly that the term may include items borrowed both directly (from English) and indirectly (through the medium of other languages, cf. the definition by Karkietek and Drzazga given above). Others (cf. the definition by Cierpich-Kozieł et al.) include, in general, only the items taken directly from English (cf. also Mańczak-Wohlfeld and Witalisz 2019b, 102).

In the present book, the term “Anglicism” will be used in the latter sense, i.e. with reference to lexical items borrowed directly from English (but cf. Section 1.4.2.1). The notion will be used here in a restricted sense, with reference to loanwords only. The term will not therefore include other types of borrowings, such as semantic loans and calques¹⁷ (for a similar understanding outside the English-Polish context, cf. e.g. Graedler 2012, 91).

The number of English loanwords in Polish is continuously growing¹⁸ (Mańczak-Wohlfeld 1993, 279; 1995, 39–41; 2006a; 2020; Ożóg 2001, 230; Chłopicki 2005, 109–110; Olkowska 2010; 2011; Witalisz 2013; 2014b; 2016a, 26; 2018b, 145–149; 2021, 634–635; Bańko et al. 2016, 33; Dunaj and Mycawka 2017, 68; Cierpich 2019, 72–73; Surendra 2019, 15–16; Drózdź-Łuszczuk 2022; Cierpich-Kozieł et al. 2023b, 4) due to extensive English-Polish contact, nowadays mostly via the Internet, social media, streaming platforms, English-language movies and songs, emigration to English-speaking countries, technological development and various other phenomena, including recent Covid pandemic, cf. such borrowings as *lockdown*, *drive-thru*, and *booster* (Cierpich-Kozieł et al. 2023a, 6).

Naturally, there are also English loans which disappear from the language, e.g. due to changes in fashion, technological development, etc., e.g. *trenczkot* and *CD-R* (Mańczak-Wohlfeld 2021, 664; Cierpich-Kozieł et al. 2023a, 7). Some others will never become entrenched in a language and will remain **nonce borrowings** (for more on this, cf. Section 1.4.2.4a).

17 For more on such types of loans, cf. the monographs by Witalisz (2007, 2015) and Zabawa (2012, 2017a).

18 For the historical perspective on English borrowings in Polish and the description of the earliest English loans, cf. Walczak (1983), Mańczak-Wohlfeld (1995, 20–34; 2006a, 17–42), Sękowska (2007, 44–45), Witalisz (2016a, 26–30; 2018b, 144–149).

1.4.2 Types of English Lexical Loans in Polish

1.4.2.1 Classification of Anglicisms According to the Type of Language Contact

The first classification of Anglicisms is connected with the type of language contact, or, more specifically, the number of stages of borrowing (Fisiak 1962; Filipović 1986, 334; Mańczak-Wohlfeld 1995, 19–20; 2010, 10; Markowski 2012, 130; Sorbet 2012, 245; Witalisz 2012a, 63–65; 2014, 2; 2016a, 19–20; Zabawa 2012, 34–35; Cierpich 2019, 64–65):

- Type 1: English borrowings in Polish which result from **simple language contact (direct borrowings)**, Dylewski and Witt 2021, 127), i.e. direct transfer (with no intermediate languages) from a donor language (English) to a recipient one (Polish), e.g. P. *lockdown* < E. *lockdown*, P. *laptop* < E. *laptop*, P. *news* < E. *news*.
- Type 2: English borrowings in Polish which result from **complex language contact (indirect borrowings)**, Dylewski and Witt 2021, 127),¹⁹ i.e. indirect transfer (with intermediate stages). In other words, a word of English origin is borrowed into Polish via **an intermediate language** (most commonly German, French, or Russian), e.g. P. *befsztyk* < G. *Beefsteak* < E. *beefsteak* (Mańczak-Wohlfeld 2006a, 97; Cierpich 2019, 64; Witalisz 2020, 174); thus, the immediate (or direct) source is contrasted with the ultimate one (Pyles and Algeo 1993, 292; Wohlgemuth 2009, 51). However, many linguists (cf. e.g. Mańczak-Wohlfeld 2010, 10) do not see this type of loanwords as English borrowings, but as German, French, etc., depending on the immediate source (cf. Walczak 1997, 274–275, who notes that the cases of this type are not really instances of indirect transfer, but rather two independent and unconnected acts of borrowings; cf. also Section 1.4.1 on definitions of Anglicisms). Therefore, these types of loans have more than one origin and, as Sorbet (2012, 245) rightly notes, can be described simultaneously with more than one label, cf. Sp. *tatuar* is both a French and an English borrowing (Sp. *tatuar* < F. *tatouer* < E. *to tattoo*; for more on the problems of this type, cf. Witalisz 2012a,

19 Some linguists (e.g. Sunde 2018, 71–72), use the terms “direct” and “indirect borrowing” in a completely different sense: the former refers to loanwords while the latter to loan translations and semantic loans (cf. also Witalisz 2020, 174). For a yet different understanding, cf. Lehnert (1986, 134), who uses the term “direct loanwords” in the sense of “the borrowings in their original form,” i.e. without orthographic assimilation (cf. Section 1.4.2.4b).

63–65). The loans of this type are not counted as English borrowings in the present book.²⁰

- Type 3a: forms of non-English origin that have been borrowed into Polish via English (thus **English is an intermediary language**), e.g. P. *serial* < E. *serial/series* < L. *seriēs*, P. *hamburger* < E. *hamburger* < G. *Hamburg(er)* (WSJP PAN).
- Type 3b: forms composed of **Latin and Greek morphemes**, created artificially in English or another language, and borrowed from English to Polish, e.g. P. *dyktafon* < E. *dictaphone* < E. *dictate* (originally from L. *dictāt-, dictāre*) + E. *-phone* (originally from Gr. *-φωνος*) (cf. WSWO). The words of this type are sometimes labelled as **artificial borrowings** (P. *zapożyczenia sztuczne*, Zięba 2008, 16; Wiśniewska-Białas 2011, 30; Markowski 2018, 186; cf. also Pyles and Algeo 1993, 297 on the notion of neo-Latin forms).

In the present book, the notion of an English borrowing in Polish will refer either to a lexeme which is genetically of Anglo-Saxon origin and is borrowed into Polish (Type 1) or a word which is genetically non-English but borrowed into Polish via English (Type 3a, 3b). In other words, the most immediate source of borrowings is taken into account (Type 2 is therefore excluded).

The vast majority of recent English borrowings in Polish belong to Type 1, and their identification usually does not cause problems. The identification of English loans may be more problematic in the case of non-recent borrowings, e.g. P. *mobilny* or *grafika*, in which case distinguishing between English loanwords and internationalism of unclear origin may not always be obvious (for more on this, cf. Chapter 2, Section 2.5.2.1; cf. also Zabawa 2024b).

1.4.2.2 *Classification of Anglicisms According to the Method of Entering Polish*

Another classification of Anglicisms in Polish may be carried out on the basis of their way of entering Polish. Traditionally, two groups have been distinguished (Fisiak 1962, 287; Mańczak-Wohlfeld 1995, 19; Miodek 2000, 5; Ociepa 2001, 50; Olkowska 2010, 163–164; 2011, 222; Wiśniewska-Białas 2011, 32; Markowski 2012, 130–131; Szpyra-Kozłowska 2016a):

²⁰ An additional problem with this type of loans is that their etymology is far from clear, and it is not uncommon that different sources provide different etymologies. For instance, as was mentioned above, P. *bęsztyk* is described by some authors as a word of English origin borrowed into Polish via German. Other sources, however, see its etymology in a different way: USJP, WSWO and WSJP PAN, for example, describe the word solely as an English borrowing; it is not included in the dictionary of German loans in Polish, either (SZN).

- **Oral (phonetic, acoustic) loans** (Polish *zapożyczenia słuchowe, anglicyzmy oparte na wymowie*), i.e. borrowings that were transferred from spoken English. Their pronunciation in Polish imitates the pronunciation in English (to be more precise, English sounds are usually replaced by the closest Polish sounds; Szpyra-Kozłowska 2016a, 25–26).
- **Graphic loans** (Polish *zapożyczenia graficzne, anglicyzmy oparte na pisowni*), borrowed from written English. As a result, their pronunciation is not based on the English pronunciation but based on spelling and pronounced according to the Polish rules (i.e. the pronunciation is consistent with spelling).

In addition, certain loanwords are of unclear character as it is not possible to determine whether they come from written or oral English; examples include *P. net, hot spot, offset, and boy* (Szpyra-Kozłowska 2016a, 26).

In the past, graphic loans were not uncommon (Berezowski, L. 1994, 10), cf. such borrowings as *laser, nylon, and kowboj* (Mańczak-Wohlfeld 1995, 19; 2004a, 109; EJP 1999, 21; Wiśniewska-Białas 2011, 32), and certain proper names, e.g. *Levi's*; in some situations, variant pronunciations can be observed, as in the case of *rugby* (Markowski 2012, 131). Characteristically, such loans are products of restricted language contact, i.e. contact mainly or exclusively via written language. However, nowadays the majority of English borrowings in Polish mimic English pronunciation (Szpyra-Kozłowska 2016a, 27–28); exceptions do exist, naturally, but do not appear to be very numerous, e.g. *wi-fi* and *stalking* (Szpyra-Kozłowska 2016a, 23–25; cf. also Burkacka 2022, 25). The reason is a growing knowledge of English among Poles, easy access to online dictionaries and online translation websites which provide recordings of the pronunciation of English words, and the ubiquitous contact with spoken English thanks to Internet portals (YouTube, TikTok, etc.), streaming services (Netflix, Amazon Prime, etc.), computer games, etc. The pronunciation of English oral loans in Polish is, however, often quasi-English rather than English (cf. Szpyra-Kozłowska 2016a, 28–30).

In addition, some forms could be said to be of mixed character (Polish *zapożyczenia fonetyczno-graficzne, formy mieszane*), e.g. *P. e-biznes, fitness klub, bio-feedback*, where part of the borrowing (*biznes, fitness, feedback*) is phonetic and the other part (*e-, klub, bio*) graphic (cf. Olkowska 2010, 170; 2011, 223); other forms of this type include *P. hi-fi, wrestling, and half-pipe* (Szpyra-Kozłowska 2016a, 27–28).

1.4.2.3 Classification of Anglicisms According to the Element Borrowed

The notion of lexical Anglicisms, or loanwords, is most readily associated with simple words. However, various types of vocabulary items may be borrowed, and thus a few types of lexical Anglicisms may be distinguished (Witalisz 2016a):

- **simple words**, e.g. P. *gin/dzin* < E. *gin*;
- **complex words**, e.g. P. *bookmark* < E. *bookmark*, including English derivatives, clipped forms and blends (Witalisz 2016a, 38), e.g. P. *outsourcing* < E. *outsourcing* < E. *outsource* + *-ing*, P. *pub* < E. *pub* < E. *public house*, P. *infotainment* < E. *infotainment* < E. *information* + *entertainment*;
- **phrases**, e.g. P. *plug and play* < E. *plug and play*, P. *coming out* < E. *coming out*;
- **acronyms and alphabetisms**, e.g. P. *RAM* < E. *RAM* ('random-access memory');
- **slogans, quotations**, etc., e.g. P. *last but not least* < E. *last but not least*, P. *no problem* < E. *no problem* (Witalisz 2016a, 39).

In addition, **derivatives** are frequently formed on the basis of loanwords (cf. Section 1.4.2.4d on morphological adaptation):

- derivatives created on the basis of borrowed simple or complex words, e.g. P. *komputerowo* < P. *komputer* < E. *computer*;
- derivatives created on the basis of borrowed acronyms and alphabetisms, e.g. P. *esemesować* 'send text messages to somebody' < P. *esemes* < P. *SMS* < E. *SMS*; P. *owatować* 'impose a VAT' < P. *VAT* < E. *VAT*; P. *htmlowy* 'related to HTML' < P. *HTML* < E. *HTML* (Witalisz 2019a, 57–60).

The list of elements included in and excluded from the present study is presented in Chapter 3, Section 3.2.

1.4.2.4 Classification of Anglicisms According to the Degree of Linguistic Assimilation

1.4.2.4a Introductory Comments

The classification presented in the current section is based on the degree of **assimilation** (also known as **adaptation**, **integration**, Weinreich 1974 [1953], 44–46; Haspelmath 2009, 42–43; **accommodation**, Wohlgemuth 2009, 56; **nativization**, Hock and Joseph 1996, 259; for the list of other names for the process, cf. Witalisz 2020, 171), i.e. **adaptation** to the recipient language.²¹ Traditionally, the adaptation of borrowings is discussed at **four distinct levels**: spelling, pronunciation, morphology, and semantics²² (cf. e.g. Hengstenberg 1984,

21 The present section focuses on linguistic integration, and it should be kept apart from sociolinguistic integration, e.g. acceptance and active use of a given word in a given community (cf. e.g. Poplack and Sankoff 1984, 101; Duběda 2020, 327; Witalisz 2020, 171). This type of integration is outside the scope of the present book.

22 There are some minor differences among linguists, e.g. Lopriore and Furiassi (2015, 209–213) and Duběda (2020, 327) introduce two separate categories of morphological assimilation (i.e.

111; Poplack et al. 1988; Ociepa 2001; Grzegą 2003; Mańczak-Wohlfeld 2004a; 2006a; Zabawa 2004b, 136; 2007b, 435; 2009b, 187; Waszakowa 2009, 15; Olkowska 2011, 212; Wiśniewska-Białas 2011, 33–35; Markowski 2012, 136–137; Sorbet 2012, 246; Witalisz 2016a; Bańko et al. 2016, 19–25; Maciołek 2017a, 44–46; Cierpich 2019, 68–70; Winter-Froemel 2019, 89–109; Wysoczański, in LS 2020, 469; Buler 2022), and three stages of assimilation have been distinguished:

- **Unassimilated loans (quotes, *Fremdwörter*²³)**, in which case no adaptation at the level of spelling, pronunciation, and morphology has taken place, e.g. *P. ice tea* < *E. ice tea/iced tea*, *P. whisky* < *E. whisky/whiskey*. Some linguists (e.g. Markowski 2012, 136) point out that these loans are not inflected in Polish and do not serve as a base for new derivatives (but cf. Olkowska 2011, 212, who assumes that quotes may undergo limited inflection, a view which will not be followed in the present book);
- **Partly assimilated loans**, which may only be partly adapted at one level, or assimilated at one level but unassimilated on another one, e.g. *P. weekend* < *E. weekend*: unassimilated at the level of spelling, but inflected, e.g. *weekendu*, and serving as a base for derivatives, viz. *weekendowy*, *weekendowo*;
- **Assimilated loans (*Lehnwörter*)**, which are assimilated at all the levels, e.g. *P. komputer* < *E. computer*, *P. gej* < *E. gay*.

In general, completely unassimilated loans are not very numerous (cf. Zenner and Kristiansen 2014, 3: “it is in principle unlikely that a loanword is not adapted to the receptor language in any way”), and the process of assimilation itself is very dynamic (Olkowska 2011, 213; Wiśniewska-Białas 2011, 34; Buler 2022, 87); consequently, a word may begin its life in a recipient language as a quote (or a code-switch; for more on this, cf. Chapter 2, Section 2.5.3), introduced by bilinguals and multilinguals²⁴ (cf. Poplack and Sankoff 1984, 101; Poplack et al. 1988, 84–85; Field 2002, 9; Mańczak-Wohlfeld 2004a, 109; 2012, 168; Szpyra-Kozłowska 2016a, 28; Verschik 2019, 54; cf. also Weinreich’s (1974

morphological proper and syntactic assimilation) while others introduce, beside orthographical assimilation, typographical and diacritical intergration (e.g. Solano 2015, 233–234).

23 Also referred to as citations (Polish *zapożyczenia-cytaty*), cf. Dylewski and Jagodziński (2012, 120), and Polish *wtręty* (Wysoczański, in LS 2020, 469), but cf. Waszakowa (2009, 13), who sees the term *wtręty* as related, but not identical, to unassimilated loans. For yet other names for unassimilated loans, cf. Pulcini et al. (2012, 12).

24 Bilingualism in this sense may refer to a varying degree of knowledge of the second language (for more on this, cf. Weinreich 1974 [1953], 75; Mindak 1983, 206; Poplack and Sankoff 1984, 101; Filipović 1986, 334; Edwards 1994, 55–60; Mańczak-Wohlfeld 1995, 15–16; Romaine 1995, 11–12; Posner 1995, 217–219; Spolsky 1998, 45; Field 2002, 10–11; Latkowska 2002, 85; Winter-Froemel 2008, 26; Bullock and Toribio 2009, 7; Dębski, R. 2009, 48; Matras 2009, 111–112; 2010, 66; Błasiak 2011, 123–125; Zabawa 2012, 38–41; Kuźniak and Mańczak-Wohlfeld 2014, 70–71; Górnitz 2019, 91–92); cf. “everyone is bilingual” (Edwards 1994, 55), and Rusiecki’s (1980, 97) idea of “latent bilingualism.”

[1953], 11) notion on interference) but later it may become partly or fully assimilated (this is usually, although not necessarily, connected with their growing frequency in a language), cf. e.g. P. *selfie*, unassimilated first, but now serving as base for new derivatives, e.g. P. *selfiak*, *selfiaczek*.

Many, if not most, borrowings finally become entrenched in Polish and fully integrated; in such a situation, they may no longer be perceived as English loans by non-linguists (e.g. P. *mecz*, *dżem*, *sport* < E. *match*, *jam*, *sport*), cf. also Winford 2010, 173, who claims that many loans “eventually become indistinguishable from native items,” and Mott and Laso (2019, 158), who point out that when the loans are fully integrated into the recipient language they may no longer be considered as loans (for a similar view, cf. Lehnert 1986, 140). This is discussed in greater detail by Bańko et al. (2016, 25–27), who describe the distinction between words **synchronically foreign**, i.e., the ones whose foreignness is visible to non-linguists, and **diachronically foreign**, which are perceived as foreign only by linguists. Thus, for example, words such as P. *selfie* and *booster* are synchronically foreign, while P. *sport*, *mecz* and *dżem* diachronically foreign. This classification, however, is not very objective and it is not clear how it should be practically applied; for instance, it is difficult to determine how words such as P. *komputer* should be classified.

However, this is not a universal pattern. Not all the borrowings become established and accepted in the recipient language; some may begin and end their lives as **nonce borrowings** (Polish *zapożyczenia jednorazowe*, Wiśniewska-Białas 2011, 35; *angielskie wyrazy okolicznościowe, pożyczki okazjonalne*; Kuźniak and Mańczak-Wohlfeld 2014, 69, 72; cf. also a related, although not identical, notion of “foreignisms,” Mańczak-Wohlfeld 2012, 168–170),²⁵ i.e. words of foreign origin created *ad hoc*, usually untypical and rare in the recipient language (Weinreich 1974 [1953]; Hockett 1958, 170; Fischer, R. 1998, 5–6; Onysko 2019: 26), or, as López Rúa (2007, 155) puts it in relation to nonce formations in general, “created on the spur of the moment to satisfy a momentary need.”²⁶ They

25 Cf. also a general notion (i.e. not necessarily related to borrowings) of occasionalisms (Polish *okazjonalizmy*, Smółkowa 2010, 9; Wysoczański, in LS 2020, 200) and nonce formations (Hohenhaus 2007, 17–18; Munat 2007, 168–170; Guz 2010, 17–35; Lipka 2010, 96). Hohenhaus (ibid.) and Munat (ibid.) describe also some misconceptions about nonce formations and mention certain terminological confusion. In the same vein, Štekauer (2002, 97–99) notes that the term “nonce” is not understood in exactly the same way by various linguists working in the field of lexicology; a summary of different understandings can also be found therein.

26 Cf. Pulcini et al. (2012, 12), who make a distinction between *casuals*, i.e. “words used only occasionally, with a low frequency,” *hapax legomena*, or *hapaxes*, i.e. “words occurring only once in a corpus of texts or single text,” and *nonce borrowings* or *occasional borrowings*, i.e. “words used only on a single occasion or created for the purpose and not expected to recur.”

are characterized by “uniqueness” (Poplack 2018, 124), are “situated on the level of *parole*” (Fischer, R. 1998, 5) and “used only once or catch on briefly and then drop out of use” (McMahon 1994, 193). They are different from regular borrowings in that they are used sporadically, and at the same time spontaneously; they may be the result of **code-switching** (however, there is no universal agreement about this, cf. Poplack (2018, 4–5); for more on code-switching, cf. Chapter 2, Section 2.5.3). Nonce loans may not be widely accepted, or even recognized, by users of the target language (cf. the definition by Zenner and Kristiansen (2014, 4): “incidental, transient borrowings that are practically equivalent with single-word code switches”; cf. also Munat (2007, 168), who mentions, with reference to nonce formations in general, that they are “heavily context-dependent and their interpretation thus requires support from the co-text” (cf. also Poplack et al. 1988, 50).

Nonce borrowings are sometimes contrasted with **established borrowings** (Edwards 1994, 76; Poplack 2018, 5; for a critical view on this terminology, cf. Haspelmath 2009, 41), or **conventionalized borrowings** (Wohlgemuth 2009, 53; cf. also the notion of **dictionary-attested forms**, Poplack 2018, 35). In much the same vein, some linguists introduce a distinction between **language borrowing** and **speech borrowing** (Grosjean 1982; Latkowska 2002, 87), cf. also Weinreich’s (1974 [1953], 12) distinction between “borrowed elements established in a language” and “interference in the act of speech.”

It is not entirely clear whether nonce borrowings should be included in the group of borrowings or not. In their article, Kuźniak and Mańczak-Wohlfeld (2014, 69–70) argue that nonce non-native words should not be treated as lexical borrowings and the concept of borrowing should rather be reserved for assimilated borrowings. A similar view has previously been expressed, directly or indirectly, by some other authors working in the field, cf. the definitions of lexical borrowing and loanwords offered by Filipović (1972), Poplack et al. (1988), Pyles and Algeo (1993), and Backus and Dorleijn (2009), provided in Section 1.3.2 (cf. also Grosjean 1982, 314; Capuz 1997, 87; Spolsky 1998, 49; Field 2002, 2; Bullock 2009, 165; Bullock and Toribio 2009, 5; Prčić 2012, 135; cf. Field 2002, 17: “Loanwords, by definition, are fully integrated into the matrix language system”). Filipović (1972, 148–149) actually makes a distinction between foreign words (unassimilated phonologically), foreign loans (partly assimilated phonologically), and loan words (assimilated phonologically). Reyes (1974, quoted in Grosjean 1982, 308) makes a related distinction between incorporated borrowings (morphologically adapted) and spontaneous borrowings (not adapted morphologically).

The problem is, however, that it is not always easy to clearly distinguish between nonce non-native words and regular borrowings. A nonce non-native

lexical item is characterized by low frequency in the recipient language; to be more precise, it is defined by Pütz (quoted in Kuźniak and Mańczak-Wohlfeld 2014, 70) as “an incorporation from another language uttered by a single speaker in some reasonably representative corpus.” However, the definition is far from precise and operates within subjective concepts, such as “a reasonably representative corpus”; consequently, it does not allow for a clear differentiation of nonce non-native items from regular borrowings. It would seem that the distinction between them can only be made diachronically, supplemented perhaps with a questionnaire measuring the comprehension and acceptance of such forms by native speakers of the recipient language.²⁷ The present study is synchronic in nature and, consequently, both assimilated and unassimilated loans, including possible nonce borrowings, are included and described in Chapter 3.

1.4.2.4b Orthographic Adaptation

Orthographic adaptation of loanwords may be defined as **changes in spelling** of the borrowed word done in accordance with the orthographical rules (and the interplay of spelling and pronunciation) in the recipient language. Examples of such changes in the case of English loans in Polish include the reduction of double letters (e.g. P. *biznes* < E. *business*) and the replacement of a letter or letters with another one or other ones, e.g. *c* > *k*, as in P. *komputer* < E. *computer*. Thus, examples of English loans not assimilated at the spelling level include P. *weekend*, *bluescreen*, *bookmark*, and *cache*; assimilated forms, in contrast, include such words as P. *komputer*, *dżem*, and *mecz*. There are also numerous cases of variant spelling forms (cf. Waszakowa 2007; Smółkowa 2010, 11–12; Olkowska 2011, 223–225; Bańko et al. 2016, 21; Zabawa 2024a, 80–81), e.g. *oldschool/oldskul/old-school/old school*, *online/on-line/on line*, *keczup/ketchup*, *mail/meil/mejl*, *spray/sprej*, *upgrade/apgrejd*.²⁸ Spelling variants may sometimes signal differences in meaning, although this is untypical: for instance, P. *dealer* usually refers to ‘a car dealer,’ while P. *diler* to ‘a drug dealer’ (Bańko et al. 2016, 21–22). In rare cases, a loanword

27 Nonce forms may naturally become loanwords: consider, for instance, P. *kliknięcie* (< P. *klikać* / *kliknąć* < E. *to click*), now a standard term in Polish, described in the past as a bizarre creation (“dziwaczny twór,” Dzikiewicz and Miodek 1991, 378) that should be avoided, particularly in a specialized language (for the opposite view, cf. Cudak and Tambor 1995, 204).

28 Cf. the notion of “competition among alternative forms,” seen as characteristic of language change in general (Aitchison 1995, 11); for a more general discussion of borrowing variants, cf. Winter-Froemel (2014). Some of the variants provided above may be seen as “incorrect” from the point of view of normative rules in Polish, but all of them have been attested in the actual language.

that has previously been assimilated orthographically starts to be used more frequently with the original English spelling again (reanglicization of spelling, Mańczak-Wohlfeld 1993, 281; 2002, 226), e.g. P. *gin* > *dżin* > *gin*, P. *jeans* > *dżinsy* > *jeansy*.

A detailed list of possible changes, together with numerous examples, can be found in Mańczak-Wohlfeld (1995, 42–47), and Witalisz (2016a, 50–53); for more on the orthographic assimilation of the borrowings in the sphere of computers and the Internet, including the list of orthographical changes found in the present corpus, cf. Chapter 4, Section 4.3; for more on spelling changes in the process of borrowing in general, outside of English-Polish context, cf. e.g. Winter-Froemel (2014).

In the past, it has been claimed that the majority of English loans in Polish undergo orthographic assimilation (Mańczak-Wohlfeld 1995, 43–44; 2010, 10–11; Markowski 2012, 136; cf. also Zabawa 2024a, 84 for a concise summary). Now the situation has changed, and many borrowings retain their original English spelling (cf. Chapter 4, Section 4.3).

1.4.2.4c Phonological Adaptation

Phonological adaptation of loanwords may be understood as **phonological substitution**, i.e. the replacement of English phonemes with Polish ones (Witalisz 2016a, 45; cf. Weinreich 1974 [1953], 19; cf. also the notion of phonological approximation, Duběda 2020, 329). In the view of some linguists (e.g. Filipović 1972, 148), the phonological criterion is “the most reliable means” of distinguishing between unassimilated loans and other forms. Others, however, note that this type of adaptation is always present to a greater or lesser extent, because of “differences between the sound systems of individual languages” (Pulcini et al. 2012, 6–7; cf. also Hock and Joseph 1996, 259). Examples of English loanwords in Polish assimilated at the level of phonology include P. *komputer*, *leasing*, and *skaner*; some appear to have variant pronunciations in Polish, e.g. *rugby*, *consulting*, and *survival* (Szpyra-Kozłowska 2016a, 26; for a more general view, outside the English-Polish context, cf. Poplack et al. 1988, 70–71).

Phonological assimilation is, in general, outside the scope of the present book, as the analysis is solely based on the corpus of written language (cf. Chapter 2, Section 2.2). A detailed list of phonological changes of English loans in Polish, together with examples, can be found in Mańczak-Wohlfeld (1995, 48–55; 2006a, 55–61), Witalisz (2016a, 45–50), cf. also Mańczak-Wohlfeld (2004b), Olkowska (2010, 164–168), and Szpyra-Kozłowska (2016a; 2016b).

1.4.2.4d Morphological Adaptation

Morphological adaptation of loanwords does not have a single definition; rather, it is an array of processes (Weinreich 1974 [1953], 44–46; Fisiak 1986; Cudak and Tambor 1995, 200–202; Mańczak-Wohlfeld 1995, 54–65; 2006a; 2013b, 192–194; Görlach 2002, 7–9; Waszakowa 2009, 13–15; Burkacka 2010, 230; 2022, 25–26; Wiśniewska-Białas 2011, 33–35; Andersen 2012, 116; Markowski 2012, 136–137; Witalisz 2013, 335–336; 2016a, 54–57; Bańko et al. 2016, 20; Poplack 2018, 52–55; Dyszak 2019, 23; for studies outside the English-Polish point of view, cf. e.g. Galstyan 2012, 156–162; Winter-Froemel 2014, 83–85; Gardani 2019), including (but not limited to) **assigning gender** to borrowed nouns (e.g. *P. ten komputer* ‘this computer’: masculine gender), **creating double plural** (Polish *depluralizacja*, e.g. *P. komandos_{sing}* < *E. commandos_{pl}*; Mańczak-Wohlfeld 1988, 512–513; 1991, 430; 1993, 280; 1995, 36, 59–60; Górnicz 2019, 89), **adding native morphemes** to verbs (e.g. *P. downloadować* < *E. download_v*, *P. googlować* < *E. google_v*, *P. printować* < *E. print_v*, *P. skanować* < *E. scan_v*), and adjectives (e.g. *P. rastrowy* < *E. raster_{N, Adj}*), and **replacing an English affix with a native one** (e.g. *P. responsywność* < *E. responsiveness*, *P. teselacja* < *E. tessellation*, *P. klikalny* < *E. clickable*).²⁹

In addition, there are two important processes closely intertwined with morphological adaptation: **inflection** and **derivation**. Most English borrowings in Polish are inflected, e.g. *E. computer* > *P. komputera*, *komputery*, *komputerom*, *komputerami*, etc., and many serve as a base for **new derivatives** (for more on derivatives created on the basis of English loanwords, cf. Urban 2010), e.g. nouns (*P. oldschołowiec* < *P. oldschool* < *E. old school*; *P. weekendzik* < *P. weekend* < *E. weekend*; *P. baby sitterka* < *P. baby sitter* < *E. babysitter*; *P. cedek* < *P. CD* < *E. CD*), verbs (*P. erpegować* < *P. erpeg* < *E. RPG*), adjectives (*P. weekendowy* < *P. weekend* < *E. weekend*; *P. gejowski* < *P. gej* < *E. gay*), adverbs (*P. weekendowo* < *P. weekendowy* < *P. weekend* < *E. weekend*). However, it has to be underlined that in some situations it may not be entirely clear which form was borrowed first and which is only a derivative (cf. Burkacka 2022, 32). Furthermore, there is often some variation (on the borderline of spelling and morphology), e.g. *bingeować*/*bingeować* vs. *bingować*/*bindżować*, *biforek* vs. *biforka* (Smółkowa 2010, 10–11; Burkacka 2022, 23–25).

It must be underlined at this point that there is disagreement among linguists as to whether inflection and derivation belong to morphological adaptation *per se*: Witalisz (2016a, 57; 2019a, 55) discusses inflection of loanwords and

29 Some forms of this type can be quite unconventional and are probably restricted to a very informal Polish or can even be classified as nonce loans, e.g. *P. slitaśny* < *E. sweet*, *P. loveśny* < *E. love*, *P. cuteśny* < *E. cute* (examples from Burkacka 2010, 230).

the formation of derivatives based on loanwords as processes independent from morphological adaptation proper (Polish *adaptacja morfologiczna właściwa*; cf. Dyszak 2019, 23, for a similar view),³⁰ while Mańczak-Wohlfeld (1995, 58–65; 2010, 12) connects the inflection of loanwords and the existence of derivatives with morphological assimilation and treats the existence of inflected forms and derivatives as a proof of a high degree of morphological assimilation (a similar view has been expressed by many other linguists, cf. e.g. Rusiecki 1980, 82; Wiśniewska-Białas 2011, 33; Sorbet 2012, 246; Buler 2022, 76, and, more generally, i.e. not specifically connected with Polish-English context, Weinreich 1974 [1953], 44; Görlach 2002, 7–9; Gardani 2019, 99; cf. also Andersen 2012, 116, who discusses inflectional processes and derivational processes under the heading of “morphological adaptation processes”). Other linguists introduce different terminology (cf. Waszakowa 2002, 5–6; 2009, 13–15; Urban 2014, 86; Bańko et al. 2016, 20; Maciołek 2017a, 52–54): they discuss the inflection of borrowings and the formation of derivatives under the heading of “inflectional assimilation” (Polish *adaptacja fleksyjna*) and “derivational assimilation” (Polish *adaptacja słowotwórcza*), respectively. Cudak and Tambor 1995, 201–202, in contrast, discuss both inflection and derivation under the term “morphological polonization” (Polish *spolszczenie morfologiczne*).

In my view, all the approaches listed above have their own merits, and the choice depends on a wide or narrow view of morphological adaptation. In the present book, a wider view will be adopted: thus, inflection and derivation will be seen as part of morphological adaptation (the same approach has been followed in my other works, cf. e.g. Zabawa 2024a, 84–85).

1.4.2.4e Semantic Adaptation

Semantic adaptation is usually understood in connection with possible differences between the range of meanings in the donor and recipient language (but cf. the remarks below). In general, three types of semantic adaptation can be distinguished.³¹

30 However, the same author in a different publication (Witalisz 2013, 335) stresses the fact that morphological adaptation is not clearly separated from derivation: adding *-ować* to verbs, for instance, is on the borderline of morphological adaptation proper and derivation.

31 For a detailed discussion on the types of semantic change (not necessarily related to borrowing), cf. e.g. Ullmann (1951, 70–82), Buttler (1978), McMahon (1994, 174–190), Hock and Joseph (1996, 215–252), Geeraerts (1997, 93–102), Traugott and Dasher (2001, 51–75), Grygiel (2008); for a brief summary, cf. Mańczak-Wohlfeld (1995, 73), Górnicz (2019, 58–59). For a discussion of semantic adaptation of loanwords outside the English-Polish context, cf. e.g. Winter-Froemel (2014).

- **Semantic narrowing (restriction)**, i.e. the English borrowing is used in Polish in **fewer meanings** than the model form in English,³² e.g. P. *sandbox* < E. *sandbox*, used in Polish in the sense of ‘a protective environment where a new program or application can be tested’ (in English, but not in Polish, the word *sandbox* is used primarily in the sense of ‘a container, or an area, filled with sand for children to play in’). This type of semantic adaptation is the most frequent (Mańczak 1985, in Witalisz 2018a, 263; Dunn 2008, 53; Mańczak-Wohlfeld 2010, 12; Witalisz 2016a, 62); this is because a word in the donor language is often polysemous and not all meanings are borrowed (Görlach 2002, 10; Walczak 2010, 191; cf. also Backus 2014, 32: “loanwords tend to have relatively specific meanings,” and Winter-Froemel 2014, 73: “loanwords are normally borrowed in one meaning only”). In the case of the semantic field of computers, for instance, English loans are usually used in Polish as monosemous terms (cf. Tomczak 2002, 134), while in English they are typically polysemous, and the sense related to computers results from the process of semantic innovation (metaphorical transfer, to be more precise). Thus, for example, E. *computer* was first used to refer to a person (‘a person who makes calculations or computations,’ OED); this usage is, however, absent in the case of P. *komputer*.
- **Semantic widening (broadening, extension, expansion)**, i.e. the English borrowing is used in Polish in **additional meanings**, absent in the model form in English.³³ This type of semantic adaptation is rare (Mańczak-Wohlfeld 2010, 12). The examples provided by specialists in the field are rarely, in fact, encountered in today’s Polish and can most probably be regarded outdated, e.g. P. *teksasy* ‘a kind of trousers’ < P. *teksas* ‘a type of fabric’ < E. *Texas* ‘one of the US states’ (SZA 2010, 211; Witalisz 2016a, 63).
- **Semantic shift**, i.e. **a complete change in meaning**. This type of semantic change is also rare. Examples include P. *skwer* ‘a small park in a town’ < E. *square* ‘a shape with four sides; an open area in a town’ (Witalisz 2016a, 63; but cf. the remarks below).

32 But cf. Alexieva (2008, 43), who makes a distinction between semantic *reduction* (“reduction in the range of meanings of a polysemous English word,” original emphasis) and semantic narrowing (“*narrowing* of an individual meaning,” original emphasis; cf. also Witalisz 2011, 150–151). However, the distinction of this type is often problematic to make: for instance, P. *drink* used in the sense of ‘an alcoholic drink’ can be said to be the example of both reduction and narrowing (depending on whether “something to drink” and “an alcoholic drink” are seen as two separate meanings in English or not). Since this classification is far from clearly delineated, it will not be used in the present study.

33 Alexieva (2008, 44; cf. also Witalisz 2011, 151–152) makes a distinction here between semantic widening (“widening of an individual meaning of an anglicism in comparison to the semantics of its English etymon”) and an increase in the number of loanword meanings. The distinction is, as in the previous case, problematic (cf. Footnote 32).

In addition, the fourth type may be singled out:

- **Semantic transfer**³⁴ (Polish *przeniesienie znaczenia*, Mańczak-Wohlfeld 1995, 37–38), i.e. **no semantic change**; in other words, the meaning of the English borrowing in Polish is exactly the same as the meaning of the model form in English. This is frequent especially, although not exclusively, in a more technical or specialized language, e.g. P. *halibut* < E. *halibut*.

In the case of semantic narrowing, it is sometimes the case that although a given word is borrowed in fewer senses than its English model, other senses of the English model may be borrowed later (cf. Witalisz 2016a, 62–63). Witalisz (2018a, 263) adds that the meaning of a loan can be broadened or even shifted, i.e. changed completely, “at the post-borrowing phase.” In such cases, it may not be clear whether the form (in the new sense) is actually a lexical or semantic loan. For instance, P. *menedżer* ‘manager’ was originally borrowed in the sense of ‘a boss’; now a new sense has appeared (‘a program that controls other programs,’ e.g. P. *menedżer sprzętu* ‘device manager’). It is not entirely clear whether *menedżer* used in Polish in the latter sense is a lexical loan (lexical reborrowing) or a semantic borrowing (for more on this, cf. Chapter 2, Section 2.5.2.3).

It should also be noted at this point that distinguishing between semantic shift (a complete change in meaning) and a semantic restriction is not always unproblematic: P. *skwer* < E. *square*, as discussed above, is often seen as an example of a semantic shift. Its main senses in English relate to ‘a shape with four sides’ and ‘an open area in a town.’ However, OED defines one of its meanings in the following way: “an open space or area (approximately quadrilateral and rectangular) in a town or city, enclosed by buildings or dwelling-houses, esp. of a superior or residential kind, frequently containing a garden or laid out with trees, etc.” (thus, it is close to the meaning of P. *skwer*). Therefore, it is not entirely clear whether the borrowing in question is indeed a case of a semantic shift or rather a semantic restriction. In such situations, certain arbitrary decisions seem unavoidable.

1.4.2.5 Classification of Anglicisms According to Semantic Fields and the Degree of Specialization

Some linguists (e.g. Mańczak-Wohlfeld 1995, 36–37, 66–73; 2010, 12) discuss the classification of English borrowings in Polish into **semantic fields** under the notion of semantic adaptation of loanwords (cf. Section 1.4.2.4e).

34 Semantic transfer is discussed by some linguists as one of the types of semantic adaptation (Mańczak-Wohlfeld 1995, 37–38; 2010, 12), whereas others see it as a separate category, outside semantic adaptation (Witalisz 2016a, 62).

Mańczak-Wohlfeld (2010, 12) enumerates 45 different semantic fields and adds that many English loans belong to such areas as sport, music, sea, advertising, drugs, and work. However, the newest lexical loans of English origin tend to appear in different semantic areas (Olkowska 2010, 170–176; Cierpich-Kozieł et al. 2023a; cf. also Witalisz 2021, 635–636), such as technological novelties (e.g. P. *smartwatch*), social media (e.g. P. *instagramer*), socio-political life (e.g. P. *Brexit*, *pushback*), life in society, shopping, travelling, etc. (e.g. P. *city break*, *dogsitter*, *foodtruck*, *zero waste*), fashion (e.g. P. *oversize*, *look*), medicine and cosmetology (e.g. P. *booster*).

In connection with the semantic areas and the degree of specialization, three groups of Anglicisms may be singled out (examples are taken from SZA):

- Class 1: **Anglicisms in general Polish** (e.g. everyday life, everyday objects, food, travelling), e.g. P. *hamburger*, *hot dog*, *komiks*, *komputer*, *kontener* < E. *hamburger*, *hot dog*, *comic(s)*, *computer*, *container*.
- Class 2: **Anglicisms in specialized semantic fields but generally known by non-specialists**, e.g. P. *energy drink* (food), *halibut* (zoology), *haker*, *skaner* (computer science), *slang* (linguistics), *baby-sitter* (work and society) < E. *energy drink*, *halibut*, *hacker*, *scanner*, *slang*, *babysitter*.
- Class 3: **Anglicisms in specialized semantic fields, not generally known by non-specialists**,³⁵ e.g. P. *kliwia* (botany), *mayday* (sea and other contexts), *forfaiting*, *merchandising* (economics), *hamerlock*, *pushball*, *skiff*, *skul* (sport), *haggis* (food), *autoklaw*, *equalizer* (technology), *bootować*, *botnet*, *cache* (computer science), *bootleg* (music), *break-even-point* (economics) < E. *Clive* (a name), *Mayday*, *forfaiting*, *merchandising*, *hammerlock*, *pushball*, *skiff*, *scull*, *haggis*, *autoclave*, *equalizer*, *boot*, *botnet*, *cache*, *bootleg*, *break-even-point*.

Anglicisms in specialized semantic areas (Class 3) are probably more numerous than those in the other two classes (cf. Mańczak-Wohlfeld 2021, 670); this is mainly due to the fact that the language of today's science, in general, is English. In the case of the semantic field of computers and modern technology, **exposure** is another factor: most new pieces of software, etc., are produced in English-language versions and then translated to other languages. Consequently, it seems reasonable to assume that many, if not most, websites, literature, etc., on new developments in computer science are published in English. Thus an IT specialist (irrespective of his/her native language) is constantly exposed to English terminology and it is

35 Cf. the notion of local borrowings (Polish *zapożyczenia lokalne*, Dąbrowska, M. 2006, 268), i.e. borrowings used by a given professional group and not usually understood by the people from outside the group. However, this is not a commonly used term, and it will not be employed in the present book.

unavoidable that such a person will use it after some time in his/her own speech or writing.³⁶

Naturally, the classes presented above may overlap and the boundaries are not clear-cut: words such as *P. futbol* can be said to be on the borderline of general Polish and a specialized field (sport). In much the same vein, the distinction between the borrowings known to non-specialists and not known to non-specialists is not always precise (cf. Mańczak-Wohlfeld 2021, 670). In addition, as many linguists have pointed out (cf. e.g. Waszakowa 2009, 25; Olkowska 2011, 221; Maciolek 2017b, 198–199; Wojtyńska-Nowotka 2022, 102–103; Cierpich-Koziół et al. 2023a, 10), the once specialized vocabulary may now also be used on a more general basis, in the language of non-specialists, e.g. in the mass media or even in the general everyday language. This is due to a number of reasons, mostly because of wider access to knowledge thanks to the Internet and university education, both of which are now available to a greater number of people compared with the past. This is well visible in the semantic area of computers as well: elements of the computer-related language penetrate into general language, and the terms, originally used mainly by the people connected professionally with computers, such as *P. skaner* or *program antywirusowy*, are now commonly used in more general Polish as well.

In order to distinguish between general and specialized vocabulary, it is possible to use some supplementary criteria, such as e.g. a corpus criterion (the more frequently a given form appears in a general corpus, the more likely it will be understood by non-specialists). Such criteria, however, may not always provide fully conclusive answers: for instance, monitor corpora nowadays tend to be the corpora of Internet texts only (cf. MoncoPL for Polish and NOW for English), and it is not certain whether such corpora can be said to be representative of the general language. Moreover, certain words may be unusually frequent on the Internet (Kuratczyk 2006, 74–79; Podhajecka 2006, 343; Andrzejczuk and Czupryniak 2008, 192–194), and this may not necessarily reflect their high frequency in the general language outside the Internet (for more on the problems connected with the use of Internet corpora for linguistic studies, cf. e.g. Kiklewicz 2018, Borysowski 2021).

The necessity of distinguishing between general and specialized vocabulary may be especially problematic for dictionary compilers, cf. two papers on the upcoming dictionary of English loans in Polish (Cierpich-Koziół et al. 2023a; 2023b). In the case of the present book, most of the borrowings described here (cf. Chapter 3) belong to Classes 2 and 3, although certain loanwords belong to Class 1.

36 Naturally, such a process is not restricted to the field of computer science, but it appears in all spheres where English plays a dominant role, cf. e.g. Walesiak (2015) on English borrowings in the Polish stock market sociolect.

1.4.2.6 Classification of Anglicisms According to their Necessity in the Language

Traditionally, the so-called **necessary** and **unnecessary** borrowings have been distinguished (cf. Mańczak-Wohlfeld 1995, 19; Grzegą 2003, 23; Zabawa 2004b, 136; 2007a; 2009b, 187; 2010, 222; Chłopicki 2005, 114; Olkowska 2011, 219–220; Wiśniewska-Białas 2011, 37; Dunaj and Mycawka 2017, 70; cf. also the notion of necessary vs. luxury loans, Winter-Froemel 2008, 17; Pulcini et al. 2012, 10; catachrestic and non-catachrestic innovations, Winter-Froemel and Onysko 2012, 47–48; core vs. cultural borrowings, Zenner and Kristiansen 2014, 7 (for a critical view on the term “core borrowing”, cf. Haspelmath 2009, 48), and cultural vs. prestige loans, Matras 2009, 150–151, MacKenzie 2012, 31–33).³⁷ The distinction between necessary and unnecessary borrowing is related to **two main motives for borrowing**, i.e. **need** and **prestige** (cf. e.g. Hockett 1958, 404–406; Poplack 2018, 59; Pattillo 2021, 371; Honkola and Jordan 2022, 568; for more on this, cf. Zabawa 2012, 40–41; for a more comprehensive lists of reasons for borrowing, cf. Weinreich 1974 [1953], 56–61):

- **necessary borrowings**,³⁸ in which case no native (or genetically foreign, but adapted and no longer perceived as foreign by native speakers) counterpart exists in a recipient language (cf. the related notion of Polish *pożyczki realnoznaczeniowe*, Dunaj et al. 1999, 241), e.g. P. *komputer* < E. *computer*, P. *skaner* < E. *scanner*;
- **unnecessary (luxury) borrowings** (also described as “unjustified,” Chłopicki 2005, 114), in which case native counterparts (or genetically foreign, but no longer perceived as foreign by native speakers) exist in a recipient language, e.g. P. *sorry* (alongside P. *przepraszam*) < E. *sorry*, P. *sandwicz* (alongside P. *kanapka*) < E. *sandwich*, P. *shopping* (alongside P. *zakupy*) < E. *shopping*.

The above classification is strongly connected with purist attitudes to borrowings (cf. Backus 2014, 25: “Loanwords provide an obvious target for purism”; for more on puristic attitudes to borrowings from a general point of view, i.e. not related to Polish, cf. Sandøy 2014, Winter-Froemel and Onysko 2012, 46) and the idea of fashionable words (Polish *wyrazy modne*, Ożóg 2001, 85–91;

37 The distinction between necessary and unnecessary borrowings should be kept apart from the notion of accepted loanwords, which usually correspond to “the most frequently used borrowings” in a given setting or among a given group of people (Poplack et al. 1988, 59).

38 But cf. Winter-Froemel and Onysko (2012, 46) for the possible inadequacy of the term: “Necessary loans is a misleading term as a new concept does not ‘necessarily’ have to be designated by an Anglicism but can also be rendered by other linguistic means.”

słowa-zakłęcia, Majkowska and Satkiewicz 1999, 188).³⁹ Naturally, it also depends on semantic fields, as borrowings in certain semantic areas are more likely to be “necessary,” i.e. related to lexical need, e.g. computers and cars, among others (Poplack 2018, 59–60).

Nowadays, however, a new perspective is emerging: **cognitive contact linguistics**⁴⁰ (cf. e.g. Winter-Froemel 2008; 2014; Witalisz 2012b, 109–110; 2020; 2022; Backus 2014, 20, 27; Zenner and Kristiansen 2014, 6–7; Pańka 2018; Onysko 2019, 31–35; Verschik 2019, 55; Winford 2019, 66–69; Zenner et al. 2019), which takes into consideration both semasiological and onomasiological perspectives;⁴¹ thus, while it is important to study the meanings of a particular linguistic item (semasiological approach), it does not form a complete picture. It should be complemented by an onomasiological approach, i.e. the analysis of naming (i.e. possible lexicalizations for a given concept) rather than meaning (Zenner et al. 2019: 6–7; cf. also Soares da Silva 2014, 101 and his “concept-based method of onomasiological variation”). In other words, cognitive contact linguistics studies, among other things, how a given concept is expressed by individual speakers (Zenner and Kristiansen 2014, 6–7; Witalisz 2022), with social and stylistic factors taken into account, and the analysis focuses on concepts rather than lexical items (Winter-Froemel 2014, 77–78; Zenner et al. 2019, 7; cf. also Witalisz 2020, 169, who writes about “mind-oriented approach to studying loans” replacing “word-oriented terminology”). This approach is thus concerned with questions such as *Why was a given word borrowed? What made it “attractive” in a given situation?* (Backus 2014, 28; cf. also Winter-Froemel 2014, 78). Therefore, it would appear that the existence of so-called unnecessary borrowings is inherently illogical, since the existence of a given loanword in someone’s idiolect itself proves the necessity of a given loan for a given person.

In addition, when the so-called unnecessary borrowings are analyzed semantically, it often becomes quite clear that their exact meaning in Polish is in fact not the same as the meaning of their alleged counterpart (for discussion outside the English-Polish context, cf. van Meurs et al. 2014). For instance, *P. shopping* is usually related to clothes (in fact, one could argue that *P. shopping* implies

39 For other criteria of assessing loanwords, cf. e.g. Sawicka (1995, 80). Witalisz (2019b) rightly argues that the situation is more complex in the case of professional varieties of Polish, in which case different criteria for assessing the necessity of Anglicisms may be employed (for more on terminology in specialized languages in general, cf. Górnicz 2019). They will not be discussed in detail here as the present work is purely descriptive (cf. further remarks in the present section).

40 Cf. a related notion of usage-based contact linguistics, which takes into consideration social and cognitive aspects (Hakimov and Backus 2021).

41 This is a relatively new approach; for instance, some years ago Zenner et al. (2014, 42) noted that “attention for socio-pragmatic and cognitive aspects is surprisingly scarce.”

a pleasant activity or even a way of spending one's free time), while *P. zakupy* is usually related to groceries or other types of daily shopping, i.e. a type of shopping that is not usually done for pleasure (for more on this, cf. Zabawa 2013a; cf. also Dunaj and Mycawka 2017, 72–75, for additional examples of this type).

It could thus be said that truly unnecessary borrowings do not really exist in a language; hence the theoretical distinction mentioned at the beginning of the present section is of no use, and even no sense. The borrowings discussed in the present book will not be analyzed from the point of view of their necessity (or lack thereof) in Polish: as mentioned before, the present study is thus purely descriptive.

1.5 English Lexical Loans in Polish: Bibliography

It can be stated that the influence of English on Polish is receiving a great deal of scholarly attention today. The publications dealing with English lexical borrowings in Polish can be divided into several main groups. In order to keep the list concise and up-to-date, only the works published in 2000 or later have been included, with the exception of monographs, included irrespective of their publication date.

The list does not include publications devoted to hidden borrowings (i.e. semantic loans and loan translations), publications on borrowings from languages other than English and on borrowings in general (i.e. not necessarily of English origin), or publications on English loanwords in a language other than Polish. In addition, publications dealing with more general issues (e.g. lexical innovations in the press), with English borrowings discussed only as one of many aspects, are also excluded. In other words, only the publications in which English lexical borrowings in Polish constitute the primary focus have been included.

The works concentrating on English lexical loans in Polish can be subdivided as follows:⁴²

- general publications, i.e. presenting an overview of English borrowings in Polish (Mańczak-Wohlfeld 1995; 2002; 2006a; Chłopicki 2005; Sękowska 2007; Sorbet 2012; Witalisz 2013; 2016a; Kasztalska 2014);
- lexicographical publications, i.e. dictionaries of English borrowings in Polish (Mańczak-Wohlfeld 1994; SZA 2010; Kowalczyk and Widawski 2019) or in various European languages, including Polish (DEA 2001);

⁴² Some works are included more than once because they fit into more than one of the proposed categories. Within each group, the publications are listed chronologically, i.e. on the basis of their publication dates.

- publications focusing on lexicographical aspects, e.g. the analysis of English loans in general dictionaries of Polish, the analysis of dictionaries of Anglicisms, discussion on planned dictionaries of Anglicisms, etc. (Włodarczyk 2002; Kilarski and Ptaszyński 2008; Mańczak-Wohlfeld 2013a; 2021; Cierpich-Kozieł et al. 2023a; 2023b); this group also includes works discussing other lexicographical projects related to English borrowings, such as GLAD (Mańczak-Wohlfeld and Witalisz 2019b);
- publications focusing on terminological issues (Witalisz 2012b);
- publications focusing on the assimilation of English borrowings in Polish (Waszakowa 2002; Mańczak-Wohlfeld 2004a; 2004b; Mieczkowska 2006; Okulska 2006; Badyda 2008; Ogorodnikowa 2008; Burkacka 2010; Przybylska 2010; Urban 2010; Wierzbicka 2013; Bańko and Svobodová 2014; Kuźniak and Mańczak-Wohlfeld 2014; Urban 2014; Szpyra-Kozłowska 2016a; 2016b; Maciołek 2017a; Kacperska 2019; Burkacka 2022);
- publications focusing on quantitative aspects of English borrowings in Polish, e.g. their number or frequency in a given variety of Polish (Zabawa 2004b; 2007a; 2009d; 2010; 2011b; 2011d; 2012; 2016; Bańko and Witalisz 2018);
- publications focusing on English borrowings in the Polish spoken by Poles living in an English-speaking country (Błasiak 2008; Zabawa 2011b);
- publications concentrating on specific types (morphologically or semantically) of English borrowings, e.g. acronyms and alphabetisms (Przybylska 2008; Witalisz 2018a, 2019a; Żmigrodzki 2024), forms ending in *-als*, e.g. *millennials*, *seals*, *royals*, *animals* (Mycawka 2020), onomatopoeic expressions related to musical instruments (Taraszka-Drożdż 2017), derivatives formed on the basis of English proper nouns (Kłaczyńska 2017);
- publications focusing on an “age” of borrowings, e.g. older English borrowings (Dylewski 2016), new English borrowings (Mańczak-Wohlfeld 2000; Olkowska 2011), nonce loans (Kuźniak and Mańczak-Wohlfeld 2014);
- publications focusing on English borrowings in specific types of text or specific registers, genres, and styles, e.g. in mass media (Markowski 2000; Mańczak-Wohlfeld 2005; Okulska 2006; Surendra 2019), electronic media and Internet portals, including Internet messengers and other forms of Internet communication, viz. Internet forums, chats, blogs, emails, text messages, etc. (Dąbrowska, M. 2006; Zabawa 2009d; 2010), spoken Polish (Otwinowska-Kasztelaniec 2000; 2006; Zabawa 2007a; 2007b; 2011a; 2012; Przybysz 2016; Tomaszczyk, Jerzy 2019), corporate jargon, i.e. corpolect (Cierpich 2015; 2019; Naruszewicz-Duchlińska 2016), youth slang and the language of young generation in general (Otwinowska-Kasztelaniec 2000; 2006; Zdunkiewicz-Jedynak 2008; Zabawa 2011d; Dylewski and Jagodziński 2012), informal language (Kowalczyk and Widawski 2019), LGBT+ community (Witalisz

- 2021), television commercials and press advertisements (Chłopicki and Świątek 2000; Zabawa 2004b; 2007a; 2009b; 2009c; Wieluniecka 2010);
- publications focusing on English borrowings in specific semantic fields, e.g. trade and economics (Biniek 2016), jobs and positions (Chłopicki and Świątek 2000, 85–125; Zabawa 2013c; Dombrowski 2016; Jasińska-Bryjak and Marcol-Cacoń 2016), computers, the Internet, and modern technology (Tomczak 2002; Weber 2006; Ogorodnikowa 2008; Zabawa 2011c; 2014a; 2014b; Wierzbicka 2013; Maciołek 2017a; 2017b), librarianship (Dąbrowska, I., and Cyran 2022), biotechnology (Kłos et al. 2006), medicine (Żmigrodzki 2024), logistics (Korcz and Matulewski 2006), business and marketing (Dąbrowska, A. 2000), cycling (Wiertelwski 2006; 2007), leisure, fashion and entertainment (Witalisz 2018b), hip-hop music (Pułaczewska 2008), juggling (Kowalewski 2020), drugs (Bartłomiejczyk 2006a; 2006b); digital product designing (Tomaszczyk Jacek, and Matysek 2021); snooker (Bator and Dębski 2022); hip-hop music (Bartłomiejczyk 2008); rock climbing (Niepytalska-Osiecka 2016); Ultimate Frisbee (Balicka 2016);
 - publications focusing on the knowledge of English loanwords among Poles and sociocultural aspects of English borrowings in Polish (e.g. Waszakowa 2001b; Kodura 2002; Zabawa 2009b; 2011c; 2013b; 2016; Skowronek 2011; Walesiak 2015);
 - publications concentrating on the normative assessment of English borrowings in Polish, including a discussion on language policy in Poland and attitudes to English borrowings (Grybosiowa 2000; Kaczmarek 2015; Walesiak 2015; Zabawa 2017b; Witalisz 2019b; Mańczak-Wohlfeld 2020; Burkacka 2022; Cieśla 2022; Dąbrowska, M. 2022);
 - publications concentrating on the description and discussion of specific English borrowings or pseudo-Anglicisms (sometimes with certain doubts regarding their etymology), e.g. *gender* and related forms (Grochola-Szczepanek 2010), *piknik* (Hącia 2010), *team* (Rudnicka 2010), *fast* and *slow* (Nowakowska 2013), *grillować* (Biesaga 2013), *shop*, *shopping*, and *shopper* (Zabawa 2013a), *fejk*, *like*, and *hejt* (Niepytalska-Osiecka 2014), *czat/chat* (Szymański 2014), *cookies* (Zabawa 2014d), *event* (Zemlanaja 2016), *start-up* (Grażul-Luft 2019), *coming out* and *outing* (Zabawa 2021), *Internet* (Cieśla 2022), *mentee* (Grażul-Luft 2023), *koronawirus* and other related forms with *korona-*, e.g. *koronabot*, *koronachallenge*, *koronagrill*, *koronahejt*, *koronamarketing*, *koronanewsletter*, *koronaparty*, *koronasong*, *koronateam* (Cierpich-Kozieł 2020), *koronaparty* (Długosz 2023), *bestseller* (Zabawa 2022b), *oldschool* (Zabawa 2024a).

Despite all the publications listed above, there is still a need to investigate English lexical borrowings, particularly in specialized semantic areas. There is

also a striking shortage of studies dealing with borrowings on a more objective basis, i.e. collected from some clearly described corpora. As Zenner and Kristiansen (2014, 5) very aptly note, many researchers discuss borrowings on the basis of “small corpora, observations from dictionaries or *ad hoc* created samples of personal observations (often without being clear on the sources from which these observations are drawn).” In a similar vein, Zenner et al. (2014, 42) point out that very frequently “researchers collect all anglicisms found in a group of texts, often without being entirely clear on the data they rely on,” cf. also Backus (2014, 30), who mentions “the availability of sufficient data” as one of the challenges associated with usage-based studies on lexical borrowings (for additional discussion, cf. Winter-Froemel 2014, 65–66). In other words, there is still a striking shortage of studies dealing with quantitative aspects of English borrowings (number of types and tokens, frequency in various types of texts, etc.). This is true not only in the English-Polish context, but also outside it (cf. Graedler 2012, 91–92).

In connection with the topic of the present book, there is still a shortage of studies presenting a complete picture of the English influence on the Polish sphere of computer science. It is worth emphasizing that the present book studies Anglicisms on a systematic basis, with a clearly defined corpus functioning as the base (cf. Chapter 2, Section 2.2).

1.6 Concluding Remarks

The aim of the current chapter was to present a theoretical introduction to borrowing, both general, i.e. not connected with any specific language, and language-specific (English borrowings in Polish). This chapter served as an introduction to the actual study, the description of which will be given in the next chapter.

Chapter 2

Research Design

2.1 Introduction

The aim of the present chapter is to provide a brief description of the corpus on which the study is based (Section 2.2), followed by a description of the methodology (Section 2.3) and the list of research questions (Section 2.4). The next section (2.5) is devoted to various problems related to the analysis of English lexical borrowings in the Polish language of computer science. Most of them relate to the verification of potential loanwords, i.e. distinguishing between lexical loans and internationalisms of unclear origin (Section 2.5.2.1), lexical loans and native forms (Section 2.5.2.2), lexical loans and semantic borrowings (Section 2.5.2.3), lexical loans and pseudo-Anglicisms (Section 2.5.2.4), and lexical loans and hybrids (Section 2.5.2.5). Next, problems connected with distinguishing between lexical borrowings and instances of code-switching are discussed (Section 2.5.3), followed by other, more general problems, viz. setting the boundaries of the semantic field of computers, the assignment of loanwords to parts of speech, the treatment of acronyms and alphabetisms, proper names, derivatives based on loanwords, etc. (Section 2.5.4).

2.2 General Description of the Corpus

The present study is based on my own corpus (for the summary on theoretical issues related to building one's corpus, cf. Zabawa 2019b), previously used in the study on semantic loans, loan translations and loan renditions (Zabawa 2017a). The corpus has not been changed in any way; this is in order to make it possible to compare the frequency of lexical loans (this study) and semantic loans (Zabawa 2017a).⁴³

A detailed description of the corpus, including the process of corpus compilation, its size, structure, etc., can be found in the said monograph (Zabawa 2017a, 97–117). In addition, general information on corpora (definitions, classification, etc.) as well as the rationale behind choosing Internet texts as the

43 The comparison in question is presented in Chapter 4, Section 4.4.

base for the research can also be found therein. Therefore, in the present book, a detailed description of the corpus will not be repeated; rather, only a concise summary of the main features of the corpus will be presented.

The corpus upon which the present study is based is composed of Internet short texts (posts, entries) collected from 32 selected Internet forums devoted to computers and the Internet (the list of forums taken into account can be found in the appendix). A sample between 20,000 and 60,000 running words was collected from each of the 32 forums; altogether, the corpus consists of 1,541,449 running words.

The samples are varied thematically; to be more precise, care was taken to include samples on various computer-related themes: thus, the topics include computer hardware (e.g. mainboards, CPUs, graphics cards, sound cards, keyboards, mice, speakers, etc.), software (e.g. operating systems, office software, programming languages, computer games), and the Internet (e.g. Internet providers, website creation, website maintenance, Internet browsers, malware, antivirus software, etc.).

The corpus can safely be seen as representative of informal Polish of computer users due to a large number of forums, authors, and topics taken into consideration. Admittedly, it may not seem very large when compared to the general corpora of Polish, such as NKJP; still, it appears that it is large enough to highlight certain tendencies. Besides, it cannot be very large due to practical reasons: it was built by one person only. Moreover, it is a specialized corpus, and such corpora can be considerably smaller than general corpora and still be representative of a given variety or semantic field (for more on this, together with numerous quotations illustrating the point, cf. Zabawa 2017a, 110).

The corpus can be described as synchronic rather than diachronic (all texts included in the corpus were written after the year 2000), closed rather than open (i.e. no new texts are added) and domain-specific (restricted to the semantic area of computers and the Internet) rather than general. It is specialized, or restricted, at four levels: semantic field (computers and the Internet), text genre (Internet forums), text types (entries, i.e. short texts, from Internet forums), and language type (informal Polish of the young generation interested in computers).

2.3 Methodology of the Study

The methodology used for the identification and analysis of the lexical loans in the corpus is based on corpus linguistics and is, in general, very similar to the one used previously for the identification of semantic loans and loan translations (cf. Zabawa 2017a, 119–124).

The English loanwords in the corpus have been identified manually.⁴⁴ The first step was to read all the texts that compose the corpus in their entirety. The aim, while reading, was to manually identify all forms with probable English origin (manual extraction). They were treated as potential English loanwords (only the forms connected semantically with computers and the Internet were taken into consideration). The contexts in which a given word or construction appeared in the corpus were analysed with the help of the text-concordance software TextSTAT version 2.9c (for more about TextSTAT, cf. Zabawa 2017a, 109–110), and, thanks to the list of contexts in which a form appeared in the corpus (concordances), its meanings were established.

The hypothesis of their English provenance was then verified; several criteria have been utilized. In general, the identification of lexical borrowings is far less problematic than covert borrowings, i.e. semantic loans and loan translations (for more on the identification of semantic loans and loan translations, cf. Zabawa 2015a; 2017a; Witalisz 2015; 2017). The identification of English loanwords is especially unproblematic in the case of newer loans, i.e. the loans which have only recently been borrowed into Polish. In their case, it is usually the form (spelling) alone that signals their English provenance, cf. borrowings such as *P. lockdown*, *notebook*, and *selfie* (Zabawa 2024b; cf. the notion of “formal or semantic signs of foreignness,” Graedler 2012, 96). It must be emphasized, however, that the identification of English loans in Polish is not always completely unproblematic: the problems may appear especially in the case of older forms, where it is not always clear whether the form is indeed an English loan or rather a borrowing of German or French origin, or perhaps an internationalism, used in many languages, of unclear etymology (for more on the problems of this type, cf. Section 2.5.2.1).

Verification of potential English loanwords in the corpus has been performed primarily with the use of lexicographical and corpus criteria. To be more specific, several types of dictionaries and corpora were consulted; details are presented below:

- General dictionaries of Polish (SJPd, USJP, WSJP PAN, WSJP PWN) were consulted for the etymology of the forms found in the corpus;
- Dictionaries of foreign words, both general (WSWO), and of English origin (SZA), were consulted to check if they contain the forms found in

44 There have been some attempts (only partially successful) in automated retrieval (“computer-assisted identification,” in Andersen’s (2012, 117) words) of Anglicisms from large corpora. The problems with automated extraction include, among others, orthographical and morphological variation of Anglicisms, and the existence of multi-word Anglicisms (Andersen 2012; cf. also Mańczak-Wohlfeld and Witalisz 2019a). It is reasonable to expect, however, that the situation will change for the better with the development of AI in linguistic studies.

the corpus; in addition, available dictionaries of the loans of other etymologies (i.e. other than English) have also been consulted for comparative purposes (German: SZN, French: WFP, Italian: Berezowski, Ł. J. and Ciesielka 2023);

- Dictionaries of English, both general (OED, ODE), and specialized, i.e. restricted to the semantic field of computers (DCS, Downing et al. 2013), were consulted to establish if the potential English model forms actually exist in English. In some cases, a less formal dictionary (UD) was also used;
- Specialized bilingual dictionaries (Trojański 2007, Miłkowski 2008, APSI, PASI, Bąk et al. 2006) were also consulted to check if the potential English words exist in English;
- Online resources (English and Polish versions of Wikipedia, online encyclopaedia of computing terms PCM) were used with the same purpose as above;
- General corpora of Polish (NKJP, MoncoPL) were used to establish whether the forms found in the corpus appear in general Polish as well or are limited solely to specialized discourse;
- General corpora of English (NOW, COCA, GloWbE) were consulted to establish whether the potential English forms actually exist in English. Corpora were important especially in the case of the newest or less frequent (potential) English constructions;
- Google searches (Web as Corpus) were used with the same aim and under the same circumstances as above.

Once the English etymology of a given form has been confirmed (but cf. Section 2.5 on possible problems), its frequency in the corpus has also been established (with the help of TextSTAT software, see above): this relates both to the frequency of individual loanwords (provided in the respective sections, cf. Chapter 3) and the general frequency of English lexical borrowings taken together (cf. Chapter 4).

2.4 Research Questions

The study aims to answer the following research questions:

1. How many English lexical loans (in terms of types) are used in informal Polish of computer users?
2. What are the English lexical loans used in the informal Polish of computer users?
3. How frequent are the English lexical loans (in terms of tokens)? Which loans are the most and the least frequent?

4. Are the English loanwords used in the area of computers and the Internet assimilated at the level of spelling and morphology?
5. How do the number and frequency of English lexical loans compare to English semantic loans? Are English lexical loans more numerous (in terms of types) than English semantic loans? Are English lexical loans more frequent (in terms of tokens) than English semantic loans?

2.5 Problems Related to the Analysis

2.5.1 Introductory Remarks

Since the methodology used in the study relies on manual extraction of Anglicisms (cf. Section 2.3), it depends to a great extent on the researcher's skills, abilities, theoretical knowledge, experience and, last but not least, linguistic intuition.⁴⁵ The verification of whether a potential English loan is indeed a word of English provenance depends also (to some extent) on external factors, namely the lexicographic market in a given country (this can guarantee, at least in some cases, fast and efficient verification); for instance, there is no complete etymological dictionary of Polish (an equivalent of OED), which, naturally, may hinder such identification.⁴⁶

The aim of this section is to discuss potential problems with the verification of lexical Anglicisms in the corpus. The following points are discussed: distinguishing between English lexical loans and internationalisms of unclear origin (Section 2.5.2.1), distinguishing between English loans and native formations (Section 2.5.2.2), distinguishing between lexical and semantic borrowings (Section 2.5.2.3), distinguishing between English loanwords and pseudo-Anglicisms, including semantic pseudo-Anglicisms (Section 2.5.2.4), and distinguishing between English lexical borrowings and hybrids (Section 2.5.2.5).

In the case of the problems discussed below, it is sometimes unavoidable to make certain arbitrary decisions. In such cases, however, an opposite decision would be equally arbitrary.

45 For a more general (i.e. not connected with a Polish-English context) discussion on problems and challenges associated with the analysis of borrowings in a corpus, cf. Graedler (2012), Oncins-Martínez (2012), Pulcini et al. (2012, 17–21), Backus (2014, 30–36).

46 The biggest and most up-to-date dictionary of Polish is, to the best of my knowledge, WSJP PAN. It provides etymological information, but its level of depth and precision cannot be compared to that of OED (for more on this, cf. Zabawa 2024b).

2.5.2. Problems Related to the Verification of Potential Loanwords

2.5.2.1 Distinguishing Between English Lexical Loans and Internationalisms of Unclear Origin

It is not always easy to establish if a given form in Polish is an English loanword or rather a borrowing of a different origin, or **an internationalism of unclear origin**, e.g. *P. akcelerator* < *E. accelerator*, *F. accélérateur*, *G. Akzelerator*, originally from *L. accelerāre*, WSJP PAN; *P. grafika* < *E. graphics*, *G. Graphik*, *R. графика*, originally from *Gr. graphikḗ*, WSJP PAN; *P. multimedia* < *E. multimedia*, *F. multimédia*, *G. Multimedia*, originally from *L. multum + medium*, WSJP PAN (for more on internationalisms and borrowings of unclear origin, cf. Maćkiewicz 2001; Waszakowa 2005, 25–35; 2009, 12; Mańczak-Wohlfeld 2006b, 51; Okulska 2006, 213; Fischer, R. 2008, 10; Zięba 2008, 16; Dawlewicz 2010, 33–34; Wiśniewska-Białas 2011, 31; Pulcini 2019; for a related discussion, cf. also Piotrowski 1998; Waszakowa 2001a, 4; Zabawa 2010, 223; Kuźniak and Mańczak-Wohlfeld 2014, 77; Gottlieb and Furiassi 2015, 11–13; on differences between internationalisms and borrowings, cf. Waszakowa 2005, 26–27).⁴⁷ As might be expected, these kinds of problems may and do appear especially in connection with older borrowings, such as *P. mobilny* ‘mobile’, *analogowy* ‘analogue’, and *grafika* ‘graphics.’ Verification in dictionaries does not always yield fully conclusive results, cf. etymological information provided by WSJP PAN for *mobilny*:

może *ang.* mobile ‘ruchomy, ruchliwy’
 może *fr.* mobile ‘ruchomy, przenośny’
 z *łac.* *mobilis* ‘szybko się poruszający, ruchomy’.
 Jeśli wyraz pochodziłby z angielskiego, byłaby to pożyczka graficzna.
 [perhaps from English *mobile*
 perhaps from French *mobile*
 from Latin *mobilis* ‘moving fast.’
 If the word came from English, it would be a graphic loan].

Other dictionaries (USJP and WSWO) provide only Latin etymology, while SZA does not list the word (Zabawa 2024b).⁴⁸ Cases of this type are excluded

47 Internationalisms of this type should be kept apart from semantic internationalisms (for more on this, cf. Markowski 2004; Mott and Laso 2019, 164).

48 Such problems are not restricted to loans in Polish. An additional example of this type includes *E. electricity*, a term present in many European languages, cf. e.g. *Br. elektryčnasc*, *R. električestvo*, *P. elektryczność*, *Sp. electricidad*, *It. elettricità*, *F. électricité*, and *Gr. ηλεκτρισμός* (Pulcini 2019, 123–124). This type of internationalisms can be described as “denationalized,” as no particular national origin is evident; such internationalisms are often felt as native

from the list of Anglicisms (cf. Mańczak-Wohlfeld 2021, 664) and are not taken into consideration in the present book, even though it could be tempting to classify such words almost automatically as English loans (Zabawa 2024b). The errors of this type (i.e. words that are not English loanwords but are treated as such) can even be detected in dictionaries, cf. *P. kasyno*, treated as an English loan (WSWO) while it is actually a borrowing from Italian (Cierpich-Kozieł et al. 2023a, 6; 2023b, 2–3), and *beton*, a borrowing from French, but treated erroneously (in WSWO) as an English loan, among other etymologies (Piotrowski 2016: 89–90; for a related discussion, with different examples and different dictionaries under analysis, cf. Piotrowski 1998; Mańczak-Wohlfeld 1995, 35; 2007, 210–211; 2013a; 2021, 668–669; Biniek 2012).⁴⁹ In general, forms of this type have not been included in the present study.

In some situations, English might have been the source for new, computer-related meanings (the forms existed in Polish earlier in different senses), e.g. *P. analogowy*. Such forms are counted as English semantic loans; they have been excluded from the present study (they are included in my previous book, Zabawa 2017a, 142–143).

2.5.2.2 Distinguishing Between English Loans and Native Formations

Another problem may be related to distinguishing between English loans and native formations. An example, discussed in Zabawa (2024b), is *P. net*, used in Polish in the sense of ‘the Internet.’ In general, there are two hypotheses regarding its etymology:

1. The word *net* is a borrowing of English origin (< E. *net*; it would thus be an example of a lexical reborrowing or a semantic loan, as the word was borrowed previously in the semantic domain of sport).⁵⁰
2. The word *net* is an example of a native formation made by clipping (*P. Internet* > *net*).

Again, the dictionaries do not provide conclusive results: SZA classifies *Internet* and *net* as two separate borrowings (hypothesis 1) while WSJP PAN classifies the word *net* as a native formation (hypothesis 2). In such situations,

forms by non-specialists (Wexler 1969, quoted in Pulcini 2019, 124). *Electricity* is different from such forms as E. *computer*, also present in many European languages. In the case of such forms, “the source language is clearly identified” (Pulcini 2019, 125), and, consequently, such forms are not treated as internationalisms of unclear origin but as English loans.

49 It should be added at this point that this type of lexicographical errors is not exclusive to English loans: they appear in the case of borrowings from other sources as well, e.g. French (WFP, xxv) and Italian (Berezowski, Ł. J. and Ciesielka 2023, 29).

50 For distinguishing between lexical reborrowing and semantic borrowing, cf. Section 2.5.2.3.

certain arbitrariness is probably unavoidable. Certain hints are given by the corpus criterion: the earliest occurrences of *net* in the sense of 'the Internet' date back in NKJP to 1997 while *net* in English (first in the sense of any computer network) appeared in 1972 (OED). The lexicographical and corpus criteria thus suggest that P. *net* could be a borrowing from English; this is further corroborated by the fact that *net* in Polish (according to NKJP) appeared first on discussion lists devoted to computer games and movies. One could reasonably expect that the people taking part in discussions on such groups had at least intermediate knowledge of English (computer games in the past were not translated into Polish, and some acquaintance with English was required to play them). However, it is necessary to highlight the fact that these are only certain hints, not conclusive answers. The possibility of P. *net* being a native formation cannot be definitely ruled out. In addition, it may well be possible that both processes were in operation (P. *net* was formed by clipping, but its use in Polish was reinforced by the existence of E. *net*).

In the present book, forms such as P. *net* are treated as English lexical borrowings and included in the study. This is done on the basis of the dates of the first occurrence of P./E. *net* (in the sense of computer network) in Polish (on the basis of NKJP) and in English (on the basis of OED). A remarkable difference in time seems to suggest that, most probably, English has functioned as a model, even if it coexisted with native processes in Polish. Naturally, the approach presented here may be criticized as arbitrary, but the opposite decision (i.e. excluding *net* from the list of English loans in Polish) would be equally arbitrary. In some situations, a certain lack of fully conclusive results has to be accepted.

A different example is P. *admin*, used in the sense of 'an Internet forum administrator,' treated as an English loanword by SZA. However, it seems equally (if not more) plausible that the form has been created on Polish soil by clipping (P. *admin* < P. *administrator*) without any influence of English (or perhaps English might have functioned as an intensifying force but not a direct cause). The latter hypothesis seems to be corroborated by WSJP PAN. This situation is clearly different from the case of P. *net*, as P. *administrator*, unlike P. *Internet*, is not an English lexical loan (it is actually a semantic, but not lexical, loan). Consequently, P. *admin* is treated as a derivative of P. *administrator*, and both forms are counted as different wordforms of the same semantic loan (cf. Zabawa 2017a, 136-137) and are not included in the present study. It should perhaps be added that adopting the opposite solution (i.e. treating P. *administrator* as a semantic loan and P. *admin* as a lexical loan) would be counterintuitive.

2.5.2.3 Distinguishing Between Lexical and Semantic Borrowings

Another problem is related to distinguishing between lexical and semantic borrowings. Naturally, in most cases, the distinction is clearly cut: P. *komputer* 'computer' is an example of a lexical loan (both the form and the meaning have been borrowed), while P. *mysz* 'mouse' in the sense of 'a computer mouse' is an example of a semantic loan (this is suggested by the graphic discrepancy between P. *mysz* and E. *mouse*, as well as the existence of parallel changes in many European languages; for more on the usefulness of studying the changes in a few languages simultaneously, cf. Witalisz 2007, 84). However, the situation is much less clear in the case of P. *menedżer* 'manager.' The word was first borrowed in Polish in the sense of 'a person in charge of a business, organization, etc.; a boss'; later on, the word started to be used in the additional meaning of 'a computer program that helps a user organize and manage other programs and devices.' It is unclear whether the second sense should be treated as an example of a lexical loan (a reborrowing⁵¹) or a semantic loan in Polish. Specifically, to explain the etymology of P. *menedżer* in the sense of 'a computer program,' two hypotheses are possible:

1. The word *menedżer* in Polish is a double English loanword (a lexical borrowing and then a lexical reborrowing);
2. The word *menedżer* in Polish is both a lexical and a semantic borrowing.

As I noted in my previous book (Zabawa 2017a, 55), it is sometimes claimed that semantic innovations are semantically connected with the traditional meaning of the word (cf. Jadacka 2001, 221; but cf. Gottlieb 2005, 164, and Ullmann 1962, 180 for the opposite view); consequently, the degree of semantic proximity between the old and the new meaning may be helpful in distinguishing between semantic loans and lexical reborrowings. The problem is, however, that it is not easy to accurately measure the degree of semantic similarity. Therefore, although such criteria may be useful in some situations, they are more often than not difficult to use in practice.

In the present book, words such as P. *menedżer* (in the sense of 'a computer program') are treated as semantic borrowings, and not lexical (other examples of this type include P. *boss* and *developer*). This is because, in the case of lexical borrowings, both form and meaning are taken over by the recipient language (for more on distinguishing between lexical and semantic loans, cf. Zabawa 2017a, 54–56). In the case of P. *menedżer* referring to a computer program, it is only the meaning that has been taken over (the form is already present in

51 It should be added that the term "reborrowing" is not used in the same meaning by all the linguists working in the area of language contact; for a different understanding of the term, cf. e.g. Pulcini et al. (2012, 11).

Polish as it was borrowed earlier in a different sense). Consequently, such forms as *P. menedżer* have been included in my previous book (Zabawa 2017a), but are excluded from the present study.

2.5.2.4 Distinguishing Between English Loanwords and Pseudo-Anglicisms

The next problem is connected with distinguishing between English lexical borrowings (genuine Anglicisms, *bona fide* Anglicisms, true Anglicisms, real Anglicisms;⁵² Gottlieb and Furiassi 2015, 22; Furiassi 2015, 253–254) and **pseudo-Anglicisms**⁵³ (pseudo-loans, pseudo-borrowings, false borrowings, false Anglicisms, MacKenzie 2012, 27; Gottlieb 2015, 61; Gottlieb and Furiassi 2015, 3; Furiassi 2015, 253; Knospe 2015, 100; Polish *zapożyczenia rzekome*, Górnicz 2019, 146).⁵⁴ In general, pseudo-Anglicisms are not considered borrowings (MacKenzie 2012, 34). They can be defined as

formacje, których źródłem jest język angielski, jednak są one rozbieżne formalnie bądź semantycznie ze swoimi obcymi etymonami (Witalisz 2014a: 1).

[formations whose source is the English language, but which are formally or semantically divergent from their foreign etymons].

In addition, the following explanations seem apt:

Pseudo-borrowings or false borrowings occur when genuine lexical borrowings, or elements thereof, are reinterpreted by speakers of various receptor languages, resulting in formal and/or semantic changes related to the words in question (Gottlieb and Furiassi 2015, 3–4; for numerous definitions by other scholars, cf. Gottlieb and Furiassi 2015, 5–6).

52 The terminology is far from clear here, however: for instance, the term “bona fide loanwords” may also be used in opposition to code-switches rather than pseudo-loans (cf. Poplack and Dion 2012, 297; Poplack 2018, 122); additionally, it may also appear in the sense of attested borrowings, i.e. included in dictionaries of a recipient language (Poplack 2018, 8).

53 The term is spelled in a different way by various linguists: the three most common spellings are *pseudoanglicism*, *pseudo-anglicism* and *pseudo-Anglicism*.

54 Gottlieb and Furiassi (2015, 5) rightly notice that the terms “pseudo-” or “false” may carry certain negative connotations; they note that perhaps certain alternatives, such as “English-based neologism”, could be used. Additionally, the terms “pseudo-” and “false” are not very precise: as the authors notice, “Since no Anglicism is an exact copy of its English etymon, there is always something non-English underneath – whether termed *pseudo-* or not,” and, consequently, “we could argue that, in a sense, all Anglicisms are pseudo-English” (ibid., 18; cf. also Gottlieb 2015, 93–94). The problem is, as the authors themselves admit, that terms such as “English-based neologism” are even more vague and open to various interpretations. For this reason, the terms “pseudo-loans” and “false loans” are retained in the present book. For more on terminological problems in the area of pseudo-loans, cf. Furiassi (2015).

Paradoxically, these elements are both English-based and non-English at the same time (Knospe 2015, 100).

Pseudo-Anglicisms thus “bear witness to the creative potential of language contact” (Furiassi 2015, 253) and may be understood as constructions created (in the recipient language) with the use of English elements, but different lexically (lexical pseudo-Anglicisms), morphologically (morphological pseudo-Anglicisms) or semantically (semantic pseudo-Anglicisms) from their English model forms (Grzega 2003; 30; Pulcini et al. 2012, 7; Witalisz 2014b, Gottlieb 2015, 62; Gottlieb and Furiassi 2015, 24; Knospe 2015, 108–117).⁵⁵ Therefore, Witalisz introduces three types of English pseudo-Anglicisms in Polish:

- lexical pseudo-Anglicisms, defined by Witalisz as “formations that have been coined out of English morphemes in a language other than English and which do not exist in English,” e.g. P. *beforing* ‘a party before going out,’ *sponsoring* ‘sponsorship,’ *housing* or *homing* ‘party at home’ (Witalisz 2014b, 325);
- morphological pseudo-Anglicisms, often created as a result of ellipsis, e.g. P. *parking* < E. *parking lot/site*, P. *smoking* < E. *smoking jacket* (Mańczak-Wohlfeld 1995, 65; 2006b, 52; Witalisz 2014b, 325);⁵⁶
- semantic pseudo-Anglicisms, i.e. English words and expressions used in Polish in the meaning absent in English, e.g. P. *churching* ‘looking for a church that has the best service or is the most suitable for a wedding,’ cf. E. *churching* ‘(1) the public appearance of a woman at church to give thanks after childbirth; the ceremony performed at this time; (2) subjection to the influence or customs of the Christian Church’ (OED; Witalisz 2014b, 325).⁵⁷

The main distinction between regular English loanwords and lexical pseudo-Anglicisms is thus the existence (in the case of loanwords) or the lack of existence (in the case of pseudo-Anglicisms) of an English model (cf. also Fisiak 1986, 256; Lehnert, 1986, 146; Viereck, K. 1986, 161; Ociepa 2001, 53; Grzega 2003, 30; Gottlieb 2005, 164; Dunn 2008, 62–63; Zenner and Kristiansen 2014, 2–3).

55 There is, however, some terminological confusion here: for instance, Mott and Laso (2019: 156) use the term “loan creation” for pseudo-Anglicisms; however, the term *loan creation* is usually used in a different sense (cf. Chapter 1, Footnote 9).

56 Piotrowski (1998, 272) claims that some forms of this type (the example of P. *happy end* is provided) may actually be borrowings from German (< G. *Happyend* / *Happy End*) rather than English pseudo-Anglicisms. Other linguists, however, see the origin of P. *happy end* in E. *happy ending*.

57 In addition, some linguists introduce a fourth type, viz. phonological (vocal) pseudo-Anglicisms, i.e. “non-English loanwords that are considered Anglicisms by speakers in the receptor speech community and for that reason are pronounced in a (mock) English fashion” (Gottlieb 2015, 67). Moreover, additional classifications of pseudo-Anglicisms, e.g. into core and peripheral pseudo-loans, can be found in Gottlieb and Furiassi (2015), Lopriore and Furiassi (2015, 214); however, as the present book does not focus on pseudo-loans, they will not be discussed here.

The distinction is simple in theory but is not always feasible to implement, i.e. it is not always easy to establish whether a potential English form actually exists in English or not. The problem may be especially prominent in the case of colloquial or highly specialized language: the form may not be included in OED and it may not appear in general corpora (COCA, NOW) but this does not necessarily mean that it is non-existent in English. Google searches (Web as Corpus) may be helpful, but do not yield fully conclusive results, either: the form may appear on some websites, but care must be taken if it is a text written by an English native speaker or not (this is not always easy to establish in the case of various Internet websites); if the latter is the case, it may not be a genuine English construction but some kind of literal translation from one's native language.

The problem of this type, as mentioned above, is especially prominent in the case of specialized language. For instance, it is unclear whether *P. boter* 'an Internet user or a computer gamer who uses bots in a computer game' is a genuine English loanword or rather a lexical pseudo-Anglicism. The word does not appear in OED⁵⁸ or a specialized dictionary of computing terms (DCS). It can be found in this sense in Internet texts (on the basis of Google search) and in the NOW corpus, but is rare and untypical (for details, cf. Zabawa 2024b). In such cases, certain arbitrariness is most probably unavoidable. In the present book, forms such as *boter* are treated as pseudo-Anglicisms rather than typical Anglicisms: this is done on the basis of OED (the word has not been registered there) and very rare occurrences in NOW. Consequently, they are excluded from the study: this relates to both lexical and morphological pseudo-Anglicisms, e.g. *P. boter* (cf. E. *bot*), *P. uplinker* (cf. E. *up*, *link*), *P. nick* (cf. E. *nickname*), *P. priv* (cf. E. *private message*).

Another problem, of a related nature, is connected with possible **semantic pseudo-Anglicisms** used in the corpus (cf. the definition above; for more on semantic pseudo-Anglicisms, cf. Grzega 2003, 30; Witalisz 2014a; 2016a, 155–159). For example, *P. light* appears in the corpus in the sense of '(of a piece of software) that does not use much of the system resources, especially RAM.' The usual English form used in this meaning is *lightweight* (also used as a borrowing in Polish), but constructions such as *light operating systems* are also found on English websites. Consequently, it is not easy to establish whether *P. light* in the aforementioned sense is an example of a semantic pseudo-Anglicism or rather a regular English loan. Another problem is that the forms of this type

58 To be more precise, OED lists the word *boter* as a Middle English variant of *butter* and the 1600s variant of *bittern*. In addition, *botter* (a loanword from Dutch) in the sense of 'a type of sailing vessel' is included. None of them, however, has anything in common with *boter* in the computer-related sense (for more on this, cf. Zabawa 2024b).

are often polysemous in Polish, and they may be regular loans in one sense, whereas possibly semantic pseudo-Anglicisms in another sense. For these reasons, possible semantic pseudo-Anglicisms are counted as lexical loans and included in the study.⁵⁹

2.5.2.5 Distinguishing Between English Lexical Borrowings and Hybrids

Finally, the last problem connected with the identification of English loanwords in the corpus relates to the distinction between English loanwords and **hybrids**. Hybrids can be defined as constructions which contain elements taken from different languages (Pisarek, in EJP, 137; cf. also Ociepa 2001, 53; Grzegą 2003, 28; Rostowska 2009; Witalisz 2016b). In some cases, the line of distinction between the two phenomena is not clear-cut, cf. *P. netykieta* 'netiquette.' There are three hypotheses regarding its etymology in Polish (Zabawa 2024b):

1. *Netykieta* is a lexical borrowing from English *netiquette*;
2. *Netykieta* is an English-Polish hybrid (to be more precise, a semi-calque; for more on English-Polish semi-calques, cf. Witalisz 2016a, 121–126; Zabawa 2017a, 67–69), in which one half has been borrowed from English (*E. net* > *P. net*) and the other half has been calqued, i.e. translated (*E. etiquette* > *P. etykieta*⁶⁰);
3. *Netykieta* has been created on Polish soil by blending (*P. net* + *P. etykieta*).

Dictionaries do not yield here fully conclusive results: for instance, *SZA* treats the word *netykieta* as a borrowing from English, while *WSJP PAN* sees the word as created on Polish soil (< *P. net* + *etykieta*).

In situations of this type, it might be useful to establish whether the form exists in other languages: the word *netiquette* exists (in various graphical shapes) in several European languages, including German, Spanish, Italian, Swedish, and Czech (for details, cf. Zabawa 2024b). This indicates that, most probably, the word has not been created independently on Polish soil; therefore, hypothesis 3 may be rejected.

Distinguishing between hypotheses 1 and 2 is much more problematic: it would require establishing whether *P. netykieta* was treated as a whole (and borrowed as a whole) or whether it was treated as a multimorphemic form, in which case the form *net* was a lexical borrowing borrowed earlier and used to create the word *netykieta*. It is very difficult, if not impossible, to provide a fully conclusive answer here; consequently, the adoption of any solution would be arbitrary, at

59 This does not change much the final numbers presented in Chapter 4, as the forms of this type are very infrequent in the corpus, both in terms of types and tokens.

60 *P. etykieta* is a borrowing from French (WFP), but in this particular case the form might have been reborrowed from English (cf. Zabawa 2024b).

least to a certain extent. In the present book, forms such as P. *netykieta* are treated as lexical loans from English and included in the total count (cf. Chapter 3). It is not, however, a fully arbitrary decision: rather, in such cases, the use of the lexicographical and corpus criterion may be useful: in NKJP, P. *netykieta* dates back to 1997 while E. *netiquette* appeared first in 1982 (OED); the form has thus clearly been coined earlier in English. As a consequence, it seems more probable that it was borrowed into Polish as a ready-made unit rather than created independently in Polish; thus, it is included in the present study. Nevertheless, it must be emphasized once more that it is not possible to form definitive conclusions in such cases, and certain areas of uncertainty are bound to remain.

The problem of a similar nature is also visible in the case of such forms as P. *anty-hackerski*, *anty-phishingowy* and *antymalware*. It is difficult, if not impossible, to determine whether such forms have been created already on Polish soil (*anty* + *hackerski*, *phishingowy*, *malware*) or whether they have been taken directly from English (< E. *anti-hacking*, *anti-phishing*, *antimalware*). They could theoretically be treated as hybrids, e.g. P. *antymalware* (*malware* is of English origin while *anty-* comes from Greek; WSWO); most probably, however, they have been borrowed from English as a whole (P. *antymalware* < E. *antimalware*). Consequently, such forms are treated as English lexical borrowings and included in the study. They are, however, counted only as additional tokens, not separate types: thus, for example, the occurrences of *antymalware* are counted as additional instances of *malware* (the solution here follows the one adopted for derivatives: for instance, the occurrences of P. *komputerowy* are counted as additional tokens of P. *komputer*; for more on this, cf. Section 2.5.4).

2.5.3 Problems Related to Distinguishing Between Borrowings and Instances of Code-Switching

Another problem, also connected with the identification of English loanwords in the corpus, but of a different nature, is connected with distinguishing between lexical loans and instances of **code-switching**.

Code-switching (henceforth CS) can be defined as “the use of overt material (from single morphemes to entire sentences) from Language B in Language A discourse” (Backus and Dorleijn 2009, 76), or more generally as “all uses of two languages within one conversational or situational setting” (Dorleijn and Nortier 2009, 133).⁶¹ As Dorleijn and Nortier note, two general subtypes of code-switching

61 As Matras (2009, 101) points out, some linguists introduce a distinction between code-switching and code-mixing, where the former refers to the change of language “in-between utterances or phrases” while the latter to “language mixing within the phrase or utterance” (on the summary of different understandings of various CS-related terms, cf. Treffers-Daller

can be distinguished: **insertion** and **alternation**. The former describes the situation when a text is in one language and elements from the other language are inserted (in other words, there is one clearly distinguishable base language), while the latter implies a complete transition from one language to the other (Dorleijn and Nortier 2009, 133).⁶² Thus, insertion, described as “classic code-switching” by Winford 2010, can be characterized as the situation when “the speaker retains the morphosyntactic frame of his dominant language [...], and imports single content morphemes or phrases from an external SL [=source language]” (Winford 2010, 182). Thus, code-switching does not have to be connected with longer units of text.

It is insertion that can cause problems related to identification. In fact, it is very difficult, if not impossible, to distinguish between single code-switched items (i.e. cases of single-word CS of an insertion type, “single-word insertions,” Matras 2009, 106) and unassimilated borrowings, particularly nonce forms (Poplack et al. 1988, 52; cf. also Backus and Dorleijn 2009, 77, Matras 2009, 106–114; Zabawa 2009d, 72; Dąbrowska, M. 2013, 70; Pańka 2021, 101; cf. Field 2002, 16, who rightly notices that borrowing is also “clearly insertional”; for more information on nonce forms, cf. Chapter 1, Section 1.4.2.4a).⁶³

Many authors agree that CS is a common phenomenon (cf. “some CS will occur in most, if not all, contact situations,” Gardner-Chloros 2010, 188, cf. also Matras 2009, 111–112). It is particularly evident in spoken spontaneous speech; it may also appear in written informal language, e.g. in chat groups or Internet forums,⁶⁴ but then tends to be more consciously used (Dorleijn and Nortier 2009, 127–128; Dąbrowska, M. 2013, 70).

2009; cf. also Górnicz 2019, 93). In the present book, both types will be referred to as code-switching.

- 62 Naturally, there are also other typologies of code-switching, e.g. into extra-, inter- and intra-sentential code-switches (for more on the classification of code-switching, cf. e.g. Auer 1984; Edwards 1994; Romaine 1995, 122–125; Muysken 2000; 2010, 276–277; Gabrys-Barker 2007; Bullock and Toribio 2009; Matras 2009, 101–145; Treffers-Daller 2009, 65–68; Dąbrowska, M. 2013; Pańka 2021). However, as the book does not focus on code-switching, they will not be discussed in detail.
- 63 For the opposite view, cf. Zenner and Kristiansen (2014, 2), who see the distinction between borrowing and CS as “introduction in the receptor language of words and structures from the source language” (in the case of borrowing and imposition) and “mixing of two grammars” (in the case of code-switching), cf. also Fischer, R. (2008, 10), who notes that it is possible to describe CS as “a syntactic process,” and borrowing “a lexical process.” Adopting these approaches would mean that single-word CS is virtually non-existent, as such cases would be counted as borrowings.
- 64 Dąbrowska, M. (2013, 64) observes (in the Polish-English context) that the electronic social media themselves “encourage the use of English.” This is mostly due to the informal nature of texts published there (e.g. Facebook posts). Other authors present a different view, e.g. Gardner-Chloros (2010, 189): she argues that although CS appears in both spoken and

Various criteria for distinguishing between borrowings and instances of CS have been proposed (for a concise summary, cf. Haspelmath 2009, 40–42; Matras 2009, 106; Zenner and Kristiansen 2014, 4; cf. also Romaine 1995, 143–144), including the frequency of use (if a given element is more frequent, it is a borrowing rather than an instance of code-switching), a degree of morphological adaptation (if a given form is adapted morphologically, it should be classified as a loanword) and the existence (or non-existence) of a native synonym (loans are more probable to fill in the lexical gap, whereas code-switches are more likely to appear alongside native equivalents, Myers-Scotton 1993, 207). The two criteria which seem to be most frequently applied include the frequency of occurrence and the degree of assimilation.

For instance, Grosjean explains the said distinction with the use of **the criterion of assimilation**:

[...] a code-switch can be of any length (a word, a phrase, a sentence) and is a complete shift to the other language, whereas a borrowing is a word or short expression that is adapted phonologically and morphologically to the language being spoken (Grosjean 1982, 308).⁶⁵

Adopting the criterion proposed by Grosjean would mean that unassimilated borrowings do not actually exist (all unassimilated loans would automatically be classified as CS; cf. Onysko 2019, 39–40). However, many, if not most, linguists working in the field distinguish between unassimilated and assimilated loans (for more on this, cf. Chapter 1, Section 1.4.2.4); in addition, as Winford (2010, 182) asserts, both code-switches and borrowings may or may not be adapted phonologically and morphologically to the recipient language (cf. also Romaine 1995, 144). Furthermore, adopting Grosjean's view would mean that certain forms will never become loanwords, cf. *P. whisky* (used in Polish since 1907, WSJP PAN). The word *whisky* is not assimilated at the level of spelling and morphology; consequently, it would have to be treated as an instance of code-switching. This is counterintuitive for two reasons: first, if *P. whisky* were an instance of code-switch rather than borrowing, it would not be included in general dictionaries in Polish (cf. Wohlgemuth 2009, 55: "If the word appears in a dictionary of the recipient language or is frequently used in non-metalinguistic contexts, then it is most likely to be an established loanword rather than a code-switch or nonce borrowing"). Second, the form, as was mentioned above, has been used in Polish

written language, the latter may be less common, as written language, in general, is "more resistant to nonstandardness" and CS may be perceived as a nonstandard use of language.

65 But cf. Poplack and Dion (2012, 284), who claim that "phonological criteria are not reliable indicators of loanword integration."

for more than 100 years; it does not seem reasonable to treat the word present in the recipient language for such a long time as a code-switch.

The criterion of frequency of use (for more on this, cf. e.g. Poplack 2018, 43–44) is also often suggested as a basis for differentiation between borrowings and code-switches. For instance, Backus sees frequency of use as one of the main criteria for development of a loan out of code-switch: “A word from Language B that is *often* inserted into clauses framed by language A becomes a loanword in Language A” (Backus 2019, 196; original emphasis), “What is needed for a word to be a loanword is that it is used often enough” (Backus 2014, 29; cf. also Poplack and Sankoff 1984, 101; Poplack and Dion 2012, 279). This, however, seems to be an imprecise criterion: first, it is not clear what is meant by “often” (which Backus admits himself; cf. also Matras 2009, 106, who points out that there is no “uniform standard” according to which a frequency of a given form can be assessed or compared to), and how to measure the frequency (corpora may provide some hints, but not fully conclusive answers); second, whether CS will become a loan does not depend solely on linguistic factors, but also cultural or social ones (cf. Onysko 2019, 26, who rightly claims that code-switching may be seen as an individual feature of the speech of a multilingual person while borrowing is a sign of accepted lexical influence in a given speech community; cf. also Chapter 1, Section 1.4.2.6 on cognitive approach to borrowings). Other linguists talk about the extent of the use of a given form (MacKenzie 2012, 32) and about diffusion, i.e. the number of speakers who use a given form in a given spoken corpus (Poplack 2018, 6). However, it can be stated in general that the criterion of frequency is either inconclusive or interpreted in a very arbitrary way.

Other criteria include, among others, the use of a given form in the speech of monolinguals vs. the lack of it, connection with performance vs. competence, individual vs. societal use, etc. (for a concise summary, cf. Paňka 2021, 101–103). None of them, however, is fully conclusive and many of them are not easy to use in practice.

In conclusion, it can be said that it is virtually impossible to distinguish between unassimilated borrowings and single code-switches and no universally accepted set of criteria for such differentiation has been agreed upon (cf. Backus 2014, 20: “the debate is essentially unresolved,” and Matras 2009, 113: “the distinction between borrowing and code-switching is not a simple one, but involves a bundle of criteria, each arranged on a continuum”). Poplack (2018, 9) claims that speakers may not only code-switch spontaneously, but borrow spontaneously as well. Furthermore, both borrowings and code-switches follow the same hierarchy of borrowability, i.e. nouns are most frequently borrowed and switched (Gardner-Chloros 2010, 195; Winford 2010, 182; Hlavac 2016, 47–48).

Dąbrowska, M. (2013, 72–73) discusses possible reasons for code-switching, such as the need for the name of a new object or concept (lexical gap), the ease of use, language economy, lack of L1 equivalent, the desire to introduce elements of humour or emotions, the need for clarification or emphasis, quoting somebody else's words, etc. However, the same reasons may also appear in the case of lexical borrowings.

According to Gardner-Chloros (2010, 195), it may well be the case that loanwords start their life as spontaneous code-switches; cf. also Spolsky 1998, 49; Backus and Dorleijn 2009, 77; Backus 2014, 21–22; Backus 2019, 196–206; Gardani 2019, 103; Knapik and Chruszczewski 2023, 194; cf. also Matras 2009, who discusses code-switches and borrowings as “related points on the continuum” (Matras 2009, 110) and, consequently, speaks of “codeswitching-borrowing continuum” (Matras 2009, 111).⁶⁶ Gardner-Chloros (2010, 195) states that there is not a “failsafe method” of distinguishing between them, and it may be more appropriate to look at the distinction in question from the diachronic point of view, rather than synchronic (cf. Backus 2019, 196: code-switches and lexical borrowings “are the synchronic and diachronic manifestation of the same phenomenon”; cf. also Myers-Scotton 2002, 153, who stresses that there is actually no need for a synchronous distinction between borrowing and code-switching; cf. also the discussion in Wohlgemuth 2009, 53 and Poplack 2018, 62–63, 141–157).

Consequently, Winford (2010, 182; 2019, 62–63) proposes that a more general category should be introduced and both code-switches and lexical borrowings should be treated as its different manifestations (“the underlying mechanism is the same,” Winford 2019, 63), cf. Backus:

To my mind, this debate [connected with distinguishing between borrowing and codeswitching – MZ] is misguided, because a foreign-origin word can be both: borrowing and codeswitching are not mutually exclusive like that. Borrowing is a diachronic process, while codeswitching is a synchronic event. The Dutch word used in a Turkish sentence can thus be both: it might synchronically represent the use of a Dutch word in Turkish, and diachronically a more or less established loanword in this particular variety of Turkish. The synchronic use of the word in question in a particular sentence recorded for a corpus cannot tell you much about the degree to which the word is integrated into the receiving system. To assess its status as a loanword, we would need information on its degree of entrenchment in the idiolect of the speaker, and its degree of conventionality in the speech community of which the speaker is a member. A loanword is a foreign-origin word which is, to a certain extent, an accepted and established lexical item in the borrowing language.

66 For the opposite view, cf. Haspelmath (2009, 41), who claims that “so far there is not much evidence for it” [=the theory that many loanwords start their life as code-switches].

A codeswitch is a shift in mid-utterance or mid-discourse to material from the other language. In a bilingual context, these two categories do not exclude each other (Backus 2014, 29).

A similar account is provided by Hasselmo (quoted in Poplack and Sankoff 1984, 103) who also points out that code-switching cannot be distinguished from borrowing on the basis of linguistic features (such as degree of assimilation) only; rather, “social integration” (understood as “acceptance and use by community members”) must be taken into account (cf. Poplack 2018, 5; cf. also Gardani 2019, 103: “Borrowing is [...] a matter of stabilization,” Field 2002, 47, “Borrowing [...] is necessarily a gradual process”). This, as explained above by Backus, cannot be measured with observations based solely on corpora.

A related perspective is brought up by the cognitive perspective, where the individual usage is taken into consideration. Thus, as Zenner et. al (2019, 4) explain, a form that can be seen as a code-switch, from the synchronic point of view may at the same time be perceived as a loanword from the individual usage-based perspective. This is because a given form may be used frequently by a given person and thus no longer be perceived as a code-switch, but at the same the form may be infrequently used in a general language, as seen in e.g. language corpora. Thus, when we take into account the cognitive perspective, the strict theoretical distinction under discussion becomes to a great extent irrelevant.

Therefore, it may be concluded that all of the criteria discussed above are generally inconclusive. Both CS and borrowings may have many different functions in a text and may appear with various frequencies, and unassimilated loans may be formally indistinguishable from code-switches. In addition, it has to be added that some linguists (e.g. Poplack and Dion 2012, 310) assert that single-word code-switches tend to be rare and generally treat single-word foreign items as borrowings at different levels of assimilation:

[...] the unattested nonce lone other-language items too are borrowings, only without the extralinguistic characteristics of established loanwords: frequency, diffusion, and dictionary attestation (Poplack and Dion 2012, 311).

In much the same vein, in the present book, a distinction between loanwords (including nonce borrowings) and CS will not be carried out: it is, as has been shown above, far from clear and unambiguous (cf. Field 2002, 9–10, who asserts that “forcing distinctions among terms like ‘innovation,’ ‘nonce borrowing,’ ‘lexical interference,’ and ‘single-item code-switch’ does not significantly affect the course of our discussion”; cf. also Bullock and Toribio 2009, 5: “insertional CS can be equated with borrowing”). Furthermore, I agree with the above-mentioned quotation: single-word CS are rare (Poplack 2018, 7 even claims that they are “exceedingly rare”) and do not justify complicating the entire picture on their

account; consequently, unassimilated lexical loans, regardless of their frequency in the corpus, will be treated as loanwords and presented in Chapter 3.

One general exception to the above concerns situations where unassimilated forms function as part of multi-word code-switches (or even entire sentences in English, i.e. cases of alternation rather than insertion). In such situations, they will be excluded from the analysis: thus, for instance, occurrence [a] of the word *scanner* will be included in the total count of the loans found in the corpus, while [b] will not:

[a] już pisałem, że to nie sprawa scannera, ale dodatkowego oprogramowania, które (jeżeli już) jest w pakiecie [22];⁶⁷

[b] Nagraj na płytę Dr Web'a: Dr.Web CureIt! – download free anti-virus! Cure viruses, Best free anti-virus scanner! [5].

2.5.4. Problems Related to the Use of Certain Loanwords in the Corpus

A different group of problems is connected not with the identification and verification of potential loanwords in the corpus (cf. Section 2.5.2), but with the appearance of the English loanwords seen at a more general level.

The main problem here is to establish **the borders of the semantic field of computers and the Internet**. This is inherently very difficult, and a certain degree of arbitrariness is impossible to avoid. Naturally, this does not relate only to the semantic area of computers, cf. e.g. Bergh and Ohlander (2017, 9), who study loans in the language of football and underline the fact that the elements under study belong “to different layers, or dimensions, of the football-related domain.” The same can be said of the loans in the sphere of computers and the Internet. Some of them belong to the core computer-related vocabulary (e.g. P. *komputer*, *procesor*, *blackscreen*, *freeware*), while others are more or less loosely connected with computers (e.g. P. *blog*, *full*, *sequel*, and *user*).

In general, the description of the loans found in the corpus (cf. Chapter 3) includes both core computer-related vocabulary and lexical items more loosely connected with the aforementioned semantic area. Naturally, the inclusion of certain forms can be said to be, to some extent at least, arbitrary (but it has to be noted that excluding them would be equally arbitrary). The solution adopted here follows the one used previously in my book on semantic loans and loan translations in the same corpus (Zabawa 2017a), in which case also

67 The number in square brackets indicates the number of the forum from which a given quotation has been taken (cf. Appendix).

both core computer-related vocabulary and computer-related vocabulary in a more loose sense have been included. Such an approach guarantees comparability between the study on lexical loans (i.e. the present book) and semantic borrowings (Zabawa 2017a); for the comparison between the two, cf. Chapter 4, Section 4.4.

Another problem is related to **proper names**, including various kinds of trademarks. They are very frequent in the corpus, viz. names of companies (e.g. *Netgear*, *Paypal*), names of pieces of hardware (e.g. *Ultrabook*, *MacBook*, *Ivy Bridge*), names of operating systems and other pieces of software, including computer games (e.g. *Linux*, *Android*, *Windows*, *Civilization*, *Truck Simulator*), names of programming and scripting languages, content management systems, servers, network clients, etc. (e.g. *Pascal*, *JavaScript*, *Joomla*, *Apache*, *Torrent*, *BitTorrent*), names of websites, search engines, networking services, social media platforms, portals, etc. (e.g. *FeedBurner*, *Facebook*, *Twitter*, *Battlenet*, *Google*, *Steam*), and names of certain standards and technologies (e.g. *Bluetooth*). As Kuźniak and Mańczak-Wohlfeld (2014, 74–75) assert, linguists do not agree on whether proper names should be counted as lexical borrowings or not. It appears that most scholars do not treat them as typical borrowings (cf. Mańczak-Wohlfeld 2021, 664) and this approach is adopted in the present book as well: proper names, including trademarks, are excluded from the analysis. The exclusion also relates to derivatives created on the basis of proper names, e.g. P. *googlować* ‘to look for something with the use of Google search engine’ (< *Google*), P. *steamowy*, *steamowski* (< *Steam*), P. *windowsowy*, *windowsowski* (< *Windows*), P. *linuxowy* (< *Linux*), P. *intelowski* (< *Intel*), and distorted or clipped versions of proper names, often very colloquial, e.g. P. *windowsy*, *winda* (< *Windows*), P. *xpek* (< *Windows XP*), P. *fejs*, *fejsbuk* (< *Facebook*).

The next problem is connected with **acronyms** and **alphabetisms**, also very frequent in the corpus (on differences between acronyms and alphabetisms, cf. Witalisz 2018a, 265). In general, they can be treated as a subtype of lexical borrowings (for more on the English acronyms and alphabetisms in Polish, including their adaptation, cf. Witalisz 2018a; 2019a); however, they are excluded from the study due to their highly technical nature, e.g. P. *CPU*, *HDD*, *HTML*, *RGB*, *USB*, *VPN*. The exclusion also concerns forms not perceived as acronyms in Polish but which were acronyms originally in English, e.g. P. *sms*, *bios* < E. *SMS*, *BIOS*. Consequently, assimilated acronyms and alphabetisms (acronyms used “in graphic disguise,” to quote Witalisz’s 2018a, 261 expression, cf. also Witalisz 2019a, 53–54), e.g. P. *esemes* < P. *sms*, and derivatives created on the basis of English acronyms and alphabetisms, e.g. P. *dosowy*, *erpeg*, *hadek*, *pecet*, *cedek*, *cep*, *voipowy*, *HTML-owy* (< P. *DOS*, *RPG*, *HDD*, *PC*, *CD*, *CPU*, *VOIP*, *HTML*), are also excluded.

The loanwords used in the corpus appear in **various orthographic shapes**. In general, various stages of orthographical adaptation have been included in the total count (variants have been counted as additional tokens, not types). Thus, for example, both P. *chip* and *czip* are included as tokens of the same loanword type. Details on the exact forms included in the total count are presented in the sections on individual entries in Chapter 3.

Another problem, of a different nature but also connected with assimilation, relates to **derivatives**. In the present corpus, derivatives created on the basis of English loanwords are common (both in terms of their number and frequency, i.e. types and tokens), cf. P. *komputerowy* ‘computer_{Adj}’, *komputerowiec* ‘computer specialist’, and *komputerowo* ‘computer_{Adv}’ created on the basis of P. *komputer* ‘computer’. Derivatives are not borrowings *per se* (they contain the borrowed part plus native affixes),⁶⁸ yet they are included in the total count (as additional tokens of the loanword, not separate types).⁶⁹ Thus, for example, P. *komputerowy* ‘computer_{Adj}’ and *komputerowo* ‘computer_{Adv}’ are counted as additional instances of the loanword P. *komputer* ‘computer’; the same applies to clipped forms (P. *komp*) and diminutives (P. *komputerek*, *kompus*). Such forms have been included in the total count for two reasons: first, excluding them would falsify the overall picture of the English influence upon Polish in the sphere of computers (P. *komputerowy* is a derivative, yet its English provenance, even if indirect, cannot be denied); second, this was done to ensure consistency with the analysis on semantic loans (Zabawa 2017a). In the study on semantic loans, the same principle was applied: derivatives have been counted as additional tokens; therefore, for example, occurrences of P. *karciany* ‘card_{Adj}’, *kluczyk* ‘key_{Dim}’, and *infekujący* ‘infecting’ have been counted as additional instances of P. *karta* ‘card’, *klucz* ‘key’, and *infekcja* ‘infection’, respectively (Zabawa 2017a). Naturally, the solution adopted here may be perceived as arbitrary; however, a certain degree of arbitrariness cannot be avoided here: the exclusion of derivatives would be arbitrary as well and it would make the comparison with the study on semantic loans (cf. Chapter 4, Section 4.4) impossible.

The next problem is related to the classification of loanwords into **parts of speech**. In the case of some of the newest, not fully adapted borrowings, this assignment is quite problematic. The situation is especially evident in the cases in which the Polish usage of an English borrowing does not appear to

68 Derivatives created on the basis of English loanwords, such as P. *internetowy* and P. *banerek*, could also be treated (though not in the present book) as English-Polish hybrids (cf. Witalisz 2016a, 120–121).

69 This is in contrast to a lexicographic tradition, where derivatives are usually treated as separate entries (Smółkowa 2010, 11). For reasons, cf. further part of the section.

match the use of the model in English. For instance, the word *idle* can be used in English as an adjective in the sense of '(about a computer) not working at a given moment, not processing any data'; in Polish, in contrast, the form *idle* appears to be used rather as a noun, without adjectival uses (cf. the description of the word in Chapter 3). Such a phenomenon (change of part of speech in the process of borrowing) is described in the present book as a morphosyntactic shift (part-of-speech shift, POS shift).

2.6 Concluding Remarks

The aim of the present chapter was to describe the corpus upon which the study is based, present the methodology and research questions, and discuss various problems connected mainly with the identification and verification of (potential) English lexical borrowings. The next chapter will be devoted to a detailed analysis of the English loanwords found in the corpus.

Chapter 3

The Analysis of English Lexical Loans Found in the Corpus

3.1 Introduction

This chapter is devoted to a detailed analysis of the English loanwords connected with the semantic field of computers and the Internet found in the corpus. The chapter is organized in the following way: first, general information on the format of loanword description is presented, including a detailed list of the elements included and excluded from the study (Section 3.2), followed by the actual analysis (Section 3.3).

3.2 Format of the Description

In general, the format of the presentation of the English loanwords found in the corpus follows the one used in my previous book, on semantic loans (Zabawa 2017a). The borrowings are presented in the form of very extensive quasi-dictionary entries. Each loan has its own entry, organized alphabetically. First, the form (spelling) of the loanword is presented, followed by the form of the (possible) English model (if the English form is exactly the same as the form in Polish, a tilde sign (~) is used). Next, semantic information (a description of meanings in which a given loan appears in the corpus) and the information on the word frequency (i.e. the number of occurrences in the corpus) are presented. In addition, information on derivatives (if present) is given (as mentioned in Chapter 2, derivatives are included in the total count of tokens of a given loan). Finally, selected examples (taken from the corpus) showing the use of the loanword in context are provided. The examples have been chosen in such a way as to illustrate the adaptation of a given loan at the level of spelling and morphology (if present). However, at the same time, care was taken to limit the number of examples due to a shortage of space. Obvious errors in quotations from the corpus, such as the lack of Polish diacritics or clear spelling errors, have been corrected (e.g. *kazdy* > *każdy*, *sie* > *się*);⁷⁰ no other changes have been implemented.

⁷⁰ The corrections of this type have been implemented as the study does not focus on e.g. the features of informal language of the Internet in general, and have been done for the sake of the reader's convenience.

The chapter presents only computer-related English loanwords (but cf. Section 2.5.4 on the possible problems in setting the boundaries for the semantic area of computers and the Internet); this follows, in general, my previous book (Zabawa 2017a), which also focused on semantic loans and loan translation in the area of computer science.

In addition, it is important to note that the frequency, i.e. the number of occurrences of a given form in the corpus, includes only the computer-related meanings. Thus, for example, the number of occurrences of the form *stres* includes only the meaning of 'the state when a given computer works to its fullest capabilities,' with other meanings, such as e.g. 'psychological disturbance caused by overreaction of the nervous system,' being excluded from the count. The same principle applies to the semantic description of loanwords: only computer-related meanings are discussed.

The definitions of English borrowings in Polish are formed with the help of, or, in some cases, directly quoted from, English monolingual dictionaries, both general and specialized (including OED, OLD, ODE, Downing et al. 2013), Polish monolingual dictionaries (USJP, WSJP PAN, WSJP PWN, WSWO, SZA), English and Polish versions of Wikipedia, and the online encyclopaedia PCM. In addition, some bilingual technical dictionaries have been of some use, including Bąk et al. (2006), Trojański (2007), Miłkowski (2008), APSI, and PASI. The meanings of some of the loanwords may seem obvious and therefore unnecessary to describe in detail (as in the case of P. *komputer*). They are provided, nevertheless, to make the present study a complete and thorough description of English borrowings in Polish in the sphere of computers.

The analysis includes the following forms:

- English loanwords used in Polish in the area of computers and the Internet, e.g. P. *adware*, including the forms more loosely connected with the aforementioned semantic area, e.g. P. *hejt*, *hejtować* (for details, cf. Chapter 2, Section 2.5.4); this group includes both assimilated (to varying degrees) and unassimilated variants, e.g. P. *lajk* and *like*, *assembler* and *assembler* (for details, cf. Chapter 1, Section 1.4.2.4);
- derivatives created on the basis of English loanwords, e.g. P. *bannerek* from *banner*, P. *komputerowy* from *komputer*; these are not counted as separate loans (types), but discussed within respective sections on main forms (derivatives are counted as additional tokens of a given loanword);
- borrowings with prefixed forms, e.g. *e-book*, *e-learning*;
- forms such as *antimalware* and *antyphishingowy* (for details, cf. Chapter 2, Section 2.5.2.5);
- so-called syllable-words borrowed from English (Marchand 1969, in Witalski 2018a, 266), e.g. P. *hi-fi*, *wi-fi* (also spelt as *hifi*, *wifi*).

The study does not include the following forms:

- English acronyms and alphabetisms, e.g. P. *CPU, HDD, HTML, RGB, USB, VPN*, including forms not perceived as acronyms in Polish, e.g. P. *sms, gif, bios*, assimilated acronyms and alphabetisms, e.g. P. *esemes, ramy, romy*, and derivatives created on the basis of English acronyms and alphabetisms, e.g. P. *dosowy, ddosować, cadowski, erpeg, hadeK, pecet, cedek, cep, voipowy, HTML-owy, ipek* (< P. *DOS, DDoS, CAD, RPG, HDD, PC, CD, CPU, VoIP, HTML, IP*);
- English loanwords not connected with the sphere of computers and the Internet, e.g. P. *boom, cool, film, feedback, fantasy, naspeedowany, oblukaj, bil-ing, overselling, shit, sorry*, including fixed expressions, e.g. P. *business is business, made in China*;
- internationalisms (usually of Latin or Greek origin), in which case it is difficult to establish the language from which a given form entered Polish (for details, cf. Chapter 2, Section 2.5.2.1), e.g. P. *akcelerator, grafika, multimedia*;
- proper names, including trademarks (for details, cf. Chapter 2, Section 2.5.4), spelled with or without capital letters, e.g. *Google, Linux, Windows, MacBook, Ultrabook, BitTorrent, Bluetooth, bitcoin, e-ink*, including derivatives, e.g. P. *googlować, linuksowy, windowsowy*;
- multi-word code-switches and verbatim quotes from English, e.g. *Dr.Web CureIt! – download free anti-virus! Cure viruses, Best free anti-virus scanner!*;
- names of commands, instructions, attributes, etc., in programming languages, operating systems, etc., e.g. *if, begin, end, for, while*;
- names of folders and files, e.g. *readme*;
- names of windows, functions, etc., displayed on the screen, buttons on devices, keys on a computer keyboard, e.g. *ok, cancel, capslock, enter*;
- names of website addresses, e.g. *webmasterzy.org, benchmark.pl*;
- English borrowings that appear in the context of computer games but are not related to computers or gaming as such, but rather connected with objects or concepts depicted in a game, i.e. names of professions, objects, spells, etc., e.g. P. *arrow, bow, hit, mob, healer, shotgun, stone skin*;
- English borrowings that appear in the texts added by a device (e.g. a smartphone) and are not written by humans, e.g. *wytapano z SGS3*;
- words that have undergone a reanglicization of spelling, but are not borrowings from English, e.g. *script* (a variant spelling of *skrypt*);⁷¹
- English semantic borrowings, e.g. P. *konto, wirus, piaskownica, tapeta, okno*, including forms which were initially borrowed from English with the meaning

71 *Skrypt* in the computer-related sense is actually a semantic borrowing modelled on English (Zabawa 2017a, 243–244).

- unrelated to the sphere to computers and only later used in computer-related semantic areas via the process of semantic borrowing, e.g. P. *boss*, *developer*, *menedżer* (cf. Zabawa 2017a);
- English loan translations and loan renditions (both one-word and phrasal), e.g. P. *bezprzewodowy*, *przeglądarka*, *atak słownikowy*, *gra przeglądarkowa* (cf. Zabawa 2017a);
- hybrids (hybrid creations and semi-calques),⁷² e.g. P. *e-książka*, *e-handelek*, *e-faktura*, with the exception of forms such as *antimalware* (see above);
- lexical and morphological pseudo-Anglicisms, e.g. P. *boter*, *nick*, *priv*, *uplinker* (for more information, cf. Chapter 2, Section 2.5.2.4).

3.3 English Loanwords Found in the Corpus

This section is devoted to English loanwords connected with the sphere of computers and the Internet found in the corpus. The list, as mentioned above, is organized alphabetically.

A

Abandonware. The word *abandonware* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of ‘a piece of software that is no longer sold commercially.’ The form appears twice in the corpus; an example is provided below:

Ja bym chciała wiedzieć, jak te przepisy się mają do tak zwanego “abandonware” – niby chodzi o gry rzekomo porzucone, ale na wielu takich stronach (kiedyś na Abandonii) widziałam np. całą serię Goblins, która jest u nas sprzedawana w sklepach – trudno tu mówić o porzuceniu [16].

Adapter. The word *adapter* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of ‘a device used to connect pieces of hardware that are normally incompatible.’ The form appears 95 times in the corpus; selected examples are provided below:

Jest jeszcze inna możliwość, HP lubi zakładać na swoje laptopy blokady uniemożliwiające korzystanie z adapterów sieci bezprzewodowych niehomologowanych przez HP [25];

ale w przypadku adaptera musiałbyś mieć jeszcze resztę już standardowych kabli jak w przypadku zwykłego HDD [3].

⁷² More information on the differences between hybrid creations and semi-calques can be found in Witalisz (2016a, 117–131; 2016b) and Zabawa (2019a), cf. also Chapter 2, Section 2.5.2.5.

Interestingly, two Polish counterparts are used in the corpus as well: *przejściówka* and more informal (not noted in WSJP PAN) *przelotka*.

Adblocker. The lexeme *adblocker* (< E. *ad blocker*) is used in the sense of ‘a piece of software used to block advertisements (and other unwanted content) from appearing on the screen.’ The form appears twice in the corpus; an example is given below:

każdy adblocker prawie taki myk robi, nie widzę potrzeby dodawania osobnego softu;] [12].

In addition, there is a form *adblock* used in the corpus; this is, however, a proper name of a browser extension used to block advertisements; such uses are not included in the total count given above.

Addon. The form *addon* (< E. *addon, add-on*) is used in the area of computers in the sense of ‘a piece of software that adds some kind of functionality, additional options, etc., to existing software, web browser, computer game, etc.’ (cf. →*expansion pack*). There are five tokens of *addon* in the corpus (including also the spelling *add-on*); selected examples are provided below:

Najlepiej stworzyć takie reguły na routerze. Teraz większość posiada już taką opcję. Ewentualnie poszukaj w addonach do firefoxa/chrome [5];

Ostatnim add-on'em sprawdzaj objętość gotowych stron [7].

In English, the form in question can also be used in the sense of ‘a piece of hardware that is added to an existing computer’; such a use has not, however, been found in the corpus.

Adware. The form *adware* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of ‘software distributed free of charge supported by advertising messages, i.e. by displaying (unwanted) advertising material.’ The word appears 16 times in the corpus; selected examples are provided below:

Program usuwa adware, hijackery, czy paski toolbar z przeglądarki [15];

Nie zawiera żadnego ukrytego oprogramowania typu adware bądź innej szkodliwej zawartości [26].

Alert. The word *alert* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of ‘a sound, message, vibration, etc., made by a computer, smartphone, etc., signalling that some event has occurred.’ The word *alert* appears 11 times in the corpus; examples are given below:

Czy nieumiejętne podejmowanie decyzji dotyczące alertów wydawanych przez moduł firewall i defense+ mogą spowodować negatywny skutek? [5];

Ma też funkcję pokazywania alertu po “wykryciu nietypowych działań” [4].

Antialiasing. The form *antialiasing* (< E. *anti-aliasing*) appears in the sense of ‘a process or an act of improving a distorted appearance of curved lines on the screen.’ The form, also spelt as *antyaliasing*, appears twice in the corpus; an example is provided below:

Ponadto w powiększeniu (np. nagłówek okna wyboru sesji przy otwieraniu opery) wyglądają jak po prostu chamsko powiększona bez antialiasingu czcionka 12 [12].

Aplet. The word *aplet* (< E. *applet* < *app*, a clipped form of *application*, plus the suffix *-let*, OED), is used in the sense of ‘a small application, usually written in Java language, whose aim is to perform simple functions within a larger application.’ In the corpus, the form *aplet* appears 10 times; an example is provided below:

Nowy aplet zdjęć pokazuje zdjęcia artystów, a aplet wideo znajduje powiązane z aktualnym artystą filmiki. Aplet Wikipedii został poszerzony o możliwość zmiany języka wyświetlanej zawartości, opierając się o język systemowy [26].

Arcade. The word *arcade* (< E. *arcade game*) is used in the sense of ‘a very simple computer game.’ The form, including derivatives, i.e. the adjective *arcadowy* ‘(about a computer game): simple, without complicated rules’ and the merged form *arcadówka/arkadówka* ‘an arcade game,’ is used five times in the corpus; examples are given below:

Match It RGB to prosta gra Arcade. Zadaniem gracza jest łapanie kolorowych cząsteczek pamiętając by dopasować kolor portalu do koloru cząsteczek [31];

A ja czekam na nowego Need For Speeda – ponoć ma być bardziej arcadowy i nawiązywać do Underground czy Most Wanted [29];

Według mnie kierownica która ma mniej niż 900 stopni to nadaje się do arcadówek lub do sym [=symulatorów] [10].

Artbook. In the area of computers, the word *artbook* (< E. *art book*) is used in the sense of ‘a book that accompanies a computer game, typically containing photographs (screenshots) of the game, tips on how to play, etc.’ The form appears once in the corpus:

Warto zwrócić uwagę na tą przygodówkę z serii “point and click,” świetne recenzje i grywalność przemawiają na korzyść tytułu, a posiadanie wersji kolekcjonerskiej z takimi dodatkami jak artbook, making of dvd, karty bohaterów i wiele więcej to nie lada gratka dla fanów ;P [30].

Asembler. The word *assembler* (< E. *assembler*) is used in two closely related senses: (1) ‘a programming language corresponding closely to the machine language of a computer,’ (2) ‘a program for converting commands written in assembly language (cf. sense 1) into the machine code.’ There are 14 tokens of the word in the corpus (also spelt as *assembler*), including the derivative adjective *assemblerowy*; selected examples are given below:

(Sense 1)

a poważnie w takim tekście to nic, ale w assemblerze literówki będą się mścić straszliwie [7];

w gcc możesz sobie dokładać wstawki assemblerowe do kodu c czy c++ [7];

Czy konieczna jest znajomość assemblera? [15];

(Sense 2)

Polecane narzędzia: MASM32 SDK (assembler i konsolidator) [15].

Autorun. The form *autorun* (< E. *autorun*, *AutoRun*) is used to denote ‘a feature of the operating system Microsoft Windows which runs the program automatically once CD/DVD/USB drive is inserted.’ There are 16 tokens of the form in the corpus, examples of which are provided below:

Jak zainstalujesz system ustaw żeby nie było autoruna [15];

Nie da się odpalić autorunu, inne pliki nie działają (ikony itp) [30].

Autostart. The word *autostart* (< E. ~) is used to denote ‘a file folder which contains the list of programs and applications that are automatically loaded after the computer is turned on and the operating system is loaded.’ In English, unlike in Polish, the word in question can also be used as a verb (cf. PCM). In the corpus, the form appears 39 times (including one occurrence of the spelling *auto start*); selected examples are provided below:

Teraz ten skrypt wrzucić do autostartu [20];

A programik startuje z windowsem jak dodasz skrót do niego w autostarcie :D [20];

Dodatkowo pozwala na zarządzanie procesami, modułami, usługami, autostartem, a także innymi składnikami systemu operacyjnego [15].

Auto-surf. The word *auto-surf* (< E. *autosurf*) is used in the sense of 'a system which enables a mutual traffic exchange on certain websites, usually used for website positioning, advertising, etc.' The form, also spelt as *auto surf* and *auto-surv*, appears three times in the corpus:

pozycjonowanie jest jeszcze związane z Auto-Survami, poczytaj sobie o tym, zajmij się i masz wszystko pod kontrolą. Bzdura, żadne auto surfy nie zastąpią prawdziwego pozycjonowania. Od kiedy to umieszczenie strony w Auto-surfie powoduje wzrost pozycji i np. linków zwrotnych? [7].

B

Backdoor. The word *backdoor* (< E. *backdoor*, *back door*) is used in the sense of 'a defect (or a feature implemented on purpose) of a computer system that allows somebody to access data without the user's awareness.' The word, also spelt as *backdor* (interestingly, there are no occurrences of *back door*, i.e. written as two separate words), appears 12 times in the corpus; selected examples are presented below:

No dobrze, ale postawienie backdoora wymaga fizycznego dostępu do kompa [15];

Tak naprawdę nie ma systemu bezpiecznego, gdyż każdy da radę napisać exploit lub znaleźć jakiś backdoor [20].

Back-end. The lexeme *back-end* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'part of a piece of software, computer system, etc., not accessed by the user (used e.g. for storing or converting data)'. The form appears once in the corpus:

Moim zdaniem lepiej się wyspecjalizować w jednej dziedzinie, np. być web developerem, back-end developerem czy projektantem [7].

Backlink. The term *backlink* (< E. ~) is used in the sense 'a link which points to a given website' (i.e. a backlink for a given website A is a link from some other website B to the website A). The form appears once in the corpus:

Ja polecam – całkiem fajny kombajn do analizy konkurencji, badania backlinków, szukania słów kluczowych [21].

Backplate. The word *backplate* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'a piece of plastic or aluminium installed at the back of a graphics card or mainboard in order to protect them or for aesthetic purposes.' The word appears 10 times in the corpus; selected examples are provided below:

Z tej właśnie firmy zamawiałem backplate na Gtx 660 dla mojego chrześniaka, wiem na co ich stać [19];

Akcesoria do wodowania kart (bloki wodne, backplaty i złączka SLI) [19].

Backslash. The word *backslash* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'a symbol (\) used in programming and as a separator between the folder and file names' (cf. →*slash*). The word appears twice in the corpus; an example is given below:

HTML Tidy wysprząta strony ze zbędnych tagów, osadzając style CSS zamiast przestarzałych tagów, konwertując backslashe (\) na slashe (/) itp. [7].

Backup. The form *backup* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'the process of making a copy of computer data (files, programs, photographs, etc.) in case the original is damaged or lost; also: such a copy'. The word thus refers to both a process and a product.

The construction *backup* (also spelt *back up* and *bekap*), including derivatives, viz. participles *backupowany* and *backupowanie*, appears 54 times in the corpus, cf. some examples:

Wtedy fizyczny dostęp do plików bazy danych czy nawet backupów nie daje atakującemu możliwości dostępu do danych [24];

Jeśli jest to backup systemowy, to przede wszystkim trzeba ustalić, czy wykonuje się on poprawnie, czy może wcale się nie wykonuje w związku z przepełnieniem dysku. No i wiedzieć, co podlega backupowaniu, bo tylko to będzie potem do odzyskania. Backup będzie sam próbował zwolnić miejsce na dysku usuwając starsze pliki [22];

Nad bekapem potencjalny włamywacz może siedzieć długo, nie tak jak podczas włamania, więc szyfrowanie może być sensowne [24].

Bad. The word *bad* (< E. ~) is used both as an adjective and a noun. As an adjective, it is used in such phrases as *bad sektor* (also spelt as *bad sector*, *badsector*, *badsektor*, *bad-sector*) 'a damaged sector, that cannot be read or used, of a hard disc or other storage,' *bad piksel* (also spelt as *bad pixel* and *badpixel*) 'a pixel of an LCD screen that is not functioning properly' and *bad-block* (meaning the same as in the case of *bad sektor*). As a noun, the form appears in the sense of 'a damaged sector of hard disk' (it is thus an ellipsis of *bad sektor*).

The form appears 74 times in the corpus (60 times as an adjective and 14 times as a noun); examples are provided below:

(As an adjective)

Dysk jest w idealnym stanie, o bad sectorów etc. [9];

Nie wydaje mi się żeby badsectory powstały na praktycznie nowym dysku (no chyba że to Seagate :P), a nawet jeśli by jakieś były, to zostałyby przeniesione [1];

Co do EIZO, to nie byłby to zły wybór. Na bad pixele masz gwarancję, bad pixele równie dobrze mogą Ci wyskoczyć na EIZO jak i na innych monitorach [8];

ewentualne badblocki spowodowane niewłaściwym zamknięciem sytemu czy też złym napięciem to w 60% można usunąć [1];

(As a noun)

Dyski z badami jak u Ciebie często przechodzą takie testy [3];

Po zabiegu dysk powinien mieć już lepsze czasy dostępu do sektorów i logiczne bady zostaną [28].

Bajt. The word *bajt* (< E. *byte*) is used to denote 'a unit of computer memory, usually made of eight bits' (cf. →*bit*). In the corpus, there are 71 tokens of the form in question, including prefixed constructions (e.g. *kilobajt*, *megabajt*, *gigabajt*, etc.) and the derivative adjective *bajtowy*. Selected examples of the use of the form are provided below:

pojawiła się nie wiadomo skąd magiczna partycja 'Q' na którą wejść nie mogę i która ma o bajtów [3];

Dlatego zajmują one średnio od 10 do 20 procent więcej niż czterobajtowe struktury danych w programach 32-bitowych [22];

Nie istnieje odwzorowanie dla znaku Unicode w docelowej wielobajtowej stronie kodowej [28].

Ban. The word *ban* (< E. ~) is used in the sense 'an act of banning somebody from the use of a given website, an Internet message board, chat, etc.' (cf. →*unban*, →*block*, →*kick*). The word, together with derivative forms (the verbs *banować/zbanować* and *odbanować* 'to permit somebody to use a given website, an Internet message board, etc., again'), appears 123 times in the corpus. Selected examples are provided below:

pisałem nawet do supporta o usunięcie bana, ale nie otrzymałem odpowiedzi [15];

Nie róbcie multikont bo za to idą bany i nic w taki sposób nie osiągniecie [30];

Domyślam się, że ten wyżej to bot, sugeruję zbanowanie tego użytkownika [14];

ale bardzo chciałbym zostać odbanowany bo to mój ulubiony server [31].

Banner. The word *banner* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of ‘an advertisement displayed on a screen while a user is visiting a given website, downloading data, etc.’ The form (also spelt *baner*), together with the diminutive form *bannerek*, appears 72 times in the corpus; selected examples of its occurrence are given below:

system sam dba o taki dobór bannerów spośród zaakceptowanych programów aby zysk był największy [26];

Na “ósemce” pamiętam, że coś zrobiłem, że te bannerki w ogóle mi nie wyskakiwały [12].

Bat. The word *bat* (< E. *bat file* < *batch file*) is used in the sense of ‘a type of script file consisting of a series of operating system commands.’ The form *bat* is used nine times in the corpus; this number excludes the uses of *bat* as *verbatim* quotes from English (after a dot), e.g. *bo zacząłem się bawić plikami.bat*. Examples of the use of *bat* in the corpus are provided below:

znajdziesz, zrozumiesz i po minucie piszesz eleganckiego bata [7];

ten bat zapełnia dysk [26].

Bay-res. The word *bay-res* (< E. *bay reservoir*) is used in the sense of ‘a reservoir, often equipped with a pump, used for cooling the computer system.’ The word appears once in the corpus:

Mieć budę z taką piwnicą i nie wpakować tam chłodnicy? Ja bym się pokusił. – Ogólnie polecam pierwszą opcję – bay-resy to nie jest to co misie lubią najbardziej [19].

Beep. The word *beep* (< E. ~) is used in the area of computers to denote ‘a high-pitched sound made by a computer, usually during booting or to signal some problem with hardware.’ The word appears 20 times in the corpus (including the spelling *bip*); selected examples are provided below:

Musisz mieć podłączony speaker (bo bez tego nie będzie beepów) [27];

Nie było słychać tego “bip” przy włączeniu, tylko cichy szum [1].

Benchmark. The word *benchmark* (< E. ~) is used to denote ‘a test whose aim is to evaluate the performance of a piece of hardware or software; also: a piece of software designed to perform such tests.’ In the corpus, the word appears 43 times, including a derivative form *benchmarkowanie* (‘the process of performing a test of a piece of hardware or software’); selected examples are provided below:

Ostatnio dywaguje nad dwoma bardzo podobnymi prockami: I7 3770 i E3-1230v2. W sumie to samo i nie zależy mi w sumie na różnicy jednej klatki w benchmarkach [19];

Czyli wynik nie jest miarodajny. Zaraz zabieram się za benchmarkowanie [14].

Benchtable. The form *benchtable* (< E. *benchtable*, *bench table*) is used to denote 'a kind of a cover, frame or stand for a piece of hardware or an entire computer, usually specially-designed and untypical.' The form appears once in the corpus:

Czarny Phanteks wygląda świetnie zapomniałem dodać że materiał na benchtable to sklejka brzoza 10 mm najprawdopodobniej w weekend kiedy będę miał więcej czasu to: zrobię otwory na kable zrobię jakieś mocowanie do grafiki ze sklejki lub drewna zmontuję całość i pomaluję lakierem [19].

Binarny. The word *binarny* (< E. *binary*) is used in two senses: (1) 'related to a system in which a binary (i.e. consisting of two elements) scale is used'; (2) (about a computer file) 'a file other than a text file.' The word appears 17 times in the corpus; examples are given below:

(Sense 1)

W sumie powinienem od tego kodu zacząć jest on bardziej naturalny od binarnego [7];

(Sense 2)

Skompilowane pliki binarne dostępne są dla wielu popularnych dystrybucji [26].

Binder. The word *binder* (< E. ~) is used to refer to a type of software used to bind (join) files together into one single executable file. Binders are frequently used by hackers, crackers, etc., to insert harmful software, e.g. Trojan horses, into harmless files (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File_binder). There are 16 tokens of the form *binder* (including the diminutive form *binderek*); selected examples are provided below:

Czy przy łączeniu 2 plików binderem (keylogger.exe + plik.exe) mam podawać plik exe do instalek czy do zainstalowanych programów? [15];

I mały bonusik dla Was... Binderek.... binduje wszystko nawet wódkę z kiełbasą B) [15].

Bit. The word *bit* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'the smallest unit of information (and thus also of computer storage) expressed as 0 or 1.' The word in the corpus, including the derivative adjective *bitowy* (usually as a combined form with a number, e.g. *32-bitowy*) and the noun *64-bitówka* ('a 64-bit version of the

operating system'), appears 876 times in the corpus (also in the forms with a prefixed modifier, e.g. *kilobit*, *Mbit*, etc.). Selected examples are provided below:

Co do reszty to między 32 a 64 bit różnicy nie widzę (choć pewnie maniacy robiący bardzo czasochłonne rzeczy to zauważą, bo tam 10 minut może mieć znaczenie, dla mnie 0,001 sek nie ma znaczenia) [22];

Podobno na laptopach są jakieś problemy z 64-bitówkami [20].

Bitrate. The form *bitrate* (< E. *bit rate*) is used in the sense of 'the speed at which a file, data, etc. is transferred, e.g. between a computer and a peripheral device or within a network.' The word appears once in the corpus:

Zabawki Adobe są dość trudne w obsłudze a nie tylko chodzi o montaż – wypadałoby też zmieścić się w jakimś bitrate [29].

Blackscreen. The word *blackscreen* (< E. *black screen*) is used to refer to 'a type of computer error which causes the computer to crash and the screen to turn black' (cf. also →*bluescreen*). The form, also spelt as *black screen*, is used three times in the corpus; an example is provided below:

kiedy i tak uruchomię ponownie kompa i zbootuje się z "palca" to mam black-screena... [19].

Bleeding. The word *bleeding* (< E. *backlight bleeding*) is used to denote 'the situation when the backlight of the monitor is emitted through the screen edges.' The form appears three times in the corpus, an example of which is provided below:

Generalnie chwalona, smużenia na bank nie ma, bleeding w rogach jak to w tańszych IPS [8].

Block. The word *block* (< E. ~) is used in two main senses: (1) 'a group of bytes of data'; (2) 'a ban on an Internet forum' (→*ban*). The word *block* appears twice in the corpus:

(Sense 1)

napisałem coś takiego dla wyznaczenia bloków przypisanych do segmentu [24];

(Sense 2)

Próbowałem wszystkich możliwości w sprawie ominięcia tego blocka [15].

Blog. The word *blog* (< E. *blog* < *weblog*) is used in the sense of 'an online diary' (run by a single person, viz. private blog, or a company, viz. company/corporate blog). There are 94 tokens of the form *blog*; examples of its use include:

W serwisie można podejrzeć 2BE.PL od kuchni i przeczytać najciekawsze teksty z naszego bloga [21];

Ja polecam blogi tematyczne o grach, bo często prowadzą je osoby, które naprawdę są pasjonatami tej tematyki [30].

Blogger. The word *blogger* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'an author of a blog; a person who writes a blog.' The word (also spelt *blogger*), including the derivative adjective *bloggerski*, appears five times in the corpus; examples are given below:

Jestem jednym z tych blogerów którzy widzą sens w Windows 8 [26];

Nie jest to typowa platforma bloggerska lecz prawdziwy webowy kombajn [17].

Bluescreen. The form *bluescreen* (< E. *blue screen*) is used to refer to 'a type of computer error which causes the computer to crash and the screen to turn blue, usually with white text describing the error' (cf. also →*blackscreen*). The form *bluescreen*, also spelt as *BlueScreen*, *blue screen*, and *Blue Screen*, appears 138 times in the corpus (including two occurrences of *Blue Screen of Death*); selected examples are provided below:

Witam, otóż od czasu do czasu pojawiają mi się bluescreeny i nie wiem czym to jest spowodowane [27];

Witam, kupiłem nowego kompa i mam problem z blue screenami, a mianowicie robią się one gdy gram ale teraz zaczęły się robić gdy np. zadzwonię do kogoś na skype [2].

Bookmark. The form *bookmark* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'a recorded address of a website which can be accessed in the future.' Interestingly, the same meaning is also expressed by the semantic loan *zakładka* (Zabawa 2017a, 260). The word *bookmark* appears twice in the corpus; an example is provided below:

Ale jest kilka fajnych rzeczy jak na przykład sidebar z Opery (kliknięcie na krawędzi go rozwija, a przełączanie między bookmarkami/historia/downl jest łatwe) [12].

Boot. The word *boot* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'the process of loading an operating system.' The word, together with the verb *bootować* 'to switch the computer on and prepare it for working by causing the operating system to load; also: to load the operating system from an external storage, e.g. a disc' and its derivatives, viz. the verbs *zbootować*, *zabootować* and *wybootować*, the participles *bootowanie* and *bootujący*, and the adjective *bootowalny* (also spelt as *bootowalny* or *butowalny*) 'that can be booted,' appears 254 times in the corpus. Selected examples are provided below:

jak ustawiłeś w biosie boot na cdrom, skoro ekran wypłul info iż IDE Channel 0 i IDE Channel 1 to ten sam HDD? [1];

a jeżeli chcesz próbować usunąć to za pomocą bootowalnej płyty Dr.Web LiveCD [5];

Z czego bootujesz XP z Cd czy pendrive? [17];

posiadam butowalną płytę w7 z której ostatnio instalowałem system na le-novo r6ii [11].

Bootloader. The form *bootloader* (< E. ~) appears in the area of computers in the sense of 'a program that loads an operating system into the RAM memory.' There are 11 tokens of the form in the corpus, including the spelling *boot loader*; an example is provided below:

Tam wydajesz polecenia: W ten sposób Gruba zastąpisz bootladerem Windows XP [20].

Bootsector. The construction *bootsector* (< E. *boot sector*) is used in the sense of 'the first sector of a hard disk, hard disk partition, optical disk, etc.' The form appears once in the corpus:

Oprócz tego że nie ma co naprawiać w bootsectorze (niby brak OS), wiele się nie dowiedziałem [3].

Bot. The word *bot* (< E. *bot* < *robot*) is used in the area of computers in the sense of 'a program that automatically performs certain tasks, such as searching for information; also: an automated program designed to act like a human being, e.g. in computer games.' In the corpus, there are 87 tokens of the word *bot*, including also the diminutive form *bocik*, the derivative verb *bocić* 'to use bots,' and the construction *anty-bot* (< E. *antibot*) 'against the use of bots'; examples are given below:

Wtedy broniący snajperzy mieliby za zadanie wypatrywania wrogich snajperów i wspomaganie swoich botów w walce z botami drużyny przeciwnej [29];

Najprawdopodobniej była to wina użytkowników, a nie bota. Trzeba wiedzieć jak bocić! [30];

Należy również pamiętać, że ze względu na niedawne stanowisko anty-bot podjętej przez Cipsoft, nasze oprogramowanie jest tylko oficjalnie licencjonowane [30].

Botnet. The construction *botnet* (< E. *botnet* < *robot network*) is used in the sense of 'a network of computers infected with malicious software and controlled without the user's knowledge, used to send spam, infect other computers or websites with viruses, flood servers with excessive number of requests, etc.' The form appears 13 times in the corpus; selected examples are provided below:

jeżeli pojawia się komunikat o “ataku” z danego IP to zapewne nie będzie to sam człowiek który tym wszystkim kieruje a maszyna z botnetu (inny “cho-ry” windows) [4];

Jeżeli Cię to interesuje – mogę przeprowadzić taki atak botnetem 11 000 botów [15].

Box. The word *box* (< E. ~) is used in the corpus in several computer-related meanings: (1) ‘(about a computer cooling system) delivered together with a central processing unit rather than bought separately’; (2) ‘a version of a piece software or hardware, sold in a box (such version, as contrasted with OEM versions, can be installed on any computer)’; (3) ‘an area on a computer screen (e.g. in a database, Excel spreadsheet, website, etc.) intended to display some information or for the user to insert some information; a field’; (4) ‘a box in which a piece of software or hardware is stored; also: a box, e.g. containing treasure, pieces of equipment, etc., in a computer game.’

The word appears 155 times (in one of the computer-related senses) in the corpus, including the derivative adjective *boxowy*; examples of its use are presented below:

(Sense 1)

Jak masz chłodzenie BOX to po co chcesz podkrecać? [27];

Jak masz boxowy cooler a dostajesz do tego cepa, to winna być już nałożona cienka warstewka jakiejś tam pasty [27];

(Sense 2)

Oprogramowanie to rozszerzona edycja Extended w polskiej wersji językowej, a zarazem w wersji BOX [9];

Do minusów – Wysokie ceny w stosunku do BOXowych wersji [6];

(Sense 3)

Layout trochę z minionej epoki.... Oprócz tego boxa z efektem fade to brak dynamiki na stronie [7];

(Sense 4)

przejście Dungeona z Elitami, z treasure boxami, i w ogóle z bossami, dropami no i super wysokim expem [29].

Brandowany. The word *brandowany* (< E. *brandable*) is used in the sense of ‘(of software) created by one company and then sold by another which has bought resell rights; also: such a software installed (by default) on a given computer, smartphone, etc.’ The word appears five times in the corpus; examples are given below:

Jeżeli system nie jest brandowany (Dell, HP itp.), to nie powinno być problemu z instalacją [22].

Brick. The word *brick* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of ‘a device, usually a game console, which has been damaged, usually as a result of using pirated software.’ The word is used once in the corpus, in the construction *złapać bricka* (lit. ‘to catch a brick’) ‘become damaged’:

Świeci się tylko zielona dioda, poza tym konsola nie reaguje. Zapewne złapała bricka [14].

Bridge. The word *bridge* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of ‘one of the modes of work of a router, used to establish a wireless connection between two independent networks.’ There are two occurrences of the word in question (but cf. also →*northbridge*, →*southbridge*); an example is given below:

w jakim trybie jest ten siemens w bridge i TP-Linka ustawiasz WAN w PP-PoE? [16].

Broadband stick. The construction *broadband stick* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of ‘a small USB device that allows a user to access the Internet with high speed.’ The construction appears once in the corpus:

chciałem mieć dostęp do Internetu, kupiłem broadband stick z firmy Vodafone [4].

Browser. The word *browser* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of ‘a program for displaying web pages.’ In the corpus, the form is rare (only five tokens, including the derivative adjective *browserowy*); usually, the word *przeglądarka* (a kind of loan rendition, cf. Zabawa 2017a, 129) is used instead. Examples of the use of the word *browser* are shown below:

sobie przedwczoraj pobrałem nową Operkę i oto kilka moich spostrzeżeń [...] Ogólnie – bardzo fajny browser – ale chyba moje przyzwyczajenia z FF nie pozwolą Operze przejąć roli głównej przeglądarki [12];

Walka toczy się w systemie turowym (cios za cios) co jest częstym widokiem w grach browserowych [32].

Brute force. The construction *brute force* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of ‘an attack when the password is attempted to be broken with the systematic testing of all possible combinations of letters, digits, etc.’ The construction appears five times in the corpus, including the spelling *brute-force*; an example is given below:

Szybkość łamania hasła – niezauważalna, ale i hasło było banalne – “banan” [...] Twojego banana też łatwo złamać słownikiem, ale brute-force by już chwilę zajął [28].

Bug. The word *bug* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of ‘an error or malfunction in a piece of software or (less frequently) hardware.’ The word, together with its derivatives (the adjective *zabugowany* and the verb *zbugować*), appears 85 times in the corpus, selected examples of which are provided below:

Jednak jak to bywa z Intelem i wszystkim co nowe – dostajemy na początku produkty niedopracowane, posiadające mniej lub bardziej widoczne bug'i i ogólnie technologię niesprawdzoną [19];

panowie i panie z MSI – macie zamiar naprawić ten problem, czy olejecie sprawę i kolejne biosy nadal będą “zabugowane”? [19];

Generalnie developerzy którzy uznali operę 9 za produkt finalny pomylili się! Ma ona mnóstwo bugów [12];

Polecam jeszcze zabić 2 pracowników którzy nieraz się bugują [31].

Bugfix. The lexeme *bugfix* (< E. *bug fix*, *bugfix*) is used in the sense of ‘a small file (a patch) used to correct a software bug’ (cf. →*bug*). There are three tokens of the form in question in the corpus; examples are given below:

Ale wszelkie bugfixy muszą być darmowe. Sęk w tym [...], że coraz częściej wszelkie bugfixy dodaje się jako oddzielne dodatki bądź gotowe wersje deluxe sprzedawane drożej [29].

Build. The word *build* (< E. ~) is used in three main senses: (1) ‘an effect of modding, i.e. a computer or a piece of hardware modified by a user in a way that is often seen as a form of art’ (cf. →*modding*); (2) ‘a way of developing a character in a computer game, e.g. by investing experience points into developing certain skills, etc.’; (3) ‘a version of a piece of software (usually accompanied by the number), often unfinished one’ (cf. also →*rebuild*). Senses 1 and 2 are most probably a type of semantic pseudo-Anglicism (cf. Chapter 2, Section 2.5.2.4). In the sense 3, the word is often accompanied by a specific time frame (signalling how often a new build is being made), e.g. *weekly build*, *nightly build*.

In the corpus, the form *build* appears 88 times; selected examples are provided below:

(Sense 1)

Bardzo się cieszę, że się podoba, mnie również odpychają buildy z milionem światełek, a tak jest prosto i tak właśnie miało być od samego początku [19];

(Sense 2)

Nasz summoner, ma drzewko umiejętności, które możemy dowolnie zmieniać co mecz, tak aby build pasował do danej postaci [6];

(Sense 3)

Ja nie miałem problemu, ale pewnie dlatego że przez ostatnie kilka miesięcy aktualizowałem Operę kolejnymi buildami co kilka dni [12].

Buff. The word *buff* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of '(in a computer game) the increase in character's statistics or other game elements.' The form appears five times in the corpus; an example is given below:

w LoL dostajemy buffy z niektórych neutralnych stworków... [6].

Bufor. In the area of computers, the word *bufor* (< E. *buffer*) is used in the sense of 'a segment of memory, usually a temporary one, where data is stored while being processed.' In the corpus, the word *bufor*, including the derivative adjective *buforowy*, the verb *buforować* 'to preload and store data in a buffer,' and the participle forms *buforowanie* and *buforowany*, appears 34 times in the corpus; selected examples are given below:

Ja mam dysk ATA 133 Seagate 80 GB z buforem pamięci 2 MB [28];

Plik buforowy nie został znaleziony [28];

Czy ktoś z was ma problemy z długimi filmikami na video.google.com [...] ? Konkretnie chodzi mi o to, że po ok. 4 minutach się zatrzymują i nie chcą iść dalej. Na pewno nie jest to kwestia tego, że musi się dalej zbuforować [12];

Od pewnego czasu, zacina mi się obraz gdy oglądam film online. Jeśli chodzi o buforowanie to ładuje się normalnie [4].

Bullet mode. The construction *bullet mode* (< E. ~) is used in the same sense as → **bullet time**. The construction appears once in the corpus:

co do bullet mode – fajny, ale dałoby się sporo poprawić [29].

Bullet time. The construction *bullet time* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'a visual effect used in e.g. movies or computer games which looks as if the time slowed down or even completely stopped.' The construction appears twice in the corpus; an example is provided below:

Jest całkiem niezłe Artur – pokaż się jeszcze o jakąś obróbkę, może efekty rozmycia, jakiś bullet time [...] i może być naprawdę ciekawie [29].

Burner. The word *burner* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'a device used for burning (=writing on) CDs and DVDs.' It appears alongside the native term *nagrywarka*. The word *burner* appears once in the corpus:

wiadomo że po konwersji jakość słabnie, konwertuje z avi do mp4 na kodeku x264, a nagrywam burnerem w 720p, 30fps [14].

Button. The word *button* (< E. ~) is used in two main senses: (1) 'an icon or other graphical element which can be clicked on with a mouse (or touched in the case of a touch screen) to run an application, open folder, etc'; (2) 'a mouse button.' There are 30 occurrences of the word in the corpus, including the construction *button masher* 'a type of a computer game where players are required to be skilful in pressing certain buttons (e.g. on a keyboard or a pad) quickly one after another.' Selected examples are provided below:

(Sense 1)

To wina IES'u jak go wyłączyć? Ten wielki button w głównym oknie nie reaguje na klik [27];

(Sense 2)

Strony wchodzą z opóźnionym zapłonem, w FF po kliknięciu middle buttona na myszce, pokazywało się kółeczko i strona sama powoli mi się przesuwała w dół, teraz tego nie ma [12];

(*Button masher*)

Mimo, że gra nie jest długa, ja w sumie grałem w nią około 7 godzin na najłatwiejszym ustawieniu, nie lubię button masherów, a to i trudność głównie regulujemy, to nie przeszkadza mi to [29].

Buzzer. In the area of computers, the word *buzzer* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'a device that produces sound' (cf. →*speaker*). The form appears once in the corpus:

Jak np płyta obsługuje tylko DDR II 667 a ja np dam DDR II 800 to co się stanie? będzie jakiś dźwięk z buzzera (głośniczka) [27].

C

Cache. The word *cache* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'a reserved area of computer memory used to speed up the processing of data.' The word appears 112 times in the corpus, including the derivative participle *cachowanie* 'to use a cache memory'; examples are given below:

Możliwość podglądu i czyszczenia cache'a strony z poziomu CMS [9];

Wyczyść cache przeglądarki, a jak nie pomoże to spróbuj na innej przeglądarce [4];

Cachowanie i kompresja w protokole HTTP [18].

Interestingly, there is also a native equivalent of the construction in question, namely *pamięć podręczna*, also used in the corpus (loan creation).

Cage. The word *cage* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'a metal container for holding a piece of hardware.' The form appears once in the corpus:

znalezienie miejsca na zasilacz i HDD cage [19].

Case. The word *case* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'a container designed to hold the components of a computer.' The form is used alongside the native form *obudowa*. The form appears once in the corpus:

CASE – SPC Gladius M40 [19].

Casual. The word *casual* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'a person who plays computer games irregularly and casually.' The word, including also the derivative *casualowy* '(about a computer game) that does not require much time, effort, etc.', appears six times in the corpus; examples are given below:

Moim zdaniem tytuł ten jest bardziej przyjazny dla graczy bardziej doświadczonych niż dla casuali ale kto wie może casual też da sobie z nim radę [26];

Ale lubię też czasem w coś zagrać, i nie są to raczej gry casualowe, więc przyzwóite parametry na czele z kartą graficzną byłyby również bardzo pożądane [25].

Changelog. The form *changelog* (< E. *change log*) is used in the sense of 'a file with a description of changes and modifications made to a piece of software, a text document, etc.' The form appears six times in the corpus; an example is provided below:

Proszę Mi wybaczyć za podawanie linka do innego forum, ale niestety nie mogę na bieżąco wszędzie kopiować changeloga [20].

Channel. In the area of computers, the word *channel* (< E. ~) is used in two main senses: (1) 'a system that provides a high-speed connection between the processor and other pieces of hardware or peripheral devices'; (2) 'a connection (via the Internet or other network) for voice communication systems (VoIP) etc., where users can conduct conversations.' The form appears 67 times in the corpus (including the variant spelling *chanel*); selected examples are provided below:

(Sense 1)

Ja brałbym dwie identyczne kości 2Gb – będą pracować w dual channel (sloty tego samego koloru) [3];

Do każdego channel'a masz 2 sloty (2 kolory) [3];

(Sense 2)

Jeżeli potrzebujesz darmowego kanału TS3 to nic prostszego wystarczy, że połączysz się z jednym z naszych serwerów i poprosisz administratora o takowy channel [30].

The same meanings are also expressed by the English semantic loan *kanal* (Zabawa 2017a, 189).

Cheat. The word *cheat* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'an act of using (while playing a computer game) a small file that changes the behaviour of the game and usually makes it easier, e.g. by enlarging the number of lives, gaining better weapons, more money, etc.; also: a file whose task is to make a given computer game easier to play.' The word *cheat* (also spelt as *czit*), including also the verb *cheatować/czitować* 'to use cheats while playing a game,' and the construction *antycheat* 'a piece of software designed to act against computer game players (esp. online players) who use small files which change the rules of the game,' appears 32 times in the corpus; examples are given below:

Nieskończona amunicja w pistolecie na flary – jest to jak cheat – dzięki temu można być prawie niezniszczalnym [30];

Coś mi się nie wydaje żeby w takiej grze były czity, przecież to EA [31];

nie miałem powodu aby czitować bo na tym servie grałem praktycznie cały czas ;([31];

Wolisz płacić i grać w grę która nie ma dobrego dedykowanego antycheat'a a grać wywalają Cię bo jesteś dobry? [29].

Cheater. In the area of computers, the word *cheater* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'a person who uses cheats while playing a computer game' (cf. →*cheat*). The form *cheater* (also spelt as *cziter*), including the derivative adjective *cheaterski/czitterski*, appears 16 times in the corpus; selected examples are given below:

jeśli jesteś cheaterem to bardzo dobrze powinieneś dostać bana na internet i nara [6];

Ralliart – ty cziterze. Takie staty na hardzie to mogłeś mieć... ale nie pochwalileś się czemu [29].

Checkbox. The form *checkbox* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of ‘a small box on the website, online document, etc., which can be clicked on (checked) by a computer user and thus a certain option is selected.’ In the corpus, there are four occurrences of the construction in question; an example is provided below:

W ustawieniach odznacz checkbox “Automatycznie uruchom ponownie” i zaznacz “Zapisz zdarzenie do dziennika systemu” [1].

Checkpoint. In the field of computers, the word *checkpoint* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of ‘in a computer game: a point where there is an automated save and, in the case of death of a game character, a player may resume the play from the checkpoint.’ The word appears once in the corpus:

Rzadko się zdarza zginąć tuż przed checkpointem i później pokonywać znaczną część misji od nowa [30].

Chip. The word *chip* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of ‘an integrated circuit.’ The word appears 42 times in the corpus, including the spelling *czip* and the derivative adjective *chipowy*:

system jest świeżo po formacie, stery do chipa zainstalowane ze strony producenta [9];

jest tam napisane że kartridże są bezchipowe. Chipy należy przełożyć z oryginalnych kartridży które je niestety wywaliłem bo żadnych chipów tam nie widziałem;/ [13].

Chipset. The word *chipset* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of ‘a set of integrated circuits, especially of a motherboard, designed to perform particular tasks’ (cf. also →*chip*). The construction appears 282 times in the corpus, including the spelling *chip set* and *czipset*; an example is given below:

W przypadku chipsetów nie będę się długo rozpisywał, a podam jedynie te, które pozwalają na niezłe OC naszego procesora [10].

Cleaner. The word *cleaner* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of ‘a piece of software used to clean unwanted, unnecessary, or infected files, invalid registry entries, etc.’ The word appears 13 times in the corpus; an example is provided below:

często czyszczę kompa cleanerem i odinstalowuję zbędne programy [22].

Closed source. The phrase *closed source* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of ‘a type of software whose source code is owned by one company or organization and is not freely available’ (cf. →*open source*). The phrase appears twice in the corpus; an example is provided below:

Dema to nie kara dla producentów gier, ale pokazówka dla całej rzeszy graczy czy warto wydać kasę. I porównanie do darmowych wersji closed source jest jak najbardziej na miejscu [29].

Codebox. The form *codebox* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'a system of formatting messages on Internet forums with the use of a special code.' The form appears once in the corpus:

Albo wklej do codebox albo skorzystaj np. z serwisu wklej.org i potem wrzucić linka tutaj [5].

Coin. The form *coin* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'virtual money used in a computer game.' The word, always used in the plural, appears six times in the corpus. As can be seen in the example below, the word is a case of double plural (cf. Chapter 1, Section 1.4.2.4d):

Jak zarobić coinsy. Witam, w tym temacie chcę Wam pokazać kilka prostych lecz skutecznych sposobów na zarobienie pieniędzy/coinsów w ultimate team [31].

Combo. In the field of computers, the word *combo* (< E. ~) is used to denote some kind of a combination, specifically (1) 'a connection of two or more devices, pieces of hardware, elements, etc.'; (2) 'a device that combines various functions of other devices, e.g. a scanner and a printer'; (3) 'a combined attack in a computer game, i.e. an attack of many players performed simultaneously, with many weapons at the same time, etc.' The form, also spelt as *kombo*, appears 11 times in the corpus; examples are provided below:

(Sense 1)

Niestety dalej za głośno, chyba zrobię kombo dwóch pomp 350, one są cichutkie, a dwie dadzą właściwy flow [19];

(Sense 2)

w opisach różnych combo jest 'wydajność: 10k stron/miesięcznie' [13];

(Sense 3)

Atak combo, wielu graczy strzelanie z run lub strzał na jednego gracza w tym samym czasie [30].

Combobox. The form *combobox* (< E. *combo box*) is used in the sense of 'a type of a dialogue box which combines e.g. text box and list box' (cf. →*listbox*). The form appears twice in the corpus; an example is given below:

Aktualizacje robi się na oddzielnej formatce już z comboboxami.... [24].

Config. The form *config* (< E. ~) is used in three main senses: (1) 'an arrangement of a computer system (i.e. all pieces of hardware and, less commonly, software, that make up a computer system)'; (2) 'a type of a file used for configuring a piece of hardware or software'; (3) 'an explanation of how to build and configure one's team in a computer game, especially role-playing game.' The word *config*, also spelt as *konfig*, appears 69 times in the corpus; examples are given below:

(Sense 1)

Tu napiszę wam config mojego kompa [30];

(Sense 2)

Nie chcę robić formata (tyle programów i gier do zainstalowania, savy, configi itd.) [5];

(Sense 3)

Na Leaguecraft jest dla każdej postaci pełno configów z listą i kolejnością itemów jakie kupować [6].

Content. In the area of computers, the word *content* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'everything that can be retrieved or downloaded on a given website, e.g. text, images, sound clips, files, etc.' The word *content* appears three times in the corpus; examples are given below:

Strony nielegalne ocierają się o strony łamiące prawa człowieka swoim contentem [20].

Cookie. The word *cookie* (< E. ~), usually used in the plural (*cookies*), is used to denote 'a small file, stored on a given computer by a web browser.' Cookies typically contain personal information, such as e.g. user's address or login details thanks to which a user does not need to log in each time he/she wants to access a given website. Interestingly enough, the same meaning is expressed by a semantic loan *ciastko/ciasteczko* (cf. Zabawa 2017a, 160–161). The word *cookie(s)* appears 58 times in the corpus; selected examples are given below:

Odświeżanie nie pomaga, ccleanerem wyczyściłem przeglądarkę (cookie, itp) [16];

Często pomaga wyczyszczenie listy ściąganych plików, oraz usunięcie cookies [18].

Cooldown. The word *cooldown* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of '(in computer games) the time that a character must wait before he/she is able to do some action again.' The form appears twice in the corpus:

Takie jak np. zmniejszenie cooldownów i lepszą regenerację many [6];
Zazwyczaj te zdolności mają bardzo długie cooldowny [6].

Cooler. The word *cooler* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'a piece of hardware or a component whose task is to cool computer chips, especially connected with the central processing unit and graphics processor.' In the corpus, there are 158 tokens of the word in question (including the diminutive form *coolerek*), selected examples of which are provided below:

Chodzi o to jak wysoka kość pamięci zmieści się na tej płycie pod tym coolerem? [8];

zapomniałem dodać że to wszystko na Box-owym coolerze [25].

Co-op. The form *co-op* (< E. *co-op* < *cooperative*) is used in the sense of 'a mode of playing a computer game in which players work together against a computer-controlled enemy rather than against each other.' The form (also spelt as *coop* and *koop*), including the full form *cooperative*, appears 16 times in the corpus:

wspomnę, że grałem (graliśmy) w coopa w tej grze pierwszy raz :d [30];

Stare co-opy. Witam, szukam jakiejś gry co-op, szukam czegoś starego, ale nie za starego [30];

Jeden koleś wyglądał jak miniaturowy Batman (może to i był Batman), a drugi taki malutki czerwony. Był oczywiście cooperative ^ [6].

Cover. The word *cover* (< E. ~) is used in two senses: (1) 'a piece of plastic, metal, etc. put on something in order to conceal or protect it, e.g. from dust, air, etc. (usually done as part of computer → *modding*)'; (2) 'a protective outer part for a computer game' (a metaphorical extension of the sense of 'a book cover'). The forms appears 44 times in the corpus; selected examples are provided below:

(Sense 1)

Całość będę składał bez coverów, gdyż one pójdą do malowania proszkowego. Covery i rączki i nóżki budy zostaną pomalowane na połysk, reszta będzie w macie [19];

oczywiście zasilacz zostanie zabudowany coverami, na podłogę budy także przyjdzie cover [19];

(Sense 2)

Niemniej jednak stawiając grę na półce fajnie, gdy jej cover prezentuje się godnie [32].

Crack. The form *crack* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'a small patch (a file or a program) whose task is to modify existing software.' This modification is usually connected with removing certain features of the software, especially connected with copy protection, so that one can use e.g. the trial version of a given program without paying appropriate fees. In English the form *crack* is usually used as a verb (e.g. *to crack software*) and the noun tends to be used in the sense of 'an act of breaking into a computer system' (in addition, the construction *software cracking* is common). However, there are instances of the use of *crack* to denote a small file in the NOW corpus (e.g. *software cracks*); consequently, the form in Polish is treated as a lexical loan rather than a pseudo-Anglicism. In the corpus, the construction *crack*, together with the verb *crackować* (also spelt as *krakować*) and the participles *scrackowany/crackowany* (also spelt as *skrakowany*) and *crackowanie/krakowanie*, appears 64 times. Selected examples are given below:

Myszę że SP1 to zmieni, ale światowi specjaliści od cracków prędzej czy później i tak to złamią, jak każdy program [20];

tylko nie można aktualizacji zabezpieczeń ściągać bo inaczej trzeba się bawić w crackowanie oryginalnego programu bo inaczej twierdzi że brak płyty w napędzie [14];

Natomiast co do oryginalnego oprogramowania to mam pytanie, a mianowicie jeżeli uda mi się scrackować wersję próbną Kacpra do pełnej to czy otworzę tym sposobem lukę w systemie? [15].

Cracker. The form *cracker* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'a person who breaks into a computer system, usually with the intention of causing harm, e.g. plant viruses, steal data, etc.' The form is roughly synonymous with *hacker*, the chief difference being the fact that a hacker may do it as a way of proving oneself, without any intention of causing harm (cf. →*hacker*). In addition, hackers are usually high-level programmers, while crackers tend to use more crude methods (PCM). In the corpus, the form *cracker* appears seven times; examples are provided below:

Trudno jest się obronić przed crackerami [15];

Zwracam się do was Hakerów i Crackerów ponieważ uważam was za najlepszych informatyków ;P [5].

Crash. The form *crash* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'a sudden failure of a computer system which makes it necessary to reset the computer, often with some kind of data loss.' In the corpus, the word *crash* (also spelt as *krasz*), together with the verb *crashować*, is used 11 times; selected examples are given below:

sprawdzą jak sobie gierca poradzi na karcie z szyną 256bit i dam znać wieczorem czy były jakieś crashe [29];

Jeśli chcesz komuś zcrashować Skype to polecam aby 1. Zrobić Konferencję (Minimum 3 osoby, Ty, Kolega (ten co ma być zcrashowany) [15];

9final (instalowana na czysto) testuję drugi dzień i już miałem dwa krasze [12].

Cross-play. The form *cross-play* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'the action of playing a computer game on different computers, consoles, etc., at the same time.' The form appears once in the corpus:

Szwed pochwalił także szeroki wachlarz opcji łączności, jaki w swojej konsoli zaimplementował gigant z Redmond, w tym cross-play [32].

Crypter. The word *crypter* (< E. *crypter* < *encrypt*) is used in the sense of 'a type of software used to encrypt malware in another piece of software.' The word appears twice in the corpus; an example is given below:

Co do zmniejszania wykrywalności keyloggera to należy użyć crypter'a [15].

Cut. In the area of computers, the word *cut* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'an instance of removing someone's post or part of the post from a given Internet forum.' The form appears twice in the corpus; an example is given below:

Ja jestem w posiadaniu takiego oto cudenka -> Cut, reklama [20].

Czat. The word *czat* (< E. *chat*) is used in the sense of 'online exchange of written messages in real time via the Internet or a local network; also: the website or a program which enables such exchange.' In the corpus, the form *czat* (also spelt as *chat*), together with the verb *czatować* (*chatować* is, however, not used), appears 75 times; examples are provided below:

Zainstalować na nowo? Co się wtedy stanie z moimi kontaktami i starym czatem? [22];

narzędzie służy do automatycznego wysyłania wiadomości na czatach [21];

Chcę znaleźć program, lub inny magiczny sposób dzięki któremu będę mógł czatować w okienku z użytkownikiem danego komputera [15].

D

Death match. The construction *death match* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'a mode of playing a multiplayer computer game, where the aim is to kill the other players' characters.' The construction appears three times in the corpus; an example is given below:

A wy co proponujecie na 3 serwer? Myślę, że można by było zrobić DM (death match). All vs all [31].

Debug. The word *debug* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'the process of identifying and removing errors in a piece of software' (cf. →*bug*). The word, together with the verb *debugować* 'to identify errors in a piece of software and remove them,' and the related forms (deverbal nouns *debugowanie*, *zdebugowanie*, and *debugging*) appears 10 times in the corpus (cf. also →*debugger*); selected examples are provided below:

Przynajmniej widać, że jednak nie było żadnego debugingu, nic nie blokowało uruchamiania w normalnym trybie [5];

no to i ja o coś zapytam, jak takie coś będzie wyglądało po zdebugowaniu albo jak tego szukać? [15];

nikt nie wie co dokładnie się stało tutaj próbowałem jakieś info od użytkownika msi Polska wyciągać ale nie odczytał pw jak do tej pory a w skrócie chodzi o debug [19].

Debugger. The word *debugger* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'a program used for identifying and removing errors from computer software.' The form appears once in the corpus:

Otwórz 100314-20529-01.dmp przy pomocy debuggera i sprawdź czy masz tam podane szczegóły [22].

Default. In computer-related areas, the word *default* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of '(in connection with a piece of software or, less commonly, hardware) a preselected value, option, setting, arrangement, etc., adopted automatically when a user does not change it to another value, option, etc.' In the corpus, the word, including derivatives (the adjective *defaultowy* and the adverb *defaultowo*) appears 16 times; examples are given below:

a używam Opery bo jej default spełnia wszystko moje oczekiwania [12];

Wiadomo, trzeba moniterek odpowiednio skalibrować, bo na defaultowych ustawieniach nasycenie kolorów jest niezadowolające [8];

Memory Cache było defaultowo na automatic, zmiana na 20MB nic nie daje, podobnie zabawa z Check Documents i Check Images [12].

Defragmentacja. The word *defragmentacja* (< E. *defragmentation*) is used in the sense of 'an act or a process of reorganizing a hard disk or other storage device (with the use of a special piece of hardware) by putting data in a more organized way' (cf. also →*defragmentator*). The word, together with the verb *defragmentować*,

the participle *defragmentowanie*, and the clipped form *defrag* (functioning as a noun), appears 82 times in the corpus; selected examples are given below:

Dziwne bo kumpel nigdy nie używał narzędzia do defragmentowania [3];

A po wszystkim wyczyszcze kompa CCleanerem i Glary Utilitesem oraz zde-fragmentuje dysk [23];

Dlatego przed defragiem warto wyłączyć swapa, zresetować kompa [29].

Defragmentator. The word *defragmentator* (< E. *defragmenter*) is used in the sense of 'a program whose task is to reorganize (by defragmentation) a hard disk or another storage device' (cf. →*defragmentacja*). The form appears four times in the corpus; examples are given below:

Potem defragmentacja programem np. Diskeeper (windowsowy defragmentator w Sevenie jest do dupy ;/) [20].

Dekoder. The word *dekoder* (< E. *decoder*) is used in the sense of 'a device or a program used to convert audio and video signals from one form to a different one' (cf. →*koder*). The form appears 42 times in the corpus; examples are given below:

Kupiłem kilka m-cy temu ten dekoder mamie do starszego telewizora za 120 zł [9].

Demo. The word *demo* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'an incomplete version of a piece of software, usually a computer game, intended to show the capabilities of the product to prospective buyers.' The word, including derivative forms (the diminutive form *demko*, the adjective *demowy*, and the merged noun *demówka*) appears 91 times in the corpus; examples are provided below:

czyżby Rage of Mages?? ściągnę demo i zobaczę czy to ta gra [6];

To jest interesujące, grałem dosyć długo w Tron Czarnoksiężnika, szkoda że tylko w demko [6];

Pobierz ewentualnie wersję demo Offica 2010 i spróbuj zainstalować [17];

Charakterystyczne w tej grze było to że każdy czołg miał mózg który wylatywał w górę po śmierci czołgu. Sorki że tak to głupio opisałem ale inaczej się chyba nie da. Jest to gra dziecinna jakaś demówka z gazety ale bardzo mi na niej zależy [30];

A więc pierw potrzebne nam jest Mount and blade warband wchodzimy na stronę talewords.com pobieram tam mount and blade warband wersję demową [31].

Design. The word *design* (< E. ~) is used in the area of computers in the sense of 'an arrangement, look, size, colour, etc. of a piece of hardware, or less commonly, a piece of software or a website' (cf. →*redesign*). In the corpus, the form in question appears 41 times; an example is provided below:

Kurde, wam się naprawdę ta gra podoba graficznie? Dla mnie wszystko jakieś takie plastikowe jest. Sam design plansz jest jak najbardziej okej [6].

Designer. The word *designer* (< E. ~) is used in the field of computers in the sense of 'a person who designs something, e.g. websites.' The form appears four times in the corpus, including the construction *web designer/webdesigner* and the feminine form *web designerka*; examples are provided below:

I mało tego, to wymyślił nie jakiś game designer czy kto tam powinien się takimi rzeczami zajmować, tylko znany nam i lubiany przez wszystkich – dział marketingu... [6];

Witam, jestem web designerką. W internecie można mnie znaleźć pod pseudonimem [...] [26].

Desktop. The word *desktop* (< E. ~) is used in the area of computers in two closely-related senses: (1) 'a desktop computer, intended for stationary use (as opposed to a laptop)'; (2) 'a computer or a laptop, as opposed to a mobile device or a network server.' The word, together with the derivative adjective *desktopowy*, appears 27 times in the corpus; selected examples are provided below:

(Sense 1)

Co do stacjonarek i laptopów, to tak ciężko je porównywać, jednak nawet jeśli laptop gamingowy jest ciężki to i tak lżejszy i poręczniejszy niż desktop [25];

Co do dysków desktopowych, to moim zdaniem najlepsze są dyski WD serii Black [3].

(Sense 2)

Wcześniej były dwa rodzaje podstawek – pod serwery i desktopy i się sprawdzało [19];

Mam do zrobienia aplikację desktopową do prowadzenia małej firmy samochodowej (sprzedaż aut, warsztat, stacja benzynowa), serwer i 4 stanowiska klienckie w sieci wewnętrznej [24].

Additionally, the word *desktop* in English can be used in the sense of 'the working area of a computer screen' (OED). This usage does not appear in the corpus (rather, the Polish counterpart *pulpit* is used instead).

Dialer. The word *dialer* (< E. *dialler*, *dialer*) is used in the sense of ‘a piece of software which establishes the connection with the Internet via the telephone line without user’s knowledge as to the cost of this service.’ Thus, the use of a dialer is a kind of fraud. Interestingly enough, the main meaning of the word *dialer/dialler* in English is ‘a computer program used to establish an Internet connection via the telephone line’ (without any implications of fraud). This more general meaning, however, does not appear in the corpus. In the corpus, the word *dialer* is used seven times; an example is provided below:

Programy szpiegowskie, reklamowe, zmieniające ustawienia przeglądarek i dialery to najszybciej rozwijające się zagrożenia [15].

Dial-up. The form *dial-up* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of ‘related to the action of gaining access to a computer or a network via a telephone line with the use of a modem.’ The form appears once in the corpus:

trzeba by wyrzucić ten oryginalny program i utworzyć w menadżerze systemowym nowe połączenie dial-up [4].

Disconnect. The form *disconnect* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of ‘an instance of breaking the connection to the Internet.’ The word appears twice in the corpus; an example is given below:

Dodatkowo denerwującą rzeczą jest moment kiedy inny użytkownik internetu np. ogląda jakiś filmik na youtube, kończy się to skoki pinga bądź disconnectem co w graniu jest bardzo uciążliwe [21].

Distro. The word *distro* (< E. ~) is used to refer to Linux distribution, i.e. a version of the Linux operating system, with an installation program and other utilities. The word appears 13 times in the corpus; selected examples are provided below:

Z jakiego distra korzystasz [20];

Mi praktycznie każde distro do tej pory działało szybko i sprawnie (Windows zresztą też) [18];

W tym temacie piszemy z jakich korzystacie bądź nie korzystacie distr linuxowych [20].

Doctype. The form *doctype* (< E. ~ < *document type*) is used in the sense of ‘a code which informs the web browser about the markup language in which a given website, document, page, etc., has been written.’ The form appears once in the corpus:

Zajrzałem na źródło strony nigdy nie dawaj tych doctypów najlepiej żebyś miał taki [7].

Dongle. The word *dongle* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of ‘a small plug-in device that enables its user to access wireless Internet or use a protected piece of software.’ In the corpus, there are four instances of the use of the word; examples are provided below:

U Ciebie będzie pasowała do reszty buildu a ten cały dongle wifi dokupisz za grosze [19].

Downgrade. The word *downgrade* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of ‘an act or action of replacing an existing piece of software, or, less commonly, hardware, with an older version, usually due to problems with compatibility’ (cf. →*upgrade*). The construction appears four times in the corpus; an example is given below:

Reset Biosu nie robi downgrade biosu? [22].

Download. The word *download* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of ‘an action or process of downloading data from the Internet; also: a file that can be downloaded or a website address at which a given file can be downloaded’ (cf. also →*upload*, →*downloader*). The form, including the derivative form *downloadowanie*, appears 150 times in the corpus; examples are given below:

Spadek prędkości downloadu internetu Orange [4];

gry cRPG, strategiczne, przygodowe, recenzje, downloads (częściowo), poradniki, rozmowy, problem [30];

Link do oficjalnego downloadu [10].

Downloader. The form *downloader* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of ‘a program used to speed up the download of other programs, files, etc.’ (cf. →*download*). There are five tokens of the word in the corpus; selected examples are provided below:

Czy twój brat używał do ściągnięcia tego pliku jakiegoś downlodaera? [1].

Interestingly, the form *downloader* in English is also used in the sense of ‘a person who downloads programs’ (OED). This meaning is, however, absent in the corpus.

Downstream. The word *downstream* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of ‘the speed of an Internet connection while downloading data’ (cf. →*download*, →*upstream*). The form appears twice in the corpus; an example is provided below:

Witam mam taki problem z nową NEO prędkość NEO mam przeważnie sztywno downstream 1919kbps a w polu dostępna szybkość jest ok 4,3 Mbps [16].

Driver. The word *driver* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'a small program, a file, etc., thanks to which a computer can control a piece of hardware or a peripheral device' (the same meaning is also expressed by the native form *sterownik*). The form, including also the assimilated spelling *drajwer*, appears 24 times in the corpus; examples are given below:

Tu masz rację, że z driverami jest problem. Niekoniecznie musi to być stary sprzęt, wystarczy że producent lub sprzedawca nie zadba o temat i koniec [22];

Wejdź do menadżera urządzeń windows, znajdź urządzenie i zaktualizuj drivery [22];

Dotychczas używałem drajwerów JDBC a tu chyba to działać nie będzie [24].

Drop. In computer-related areas, the word *drop* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of '(in computer games) treasure, weapon, etc., dropped by a defeated enemy.' In the corpus, there are 16 tokens of the word, including also the construction *drag and drop* 'a feature of the graphical user interface thanks to which a user may perform actions by moving an icon on the screen onto another icon, window, folder, etc.'; selected examples are provided below:

Gdzieniegdzie można natknąć się na Bossy i Bossiátka, czasami dropy nie wartę są zachodu i traconego expa po detce, ale ogólnie jest świetna zabawa; [29];

Na serwerze istnieją dodatkowe recepty oraz dropy. Przykładowo wykopując cobblestone mamy x% na drop żelaza [31].

Dual. In the area of computers, the word *dual* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'related to dual-channel memory use, i.e. the situation where two memory modules are installed' (cf. →*single*); also: 'related to double use of other pieces of hardware, e.g. graphics cards.' The form appears 69 times in the corpus, including the construction *dualview* 'a feature which enables a user to display the contents of a screen onto an external display, e.g. a different monitor screen, a projector, etc.'; examples are given below:

Kość byłaby jedna. Drugi slot pusty. Jakby jedna zadziałała to gdybym dołożył drugą triple to działałyby w dual czy w single? [22];

pamięć będzie pracowała w dualu [3];

Do duala potrzebujesz dwóch kości – najbardziej wskazane są identyczne!!! [3].

Dump. The word *dump* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'an act or a process of copying data from one location to a different one.' The word appears once in the corpus:

Chodzi mi o to jak zrobić dump bazy danych bez zgody/wiedzy właściciela [15].

Dungeon crawler. The construction *dungeon crawler* (< E. ~, *dungeon crawl*) is used in the sense of 'a computer game, in the type of a fantasy role-playing game, in which a gamer explores a dungeon, fights with monsters, looks for treasure, etc.' The construction appears once in the corpus:

Ultima Underworld: Labyrinth of the Worlds – czyli spinn off do właściwej
Ultimy, w konwencji dungeon crawlera [30].

E

E-biznes. The form *e-biznes* (< E. *e-business*) is used in the sense of 'a business, usually connected with selling goods, conducted via the Internet.' The form, including the derivative word *e-biznesowy*, appears eight times in the corpus (interestingly, there are no unassimilated forms, such as *e-business*); examples are provided below:

Szukasz ciekawych artykułów na temat e-biznesu, finansów, kont bankowych?
[26];

jeżeli chce zarabiać to musi tworzyć infoprodukty, bawić się reklamą google,
uczyć się całej e-biznesowej otoczki [4].

E-book. The word *e-book* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'an electronic version of a book, designed to be read on e-readers' (cf. →*e-reader*). The form appears 25 times in the corpus, including the spelling *ebook*; selected examples are provided below:

ogólnie jestem zachwycona, tak przy e-bookach jak i grafikach [17];

Umieszczamy na swojej stronie odpowiednie bannery, robimy mailing co jakiś
czas do userów z propozycją kolejnego ebooka [26].

The forms *e-książka* and *e-czasopismo* (semi-calques of E. *e-book* and *e-magazine*) also appear in the corpus.

E-mail. The word *e-mail* (< E. ~) is used in the area of computers in the sense of 'an electronic message, with or without attachments, sent via the Internet; also: an e-mail address to which such messages can be sent' (cf. →*mail*). There are 284 tokens of the word, including the derivative *emailowy*; examples are given below:

dzięki i przy okazji sprawdzając części kompa na e-mailu dostałem maila że
realizacja zamówienia została przełożona na następny dzień [3];

Keylogger może być obojętnie jaki tylko żeby wysyłał logi na emaila [15];

Odpowiedzi proszę przysyłać na adres e mail [32].

E-learningowy. The form *e-learningowy* (< E. *e-learning*) is used in the sense of 'related to the process of learning conducted via the Internet.' The form appears three times in the corpus; examples are given below:

Potrzebuję osoby która wie jak tworzyć lekcje e-learningowe? [7].

E-sport. The word *e-sport* (< E. ~) is used in the sense 'a competition in which gamers play multiplayer video games, watched online or in person by viewers.' The word appears three times in the corpus:

Witam w propozycji przeznaczonej dla forum wygląda ona tak moim zdaniem na forum jest za mało wydarzeń związanych z E-Sportem, a więc propozycja wygląda tak żeby zrobić dział E-Sport [31];

w Polsce zainteresowanie eSportem jest niskie, bo większość "dorosłych" uważa to za bezsensowne siedzenie przed komputerem, psucie wzroku i niszczenie kręgosłupa [29].

E-reader. The word *e-reader* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'a small electronic device used for storing and reading e-books, e-magazines, etc.' The form appears once in the corpus:

Otóż potrzebuję E-reader'a do max 150 dolarów z usb, e-inkiem, dobrą obsługą pdf [8].

Interestingly, *e-reader* in English can also be used in the sense of 'a person who reads electronic text, especially e-books or e-newspapers' (OED). It is not, however, used in this sense in Polish (no occurrences in the corpus).

Edit. The word *edit* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'a change or correction of one's own post on an Internet forum, discussion group, etc.' The form is typically used as a discourse marker, indicating that something new is added to a previously published post. The word appears 436 times (including one occurrence of an assimilated and slightly humorous form *edytka*) in the corpus; examples are presented below:

mam trochę inaczej w tych ustawieniach, ale nie ma żadnej podobnej opcji do zaznaczenia;/. edit: nic nie zmieniłem a ikonka wróciła ;D [2];

Nie wiem może jakiś kijowy serwer był jeszcze popatrzę na innych i poprobuję na swoim koncie. Edit: Chodzi mi bardziej o to by nie było śladów po logowaniu w ogóle [15];

Policz sobie procent, jaki zyskujesz. Także jak nie ma promocji? EDIT 1 No i plus w stosunku do Steam, uruchomisz te gry bez włączonego Origin [6].

Emotikona. The word *emotikona* (< E. *emoticon*) is used in the sense of ‘a symbol of a facial expression created with the use of keyboard characters, used e.g. in emails to convey sender’s feelings and emotions.’ The form, including the form *emota* and the diminutive forms *emotikonka* and *emotka*, appears 24 times in the corpus; selected examples are given below:

Dlaczego nie działają mi animacje emotikoniek itp? [12];

Rozumiemy że uwielbiasz emotkę “;DD” ale bez przesady ile można [5];

Ludu, a działają wam emoty na OCX? [12].

Emulator. The word *emulator* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of ‘a computer program or a piece of hardware used to imitate another type of computer or system.’ The word appears 25 times in the corpus; examples are given below:

spróbuj może ściągnąć wersję konsolową i odpalić przez emulator [2];

Ja miałem Win95 kiedyś na emulatorze PC ale wszystko mi się zatraciło kiedy zacząłem instalować Linuxa według profesjonalnej instrukcji [23];

Ja w 2010 roku uruchamiałem gry Play Station One w emulatorze PSx64 czy jakoś tak [14].

Endgame. The form *endgame* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of ‘the final stage of a computer game.’ The form appears once in the corpus:

Nie udało mi się jeszcze dojść do endgame’u, ale kiedy tam dotrę, zdam Wam relację [32].

Engine. The word *engine* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of ‘the most important part of a programming code, upon which a program, a computer game, a website, a web browser, etc., is based’ (the same meaning is also expressed by the semantic loan *silnik*, Zabawa 2017a, 239–240). The form appears 10 times in the corpus; selected examples are given below:

Wyszukaj sobie w Google coś na temat enginu graficznego do Flasha [7];

Dopiero po wgraniu oficjalnego patcha i community patch sytuacja się poprawia, jednak engine pozostaje ten sam (skopany) [28].

Error. In computer-related spheres, the word *error* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of ‘the situation when a computer program, etc., fails to load or work properly.’ The form, also spelt as *eror*, appears 57 times in the corpus; examples are provided below:

W logu Extras nie widać niczego podejrzanego (w sensie wirusowym). Są tylko errory związane z nagłym wyłączeniem komputera (sprzęt?) [5];

Pojedynczo też nie ruszają sprawdzałem obydwie osobno przed chwilunią Mem-test pętle kilkukrotnie (nawet 6x) i zero errorsów⁷³ [27];

serwer testowo stoi od 5 dni uptime 100%, do tego starsza wersja plików jest testowana przez około 70 osób przez tydzień, brak jakichkolwiek errorów etc [28].

Ethernet. The form *ethernet* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'a local network consisting of a number of connected computers or computer systems; also metonymically: a cable, a socket, etc., used to connect computers in order to form the ethernet.' The form in question (also spelt as *eternet*), often capitalized, including the derivative adjective *ethernetowy*, appears 24 times in the corpus; examples are given below:

No to musisz się podłączyć gdzieś kabelkiem do Ethernetu na czas ściągnięcia tych kilku MB [6];

Teraz mam w sumie podłączone do sieci 3 komputery: 2 laptopy i stacjonarny, który jest podłączony do sieci ethernetem [15];

Trzeba wziąć pod uwagę rozwój dysków twardych i samego protokołu ethernetowego [3];

Odłącz od niego wszystkie kable ethernetowe [21].

Event. In the area of computers, the word *event* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'an action, initiated by a user or a system, recognized by a piece of software.' The word appears three times in the corpus; examples are given below:

dany program przyjmuje szereg zdarzeń (eventów) na które musi odpowiedzieć [7];

To może być kliknięcie myszy na ekranie (event podające współrzędne kursora) [7].

In addition, the word *event* is also used in a more general sense of 'an interesting or unusual thing,' e.g. *filmy z jakiś ciekawych eventów*. Such uses are not included in the above count.

Exp. The form *exp* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'experience points earned in computer role-playing game or a strategy game for e.g. killing monsters, finding treasure, etc.' The construction is used 61 times in the corpus, including the derivative verb *expić* (collect experience points in a game, e.g. by killing

73 *Errors* is an interesting example of double plural (cf. Chapter 1, Section 1.4.2.4d).

monsters'), further derivatives (*zexpić*, *poexpić*), the deverbal noun *expienie* and the combined form *autoexpienie*; selected examples are provided below:

Czy chciałbyś aby exp sam rósł, a może masz za małe skille i przydałaby Ci się pomoc? [30];

Elity, mobki mocniejsze od zwykłych, ale za to dające o wiele więcej expa ale i równie szybko mogące zdjąć naszą postać jednym hitem [29];

przejście Dungeona z Elitami, z treasure boxami, i w ogóle z bossami, dropami no i super wysokim expem [29];

Pokazuje dodatkowe informacje o zdobytym expie [30];

Czy Hero którym gramy jest zawsze od zera czy po prostu expi się postaci do walki jak w mmo wraz z itemami itd na stałe przez nas zdobytymi? [6];

kiedy człowiek zaczynał się nudzić to zawsze znajdował jakieś jaskinie z pomiotem Beliara, który trzeba było zexpić i zlootować [29].

Exploit. The word *exploit* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'a type of attack on somebody's computer or computer system by using a certain vulnerability in the operating system or another piece of software; also metonymically: such vulnerability in the system' (cf. →*exploiter*). The form appears 18 times in the corpus; selected examples are given below:

Ale bardziej by mnie interesował exploit wykorzystujący lukę w Windows'ie, np. w jakiejś zawsze włączonej usłudze, takiej jak np. Stacja robocza czy RPC [15];

To skrypt własny, exploita (tfu!) nie znajdziesz [15].

Exploiter. The word *exploiter* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'a person who performs an illegal or unethical attack against a computer or a network by using certain vulnerability in the operating system or another piece of software' (cf. →*exploit*). The form appears once in the corpus:

Wyłączając UAC, powodujemy ciągłą pracę na uprawnieniach administracyjnych, a więc niczym nieograniczoną możliwość wykorzystywania luk przez exploiterów [4].

F

Failover. The form *failover* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'a procedure where a primary system gives control to a secondary (duplicate) system in the case the primary system fails, crashes, etc.' The form appears twice in the corpus; an example is given below:

Chociaż z mojego doświadczenia (znów subiektywnie) – ludzie często przesadzają z wymaganiami i jak się okazuje – jedna baza z failoverem wystarcza w zupełności [24].

Fan. In the area of computers, the word *fan* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of ‘a device with rotating blades whose task is to provide the rotation of air for cooling of the computer or a piece of hardware.’ The word *fan* appears in the corpus in the aforementioned meaning eight times; examples are given below:

a tak btw jutro będzie gotowe okno na tego fana [19];

Mam ten sam fan (który ma kwadratowy kształt lol) i był od początku kompa [23].

In addition, the word *fan*, together with derivative forms, e.g. the adjective *fanowski*, is used in corpus in the sense of ‘a person interested in something.’ These uses are not computer-related and have not been included in the total count given above.

Fanpage. The lexeme *fanpage* (< E. *fan page*, *fanpage*) is used in the sense of ‘a website devoted to a particular thing, phenomenon, or a person, created and maintained by a fan of something or somebody.’ The form, including also the spelling *fan page*, appears 11 times in the corpus; selected examples are given below:

Nie chciałbym tracić profilu i fanpage’a, bo to trochę irytujące wszystko no ale trudno [16];

Osoby które zarejestrowały domenę 2 2BE.PL i polubiły nasz fan page na Facebooku mogą bezpłatnie aktywować konto hostingowe [21].

Favikona. The construction *favikona* (< E. *favicon* < *favourites* + *icon*) is used in the sense of ‘an icon that is associated with a given website and displayed next to a website name.’ The construction, also spelt as *favicon*, appears 15 times in the corpus; examples are given below:

Ja mam z kolei inny problem, ciągnący się zresztą od wersji 8.5x: Czasami zdarza się, że favikona jakiejś strony w zakładkach zostaje zastąpiona przez favikonę innej. Np. mam w zakładkach strony A i B, każda ma przy swojej nazwie swoją favikonę. Po czym w pewnym momencie, ni z tego, ni z owego, przy stronie B pokazuje mi się favikona strony A [12].

Feed. The word *feed* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of ‘a web document or another facility whose task is to inform a reader of a blog, etc., that new content has been added to the site.’ The form appears twice in the corpus; an example is provided below:

mimo iż usunąłem na blogu powyższy wpis testowy, ten nadal jest wyświetlany w feedzie [7].

Feeder. The word *feeder* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'a computer game player who takes part in a gaming contest and who dies (in the game) very easily and thus feeds the opposite party' (cf. →*leaver*). The form appears once in the corpus:

Grałem zarówno na US jak i EU, nie ma różnicy, na obu serwerach, na obu jest pełno leaverów, feederów itp. itd. [6].

Firewall. The lexeme *firewall* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'a piece of software whose task is to block unauthorized access to a computer or computer system.' The form, also spelt *firewal*, appears 180 times in the corpus; examples are provided below:

Może to problem firewalla, ale nie chcę nic sknocić, wyłączając/włączając intuicyjnie [22];

Możesz spróbować też z wyłączonym firewallem [16].

Firmware. The word *firmware* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'a permanent form of software programmed into memory.' The construction appears 31 times in the corpus; examples are provided below:

Mam problem ze znalezieniem firmware do pendriva [9];

Crucial jest sprawdzonym dyskiem a z nowym firmwarem ma jeszcze lepsze osiągi [3];

Spotkałem się już np. z przypadkiem, gdy przyczyną awarii AP było błędne przypisanie portów ethernet po aktualizacji firmware'u [22].

Fix. The word *fix* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'a small program or a file designed to resolve a problem with a piece of software, correct an error, etc.' (cf. →*patch*). The form *fix* appears five times in the corpus; an example is given below:

Pobierz ten fix i napraw system [1].

Flame. The word *flame* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'an abusive or emotional (in the negative way) message on the forum, chat, etc.; also: an argument caused by a series of such messages.' The word appears twice in the corpus:

Co do eliminacji czynników mających wpływ na wadliwą pracę komputera, to ja bym w pierwszej kolejności wywalił system operacyjny (bez flame'u, żartuję) [20];

A w polemikę nie będę się wdawać... nie widzę sensu, poza tym wywołał by się flame, każdy będzie obstawał przy swoim [18].

Flash. The word *flash* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of (1) 'a type of computer memory (used e.g. instead of a traditional hard disk) in which data is written or erased in blocks'; (2) 'the process of storing a copy of something in the flash memory.' The form (also spelt *flasza*), together with the derivatives, viz. the verb *flashować* 'to store a copy of something in the flash memory,' participles *flashowanie* 'the process of storing a copy of something in the flash memory' and *flashujący* '(about a computer program) used for copying something into the flash memory,' and the adjective *flashowy* '(about a hard disk) of a flash type,' appears 48 times in the corpus; examples are provided below:

(Sense 1)

Problem z bootowaniem z pamięci flash [11];

(Sense 2)

Zrobiłem bootowalnego pendriva i zflashowałem Bios [1];

Dobrze przeprowadzony flash dysków z SD15 do SD1A nie powoduje w żadnym stopniu ryzyka utraty danych [3];

Urządzenia/oprogramowanie potrzebne do przeprowadzenia operacji: a. pendrive, b. program flashujący [14];

Mam 300gb dysk flashowy podzielony na 2 partycje 200 i 100gb [28].

The word *flash* is also frequently used as part of a proper name (*Adobe Flash Player*); these uses are not included in the total count.

Floodować. The lexeme *floodować* (< E. *flood*) is used in the sense of 'to send the same message, e.g. a forum post, email, text message, etc., many times, done e.g. to irritate other users or to cause system failure.' The form in question appears once in the corpus:

Admin nie flooduje – Admin ekspresywnie wyraża swoje myśli [32].

Floppy. The word *floppy* (< E. ~, *floppy disc drive*) is used in the sense of 'a device thanks to which a computer can read data from, or write on, magnetic floppy disks.' The word, also spelt as *flopy* or *flopp* (including also the diminutive form *flopek*), appears seven times in the corpus; examples are given below:

do tego jakiś stary komp (pentak) z flopkami [12];

Mam takiego starego hebla i kupię do niego 2 floppy, do tego wszystko na 2 dyskietkach, ani nie trzeba będzie nic ruszać [12];

Jest komputer z osobnymi napędami CD, DVD, flopp. Brak HDD i USB [1].

Font. In computer-related areas, the word *font* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'a particular shape, thickness, size, etc., of letters in a text editor or in a printout.' The word appears alongside a native (and much more common) variant, i.e. *czcionka*. The word *font* appears three times in the corpus; examples are provided below:

Wygląda na to, że jej domyślną czcionką jest courier albo courier new, bo taką czcionkę ma u mnie zaraz po instalacji i taką ma jeżeli wywali się jej wszystkie wpisy o fontach z plików ini. [12];

Jeżeli w pliku do drukowania będą polskie fonty, to drukarka musi je wydrukować [13].

Forever. The word *forever* (< E. ~) is used as a noun to denote 'a ban on an Internet forum lasting for an unlimited amount of time.' The form appears once in the corpus:

Witam, mam mały problem, dostałem kiedyś bana na serwisie game desire (tzw. forever-a) [15].

Forward. The form *forward* (< E. ~, *forwarding*) is used in the sense of 'to send something (e.g. an email) on to a further or final destination.' The form, including also the verb *forwardować* 'to direct data traffic from the outside to the server inside a local network,' and the form *forwarding* 'the process of directing data traffic from the outside to the server inside a local network' appears five times in the corpus:

forward zapytań do strefy Googla [16];

Próbowałam forwardować port, wg instrukcji mojego providera i strony, ale mi się nie udało [21];

Ciężkie pieniądze bierzecie za te quasi-usługi, a człowiek nie może normalnie zagrać w grę, bo bez forwardingu nie da się podłączyć do serwera [16].

Frag. The word *frag* (< E. *fragmovie*) is a slang term used in the sense of 'an act of killing (i.e. defeating) another player in a computer game.' The word appears 17 times in the corpus, including also the construction *frag movie* (also spelt as *fragmovie*) 'a short movie (uploaded to a website such as YouTube) which shows frags (i.e. kills) in a computer game'; examples are given below:

W kampanii są misje a w grze na fragi nawalasz się z innymi czołgami na małych mapkach [30];

Wierz mi to nie jest takie proste, goście mieli po nawet 6 fragów z rzędu [29];

Może i lamerskie (kręcone po tygodniu gry), ale to moje pierwsze fragmovie w życiu, z CS-a [29].

Frametime. The lexeme *frametime* (< E. *frame time*) is used in the sense of 'the time necessary to render a frame, e.g. in a computer game.' The construction appears twice in the corpus; an example is provided below:

Wydaje mi się, że posiadacze monitorów 120 Hz dzięki szybszemu frametime'u NV powinny wyposażać się tylko w karty NV [14].

Framework. In the area of computers, the word *framework* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'a set of software routines (blocks) that provides a foundation structure for an application.' The form appears 17 times in the corpus, selected examples of which are provided below:

Oczywiście, aby z tego skorzystać, trzeba napisać stronę za pomocą frameworka, w tym wypadku YII [7].

Freemium. The word *freemium* (< E. ~ < *free* + *premium*) is used in the sense of 'a version of a computer program whose basic functions are offered free of charge whereas more advanced ones must be bought.' The form appears once in the corpus:

To co szczególnie ucieszy fanów tego rozwiązania oraz osoby poszukujące ochrony dla swojego smartfona lub tabletu, to fakt, że od najnowszej udostępnionej właśnie wersji, ESET Mobile Security będzie dystrybuowana w tzw. modelu freemium. Innymi słowy nowa wersja aplikacji firmy ESET będzie dostępna za darmo z większością funkcjonalności [15].

Free-to-play. The construction *free-to-play* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'a model for playing computer games, where a game player does not pay for the game; instead, a game developer earns money from sales in the game, special offers, advertisements, etc.' The construction appears six times in the corpus; examples are given below:

Kolejna strzelanina free-to-play zmierza na PS4 [32].

Freeware. The word *freeware* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'a piece of software that can be installed and used free of charge.' In the corpus, the form *freeware* (used as a noun or an adjective), including the derivative form *freeware'owy*, appears 20 times in the corpus; selected examples are given below:

Tym niemniej jak szukasz czegoś mało zamulającego to weź sobie nową Pandę. Możesz na razie ściągnąć na próbę ich nowy freeware i zobaczyć [5];

darmowa wersja każdego antywira jest okrojona a ceny antywirusów są w tej chwili naprawdę tanie i na pewno lepiej będą chroniły niż wersje freeware (oczywiście są wyjątki więc nie warto kupować pierwszego lepszego) [4];

Polecam innowacyjne freeware'owe systemy operacyjne z serii WindowsMX [26].

Freeze. The word *freeze* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of ‘a situation when a piece of software, a computer screen, etc., stops working and responding to user’s commands due to some unexpected problems.’ The word, including the verb *freezować* (also in untypical forms, e.g. *freeznąc*), appears 13 times in the corpus; selected examples are given below:

Freezy zdarzają się w grze “Tibia” (Postać stoi w miejscu przez ~2 sekundy) [21];

Przez około pół roku nie było praktycznie żadnych freezów, fakt, internet działał i tak gorzej niż na komputerze połączonym kablem do tego routera [21];

Witam. Miałem/mam bardzo irytujący błąd. W grach z DX11 występuje on po max 15 min. grania, ekran freezuje się na sekundę, a potem robi się czarny i gra przestaje odpowiadać [14];

Grając w oknie było ok (w oknie też się wykrzaczyło kiedyś), zmieniłem zatem na fullscreen, pograłem z 7 min i freezło całego kompa. Cały freeze, 1 klatka, nic nie dało się zrobić, nic nie reagowało [14].

Friend. In computer-related areas, the word *friend* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of ‘a contact on a social networking site, a game portal, etc.’ The word appears once in the corpus:

Wbijaj na EU i dodaj mnie do friendów i chodź pograć [6].

Full. In computer-related areas, the word *full* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of (1) ‘(about a piece of software) complete, not lacking any components or functionality’; (2) ‘(about a process or some action done to a system) complete, thorough’; (3) ‘(about graphics in a computer game) with all the possible details, of the best possible quality.’ The word, also spelt as *ful*, appears 86 times in the corpus; selected examples are provided below:

(Sense 1)

Czym się różni trial od full wersji [5];

(Sense 2)

Heh czytacie ze zrozumieniem dysk był czysty po full formacie, steam instalowany z instalacji prosto ze strony [6];

(Sense 3)

w związku z tym “podkręceniem” mam pytanko: czy ty aby po podkręceniu czegokolwiek monitorujesz temperaturkę podzespołów podczas zarzynania ich grami na full detalach? [1];

Dodam że nie zależy to od obciążenia grafiką, bo tak samo działa się przy full ustawieniach oraz przy minimalnych (grafiki) i to na różnych grach [1].

Fullscreen. The lexeme *fullscreen* (< E. ~, *full screen*) is used in the sense of '(of a mode of running a computer program or application) that fills up the entire screen' (as opposed to windowed mode). In the corpus, the form in question (also used as a noun), including the spelling *full screen*, appears 10 times; selected examples are provided below:

Mam mały problem z youtube a więc kiedy włączę jakiś filmik czekam parę sekund aż się trochę zbuforuje a gdy włączę tryb fullscreen to filmik buforuje się od nowa... [1];

Mianowicie po zainstalowaniu nowych sterowników od Nvidii ekran po odpaleniu na fullscreenie starej gry zrobionej do ratio 4:3 automatycznie włączał 2 czarne paski po bokach [32];

Scroll powoduje spadki do kilku klatek, full screen działa idealnie płynnie za to, ale tryb normalny (niezależnie od zooma), nie [12].

Fullhd. The form *fullhd* (< E. *full HD*) is used to denote 'a resolution of the screen of 1920x1080 pixels.' The form, spelt as *fullhd*, *fullHD*, *full hd*, *full HD* and *full-HD*, appears 70 times in the corpus; an example is provided below:

Natomiast co do Fify to bardzo możliwe, że w średnich detalach nawet i w fullhd da radę, a to i tak będzie lepsza jakość grafiki niż na PS3 czy XBOX 360 [19].

G

Gamepad. The word *gamepad* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'a controller used for video games.' The function of a gamepad is thus similar to →*joystick* (cf. also →*pad*). The form appears five times in the corpus; selected examples are provided below:

Analogowe kontrolery na gamepadach będą teraz poprawnie współdziałały z panelami interfejsu graficznego [32];

Gry na gamepad [30].

Gameplay. The form *gameplay* (< E. ~) is used in the senses of (1) 'a process or action of playing a computer game'; (2) 'a film posted on special portals, such as YouTube, showing how the game can (or should) be played'; (3) 'features of a computer game such as the plot, tactics needed, etc., in contrast to technical aspects such as graphics or sound quality.' The form, including the derivative adverb *gameplayowo*, appears 52 times in the corpus; examples are given below:

(Sense 1)

więc wrzucę demo wykonane przez gamecorner, 20 minut gameplayu w trybie single player, niestety nie wiem jaka trudność [29];

(Sense 2)

Ostatnio zacząłem nagrywać z (niestety dość wulgarnym) komentarzem, tak zwane let's play'e czy gameplays, jak zwał tak zwał. Spodobało mi się to bardziej niż granie w grę na "sucho" [30];

(Sense 3)

Pograłem trochę i polecam. Graficznie, muzycznie, gameplayowo naprawdę spoko [6].

Gamer. The word *gamer* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'a person who likes playing computer games and devotes much time to it.' The word, including also the derivative adjective *gamerski* (also spelt as *gamer'ski*) 'designed for gamers' and the construction *pro gamer* 'a professional gamer, i.e. the one taking part in competitions' (cf. →*e-sport*), appears five times in the corpus; examples are given below:

Bogacz ze mnie, hehe. Prawdziwy gamer [31];

Nie możesz mówić, że coś się zwraca skoro na grze nie zarabiasz. Chyba, że jesteś pro gamer i coś tam kasy Ci wpada za LANY [29];

Jeżeli kręci Cię kreacja swojego gamer'skiego "Ja" – Nie będziesz się nudził! [32].

Games. The word *games* (used in the plural, i.e. *gamesy* < E. *games*) is a semantic pseudo-Anglicism used in the sense of 'a virtual currency on the Game4Fun Internet forum for which games, etc., can be bought.' The form appears 26 times in the corpus; selected examples are given below:

Forum Game4fun.pl jest ciekawym forum ponieważ znajdują się na nim nowinki o grach, recenzje oraz możliwość kupna gier pieniędzy itp za wirtualną walutę zwaną gamesami [31];

Transmisję za opłatą czyli gamesy czy złotówki? [31];

Planowałem zrobić zarobek gamesów za np: wypełnianie ankiet lub rejestracje w grach [31].

Gaming. The word *gaming* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'the practice of playing computer games; also (as an elliptical construction): a piece of hardware suitable for playing games; also: in broader use, referring to the society of gamers and everything connected with playing games.' In the corpus, there are 38 tokens of the word in question, including the derivative adjective *gamingowy* and the

construction *gaming house* 'a building, residence, etc., where several computer game players, especially professional ones taking part in competitions, live';⁷⁴ selected examples are given below:

Layout dla forum o tematyce gamingowej [9];

Z tego co wiem jest jednym z lepszych lapków gamingowych [25];

Tak źle u nas z gamingiem nie jest mamy kilku graczy na światowym poziomie, ale nie w CoD 3:) [29];

Z samym gamingiem nie jest źle, to fakt, ale ja mówię o gamingu jako organizacji – w Polsce zainteresowanie eSportem jest niskie, bo większość "dorośłych" uważa to za bezsensowne siedzenie przed komputerem, psucie wzroku i niszczenie kręgosłupa [29];

w liście obsługiwanych ramków mojego mobaska są albo jakieś samsungi/elixiry, patriotki są tylko 2x i nie o dziwo Viperki i nie jakieś Gamingi tylko zwykłaki a'la goodram [27].

Geek. The word *geek* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'a person who is interested in computers and modern technology, is extremely knowledgeable about them, but at the same time is unsociable and not interested in anything besides computers and modern technology.' The form, including the derivative participle *zgeekowaciały*, appears four times in the corpus; examples are given below:

jeżeli nie jesteś geekiem i pasjonatem obrazu 3D w tych psychookularach, to jak najbardziej ok [22];

To robią zapaleńcy, geek-cy, ja nie jestem geek komputerowy, 99% osób też nie [18];

Pytanie tylko, kto jest na tyle zgeekowaciały, żeby aż tak kombinować? [6].

Glitch. The word *glitch* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'a bug in a piece of software, usually a computer game.' Glitches can be used by game players to get some unfair advantages in a game (cf. →*bug*, →*cheat*). The form appears twice in the corpus:

Stary filmik, pokazujący jak to dobrze wykorzystane glitche pozwalają zyskać sławę [29];

A ten custom był naprawdę cziterski i pozwalał mi uzyskiwać wystarczającą ilość klatek do nadużywania glitchy, które są dostępne nawet na międzynarodowych ligach w CoD 4 [29].

74 It is worth noting that the form is a semantic innovation in English as the construction *gaming house* was used previously to denote 'a building [...] where gambling games are played' (OED).

God mode. The construction *god mode* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of ‘a way of playing a computer game in which a player has unlimited lives or is invincible.’ The construction appears four times in the corpus; an example is provided below:

F1 – stajesz się nieśmiertelny (god mode) [31].

Grabber. The word *grabber* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of ‘a piece of software used to extract or download files, data, screenshots, etc.’ The word appears twice in the corpus; an example is given below:

Z hosta da się ściągać IDM, nie wiem jak ze wznawianiem, ale chyba grabber z IDM da radę [26].

Grind. The word *grind* (< E. ~, *grinding game*) is used in the sense of ‘to perform repetitive tasks in a computer game (usually fighting with monsters) to collect experience points or treasure.’ The form appears once in the corpus:

Później już będziesz mógł expić na questach powtarzalnych na monетки (na sprzedaż lub lepszy ekwipunek) – które już bardziej przypominają grind, który miałeś w metinie [14].

H

Hack. The word *hack* (< E. ~, *hacking*) is used in the sense of ‘a small program designed to add something to an existing program, usually a computer game (e.g. unlimited lives, better equipment, etc.), seen as a kind of cheating; also: an act of hacking’ (cf. →*haker*). The word *hack* is used 47 times in the corpus, including the form *hacking* ‘an act of gaining access to somebody’s computer,’⁷⁵ *hackować/hakować* and the participles *hackowanie/hakowanie* and *shakowany*; selected examples are provided below:

Witam posiadam hacka nie mojego autorstwa on jest do gry działa [15];

Nie wysyłajcie SMSy żeby dostać hacki, u nas są za darmo i wątpię żeby ktoś udostępnił je za kasę [26];

Nie znam się na hackingu więc chciałbym się dowiedzieć na ile jest to niebezpieczne i ewentualnie jak się przed czymś takim bronić? [21];

Jako że jestem początkowy w hackowaniu mam kilka pytań [15].

75 It might be done with the intention of causing harm, e.g. by infecting somebody’s computer with viruses, stealing data, etc., but it may also be done as a hobby, to check if one has enough knowledge to be able to do it, etc.

Haker. The word *haker* (< E. *hacker*) is used in the area of computers in the sense of 'a person who tries to gain access to a computer system in order to e.g. steal data, plant viruses, etc., or just to prove oneself (as a kind of a hobby); also: a person skilled in programming' (cf. →*cracker*). The form *haker* (also spelt as *hacker*), including derivative forms (the adjective *hakerski* and the noun *hakerstwo* 'activities connected with hacking'), a single use of *hakjer* 'ironically: a hacker who is not good at it,' and the form *anty-hakerski* 'connected with software designed to protect one's computer from unauthorized access or other Internet attacks,' appears 41 times in the corpus; examples are given below:

zapora sieciowa, zapewniająca kompleksową ochronę przed atakami ze strony wirusów, trojanów, spyware i hakerów [15];

Oczywiście hackerzy zrobili modyfikację i to zaledwie w tydzień po premierze [29];

Niedawno otrzymałem też wiadomość od nieznajomej osoby z adresem strony na której można znaleźć narzędzia hakerskie pozwalające czytać cudze archiwa itp... [12].

Hack and slash. The construction *hack and slash* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'a type of computer role-playing game in which the main focus is on gaining experience points through fighting with monsters (as opposed to other cRPG games where the focus is on exploring surroundings and fulfilling special tasks)' (cf. →*slasher*). In English, the form *hack-and-slash* (also spelt as *hack 'n' slash*) is chiefly used as an adjective (although it can be used as a noun as well; OED) and it may refer to films as well. This use is, however, absent in the corpus. There are five tokens of the construction *hack and slash* (also spelt as *hack n slash* and *hack & slash*) in the corpus; examples are given below:

Wiem że większość z wymienionych tytułów to nie są wprawdzie cRpg ale dobry hack n slash też mnie zainteresuje [30];

Ja słyszałem, że to średnia gra, a pierwsze levele wręcz nudne. Po prostu nic odkrywczego, nie licząc może skrzydeł, ale wiadomo kwestia gustu, mi np. hack&slash nie odpowiada [29].

Handheld. The word *handheld* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'a small computer, games console, etc., that can be held in one hand.' The word appears once in the corpus:

Jest to jednak solidna ekipa, specjalizująca się w produkcjach dedykowanych handheldom i mniejszych tytułach przeznaczonych do cyfrowej dystrybucji [32].

Hardlink. The form *hardlink* (< E. *hard link*) is used to name an association between a file and its name on the file system. In the corpus, the form appears three times; all of its uses, however, come from the same sentence, cf. the example below:

a na marginesie dodam że Win7 korzysta z mechanizmu zwanego Super-Fetch (i np. tzw. hardlinków czyli np. jak obliczasz wielkość katalogu Windows to możesz sobie spokojnie objąć wielkość katalogu System32 bo on prawie w całości składa się z tzw. hardlinków a nie będę już tłumaczył o co chodzi dokładnie ale dodam że system myśli że np w katalogu System32 są prawdziwe pliki a to są właśnie hardlinki bo prawdziwe pliki siedzą w katalogu WinSxS itd itd) [23].

Hardware. The word *hardware* (< E. ~) is used in the sense 'physical components of a computer system (mainboard, central processing unit, graphics card, hard disk, keyboard, mouse, etc.), often seen collectively (as opposed to →*software*)'; the same meaning is also expressed by the form *sprzęt*. The form *hardware* appears 19 times in the corpus, including the spelling *hardwar* and the derivative adjective *hardware'owy*; selected examples are provided below:

komórki nie mają żadnych kart graficznych a nawet najstarsze komputery miały dedykowany hardware do grafiki [29];

Ale obecny hosting wyposażono w hardware'owy firewall [31].

Hash. The word *hash* (< E. ~) is used to denote the symbol #, used in various situations, e.g. in programming languages or as a topic identifier in social networking sites. The form appears six times in the corpus, including the form *hashowanie* 'the process of encoding data' and the participle *haszujący*; examples are given below:

W WHERE trzeba dać dwa warunki – pierwszy wybierający po hashu i drugi zawężający po polu (bo hash może dać kolizje) [24];

Raczej nie ma sensownego sposobu (innego niż całkowite zablokowanie dostępu do programu i jego plików). Przynajmniej dopóki Google nie wprowadzi hashowania danych i szyfrowania (hasłem głównym) [12].

Header. In the area of computers, the word *header* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'something located at the top or the beginning of something, e.g. a set of data located at the beginning of a file, set of fields at the beginning of a database, a description located at the top of a website, etc.' The word appears three times in the corpus:

Kwestia graficzna: header moim zdaniem za duży, logo chyba się zawieruszyło [7];

Pobieram headersy dla kernela [18];

Strona niezbyt ciekawa 3/10 ale jeśli logo strony i ten header we flashu robiłeś sam to daję 10/10 i moje gratki za pomysłowość [26].

Health. The word *health* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'a condition of a piece of hardware, usually a hard disk.' The form appears twice in the corpus; an example is given below:

Najlepszą metodą byłaby tymczasowa podmiana zasilacza, i ewentualny skan wydajnościowy i health dysku [20].

In addition, the word *health* is used to refer to the health points of a character in a computer game. This usage is considered general and not specifically computer-related; hence, it is not included in the above count.

Heatsink. The word *heatsink* (< E. *heat sink*) is used in the sense of 'a material, device, etc., that is used to absorb excessive heat produced by a computer or a piece of hardware.' The form appears once in the corpus:

Z tego co widzę, karta ma bardzo rozbudowaną sekcję zasilania, ma heat-sink na wszystkich pamięciach i mosfetach, oraz ogromny dwuczęściowy radiator [14].

Hejt. In computer-related areas, the word *hejt* (< E. *hate*) is used in the sense of 'a message, picture, etc., intended to harm somebody's feelings, make him or her feel unsafe, worthless, etc.' (cf. →*hejter*). The word, including also the verb *hejtować* and the deverbal noun *hejtowanie*, appears 10 times in the corpus; examples are given below:

Prosiłbym o obiektywną ocenę, bez żadnych hejtów, bo jak sami wiecie to zniechęca [31];

Wszyscy hejtują a nikt nie chce powiedzieć [31].

Hejter. The word *hejter* (< E. *hater*) is used in the sense of 'a person who publishes (on the Internet) a message, picture, etc., intended to harm somebody's feelings, make him or her feel unsafe, worthless, etc.' (cf. →*hejt*). The form appears once in the corpus:

Każda sygnaturka może być spamem, każdy użytkownik może być nazwany trollem, każdy dyskutant może być określony mianem hejtera [22].

Help. In the area of computers, the word *help* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'a file or a website giving instructions to a computer user on how to use a piece of software or hardware.' The word appears twice in the corpus; an example is given below:

Jeśli backup wykonujemy jakimś innym programem, np. narzędziami dostarczonymi z dyskiem przenośnym, trzeba poczytać helpy, instrukcje czy informacje w Internecie [22].

In addition, the word *help* is also used in the corpus as an exclamation (e.g. *Gdy załączam kompa on się sam resetuje co mam zrobić HELP!!!!*); such uses are not included in the above count.

Helpdesk. The construction *helpdesk* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'a service which provides technical support for the users of a given piece of software, hardware, etc.' The construction, also spelt *help desk*, appears four times in the corpus; examples are given below:

Helpdesk podpowiedział ci że lepiej jest wrzucić do pełnego 4 GB [3];

Czyli jak byś stawiał serwis polecasz zrobić to u nich? A jak z help deskiem jest? [7].

High. In the field of computers, the word *high* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of '(of a computer game) graphically very detailed, set to high details' (cf. →*low*). In the corpus, the form *high* appears 29 times (including one occurrence of the construction *high detail*); selected examples are given below:

OH 2010 – na high nawet nie grałem, zaczynało na każdym kroku, na medium gra chodziła płynnie (dokładna liczba fps, nieznana) [20];

nie wiem może Ci na medium, a nawet na high pójdzie. Nie umiem powiedzieć [13].

High-end. The form *high-end* (< E. ~) is used in the area of computers in the sense of 'the newest, best and/or most expensive product, usually a computer or a piece of hardware.' The form (also spelt as *hiend* and *High-End*, with one occurrence of *midhigh-end*), including the adjective *high-endowy/highendowy* 'belonging to the newest, best and/or most expensive range of a given product,' appears 17 times in the corpus; selected examples are given below:

Generalnie w tej cenie to już są high-endy i można powiedzieć, że co byś nie kupił w tej cenie to będzie dobre [27];

zapraszam na test tego high-endowego coolera CPU [10];

firma Noctua oficjalnie wprowadziła do swojej oferty nowe high-endowe wentylatory "mniejszego kalibru" [10].

Interestingly, *high-end* is used as a noun in Polish, whereas in English the form appears only as an adjective and is not used as a noun (OED). Thus, *high-end* is an example of morphosyntactic shift (POS-shift) adj > noun.

High-poly. The form *high-poly* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of '(in computer graphics modelling) a 3D model consisting of many geometric figures (polygons)' (cf. →*low-poly*). The construction appears twice in the corpus:

A co do ramy jeszcze, kumpel jako grafik nawet 8 GB nie wykorzystuje, a robi w 3D Maxie i ZBrush'u, i to w high-poly wszystko [29];

tam obiekty już nie mają tylu poligonów, bo z high-poly robi się low-poly [29].

Hijacker. The word *hijacker* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'a type of malicious software that modifies the settings of a web browser (without the user's awareness) in order to steal personal data, spy on the user, etc.' The form appears once in the corpus:

AdwCleaner to darmowe narzędzie do oczyszczania systemu z niechcianego i szkodliwego oprogramowania. Program usuwa adware, hijackery, czy paski toolbar z przeglądarki [15].

Hiperlink. The word *hiperlink* (< E. *hyperlink*) is used in the sense of 'a reference link in the form of an image, video, icon, piece of text, etc., which, when clicked, takes the user to another website, image/video (or an enlarged version of the same image/video), etc.' (cf. →*link*, →*hotlink*). The word appears four times in the corpus (including one occurrence as *hyperlink*); examples are provided below:

Ze slajdu 3 przez hiperlinki można by było przejść na kolejne sekwencje (20, 40, 60 itd.) [17];

Nie musisz go kodować, wystarczy wkleić a hiperlinki nie sprawiają raczej kłopotu [25].

Host. The word *host* (< E. ~, *hosting*) is used in the sense of 'a computer that stores data which can be accessed via the Internet; also: a computer that provides services to other computers linked to it by a network.' In the corpus, the form, together with the verb *hostować* 'to use an Internet hosting service,' the form *hosting* 'a service that enables users, organizations, companies, etc., to make their website, data, etc., accessible to others through the Internet,' the

derivative adjective *hostingowy* and the participles *hostujący* and *shostingowany*, appears 460 times; selected examples are given below:

Niektóre hosty mają blokadę ICMP przez co ping nie dochodzi [28];
 chciałbym zablokować jedną stronę w hoście ale nie mogę zapisać dokumentu [16];
 ja hostuję na 2shared.com [26];
 za 30min zahostuję zdjęcia [8];
 darmowy wordpress konto hostingowe za 70 zeta [16];
 Co do domeny jak i hostingu to najtańsze oferty są dostępne od kilkudziesięciu złotych rocznie [4];
 Po co Ci duplikat shostingowanego pliku? [7].

Hotkey. The construction *hotkey* (< E. ~, *hot key*) is used in the sense of 'a key or combination of keys used to initiate some action within a piece of software.' The construction appears four times in the corpus; examples are provided below:

A w hotkeysach nic nie zmieniałeś?⁷⁶ [13];
 Compiz działa ok, dźwięk jest, internet jest, nawet hotkeys działają [18].

Hotlink. The word *hotlink* (< E. ~, *hot link*) is another term for →*hiperlink*. In the corpus, the form is used once:

Masz nawet napisane że hotlinki działają tylko na Avatars.zapodaj.net [10].

Hotspot. The form *hotspot* (< E. ~, *hot spot*) is used in the sense of 'a place, especially a public one, where a wireless Internet is available, usually free of charge.' The construction, also spelt *hot spot*, appears 14 times in the corpus; selected examples are given below:

gdy natomiast np. na laptopie połączę się z hotspotem WiFi z mojego Galaxy SII, strona demotywatorów chodzi bez problemu [4];
 Ważne aby był solidny, no i aby mógł odbierać neta w hotspotach [25].

Interestingly, the construction *hot spot* can also be used in English in the sense of 'an area of a computer screen that can be clicked on to activate a given function, etc.' (OED). This use, however, does not appear in the corpus.

⁷⁶ *Hotkeys* is an example of double plural (cf. Chapter 1, Section 1.4.2.4d).

I

Idle. The form *idle* (< E. ~) is used in the area of computers in the sense of 'a state when a given computer is not processing any data' (the same meaning is also expressed in the corpus by the word *spoczynek*). The word appears 17 times in the corpus; examples are provided below:

W idle temperatura grafiki jest okej [1];

Średnie temperatury [...]: 52 stopnie w idle, około 56 w stresie [25].

Interestingly, *idle* in English is generally used as an adjective;⁷⁷ the form thus underwent morphosyntactic shift (POS-shift: adj > noun) as in Polish it appears to be used as a noun. The most frequent construction found in the corpus is *w idle* 'lit. in the idle.' Naturally, it is possible to treat the construction *w idle* as an ellipsis of *w stanie idle* 'in the idle state' (and, therefore, *idle* would be seen as an adjective, as in English). It seems more probable, nevertheless, that the Polish usage of *idle* imitates the usage of its antonym (viz. *stres*), also a noun.

Infobot. The form *infobot* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'a program or an application used to obtain information from the Internet without active control from the user.' The form, also spelt *InfoBot*, appears five times in the corpus; examples are given below:

@Greg podaj gg tego infobota [12].

Injectowanie. The construction *injectowanie*, a derivative of *injection* (used in the corpus but only as verbatim quotes, < E. *inject*) is used in the sense of 'an action of pasting a new code into the existing piece of software, a source code, etc.' The form appears twice in the corpus; an example is given below:

Po zainjectowaniu XenoBota do naszego klienta klikamy PPM na "szare paski" po bokach naszego okna z Tibią, po czym ukaże się nam proste menu XenoBota [30].

Installer. The word *installer* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'a small application used to install a new piece of software.' The form, including the spelling *instaler*, appears three times in the corpus; an example is given below:

Sformatuję, wgram windowsa od nowa i wtedy zastosuję się do waszych wskázówek, bo tak jak napisałeś zapewne problem jest w installerze [9].

77 To be more precise, the form *idle* can theoretically be used as a noun in English (more specifically, it is an absolute use of an adjective) in such senses as 'idling (of an engine), i.e. running loose, without transmitting power,' 'the act of idling, i.e. spending time not working' or 'an idle person' (OED). Such uses are, however, either very rare or obsolete (OED).

Interfejs. The word *interfejs* (< E. *interface*) is used in two main senses: (1) 'a piece of software, a website, etc., that enables a user to communicate with a computer, a piece of hardware or another piece of software'; (2) 'a device for connecting a piece of hardware with a computer or another piece of hardware.' In the corpus, there are 231 tokens of the word *interfejs*, including also the unassimilated spelling *interface*; selected examples are provided below.

(Sense 1)

Jeśli chcesz napisać interfejs dla DOS (wiem, przestarzałe), to musisz stworzyć pętlę repeat until, albo działającą tak samo [7];

Obsługa programu nie sprawia problemów m.in. dzięki przejrzystemu interfejsowi [15];

Ten ostatni program przypuszczalnie jest w wersji bez własnego interface'u użytkownika, więc nie da się z niego korzystać samodzielnie [22];

(Sense 2)

Tyle, że ja idę o krok dalej – dlaczego pod PC można podłączyć oficjalnie tylko kontroler XBOX? A co z kontrolerami PS3? W końcu posiadają interfejs Bluetooth [29];

sprawdź podłączenie całego sprzętu, i rozumiuję po specyfikacji komputera że napędy są na interfejs IDE [11].

Internauta. The word *internauta* (< E. *internaut*) is used in the sense of 'an Internet user' (cf. →*internet*). The form appears 18 times in the corpus; selected examples are given below:

Na koniec jeszcze dodam że jestem dopiero początkującym internautą i bardzo proszę o radę [4];

System oparty jest o zasadę pomocy internautów "ja tobie a ty mi" [26].

Internet. The word *internet* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'a global computer network' (cf. also a more informal variant →*net*). The form is one of the most frequent borrowings in the corpus, spelt *Internet* and *internet* (2,433 tokens altogether, including also the derivative *internetowy*); examples are given below:

Zaspamowują oni cały internet dla gó...anych kilku procent prowizji [22];

chciałbym żeby telewizor miał przeglądarkę internetową i obsługiwał player flash [22].

Interpolacja. The construction *interpolacja* (< E. *interpolation*) is used in the sense of '(in computer graphics) the process of creating a new pixel on the basis of surrounding pixels.' The form appears twice in the corpus, including the derivative adjective *interpolowany*:

Cieężko będzie tego dokonać, są algorytmy dobrze nadające się do interpolacji ale przy powiększeniu występuje zwykle efekt pikselizacji [9];

Jeśli to nie pomoże to znaczy że twój monitor ma rozdzielczość interpolowaną przez oprogramowanie monitora a tego w win7 nie zmienisz [1].

Interpreter. The word *interpreter* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'a programming language translator whose task is to translate instructions into a machine language and then execute them.' The word appears seven times in the corpus; selected examples are given below:

Firma została założona w roku 1975 w Albuquerque w stanie Nowy Meksyk przez Billa Gatesa i Paula Allena w celu wyprodukowania i sprzedaży interpretera języka BASIC [26];

Czy jest tak, że na jakimś fizycznym serwie jest apache i w nim umieszczony jakiś skrypt php, który jest wykonywany przez interpreter php i wysyłany do użytkownika kiedy on wywoła stronę? [7].

Intranet. The word *intranet* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'a local, esp. corporate, computer network.' In the corpus, the form appears three times (also capitalized), including the derivative adjective *intranetowy*. Examples are provided below:

wprowadzone zostały poprawki, przez firmę, która tworzyła dla nas Intranet [5];

okazało się, że sam serwer webowy jak i system Intranetowy mają mnóstwo podatności [5].

Item. In computer-related fields, the word *item* (< E. ~) is used in a sense of 'an object that can be collected in a computer game, especially role-playing or a strategy game.' In the corpus, there are 22 tokens of the word *item*, including the diminutive form *itemek*; selected examples are provided below:

Na Leaguecraft jest dla każdej postaci pełno configów z listą i kolejnością itemków jakie kupować [6];

Możemy też stworzyć swoje zwierzę, które będzie nam nosiło itemy oraz je sprzedawać kiedy my będziemy zajęci walką [31].

J

Jack. In the area of computers, the word *jack* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'a socket, e.g. for inserting earphones; also: a plug to insert into such a socket.' The form, also spelt *dżek*, appears 74 times in the corpus, including also the form *mini jack* (also spelt *mini-jack* and *minijack*) 'the 3,5 mm version of a jack'; examples are given below:

Podłączasz poprzez gniazdo jack i w ustawieniach nie wyskakuje żaden komunikat? [13];

Problem z jack'iem [1];

Próbowałem zamiennie dwoma typami słuchawek z załączonym mikrofonem i oddzielnymi zwykłymi słuchawkami pod mini-jack'a podłączonymi pod port słuchawek [28];

I tu dziwne, sprzęt rozpoznaje czarnego dżeka i czarne gniazdko [13].

Joystick. The word *joystick* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'a pointing device, usually in the form of a lever, used to control the position and movement of certain objects on a screen, especially in a computer game.' The word appears four times in the corpus, including the assimilated form *dżoj*; examples of its use are presented below:

Dużo bardziej wolę popykać w symulator lotów na joysticku [10];

w symulatory lotu gra się tylko na myszce co jest niewygodne (brak dżoja) [29].

K

Kampić. The word *kampić* (< E. *camp*) is used in the sense of '(about the behaviour of a player in a computer game) to hide oneself and stay in one place instead of actively looking for enemies' (cf. →*rush*). The word, including also the derivative form *kampanie*, appears twice in the corpus:

Sęk w tym, że prawie każdy MG ma mniejszy rozrzut w serii niż większość AR w Combat Arms, do tego prawie każdym MG w BF można kampić headshoty takie są celne [29];

Poprzednia część (z dodatkami) zmieniła rozgrywkę z rushu na kampanie [29].

Kartridż. In computer-related areas, the word *kartridż* (< E. *cartridge*) is used in the sense of 'a container with ink for an ink printer.' The word appears 43 times in the corpus (including the unassimilated form *cartridge*); examples are given below:

Ok, to spróbuję z tymi starymi, tylko mam wątpliwość co do czarnego, po przechYLENIU kartridża z czarnym tuszem on się wylewa tak po prostu [22];

po 3 miesiącach niedrukowania kolorem już nie można było drukować kolorem bo kartridże były zaschnięte [19];

miałem kiedyś drukarkę atramentową ale kartridże mi wysuszyły się i koszt nowych jest taki sam co nowa drukarka atramentowa... [13];

Cartridge regenerowany 16zł [19].

Kernel. The word *kernel* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'the core (basic level) of an operating system or other program.' The word appears 13 times in the corpus; selected examples are provided below:

Zmiana kernela zawsze wiąże się z pewnym ryzykiem [20];

Kwestia "rozwalenia" systemu kernelem nie wchodzi w grę [20].

The corpus contains also a semantic loan *jądro*, used in the same meaning (Zabawa 2017a, 186–187).

Key. In computer-related areas, the word *key* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'a password that one gets when buying a piece of software, needed to install and use this software.' The same meaning is also expressed by a semantic loan *klucz* (Zabawa 2017a, 192–193). Interestingly, other computer-related uses of *key* in English (e.g. 'an element of a keyboard') have not been borrowed into Polish and are absent in the corpus. The word *key*, including the constructions *cd-key/cdkey*, *steam key*, etc., appears 77 times in the corpus in the aforementioned meaning; examples are provided below:

Witam, mam windowsa z sp3 ściągnąłem ten programik, ale nie mam key'a i nic mi nie pokaże... [9];

do ReimageRepair potrzeba płatnego keya [1];

Jak zakupiłem lapka, windows był zainstalowany, no ale płytki z windowsem nie dostałem. Jest za to na spodzie naklejka z cd-keyem. Wiadomo, że cd key będzie pasował tylko do wersji home a nie do ultimate, ale jakoś se poradzę [2];

Czy jest w ogóle jakaś szansa, aby takiego keya zarejestrować w platformie Steam? [6].

Keyboard. The word *keyboard* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'a set of keys used to operate a computer.' The form is rare in the corpus (only one occurrence), as the usual form is *klawiatura*:

instalacja keyboarda. Witam, mam problem z instalacją wireless keyboard 3000⁷⁸ [23].

⁷⁸ The construction *wireless keyboard 3000* is a proper name, hence not counted as a borrowing.

Keygen. The form *keygen* (< E. ~, *key-gen* < *key generator*) is used in the sense of 'a program used to generate software keys, often illegally' (cf. →*key*). The form appears once in the corpus:

Dzięki pełno tego jest w internecie np: jest tu same spolszczenie bez cracków i keygenów [11].

Keylogger. The word *keylogger* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'a piece of software that records every keystroke (usually without user's knowledge), especially in order to get access to somebody's passwords, steal personal data, gain unauthorized access to certain websites, etc.' The form, including variant spellings *keyloger* and *key logger* (also spelt *Key Logger*), appears 176 times in the corpus; selected examples are given below:

Większość infekcji komputerów to keyloggery a najłatwiej zaszczyć takiego keyloggera pobierając jakiegoś z darmowego linka od nie wiadomo kogo [17];

AVG Internet Security ma mechanizm wykrywania rootkitów i keylogerów, a także rozbudowaną zaporę sieciową [15].

Keyshop. The word *keyshop* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'a shop selling software keys' (cf. →*key*). The form appears once in the corpus:

A kupiłeś grę, czy "klucz" (z allegro albo keyshopu)? [6].

Kick. The word *kick* (< E. ~) is used in the sense 'an act of removing somebody from a given website, an Internet message board, chat, game, etc.' The word is thus similar in meaning to →*ban*, the difference being that in the case of a kick, a given user or player can join the game, forum, etc., again (after a new invitation). The word, together with the verb *kickować*, appears seven times in the corpus; selected examples are provided below:

Czy byłeś karany banem/kickiem na serwerze? [31];

posiadam dobry kontakt z graczami, nie banuję lub kickuję bez powodu i nie bawię się prawem które przysługuje adminowi na serwerze [31].

Klikać. The word *klikać* (< E. *click*) is used in the sense of 'to select a given option, run an application, etc., by pressing (clicking) a mouse button when a cursor is located on a given option, icon, etc.' The word, together with its derivatives (*poklikać*, *wyklikać*, *odklikać*, deverbals *kliknięcie* and *klikanie*), the noun *klik* (also spelt *klick* and *click*), the participle *zaklikany* '(about an option

in a program) permanently chosen' and the compound forms *prawoklik* and *dwuklik*, belongs to the group of the most frequent English borrowings in the corpus (1,560 tokens); selected examples are provided below:

Niestety żona niechcący kliknęła TAK kiedy Outlook Express podczas zamykania zapytał się czy ma kompaktować wiadomości [22];

Najdziwniejszym zachowaniem jest klikanie na x zamykający kartę a wtedy nie dość że nie zamyka to otwiera nowe puste karty... [22];

do tego 2 razy klikasz na warstwę i ustawiasz styl [9];

tutaj znajdziesz program klik A tutaj instrukcję klik [11].

Klipart. The form *klipart* (< E. *clipart*, *clip art*) is used in the sense of 'a digital image ready to paste in a file, etc.' The form appears four times in the corpus; examples are given below:

Ja serdecznie polecam rozszerzenie, które automatycznie dodaje bardzo dużo klipartów do galerii [17];

udało ci się zainstalować te kliparty? [17].

Kodek. The word *kodek* (< E. *codec*) is used in the sense of 'a piece of software used to compress (and later decompress) audio and video data in order to reduce the size of data.' The form appears 112 times in the corpus; examples are provided below:

najlepiej zainstaluj Minta, on ma większość kodeków w sobie [20];

Zawsze bałem się, że odinstaluje jakieś kodeki/składniki windowsa [9].

Koder. The word *koder* (< E. *coder*) is used in two main senses: (1) 'a person who creates a source code of a computer program; a programmer'; (2) 'a device or a program used to create messages or send information that can be deciphered with a special access code or a special device.' The word is used seven times in the corpus; examples are given below:

(Sense 1)

Może jesteś średnio-zaawansowanym koderem HTML i prowadzisz bałaganiarski styl pisanie witryn? [7];

odpalając grę odpalamy gotową JEDNĄ aplikację, którą caaały zespół koderów tak długo optymalizował aby ona hulała na sprzęcie odpowiednim do ustawień graficznych gry [29];

(Sense 2)

ID kodera-dekodera 10EC0262h [25].

Kompakt. In computer-related areas, the word *kompakt* (< E. *compact*, *compact disc*) is used in two main senses: (1) 'a piece of hardware containing a few elements combined together, e.g. a processor with a cooling system'; (2) 'a CD-ROM with a piece of software.' The word, together with derivative forms, viz. the adjective *kompaktowy* 'having a small size and attractive design,' the noun *kompaktowość*, the verb *kompaktować* '(about email system in a mailing software, e.g. MS Outlook): to diminish the size of one's email messages,' and the participle *kompaktowanie*, appears 17 times in the corpus; examples are presented below:

(Sense 1)

Co myślicie nad wymianą kompaktu na chłodzenie z prawdziwego zdarzenia + zwodowanie GPU? [19];

(Sense 2)

Piję tutaj do zakupionego za 50 zł GT LEGENDS i genialnym STARFORCEM... I znowu będę katował kompakt [6];

W biosie ustawiamy start z płyty, i u mnie po starcie systemu (płyta własnej roboty) jestem na A, system jest na kompakcie D [23];

(Derivatives)

SilentiumPC Gladius M40 Pure Black Gladius M40 Pure Black to nowa gamingowa i kompaktowa obudowa typu midi-tower od SilentiumPC [10];

Niestety żona niechcący kliknęła TAK kiedy Outlook Express podczas zamykania zapytał się czy ma kompaktować wiadomości [22].

Komputer. The word *komputer* (< E. *computer*), used in the sense of 'an electronic device for storing and processing data according to instructions given to it by software,' belongs to the most widespread lexical borrowings in the corpus. The form, together with derivatives (*komputerowy*, *komputerowiec*, *komputerowo*), clipped forms (*komp*, also inflected, viz. *kompów*, *kompem*, etc.), diminutives (*komputerek*; including also diminutives created on the basis of clipped forms: *kompek*, *kompus*), and the form *mini komputer* (also spelt as *minikomputer*) 'a computer of medium power,' appears 6,868 times in the corpus. The frequency given above includes also one instance of a compound form (*komputerowo-routerowy*); selected examples of the use of the word *komputer* and its derivatives are provided below:

należy liczyć się że trzeba będzie wykonać restart komputera [5];

jeszcze lepiej oddaj płytę i wymień całe bebechy – cenowo wyjdzie podobnie, a komputerek będzie jakby szybszy [22];

2000zł na cały komp bez systemu i monitora [19];

Rawtherapee v4. dalej nie mogę zainstalować a komplek zasadniczo żwawo sobie poczyna [27].

Konwerter. The word *konwerter* (< E. *converter*, *convertor*) is used in the sense of ‘a piece of software whose task is to convert data from one format to another.’ The form, also spelt as *converter*, appears 20 times in the corpus; examples are provided below:

Zdolny programista z nadmiarem czasu może się pokusić o napisanie konwertera – potrzebuje jedynie znajomości układu danych w archiwum GG oraz w archiwum komunikatora, do którego dane chce przerzucić [12];

Konwerter online zawiera opcje przeformatowania tekstu – czyli dokładnie to co mnie interesuje! [17];

Zaproponujcie jakieś konkretne convertery, darmowe! [18].

Koprocesor. The word *koprocesor* (< E. *coprocessor*) is used in the sense of ‘a secondary processor used to speed up operations.’ The form appears four times in the corpus; examples are given below:

ALU można porównać do dawno stosowanych koprocesorów (FPU) u Intela [14];

zainstalowałem koprocesor, potem próbowałem to z linku poniżej ale wyskakuje błąd, że sterownik nie obsługuje tego sprzętu komputera ;/ [27].

Kursor. The word *kursor* (< E. *cursor*) is used in the sense of ‘a symbol on a computer screen, usually in the form of an arrow or a flashing vertical line, which shows the position when an action will take place or a text will appear.’ The word, also spelt *cursor*, appears 66 times in the corpus; selected examples are provided below:

Później naprawa systemu ale po wybraniu tej opcji pojawia się niebieskie tło i sam kursor więc poczekałem ok 30 minut i nic to nie dało [20];

Machałem... machałem... machałem kursorem po ekranie dobre 50 sekund [13];

Paczka cursorów z oryginalnego Windows Seven Ultimate [11].

L

Label. The word *label* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'a name assigned to a variable, subroutine, field in a data structure, file, etc.' The form appears twice in the corpus:

Aby mieć potem dostęp do tego labela można go dodać np do jakiegoś Array-Lista, o ile w Visual C++ takie coś jest. Należy zwrócić uwagę, że wielokrotne wciśnięcie takiego guzika doda wiele labeli [7].

Lagować. The word *lagować* (< E. *lag*) is used in the sense of '(of an Internet connection, a hosting service or a piece of software) to fail to maintain the desired speed.' The word, including the prefixed form *odlagować* 'resume normal speed' and *zlagować*, and the derivative participles *lagujący* and *lagowanie*, appears 78 times in the corpus; this number also includes the instances of the use of the form *lag* 'an instance of failing to maintain the desired speed of an Internet connection, a hosting service, etc.'; selected examples of the use of the above-mentioned forms are given below:

U kolegi jest to samo gdy ten chce zagrać z żoną na dwóch kompach, na jednym IP po przez BattleNet gra strasznie laguje [14];

W chrome to wygląda nieco inaczej klatki lagującego filmu ładują się stopniowo (od dołu do góry jak jpg) [12];

Jak gram w jakieś gry często mam Freazy czyli ja stoję w miejscu i mi odlaguje to pisze mi You are dead [21];

Czyli jeśli teraz czasami odczuwam lagowanie (zacinanie) kompa, programów, gier i różne błędy itp tym to się może przejawiać? [3];

pierwszy film na yt działa bez laga [12];

Zero lagów [31];

I od jakiegoś czasu mam problem z zacinaniem się podczas gry. Nie są to lagi spowodowane niespełnieniem wymagań sprzętowych, ponieważ w większości dobieranych gier, mam zapas [30].

Lajk. The word *lajk* (< E. *like*) is used in the sense of '(in connection with social media, particularly Facebook) an expression of support or agreement with what somebody has written, made by clicking a special button on the screen.' The form (also spelt *like*), including the verb *lajkować*, appears seven times in the corpus; examples are given below:

będzie dużo like [15];

Przed pobraniem grafiki strona wymaga lajka na fb [31];

Ehh widać, że ludziom facebook uderzył do głowy, ponieważ teraz starają się, żeby jak najszybciej uzyskać określoną liczbę lajków [30];

Zalajkuj nas bądź odwiedź nowo otwarte forum!! [30].

Lamer. The word *lamer* (< E. ~) is a slang term used in the sense of 'a person without much knowledge on computers and the Internet.' The word *lamer*, including the derivative adjective *lamerski* and the noun *lamerstwo*, appears 11 times in the corpus; selected examples are given below:

Xbox360 który ukazał się w najgorszym momencie miał realną awaryjność wynoszącą 100% (zbitą na niby do 30% przez lamarów grających raz na miesiąc) [22];

Gordon jako postać jest dla mnie najbardziej lamerską postacią gier ever [6];

Sorry za moje lamerstwo w tej sprawie ale niestety nigdy nie budowałem sieci i nie łączyłem ich [12].

Lan party. The construction *lan party* (< E. LAN party) is used in the sense of 'a meeting of people who play computer games in a multiplayer mode via LAN' (cf. →**multiplayer**). The acronym LAN ('local area network') also appears in the corpus, but, as an acronym, it is not included in the total count. The construction *lan party* appears four times in the corpus; examples are given below:

haha stare dobre czasy, pamiętam jak ze znajomymi w garażu na lan party jakieś 10 lat temu w to tłukliśmy [30];

W FC2 grałem kiedyś na jakimś lan party [14].

Laptop. The word *laptop* (< E. ~), used in the sense of 'a small portable computer,' appears 2,136 times in the corpus. This number includes also a derivative form (*laptopowy*, including untypical neological forms, viz. *lapciak*), a clipped form (*lap*, including inflected forms, e.g. *lapa*, *lapem*), and a diminutive created on the basis of a clipped form (*lapek*, including inflected forms, e.g. *lapku*). The frequency given above includes also two instances of an untypical spelling (with a hyphen, viz. *lap-top*) as well as one instance of a compound form *superlaptop*; selected examples of the use of the above-mentioned forms are given below:

Czyli chodzi o to że kabel od internetu który mam podłączony pod laptopa muszę po prostu podłączyć do routera i po sprawie? [22];

za tą cenę co masz ustaloną to porządnego lapka nie kupisz [25];

Ogólnie ja polecałbym ten dźwięk. Sam miałem ją kupić do lapa ale przyszedł czas poskładać kompa i niestety do zakupu nie doszło [13];

p4 dość mocno się grzeje, a już na pewno zamknięty w laptopowej obudowie ze słabym obiegiem powietrza [25].

Launcher. The word *launcher* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of ‘a program used to load and run other programs.’ The form appears 11 times in the corpus; selected examples are given below:

wam też launcher zaczął wywalać błędy po update? [6];

serwer teraz przygotowuję sam, launcherów nie tworzyłem [31];

Żeby nie było błędów przy uruchamianiu trzeba to robić bezpośrednio, z pominięciem launchera [14].

Leaver. The word *leaver* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of ‘a computer game player who takes part in a gaming contest and leaves the game unexpectedly (before it is finished)’ (cf. →*feeder*). The form appears twice in the corpus:

Grałem zarówno na US jak i EU, nie ma różnicy, na obu serwerach, na obu jest pełno leaverów, feederów itp itd. [6];

Leaverów jest bardzo mało, a nawet jeśli się zdarzy to bardzo rzadko więcej niż 1 osoba wychodzi z gry, a najczęściej i tak szybko wracają [6].

Let's play. The construction *let's play* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of ‘a kind of video tutorial, usually posted on a special website such as YouTube, which shows the way in which a given computer game is or should be played’ (cf. →*gameplay*). The construction, also spelt *lets play*, *letsplay*, and *lecplej*, appears eight times in the corpus; examples are given below:

Ostatnio zacząłem nagrywać z (niestety dość wulgarnym) komentarzem, tak zwane let's play'e czy gameplaye, jak zwał tak zwał [30];

seria lecplejów z gier takich jak Dead Space 3 [30];

I tak lepiej niż te letsplaye na youtube, gdzie 3/4 z nich jest robiona przez dzieci, które nie potrafią się wysłowić [30].

Level. The word *level* (< E. ~) is used in computer-related spheres in the sense of ‘a stage in a computer game; also (in role-playing and some strategy games) a stage of the development of a character in a computer game.’ In the corpus, the form appears 41 times, including the derivative form *levelować* ‘to obtain a new level,’ *levelowanie/leveling* ‘the process of gaining new levels’ and *levelowany* ‘that can be increased and reach a new level.’ In addition, there are 109 tokens of the shortened form *lvl* (morphologically inflected, cf. such forms as *lvlem*, *lvlu*, etc.). Thus, altogether, *level/lvl* appears 150 times in the corpus; selected examples are provided below:

A trucizna Twitcha? Co parę leveli obrażenia na sekundę wzrastają o 2 [6];

Jeżeli to nie wypali, wałnąć reset wszystkich lvl'i [31];

Ten bug mam tylko na klasie Hard – mojej najlepszej ale mam też inne o podobnych lvl'ach i tam tak nie ma [31];

Ja polecam ci też Company of Heroes Online, co prawda to nie typowe MMO, tylko strategia z levelowaniem dowódcy [29];

Każda postać ma umiejętność pasywną, która nie jest levelowana [6].

Light. The word *light* (< E. ~, *lightweight*) is used in the sense of '(of a piece of software) that does not use much of the system resources, especially RAM.' The usual English form used in this meaning is *lightweight* (also used as a borrowing in Polish, cf. →*lightweight*), but constructions such as *light operating systems* are also found in English (cf. NOW corpus). The word *light* is used once in the corpus:

Hmm co do Kaspri – co tylko ten Internet Security tak zamula czy może ta wersja light czyli Kaspersky Antywirus jest odpowiedniejsza? [5].

The same meaning is also expressed by the word *lekki* (a semantic loan, cf. Zabawa 2017a, 206–207).

Lightbox. The word *lightbox* (< E. ~) is used to denote 'a special folder used on stock photography websites.' A user may use such a folder to save chosen photographs in order to view, compare and buy them later. In the corpus, the form *lightbox* appears once:

Myślałem, że ta wtyczka rozwiąże moje problemy, niestety nie potrafię z nią sobie poradzić :/M.in. nie wiem co zrobić by zdjęcia otwierały się w *lightbox*'ie/[21].

Lightweight. For the meaning of *lightweight* (< E. ~), cf. →*light*. The form *lightweight* is used twice in the corpus, including the derivative adjective *lightweightowy*:

Dystrybucja zawiera podstawowe programy biurkowe, napakowałem wiele programów typu *lightweight* które na pewno się przydadzą [20];

Na Linuksa polecam Audacious – *lightweightowy* player muzyki którego podobnie się obsługuje jak Winampa [10].

Link. The word *link* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'an address that (when clicked) takes a user to a specific website, file, etc.' The word is often used interchangeably with →*hyperlink*. The form *link*, including derivative forms, viz. the verbs *linkować*, *podlinkować*, *zalinkować*, together with untypical inflected

forms, e.g. *linknę* (1st person, sing.), and the participle *podlinkowany*, appears 1,438 times in the corpus. Selected examples are provided below:

Pisałem o tym problemie już na niejednym forum, np. na PCLab, tam już prawie same śmieciowe linki z x-komu, admini nie reagują, śmiech na sali, a ludziska lykają co spamerzy im wciskają [22];

To jest też sprzeczne z zasadami Google – nie można płacić za linkowanie do siebie [22];

Ostatnio modne jest również wyświetlanie linków sponsorowanych na Youtube [4].

Listbox. The form *listbox* (< E. ~, *list box*) is used in the sense of ‘a box on the computer screen which shows the list of available options; also: a graphical widget which enables a user to select a given option from the list, usually by highlighting it.’ The form appears three times in the corpus; examples are given below:

Tak wygląda mój kod, który ładuje do listboxa zawartość pliku.txt [7];

bindowanie do grida jest strasznie nieporęczne dlatego opierałem się na listboxach [24].

Lite. The word *lite* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of ‘(about a version of a piece of software) basic, with limited functionality and not taking much of system resources.’ The form appears twice in the corpus; an example is given below:

Jakby ktoś zrobił wersję lite bez radia i telefonu, to by było fajnie [12].

Livestream. The form *livestream* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of ‘a live transmission (via the Internet) of something, usually computer game playing’ (cf. →*streamować*). The form appears twice in the corpus:

ja dowiedziałem się od remka, możecie wbijać na jego kanał, ma tam o tym 2 filmiki i jeszcze robił 2 livestreamy [30];

wtedy może wydarzyć się nieszczęście – polecimy w powietrze, jeśli nisko to przeżyjemy, jeśli “w kosmos” tak jak Rezi w jednym livestreamie, to zginiemy i godziny pracy nad fajnym campsite mogą zostać stracone [30].

Load. In the area of computers, the word *load* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of ‘the amount of work done by a computer.’ The form appears eight times in the corpus, including the word *loading* ‘the process of transferring data from external

memory or storage, e.g. a disc, memory stick, etc., into a computer's memory,' the construction *load-balancer* 'a device used to balance network traffic or other tasks over various resource units, servers, etc., in order to make the processing faster and more efficient,' and the form *load-balancing*; examples are provided below:

Znajdziesz czas na testy w wymagających grach i test ful load 1h np w BarsWf? [19];

Kolejną sprawą jest dogrywanie lokacji, tutaj twórcy postarali się i na szczęście ekran loadingu będzie widziany tylko przez osoby które korzystają z szybkiej podróży [31].

Loader. The word *loader* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'a program used to control the process of loading of another program, e.g. an operating system' (cf. →*load*). The form appears seven times in the corpus; examples are given below:

Linuxa odpaliłem Live bo przy instalacji jakieś partycje chciało mi formatować nie chciałem ryzykować że mi coś usunie, w każdym razie przy instalacji pokazało mi że mogę importować jakieś profile z Win7 i że mam jakiegoś loadera z win7 [1];

System a raczej loader ZAWSZE instaluje się na partycji aktywnej [11].

Localhost. The lexeme *localhost* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'a networking name (hostname) of a current computer (i.e. a computer a given user is using) that is used to access the network.' The form appears 11 times in the corpus; examples are given below:

Coś nabazgrałem (nie sprawdzane na localhoście, jakby wywalalo błąd – pisz) [7];

Nie miałem czasu na testy, na localhoście działa ale to przykład wyjaśniający jak to mniej więcej działa więc nie musi działać [15].

Log. The word *log* (< E. ~, *log file*), often in the plural, is used in the sense of 'a record, usually in the form of a file, of computer activity used e.g. for diagnosing problems with a computer, for recovery after system failure, for statistical purposes, etc.' The word *log* appears 512 times in the corpus; examples are provided below:

Jeśli ktoś mógłby zinterpretować ten log z GMERa byłbym wdzięczny [15];

Sprawdziłem swoją pamięć ram memtestem, nie wykazał błędów. Hijackiem wygenerowałem loga z działających procesów i wykazał, że wszystkie są bezpieczne [5];

Tak, jak w temacie, ostatnio od jakos 3 dni internet zaczął mi wolno chodzić, nie wiem co może być przyczyną, załączam logi z ComboFix i HiJackThis [1];

czy mogę prosić o pomoc? W logach nie ma niczego podejrzanego [11].

Login. The word *login* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of ‘a username (a name or nickname) used, together with a password, to access a system, website, a piece of software, etc.’ Interestingly, in English, the form *login* is primarily used in the sense of ‘an act or action of logging in’ (OED; the form *logon* is also used in this meaning); this use, however, is expressed in Polish by the word *logowanie* (→*logować się*). The word *login* appears 115 times in the corpus; selected examples are provided below:

No i dodatkowy kłopot z pamiętaniem loginów i haseł, pewnie i tak będą w tej bazie zapamiętane [24];

I teraz mam pytanie czy można jakoś te loginy zobaczyć albo coś? [21];

poprosiłem faceta z infolinii o nowe hasło, i je otrzymałem, następnie wpisałem w aplikacji dostępowej Neostrady wraz z moim loginem, którego nie trzeba zmieniać, a net nadal nie działa i wyskakuje błąd 678 (a login i hasło są na pewno prawidłowe) [23].

Logować się. The construction *logować się* (< E. *login*) is used in the sense to ‘to provide one’s name or nickname and a password in order to begin using a computer, a system, a piece of software, etc.’ (cf. →*login*). The word, together with prefixed forms (*zalogować*, *przelogować*, *wylogować*), deverbal nouns (*logowanie*, *zalogowanie*, *przelogowanie*), participle forms (e.g. *zalogowany*), negated forms (e.g. *niezalogowany*) and combined form *autologowanie*, appears 540 times in the corpus; selected examples are provided below:

Przykładowo aplikacja webowa obsługująca anonimowych użytkowników (bez logowania) będzie wykorzystywać jednego użytkownika do połączenia z bazą [24];

sprawdzić IP i/lub ID komputera z którego ostatnio zalogował się jakiś użytkownik na jakimś serwisie [21];

Czemu jednak praca komputera po przelogowaniu wraca do normy? [22];

Zaawansowane zarządzania użytkownikami systemu (m.in. przeglądanie historii logowań) [9].

Loop. In the area of computer modding, the word *loop* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of ‘a closed circuit of small pipes used as a cooling system for a computer.’ The form appears four times in the corpus; examples are given below:

nie czepiaj się jednego węża. Jest super, pozazdrościć. Wygląda ok jak na pierwszy loop [19];

I grubo się zastanawiam nad dual loop do takiego konfigu [19].

Loopback. The form *loopback* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'a virtual networking device.' The form is used once in the corpus:

Zobacz jaki jest port źródłowy ale daję głowę że otworzyłeś notepad.exe lokalny plik przez loopback [5].

Low. In the field of computers, the word *low* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of '(of a computer game) not detailed graphically; set to low details' (cf. →*high*). In the corpus, the form appears 31 times (including one occurrence of the construction *low detail*); selected examples are given below:

rozdzielczość nie ma absolutnie wpływu na proc, to kwestia grafy nawet lepiej proca testować na low, przy 800 na 600, bo masz pewność że grafa nie wymięka [19];

No musi podkreślić. Jak nie to raczej low detale. Pograsz normalnie z 40 fps'ami, jak bd dużo ludu to trochę spadki będą [14];

Niezależnie od ustawień mam 15/26fps. Czy to rozdzielczość 1920x1080 wszystko na full czy też 640x400 i wszystko na low [20].

Low-end. The form *low-end* (< E. ~), used as a noun or an adjective, is used in the area of computers in the sense of '(a piece of hardware that is) cheap and of a low or average quality' (cf. →*high-end*). The construction *low-end* (also spelt as *low end*), including the derivative adjective *low-endowy*, appears six times in the corpus; selected examples are provided below:

tylko zależy też jakie karty tych chcesz łączyć w SLI, bo jak jakieś low-endy to sobie daruj [8];

Ale gość się pyta o płynność gier, a nie o ogólną wydajność, wiadomo że SSD nawet low end skopie dupę każdemu HDD [3];

Kolejna konfiguracja, która nadaje się jako komputer do internetu, pobór prądu jest również na niskim poziomie, głównie dzięki zastosowaniu low-endowych części [28].

Low-poly. The form *low-poly* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of '(in computer graphics modelling) 'a 3D model consisting of fewer geometric figures (polygons) than in the case of high-poly models' (cf. →*high-poly*). The form appears once in the corpus:

Do tworzenia dużych obszarów używa się już dedykowanych programów pod silnik graficzny, jak np. Valve Hammer dla gier na silniku Source, a tam obiekty już nie mają tylu poligonów, bo z high-poly robi się low-poly i wypala się mapy do tekstur [29].

Low-profile. In the area of computers, the form *low-profile* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of '(of a piece of hardware, e.g. memory, keyboard, etc.) lower and slimmer than other objects of its type.' The form appears once in the corpus:

No i tak jak napisał Dar55, podaj model pamięci, ale jeśli masz low-profile to nie będzie żadnego problemu z montażem [26].

M

Mail. The word *mail* (< E. ~, *mailing*) is used in the area of computers as a shortened form of →*e-mail*. The form (also spelt as *mejł* and *meil*), together with derivatives, viz. the adjective *mailowy/mejlowy*, the adverb *mailowo*, the form *mailing* 'the action or process of sending something by e-mail, especially an advertisement of something; also: a message sent by e-mail, especially advertising something' and *mailingowy*, appears 309 times in the corpus; selected examples are provided below:

na maila otrzymuję trochę spamu oraz subskrypcje które po pewnym czasie wymknęły się mi spod kontroli [12];

Jeżeli ma ktoś ten plik (powinien być w folderze, gdzie jest zainstalowana gra) prosiłabym, żeby przesłał mi na mejla [30];

Właśnie miał ktoś do czynienia na dłuższą metę z kontami mailowymi na operze? [20];

Próbowałem się zatem skontaktować z kolesiem mailowo i telefonicznie ale nie odpowiada na wiadomości i ma wyłączony telefon [25];

Nielimitowana liczba skrzynek pocztowych + grupy i listy mailingowe zarządzane z Panelu [21].

Mainboard. The lexeme *mainboard* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'a primary printed circuit board in a computer, containing CPU, RAM, etc.' (cf. →*motherboard*). The word appears once in the corpus:

Właśnie skończyły mi się pomysły, więc LUDZIE POMOCY!!! Co to może być? Walnięty mainboard? [28].

Makro. In the field of computers, the word *makro* (< E. *macro*, *macro instruction*) is used in the sense of 'a user-defined sequence of operations or instructions for a computer or a computer program, used to automatize certain operations.' In the corpus, there are 15 occurrences of the form in question (including the form *makrowanie*); selected examples are provided below:

Jak chcesz dodatkowo, żeby makro wyszukiwało pliki w podfolderach, to wartość "SearchSubFolders" zmień na "True" [4];

dołączony program pozwala wybrać dowolny przycisk jako makro [13].

Malware. The word *malware* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'malicious software; software written with the intention of destroying data, stealing personal information, etc.' (the term refers collectively to viruses, worms, spyware, etc.; OED). In the corpus, the word appears 40 times, including the diminutive form *malwareczek* and the construction *antymalware* 'software that detects and removes malicious software' (the construction appears in the corpus in various forms, such as *antymalware*, *anty-malware*, *antimalware* and *anti-malware*); selected examples are provided below:

pokazała się ramka z komunikatem że mój komputer jest podatny na ataki malware [4];

Nie trzeba tu nic wielkiego robić, zwykłego malwareczka nie wykrywajeczka hehhe [15];

Prócz tego warto puścić jakiegoś antimalware'a [22].

Mana. In computer-related areas, the word *mana* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of '(in computer games) magic abilities possessed by a character, usually expressed as mana points.' The word appears 17 times in the corpus; examples are given below:

Czemu mana sama nie rośnie? [29];

Takie jak np zmniejszenie cooldownów i lepszą regenerację many [6].

Manual. In the area of computers, the word *manual* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'a book, a printout, an electronic document, etc., giving instructions and explaining functions of a given piece of hardware or software.' The form appears 16 times in the corpus; selected examples are given below:

Odradzam pisanie na forach z prośbami o pomoc w błahych problemach – odeślą Cię do manuala (php.net) i możliwe, że się zniechęcisz [7];

należy zewrzeć zworki na płycie głównej. A które to są to już trzeba sobie poszukać w manual [23].

Master. In computer-related areas, the word *master* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'a piece of hardware or, less commonly, software, directly controlling another piece of hardware or software; also: a mode of working of a given piece of

hardware in which it controls another piece of hardware' (cf. →**slave**). The word appears 18 times in the corpus; selected examples are given below:

jak sprawdzałem z masterami to ładnie wyglądał [19];

Nie wiem dlaczego działał, bo powinien być na master, jako że był jedynym dyskiem podłączonym [3];

Ktoś się orientuje, czy jest w ogóle w planach coś takiego jak możliwość ustawienia kilku masterów dla pojedynczego serwera mysql? [24].

Medium end. The form *medium end* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'moderately priced and of an average quality' (cf. also →**middle-end**, →**mid-end**, →**middle-range**), as opposed to →**high-end** and →**low-end**. The construction appears once in the corpus:

Całkiem możliwe mi na ultra z wyłączonym wygładzaniem (to zabija większości medium end kart) działa na +/-30 FPS [14].

Memory. In the area of computers, the word *memory* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'an internal or external device or component in which data is stored and can be retrieved from.' There are five tokens of the form *memory* found in the corpus, including the form *memorka* (excluding instances of verbatim quotes, e.g. *sprawdzisz to w programie Cpu-Z, zakładka "memory"*). The word is rare as it has a much more common counterpart *pamięć* (a semantic loan, Zabawa 2017a, 222–223); examples include:

Niech bierze memory z niższym napięciem [8];

Po fotce, którą dał Dar55 widać, że nie upchniesz memorek z wysokimi radiatorami [8].

Middle-end, mid-end. The forms *middle-end* and *mid-end* (< E. ~) are synonymous with →**medium end**. The form appears twice in the corpus, once as *middle-end* and once as *mid-end*:

ale nie wiesz że G45 i GD55 to middle-end... gdyby kosztowały patyka to byłyby ok, ale nie kosztują... [19];

Minimalnie trzeba by mieć i3 lepiej i5 Intela lub mid-end AMD APU czyli seria A6, A8 [25].

Middle-range. The form *middle-range* (< E. ~, *mid-range*) is synonymous with →**medium-end**. It appears once in the corpus:

Sapphire Radeon HD 7770 Flex to przedstawiciel kart graficznych od AMD z tzw. średniej półki (middle-range) [10].

Mikser. The word *mikser* (< E. *mixer*, *mix*) is used in the sense of 'a device for combining sound or video signals into one; also: a piece of software used to configure sound settings in a computer' (cf. →*remiks*). The word, including the variant spelling *mixer*, the word *miksować* 'to combine sound or video signals into one with the use of a special software; also: to play music files (with a special application) in such a way that the sound is not interrupted by any pauses or breaks', and the participle *miksujący/mixujący*, appears 16 times in the corpus; examples are given below:

Zależy też od powierzchni pokoju, w mikserze dźwięku można ustawić czy pokój jest mały czy duży [13];

Chciałbym się dowiedzieć czy znacie jakieś fajne strony z programami do mp3 takie coś pod mixer najlepiej polski, wersja za free [18];

W grze będziemy miksowali kawałki 25 znanych artystów [32];

Gdy wejdę na korektora dźwięku to pisze że nie ma urządzenia mixującego czy coś w tym stylu [27].

Minidump. The form *minidump* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'a small file that is created when a computer encounters an error or stops functioning.' There are 27 tokens of the form in the corpus; selected examples are provided below:

Ja to akurat z minidumpem nic nie zrobię, ale możesz wrzucić zestaw logów z OTL [1];

Wydaje mi się że odczytanie minidumpa byłoby kluczowe, ale ja nie potrafię ani nie znam nikogo kto by mógł to zrobić [1].

Mirror. In computer-related areas, the word *mirror* (< E. ~, *mirror site*) is used in the sense of 'a website which has the same content as the original site, often set in case the original is deleted or lost.' In the corpus, there are 19 tokens of the use of the word (including the diminutive form *mirrorek*, also spelt as *mirerek*); selected examples are provided below:

System PC-BSD 8.1 można pobrać z mirrorów bądź z sieci Torrent [10];

Co do pobierania plików z internetu oczywistym jest, iż P2P torrenty itd. będą miały mniejsze transfery niż mirror [20].

Mobo. The word *mobo* (< E. ~ < *motherboard*) is a slang expression (a type of clipping) for →*motherboard*, i.e. 'a circuit on which the main components of a computer are mounted.' The word *mobo*, including the diminutive form *mobek* and

the distorted form *mobas* (and the diminutive *mobasek*), appears 132 times in the corpus; selected examples are provided below:

Pomijając fakt, że nie za bardzo znalazłoby się miejsce, a jeżeli już, wtedy po prawej od mobo byłyby pusta przestrzeń, a tego oczywiście chcę uniknąć [19];

Radeon 7850 R7 260X do e5200 R7 260X to i tak za dużo, szkoda masz kieszonką mobkę [14];

Na 1155 nie ma co kupować mobasa powyżej 450–500zł [19].

Mobotray. The form *mobotray* (< E. ~) is used to denote ‘a tray onto which a motherboard is mounted.’ The form appears twice in the corpus:

A tak na serio to pionową ściankę przesun bardziej w głąb tak żeby oparła się o mobotray i będzie cacy [19];

A jak zmieści GPU jak będzie dłuższe od mobotray? [19].

Mod. In computer-related areas, the word *mod* (< E. ~, *modding* < *modification*) is used in two senses: (1) ‘a modification of computer hardware, meant to enhance its looks or performance, often seen as a form of art’; (2) ‘a modification of computer software, usually a computer game, to e.g. add unlimited lives, add new items, levels, monsters, etc.’ The word appears 147 times in the corpus (excluding *mod* in the sense a ‘moderator’),⁷⁹ including derivative verb and participle forms (*modzić, wymodzić, zmodować, zmodowany, zmodowanie*), the form *modding* (also spelt as *moding*) ‘the process of making modifications to computer hardware, seen as a form of art; also (less frequently) the process of making modifications to computer software, adding some functions, unlimited lives in computer games, etc.’ (the final product of modding is known as →*build*), and the derivative adjective *moddingowy*; selected examples are provided below:

(Sense 1)

Bloki podświetlane na zielono? Muszę przyznać że to najładniejszy mod jaki widziałem. Oddałbym lewe jajo za takiego kompa [19];

Jeżeli ktoś już kiedykolwiek modził coś przy kompie doskonale wie o czym piszę [19];

zdecydowanie ten wentyl z tyłu nie wygląda dobrze lepsza będzie siatka. Hmm, z tymi kątówkami na razie nic nie wymodzimy, już je mam kupione i większość zamontowana [19];

79 *Mod* in the sense of *moderator* is a shortened form of a semantic borrowing and was described in my book on semantic loans and loan translations (Zabawa 2017a, 214–215).

Czyli wentylatory i przedłużki wybrane. Teraz tylko czekać aż zamówię i jedziemy dalej z moddingiem [19];

ZDJĘCIE Z PRAC MODDINGOWYCH: Widać na nim kompletnie rozebraną budę z plastikowych części (które niebawem będą malowane), oraz wstępną przymiarę coverów i reza [19];

(Sense 2)

jak coś DotA to Defenders of the Ancients, czyli coś w rodzaju moda do Warcrafta 3 [29];

Używałem jej pod Corona SDK i do tworzenia modów pod jedną grę [31];

Niestety nie mam monitora w tej rozdzielczości, żeby sprawdzić, czy da się znaleźć lepszy sterownik albo zmodować istniejące [22];

W Skyrim'ie dotychczas występuje dużo bug'ów, a oczekiwania znacznie przerażały faktyczny stan gry. A teraz — PODSUMOWANIE: PLUSY: -Dobra grafika. -Otwarty świat. -Dobry dubbing. -Dużo questów. -Możliwość moddingu [32].

Modem. The word *modem* (< E. ~ < *modulator-demodulator*) is used in the sense of 'a device used for modulating and demodulating electrical signals, used especially to connect the computer to the Internet via the telephone line.' In the corpus, the forms appears 373 times (including also the compound form *modemorouter* and *modemo-router*, cf. also →**router**); selected examples are provided below:

Czy jeśli np do tego samego modemu włożę inną kartę sim z innym numerem po zalogowaniu będę miał inne ip czy będzie ono takie same? [4];

lista nie jest kompletna, bo są jeszcze np. modemoroutery z portem LAN/eWAN [22].

Motherboard. The form *motherboard* (< E. ~) is used in the same sense as →**mainboard**. It appears once in the corpus:

Właśnie się skapnałem, że MotherBoard jest tak szajski, że jest na pamięci DDR [27].

Mouseover. The form *mouseover* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'an action of moving the pointer with a mouse.' The construction appears once in the corpus:

szybki mouseover nad linkami [20].

Multikomputer. The form *multikomputer* (< E. *multicomputer*) is used in the sense of 'a computer system with more than one processor.' The form appears once in the corpus:

Czym różni się wieloprocesor od multikomputera? [21].

Multiplayer. In the field of computers, the word *multiplayer* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of '(about a computer game, etc.) designed for or involving more than two players; also (as a noun): a mode of playing a computer game with more than two players' (cf. →*single*, →*singleplayer*). The construction, also spelt as *multiplaj*, appears 75 times in the corpus (including the derivative form *multiplayerowy*); selected examples are given below:

Jeśli chodzi o tryb multiplayer musisz jeszcze mieć plik exe z gry w języku polskim [11];

strzelanki w multiplayerze potrafią też zachęcać do kooperacji i współpracy [30];

Shadow Fall, w przypadku którego będzie można wybrać, czy chcemy ściągnąć najpierw kampanię dla pojedynczego gracza, czy tryby multiplayerowe [32].

Multiroom. In the area of computers and modern technology, the lexeme *multiroom* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'a system that enables the user to use the Internet on more than one device at the same time or watch television on more than one TV set.' In the corpus, there are three occurrences of the form in question; an example is given below:

Mam NC+ z tunerem Turbobox i dwoma tunerami Sagemcom do multiroomu [22].

Multitouch. The form *multitouch* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'a technology thanks to which a touchscreen can be operated with more than one finger simultaneously, i.e. by means of gestures (i.e. special movements of fingers)' (cf. →*touchscreen*). The form appears twice in the corpus; an example is given below:

Czy jest jakiś UMPC z telefonem i multitouchem lub touchscreenem, z większym wyświetlaczem i zwykłym Windowsem [25].

N

Necroposting. The construction *necroposting* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'an act of posting in a forum thread that has long been inactive.' The construction appears once in the corpus:

edit PS: Sorry za necroposting, po dodaniu zobaczyłem ostatni wpis :| [14].

Nerfić. The form *nerfić* (< E. *nerf*) is used in the sense of 'to reduce the power of a weapon, character strength, etc., in a computer game; also: to reduce the difficulty level of a computer game.' The word *nerfić* appears once in the corpus:

W LoLu powinni przestać też nerfić niektóre chamy oraz poprawić algorytm dopasowania graczy do randomowej gry [29].

Net. The form *net* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'the Internet.' It is not entirely clear whether the form is a genuine English loanword or rather an instance of clipping of →**Internet**, done already on Polish soil (cf. Chapter 2, Section 2.5.2.2). The lexicographic criterion seems to suggest the former, but it is also possible that both processes were in operation simultaneously. The form appears 507 times in the corpus; examples are given below:

na szczęście niedługo kończy się umowa i wezmę net od innego operatora z szybszym netem za tą samą cenę co płacę w TP [5];

Najlepiej wyłączyć wszystkie programy które są podłączone do net'u takie jak kazaa, gg, itp. [26];

kupiłem tydzień temu telewizor sony brawia z dostępem do neta [4].

Netbook. The word *netbook* (< E. ~ < *Internet* + *notebook*) is used in the sense of 'a very small and light portable computer, used primarily for web surfing, rather than e.g. computer gaming.' A netbook is a lighter version of →**notebook**. The word appears 109 times in the corpus, including one occurrence of a form *netbok*; examples are given below:

Ja podobnie poszukuję laptopa (ewentualnie netbooka) z klawiaturą niewyspową [22];

Jeżeli zależy Ci na możliwości oglądania filmów w HD (np. po podpięciu pod telewizor) to warto rozejrzeć się za netbookiem opartym o platformę ION [25].

Nettop. The form *nettop* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'a small and inexpensive desktop computer.' The word appears once in the corpus:

Jeżeli miejsce jest jedynym powodem dla którego mieliby kupić laptopa to ośobiście bym się zastanowił nad nettopem [25].

Netykieta. The lexeme *netykieta* (< E. *netiquette*) is used in the sense of 'a set of rules concerning the accepted behaviour on the Internet' (cf. Chapter 2, Section 2.5.2.5). The form appears once in the corpus:

sকoro znowu "dołożyłeś do pieca" to może zaccnijmy od netykiety [23].

Newbie. The word *newbie* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'an inexperienced person new to computers and the Internet' (cf. →**noob**; the form *newbie*, unlike *noob*,

does not carry negative connotations). The form appears seven times in the corpus, including the derivative adjective *newbowski*; examples are provided below:

jeżeli mielibyście jakieś zastrzeżenia czy coś w tym stylu to walić śmiało bo w tym temacie jestem "newbie" niestety [19];

Mam pytanie... w sumie to zupełnie noobowskie nawet nie newbowski [15].

Newsletter. The lexeme *newsletter* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'an email, usually sent regularly, containing recent news or information, sent to members of a given organization, Internet forum, discussion list, etc.' The form appears twice in the corpus; an example is provided below:

Możliwość wysyłki newslettera do określonych grup adresów e-mail [9].

Next-gen. The form *next-gen* (< E. *next gen* < *next generation*) is used in the sense of 'a new generation of a game console.' The form (also spelt *nextgen*), including the adjective *next-genowy*, appears 15 times in the corpus; selected examples are provided below:

Amerykanie podczas prezentacji swojego next-gena postawili na uwypuklenie jego multimedialności [32];

Ubisoft rozpoczęło już prace nad kolejną odsłoną przygód Sama Fishera, która trafi na next-genowe maszynki Sony, Microsoftu i (być może) Nintendo [32];

nextgeny to przyszłość. Wiadomo gry drogie ale warto [30].

Nolife. The lexeme *nolife* (< E. *no-life*) is used in the sense of 'a person who spends all his or her free time playing computer games or doing other computer-related tasks (e.g. programming) and does not have any social life.' The form, including also the verb *nolifeować* 'to spend all of one's free time on playing computer games,' appears twice in the corpus:

Jeżeli ktoś jest nolife i gra 24/7 to rzeczywiście reballing nie pomoże [14];

od dzisiaj piszę newsy na mmogamer.pl więc wypadałoby w coś nolifeować [29].

No-name. The form *no-name* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of '(of a piece of hardware) with no brand name; generic.' The lexeme, also spelt as *no name*, *noname*, and *nołnejm*, appears 21 times in the corpus; selected examples are given below:

Wsadziłem stary zasilacz 500W no-name i problem ustał [23];

Miałem na starym PC'cie to samo, że ciągle gubiłem klatki, ale w moim przypadku zasilacz był no name i miał niską moc [14];

Znajdź mi sprzęt z C2D z niezintegrowaną grafiką poniżej 3 tys. (of kors nie jakiś nołnejm...) [25].

Noob. The word *noob* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of '(often derogatory) a person who is inexperienced, esp. in connection with computer or Internet use, and often is unwilling to listen to more experienced users' (cf. →*newbie*). The form appears 15 times in the corpus (also spelt as *noob* and *nob*), including the derivative adjective *noobowski*, a compound form *geeknoob* 'a noob who thinks that is already experienced but in reality is not' (cf. →*geek*), and a diminutive form *nubek*; examples are given below:

Myslałem że da się dalej zmienić, a tu pupa nie można. Chyba zostanę na zawsze noobem..., choć rzeczywiście nim jestem :D [6];

Temat wygląda następująco: legalni gracze to moim skromnym zdaniem: nooby [29];

Na noobków to było lekarstwo [29];

Cześć! Nowy na forum, wydawałoby się że dotknął mnie problem z którym powinien poradzić sobie każdy noob, jednak pomimo wysokiej samooceny dotyczącej moich "umiejętności" IT, nie potrafię sobie z nim sam poradzić [5];

kompletny NOB komputerowy dziwne w ogóle że potrafi włączyć komputer [15];

Jeszcze jestem nubek, dopiero się uczę [6].

Northbridge. The form *northbridge* (< E. ~) is used to denote 'one of the two chips on the chipset of the motherboard' (the other one being →*southbridge*). There are eight tokens of the form in question, usually used beside the loan translation *mostek północny* (cf. Zabawa 2017a, 215–216). Interestingly, the English borrowing probably functions as some kind of additional explanation to the aforementioned loan translation; selected examples are provided below:

Napięcie mostka północnego (Northbridge) 1.25 V [23];

Właściwości mostka północnego (Northbridge) Mostek północny (Northbridge) Intel Alviso-G i910GML [9].

Notebook. The meaning of the word *notebook* (< E. ~) can be defined as 'a small, slim laptop.' As explained by Downing et al. (2013) and PCM, the term originated in order to make a distinction between a typical laptop and its smaller counterpart (an even lighter portable computer is known as →*netbook*). Thus, originally, notebooks were smaller than laptops. Today, however, the distinction is no longer valid as all laptops tend to be relatively lightweight; consequently,

the terms *laptops* and *notebooks* are often used interchangeably. In the corpus, the word in question appears 257 times (including the spelling *notebok*), together with the derivative word *notebookowy* and two occurrences of *subnotebook* (once as *subnotebook* and once as *sub-notebook*), i.e. even lighter laptops (according to PCM, the term *subnotebook* is used for a laptop with a weight of less than four pounds); selected examples are given below:

wyjmij aku na jakiś czas i podłącz tylko zasilanie do notebooka [22];

odwzorowanie kolorów w notebookowych wyświetlaczach niestety wciąż pozostawia wiele do życzenia [25].

O

Off. The form *off* (< E. ~) is used informally in the sense of 'to turn something (usually a device) off; also (often as a command): get rid of something; remove something; also (as an adjective or participle: about a device, a function, etc.): turned off' (compare →*on*). The form appears 18 times in the corpus; examples are given below:

no i co ja mam robić jak mi się sam komp off [23];

proxy można on/off bardzo szybko po walnięciu w f12 [12];

reklamy OFF [12];

KajoMar zasilacz za słaby zdecydowanie, dysk, procesor, płyta off, haswelowe g... które o OC zapomnij, bo smalec pod IHS nie pozwoli ci... kto ci to składał? [10].

Offline. The word *offline* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'not connected to the Internet, available without an Internet connection' (cf. →*online*). The word, together with the variant spelling *off-line* and the derivative form *offlineowy*, appears 37 times in the corpus; selected examples are provided below:

Mianowicie cały czas włącza mi się offline, mimo, że internet działa w porządku [17];

Offline'owe granie nie jest możliwe po tych okresach [32].

Offtopic. The lexeme *offtopic* (< E. *off-topic*) is used in the sense of '(about a post written on an Internet forum) not relevant to the topic of the discussion' (cf. →*topic*). The form (also spelt as *off-topic* and *off topic*), including also the clipped form *offtop/oftop*, the derivative adverb *oftopowo*, and the verb *offtopicować*, appears 25 times in the corpus, selected examples of which are given below:

Dobrze, ale skończmy ten offtopic [4];

Trochę taki offtop, ale ja na allegro wyrwałem za 85+15zł przesyłka, i teraz czekam [27];

nie będę offtopicował i się rozpisywał... [18];

A tak swoją drogą, nie chcę tu offtopować, ale skoro jesteśmy przy lexmarkach (ja też mam) to jak robisz z tuszami? [13];

Lekko offtopowo, ale twórca KonnektPlus jest aktywnym userem PPC ;] [12].

On. The form *on* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of '(of a given function, option etc.) turned on; in operation' (cf. →*off*). The form appears 10 times in the corpus; examples are given below:

boty strzelają przez ściany on/off [31];

reklamy ON [12].

On-board. The form *on-board* (< E. ~) is used in the sense '(about a piece of hardware) attached directly to a motherboard.' The form, also spelt as *on board*, appears four times in the corpus; an example is given below:

Karta dźwiękowa: On-board (Realtek High Definition Audio) [13].

Online. The word *online* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'performed with, accessed via or accessible through the use of the Internet or other network' (cf. →*offline*). The form, together with the variant spelling *on-line*, appears 290 times in the corpus; selected examples are given below:

Nie odsyłajcie mnie do kursów online bo przeczytałem ich już multum, ale nadal jestem zielony jak trawa [9];

Zoho to pakiet programów, które dostępne są online [21].

Open source. The construction *open source* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'a type of software that is distributed with its source code so that users can modify it according to their own needs' (cf. →*closed source*). The construction (also spelt as *opensource*), including also the derivative adjective *open source'owy* and *opensourcowy*, appears 27 times in the corpus; selected examples are given below:

firma stwierdziła, że oprogramowanie open source stanowi zagrożenie dla dochodów firmy [26];

dziś nawet komercyjne produkty są w jakiejś wersji free (Oracle, MSSQL, Sybase, DB2) albo opensourcowe zamienniki na tyle dojrzały (PostgreSQL, Firebird, MySQL), że z powodzeniem można mieć (kiedyś magicznego) serwera SQL za grosze [24].

Out-of-box. The construction *out-of-box* (< E. ~, *out of the box*) is used to refer to a situation when a new piece of software or hardware can be used immediately after purchase, without a complicated process of installation. The construction appears twice in the corpus; an example is provided below:

Dystrybucja typu Ubuntu jest tak prosta że aż boli, instalacja szybka i łatwa, konfiguracja jest poprawna out-of-box, sterowników nie trzeba, programy instaluje się jednym kliknięciem [18].

Overclocking. The form *overclocking* (< E. ~, *overclock*) is used in the sense of 'an action or process of increasing the speed of a computer (usually a central processing unit) beyond the original specification' (cf. →**overclocker**). The form, including the form *overclock* (used in the same meaning), appears 24 times in the corpus; an example is provided below:

Jeżeli nigdy tego nie robiłeś w internecie jest mnóstwo artykułów na temat overclockingu [28].

Overclocker. The word *overclocker* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'a person who overclocks a computer' (cf. →**overclocking**). The word appears seven times in the corpus; selected examples are provided below:

nie zwracaj uwagi na bogaty w funkcje BIOS dla overclockerów [10];

Pytanie podstawowe: jesteś overclockerem, który to chce bić rekordy wydajności? [8].

Overflow. The word *overflow* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'an error that occurs when a generated number is too large or consists of too many digits' (cf. →**underflow**). The form appears twice in the corpus; an example is provided below:

Nadmiar (overflow) zmiennoprzecinkowy wystąpił na serwerze RPC [28].

P

Pack. The word *pack* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'a collection of related documents, programs, patches, emoticons, etc.' The word appears four times in the corpus, including the construction *expansion pack* 'an expansion to an existing computer game, adding e.g. new levels or areas to explore, new monsters, new types of weapons, etc.' (cf. →**addon**); examples are given below:

Wtedy nowy użytkownik po instalacji Opery zastosuje tego packa i będzie miał z głowy większość spamu, reklam i problemów w Operze [12];

Mam nadzieję, że rodzimy Snajper nie skończy za szybko jako dodatek do gazety o grach – liczę na expansion packi, może nieco inne kampanie i takie tam [29].

Pad. The word *pad* (< E. *gamepad*) is a shortened form of →*gamepad*, used in the sense of ‘a controller used for video games.’ The form appears 84 times in the corpus; selected examples are provided below:

A emulacja pad-a xbox-a 360 wystarczy do zwykłego pada od xbox-a, bo nie chce mi się płacić 100 zł za pad :facepalm: [14];

ADAPTER XBOX 360 PC umożliwiający podłączenie padów do PC [9];

bolid prowadzi się łatwiej na padzie, a przy odrobinie samozaparcia pograć można także na klawiaturze [32].

Palmtop. The word *palmtop* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of ‘a small computer that can be held in one hand and operated with another.’ The word appears 24 times in the corpus; selected examples are given below:

Jak dla mnie mogliby uderzyć w segment palmtopów – akurat takowego posiadam i byłoby to ciekawe urozmaicenie jego możliwości [29];

Człowieku na palmtopie Windowsa przeznaczonego dla stacjonarki instalować [25].

Parsować. The word *parsować* (< E. *parse*) is used in the sense of ‘to analyze (data, text, etc.) into logical components and convert them from one format (usually human-readable) into another (usually computer-readable).’ The word, including the participle form *parsowanie*, appears twice in the corpus:

przy pomocy tego kodu sprawdza się czy cookie utworzone jest poprawne jeszcze by to sparsować to powinno być: czytelne ;[15];

Samo parsowanie danych jest korzystniejsze w MySQL lub php [7].

Part. In the area of computers, the word *part* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of ‘a portion of data downloaded at a given time.’ The construction appears 23 times in the corpus; examples are provided below:

wszystko ładnie pobieram a tu part 12 ma jakiś problem może to u nich chwilowo coś z serwerem [11];

Błąd w parcie 1 przy rozpakowaniu [11];

Z Filesonic aby godnie pobierać trzeba mieć co najmniej 10 równoległych połączeń na link i pobierać co najmniej 2 party na raz [20];

program sam scala resztę partów w jeden folder z plikami [11].

Partycja. The word *partycja* (< E. *partition*) is used in the sense of ‘part of a hard disk (or other storage) treated by a computer as a separate drive.’ The form, also spelt as *partrycja*, including the derivative forms *partycjonować* ‘to divide a hard disk into partitions,’ *partycjonowany* and *partycjonowanie*, is used 826 times in the corpus; examples are given below:

Masz dwie partycje, to tak jakby dwa dyski [22];

już zacząłem instalować ubuntu i podczas partycjonowania nie wiem co robić ponieważ mam dwie wolne partycje i obydwie usunąłem [18].

Pass. The word *pass* (< E. ~) is used in two main senses: (1) ‘(of a piece of hardware) an instance of completing the test successfully (i.e. proving that it is working correctly)’; (2) ‘(informal) password.’ It is not entirely clear whether the second meaning is a genuine lexical borrowing or rather a kind of semantic pseudo-Anglicism. The form *pass* (to mean ‘password’) can occasionally be found on English-language websites but is rare; in addition, the word *pass* is not noted in this sense in OED. The form appears nine times in the corpus; selected examples are given below:

(Sense 1)

Myszę że jednak oddawaj ten dysk bez drażenia tematu u Seagate (bo jeszcze cię zniechęcą – każą testować wyjdzie że pass?) [3];

(Sense 2)

jak dla mnie jest to próba wyłudzenia log i pass... [6];

Tu Darko99 piszę od kumpla (zapomniałem swoje passy :) [27].

Patch. The word *patch* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of ‘a small file used to upgrade, add new functions, correct faults, etc., in a piece of software, especially a computer game’ (the same meaning is also expressed by the semantic borrowing *łata/latka*, Zabawa 2017a, 210). The form *patch* (also spelt *pacz*), including the derivative forms (the verb *patchować*, deverbal noun *patchowanie* and the participle *spatchowany*), appears 130 times in the corpus; examples are provided below:

Ktoś ma pomysły jak do steamowej wersji HL dograć patcha poprawiającą grafikę? [6];

Spolszczenie wyciągnięte z polskiej wersji i testowane na wersji angielskiej z patchem 1.1 [11];

Podobno pacz 1.4 to poprawia [6];

Instalacja przebiegła bez problemu, patchowanie również [2];

Zaktualizuj sterowniki swojej karty graficznej, spatchuj grę, ustaw na najniższe detale grę i powinno śmigać [30].

Peer. The word *peer* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'a computer or a BitTorrent user who is both downloading and uploading a given file' (cf. →*seed*). The form appears 12 times in the corpus, including the construction *peer to peer* 'related to the network of computers where each computer acts as a server for other computers, thanks to which users may have shared access to files, data, etc.'; selected examples are given below:

Nie będzie Ci ściągało pełną prędkością Twojej sieci, zależy od ilości peerów i od prędkości sieci z których te pliki ściągasz [23];

Podczas ściągnięcia (seedów i peerów jest całkiem sporo) transfer wynosi od 0,1 kb/s do 30 kb/s [21];

Z mniej przyjaznych metod np blokowanie portów, zmiana oprogramowania routera i podzielenie sieci, ograniczenie pobierania/wysyłania peer to peer w programie jakim używa [5].

Pendrive. The form *pendrive* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'a USB flash drive; a memory stick.' In English, the more usual forms are *memory stick*, *USB drive*, *flash drive*; the form *pen drive* is a proprietary name, but restricted geographically, viz. only in the United Kingdom (OED). Most probably, it is not a proprietary name in general (cf. OED and OLD, which do not capitalize the form) and is, therefore, included in the present analysis. The word (also spelt as *pen-drive*, *pen drive*, plus the assimilated forms *pendrajw*, *pen drajv* and *pendrav*), together with the derivatives, viz. the adjective *pendrivowy*, and the clipped form *pen* (including one instance of a diminutive clipped form *penek*), appears 339 times in the corpus. There are also interesting, albeit rare, creative assimilations, such as *pendrak* (occurring twice in the corpus; included in the total count); selected examples are provided below:

Wstępnie potrzeba mi około 4 Terabajtów, aby mniej więcej ogarnąć to co mam na różnych dyskach, pendrive'ach, kasetach, płytach, komputerach [3];

Mam problem ze znalezieniem firmware do pendriva [9];

W tej chwili mam do dyspozycji 2 pendrivy 4GB [5];

Gdy zapisujesz plik na pendrivie to zawsze rób jego kopię na dysku komputera lub w innym bezpieczniejszym miejscu [17];

bootowalny pen drajv to nie jest zbytni problem [25];

w logu OTL jest widoczny ślad infekcji pendrivowej [5];

Po pierwsze utworzyłem system na penie [5];

wtedy spróbować wbić się na admina bądź z LiveCD odpalić swojego pena [15].

Perk. The word *perk* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of '(in a computer game) a special bonus that can be found in a game, giving character special abilities, improvements in character statistics, etc.' The form appears 44 times in the corpus; examples are given below:

Nie wiesz co to perki, perki są to dodatkowe umiejętności otrzymywane podczas gry, które odblokowujemy za ustalone poczynania [26];

Pomysł jest dobry, jak grałem na serwerach cod mod lub pb itp., to ludzie starali się oszukiwać oraz spamować wymianą perków [31].

Phishing. The word *phishing* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'an illegal practice of sending emails (pretending that they come from reputable companies) in order to obtain personal data from Internet users, such as credit card numbers, passwords, etc.' The form *phishing* (also spelt *pishing*), together with the derivative adjective *phishingowy* and the construction *anty-phishingowy* '(about software) designed to protect the user from phishing attacks,' together with the form *anty-phiserski*, appears 30 times in the corpus; selected examples of the use of the forms are provided below:

Aplikacja posiada także moduł chroniący użytkownika przed phishingiem i rootkitami [4];

Google blokuje strony "phishing'owe", trafiają one na czarną listę i przeglądarki Google Chrome ją blokują [15];

Warto wprowadzić komunikat zachęcający do zalogowania (typu nie można wyświetlić zdjęcia, musisz się zalogować) jak i również bardziej realistyczny adres skryptu phishingowego [15];

Dodatkowo aplikacja posiada możliwość personalizacji ustawień bezpieczeństwa, automatyczną analizę niebezpiecznego oprogramowania oraz funkcje anty-phishingowe [4].

Piksel. The form *piksel* (< E. *pixel*) is used in the sense of 'one of many individual dots that together make up the graphical image displayed on a television, computer screen, etc.' The word (also spelt *pixel*), together with its derivative forms, viz. the adjectives *pikselowaty/pikselasty/pikselowy* 'with the separate pixels visible' and the noun *pikselizacja* (and its less formal variant *pikseloza*) 'a phenomenon

caused by displaying a bitmap image at a large size so that individual pixels can be recognized,' appears 68 times in the corpus (including one instance of the construction *hotpixel* 'a defective pixel'); selected examples are provided below:

Jak naprawić martwe piksele na panelu LCD? [28];

w podglądzie w WMM wszystkie ujęcia są w rozdzielce 6xx x 5xx i są pixelaste, co z tym nie tak? [14];

Produkcja ta jednak jest starsza od niejednego z naszych czytelników. Ci którzy nie mają sentymentów na uwadze, zwyczajnie odbiliby się od pikseloży telewizora [32].

Pin. The word *pin* (< E. ~) is used in the sense '(of a plug, etc.) a thin sharp piece of metal used for electrical connection within a socket, a circuit, etc.' The word appears 86 times in the corpus; selected examples are provided below:

Właśnie przeszukałem wszystkie wtyczki i 6 pin nie znalazłem [26];

Serwis stwierdził wygięcie jednego pina w gnieździe procesora [19];

Piny nie były uszkodzone ani pokrzywione, jednak zastanawiam się czy w jakiś sposób nie uszkodził się? [25].

In addition, the form *pin* appears in the corpus in the sense of 'a PIN number given to a user by a bank, used to validate card or online transactions.' This sense is not included in the total count given above.

Ping. The word *ping* (< E. ~) is used in the area of computers in the sense of 'a unit of data used for getting an automated response from a computer or a peripheral device; also: the amount of time (delay) needed for data to be transferred between two devices, e.g. a computer and a server' (cf. OED). The form, together with the derivative verb *pingować* (also *spingować*, *zapingować*, etc.) 'to send a unit of data in order to determine the amount of time needed for the unit to be received,' *pingować się* '(about data to be transferred between two devices) to be delayed,' and the construction *pingtest* 'a website or a piece of software designed to measure the amount of time (delay) needed for data to be transferred between two devices, e.g. a computer and a server' (cf. →*speedtest*), appears in the corpus 256 times (excluding the uses as a name of a website, e.g. *wyniki z pingtest.net*); selected examples are provided below:

Samo połączenie widnieje tylko jako lokalne, ani nie mogę wysłać pingu, ani też wyświetlić żadnej strony w przeglądarce [5];

Moje wymogi: 1. Stabilny internet (żadnych: DC, packed lost) 2. Niski ping
3. Możliwie jak największa szybkość łącza [4];

od 12 kwietnia osiągam ledwo max. 0,54Mbs, do tego dochodzą strasznie wysokie pingi od 47–1000 :([5];

w grach sieciowych typu BF3 mam skoki pingów do 300–1000 MS [16];

również mogę pingować 1h/2h do hostów [16];

Jeśli pinguje się [...] to problem leży prawdopodobnie po stronie przeglądarki [4].

Plain text. The construction *plain text* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of ‘data to be encrypted.’ The form appears once in the corpus:

Jak się zabezpieczyć? Tunel SSH, VPN, sieć TOR i zamiast portów 80 oraz 53 i wszystkiego plain textem [4].

The construction *plain text* is also used in English in the sense of ‘text that has no formatting (e.g. no predefined layout, font, etc).’ This use, however, has not been found in the corpus.

Player. The word *player* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of ‘a piece of software used for playing audio and video files.’ The form, also spelt as *plajer*, appears 26 times in the corpus; examples are given below:

Co wpisać aby player działał na własnej skórcie? [7];

No ale player’a we flashu masz? [7];

po prostu chciałbym móc wszystko oglądać na jednym playerze [2].

In addition, the word *player* is also used in the sense of ‘a person who plays computer games’; this meaning appears in compound forms →*singleplayer* and →*multiplayer*.

Playlista. In the area of computers, the word *playlista* (< E. *playlist*) is used in the sense of ‘a list of digital music files to be played in a specific order by a specific application.’ The word appears once in the corpus:

Wybieram jedną z piosenek i zaczyna mi się ona nudzić więc chciałbym ją zmienić ale jak otwieram inną piosenkę to komputer daje mi ją do playlisty programu zamiast zamknąć tą odtwarzaną i włączyć tą drugą [20].

In addition, the construction *playlista* appears twice in a more general sense of ‘a list of songs that somebody likes.’ These uses are not computer-related and are not included in the total count.

Ploter. The word *ploter* (< E. *plotter*) is used in the sense ‘a printing device for graphs or drawings; a graphics printer.’ The form, together with the diminutive form *ploterek*, appears three times in the corpus:

Jeżeli mamy ploter za 5000zł +++ to raczej nie warto korzystać z zamienników [19];
przy ploterach i dużej ilości druku stosuje się inne metody żeby zaoszczędzić,
zamienniki są dobre do użytku domowego [19];
btw ploterek fajny, miałem styczność przez chwil parę [19].

Plug and play. The construction *plug and play* (< E. ~) is used to describe ‘the feature of some peripheral devices or internal parts of a computer (e.g. keyboard, mouse, memory, etc.) thanks to which they are recognized by the operating system and can be used automatically, i.e. without any driver, installation, etc.’ The construction in question, including variant spelling *plug & play*, is used six times in the corpus; examples are given below:

Zmian sprzętu nie było (chyba że zmiana myszki plug and play na usb się liczy – na poprzedniej usiadłem) [1];
Jeśli urządzenie jest typu Plug and Play, zostanie wyświetlony następujący tekst [20].

Plugin. The construction *plugin* (< E. *plug-in*) is used in the sense of ‘a piece of software added to existing software, with additional functions enhancing performance, etc.’ There are 86 tokens of the form in the corpus; examples are provided below:

do wyświetlenia zawartości tej strony wymagany jest plugin Adobe Player 9 lub wyższy [23];
Wersja angielska też oczywiście jest – brakuje mi jeszcze pluginu, który pozwoli tak jak w operze, za pomocą wciśnięcia jednego przycisku przejść do kolejnej strony [12];
Powiecie żeby zainstalował sobie plugina poprawiający błąd czy każecie wypieprzyć do kosza ten komunikator bo już jest bleeee??? [12].

In English, the form *plugin* can also be used in connection with a piece of hardware added to existing hardware (OED); this use, however, has not been found in the corpus.

Podcast. The word *podcast* (< E. ~ < *iPod broadcast*) is used in the sense of ‘a sound file containing speech, music, etc., available on the Internet for download.’ The form appears once in the corpus:

Nie ukrywam, że chcę robić podcast podczas grania – poruszanie różnej tematyki (nie tylko komputerowej) podczas wspólnych partyjek online [29].

Point and click. The construction *point and click* (< E. *point-and-click*) is used to refer to 'a type of interface in which a user uses a mouse (or a similar device) to point a cursor over a specific file, icon, etc., and clicks a button to run a program, choose a specific option, etc.; also more specifically: a type of computer game in which a user selects objects with a mouse and clicks on them to initiate some action in the game.' In the corpus, the construction (including variant spellings *point & click* and *point'n'click*) appears seven times; selected examples are provided below:

Najlepsze są właśnie przygodówki point & click, a nie te ścierwa, gdzie postacią chodzą się za pomocą klawy (toż to podpina się pod zręcznościówkę) [6];

Niedługo na naszym rynku wskoczy nowość! Memoria! Przygodówka w stylu point'n'click [30].

Pokerroom. The form *pokerroom* (< E. *poker room*) is used in the sense of 'a website, or a separate page within a given website, where one can play poker online.' The form appears twice in the corpus; an example is given below:

STRONA OFERUJE: -najnowsze artykuły szkoleniowe, komentarze i newsy -strategie gry -filmy szkoleniowe nagrane przez najlepszych trenerów -treningi online -dostęp do forum, możliwość założenia własnego bloga -szeroki wybór pokerroomów które współpracują ze szkołą [28].

Popunder. The form *popunder* (< E. ~, *popunder ad*) is used in the sense of 'an advertisement that appears in a window beneath currently used windows' (cf. →**pop-up**). The form appears once in the corpus:

Zalety: – duża ilość bannerów [...] – dość dobre stawki [...] – popundery (najlepiej płatne) [26].

Pop-up. The word *pop-up* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'a small window, usually containing some kind of additional information or an advertisement, displayed on top of existing windows' (cf. →**popunder**). The form, also spelt as *popup*, appears 11 times in the corpus; selected examples are provided below:

niepokoją mnie problemy z java (przynajmniej u mnie są z tym problemy), no i nie działa przycisk do zamykania pop-upów (przynajmniej niektórych) [12];

I powtarzam... problem dotyczy ogólnego braku polskich znaków. Nie widać ich w tytułach zakładek, ustawieniach, pop-upach, kwestiach asystenta, tym co piszę, absolutnie nigdzie... [17];

PPM, zablokuj zawartość i tyle widział wyskakujące okno. Poza tym to nie są popupy... [12].

Portable. The form *portable* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of '(about software) that can be transferred from a computer or system to another computer or system.' The form appears five times in the corpus; examples are provided below:

Więc może lepiej użyj tego softu w wersji portable [9];

Może jest jakiś program portable na pendriva, którego działaniem jest szyfrować to co wpisuję w gwiazdkach [5].

The word *portable* in English is also frequently used with reference to hardware, to describe a computer that can be carried around; this use, however, has not been found in the corpus.

Post. The word *post* (< E. ~, *posting*) is used in the area of computers in the sense of 'a piece of writing, a message, etc. put on an Internet forum, discussion group, blog, etc.' The word *post*, together with the derivative form *postowanie*, is used 625 times in the corpus; selected examples are provided below:

Sorry, za post pod postem, ale nie widzę opcji usunąć post, żeby to poprawić [27];

@up LOL pijany jesteś? Przeczytaj kilka postów do góry haha [19];

wielofunkcyjny program do automatycznego postowania na forach [21].

Power. The word *power* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'a button on a computer or another device used to switch it on; also: a cable that links the power button with a given device.' The word appears four times in the corpus:

po włączeniu powera na obudowie wiatrak startuje lecz monitor znajduje się w stanie uśpienia [1];

Wyciągnij płytę z obudowy odepnij wszystko poza zasilaczem, prockiem, grafiką i ramem odpal kompa poprzez zwarcie powera i patrz co się dzieje [8].

Power-up. The construction *power-up* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of '(in a computer game) a bonus that can be collected by a player to get more strength, ammunition, health points, etc.' The form, also spelled as *powerup*, appears twice in the corpus:

między planszami można dokupić do statku bronię, moduły silnikowe, tarcze, moduły zbierające power-up'y/kryształy pozostałe po zniszczonych statkach [6];

Brak powerupów na rzece [6].

Preloader. The word *preloader* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'a program which is used to control the process of preloading (i.e. loading the program or some element of it before it is actually needed) of another program' (cf. →*preloadować*, →*loader*). The form appears eight times in the corpus; examples are given below:

Locale-Switcher działa z preloaderem normalnie [12];

Widocznie preloader uznaje, że język jest właśnie rzeczą, którą powinien załadować :/ [12].

Pre-loadować. The word *pre-loadować* (< E. *preload*) is used in the sense of 'to load or install a piece of software before it is bought, needed or officially available' (cf. →*preloader*). The form appears once in the corpus:

Wczoraj pre-loadowałem sobie Team Fortress 2, dziś patrzę i nie ma go na liście [6].

Presell. The form *presell*, also as *presell page* (< E. *pre-sell page*), is used in the sense of 'a website which contains links to other websites, usually e-shops; also more generally: a page an Internet user sees before an actual product or service is shown.' The form, also spelt *presel*, appears four times in the corpus; examples are given below:

Dodatkowo strona zostanie dodana do setek katalogów, forów branżowych, preseli, blogów co wpłynie na wzrost oglądalności strony [21];

Pozycjonowaniem możesz się zająć sam, o ile masz dużo wolnego czasu. Na początek katalogi, presell page, fora i blogi z linkami do follow itp. [4].

Preview. In the area of computers, the form *preview* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'an early version of a piece of software sent to some users to test (before it is commercially available).' The form appears once in the corpus:

Wraz z końcem roku system doczeka się darmowej aktualizacji – Windows 8.1 (wersja preview ma być dostępna 26 czerwca) [32].

Printować. The word *printować* (< E. *print*) is used in the sense of 'to save information on a piece of paper, file, etc.; to use a printer.' The word is rare (one occurrence), as the usual word is *drukować*:

Co z tym zrobisz to Twoja wola, możesz powiadomić Policję, printować instrukcje jakie wysyła do serwera, co Ci wpadnie do głowy [15].

Print screen. The construction *print screen* (< E. ~) is used in the meaning of 'a digital image of the contents of a computer screen done with the Print Screen key' (cf. →*screenshot*). The construction, including also the spelling *printscreen*, appears 10 times in the corpus; selected examples are provided below:

Jak dodać print screena normalnie zapisujesz go lokalnie u siebie i wrzucasz dajmy na to na WSTAW.ORG następnie odnośnik tutaj podajesz [2];

Załączam na dole załącznik do mojego wątku z print screenem [16].

In addition, the construction *print screen* is also used as the name of one of the keys on the keyboard (e.g. *najprostsza metoda, to użycie klawisza PrintScreen*); such uses are not included in the total count.

Print server. The construction *print server* (< E. *print server*) is used in the sense of 'a device thanks to which a printer can be installed in a network' (as a result, many computers can send documents to be printed by the same printer). The construction appears twice in the corpus; an example is given below:

W innym wypadku można wyposażyć się w drukarkę z modulem WiFi, koszt około 450zł, print server z wifi i po sprawie [13].

Processor. The word *procesor* (< E. *processor*) is used in the sense of 'a central processing unit, i.e. a piece of hardware responsible for controlling and executing all operations and instructions; also: a specialized chip for processing graphics or other aspects of the activity of a computer.' The word (also spelt as *processor*) appears 2,694 times in the corpus, including the adjective *procesorowy*, *dwupprocesorowy* and *wielopprocesorowy*, the compound form *kopprocesor* as well as the clipped form *proc* and the diminutive *procek*;⁸⁰ selected examples are provided below:

Siema, mam stary komputer z procesorem 486 [22];

rozdzielczość nie ma absolutnie wpływu na proc, to kwestia grafy nawet lepiej proca testować na low [19];

Czyli nie opłaca się kupować teraz tego taniego układu z myślą, że za jakiś rok dołożę niezłą grafę ew. wymienię na nowy procek na FM2? [19].

⁸⁰ Interestingly enough, the diminutive form *procesorek* does not appear in the corpus.

Programing. The form *programing* (< E. *programming*) is used in the sense of 'the process of creating computer programs; also: the process of programming a computer, a website, etc.' The form appears twice in the corpus:

A co to ma z programingiem wspólnego? [7];

Jeśli nie jest to programing platform internetowych to nie ma co mieszać języków [7].

Progressbar. The lexeme *progressbar* (< E. *progress bar*) is used in the sense of 'a graphical element used to visualize the progress of a given operation, such as e.g. installation of a piece of software, the process of data download, etc.' In the corpus, the form appears once:

Teraz muszę coś wymyślić, żeby pokazać, że program wcale się nie zawiesza... (jakimś progressbarem, ale wydaje mi się, że coś takiego musiałoby działać w osobnym wątku) [17].

Prompt. The word *prompt* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'a message, symbol, etc., that signals to the user that some kind of input is required.' The word appears once in the corpus:

w tym wypadku prompt do wpisywania dalszych komend mógł być jakikolwiek [20].

Provider. The word *provider* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'an Internet provider, i.e. a company that delivers the Internet.' The form appears 31 times in the corpus; selected examples are given below:

Jak i o czym rozmawiać z providerem aby uzyskać jak najbardziej PRAWDZIWĄ odpowiedź [4];

Providerzy mają obowiązek logowania adresów IP [21].

Proxy. The word *proxy* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'a system used for indirect exchange of data between computers.' The form appears 88 times in the corpus; selected examples are given below:

Skoro przez proxy się udaje to logiczny wydaje się problem związany z adresem komputera [21];

Szukam serwerów proxy, które nie wysyłają w nagłówku oryginalnego IP (anonimowe proxy) [16].

Q

Quest. In computer-related areas, the word *quest* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'a task for a gamer to complete in a computer game, especially role-playing game.' The word, including the derivative verb *queścić* ('to complete quests'), appears 51 times in the corpus; selected examples are provided below:

Żeby wykonać to zadanie, musisz udać się do karczmy w ciągu jednego dnia od wykonania zadania. Jeśli się spóźnisz, zablokujesz sobie wiele ciekawych questów [31];

Znakomity mroczny klimat, zaawansowana mechanika, spora długość gry, genialna muzyka, świetny NPCe, dobry quest główny i rewelacyjne questy poboczne [30];

Gierka jest idealna dla osób, które lubią sobie "poqueścić", "poexpić", wybrać się na jakąś wojenkę, pójść do dungeonu [29].

R

Radiator. In the area of computers, the word *radiator* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'a device used to lower the temperature of a computer or its parts.' The word, including the diminutive form *radiatorek*, appears 131 times in the corpus; examples are given below:

Jeżeli w kościach nie zastosowano radiatorów, ciepło jest w nich odbierane przez powietrze bezpośrednio stykające się z układami scalonymi [10];

Może głupota ale sprawdzałeś poprawność montażu radiatora na procesorze i grafice [28];

Te Cruciale masz w dualu – zawsze plus, a no i radiatorki to też plus i sprawdzone [26].

Ramdrive. The construction *ramdrive* (< E. ~, *RAM drive*) is used in the sense of 'part of RAM memory treated by a computer as a disk drive.' The construction appears once in the corpus:

Zmieniłem zdanie, tym bardziej, jak okazało się, że aby obejrzeć twoje filmy to trzeba było je ładować na ramdrive bo dyski nie dawały rady [29].

Rastrowy. The word *rastrowy* (< E. *raster*) is used in the sense of 'related to a pattern, usually a rectangular one, of lines forming the display of a computer monitor.' The form appears twice in the corpus; an example is provided below:

Trzeba użyć programu do obróbki rastrowej [9].

Reballing. The word *reballing* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of ‘a process of repairing the connection between internal units of a laptop (usually central processing unit and graphics processing unit).’ The word, including also the shortened form *reball* and the derivative adjective *reballingowy*, appears seven times in the corpus; examples are given below:

Jest to sytuacja odwrotna do tej w Xbox 360, gdzie pada głównie połączenie laminat-GPU, a co za tym idzie skuteczność rebalingu jest wysoka [14];

Problemem PS3 jest też płyta, która bardzo szybko oddaje ciepło i łatwo ją wygiąć przy reballu ;/ [14];

W PS3 najczęściej kruszą się luty wewnątrz-układowe, a naprawa rebalingowa “zalecza” problem przez przetopienie tych lutów przy ogrzewaniu [14].

Reboot. The construction *reboot* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of ‘a process of reloading the operating system and starting the computer again’ (cf. →*bootować*). The form, together with the verb *rebootować*, appears seven times in the corpus; examples are given below:

hjack pomógł częściowo bo po reboocie dalej ten błąd był [12];

Ja VMware generalnie używam do uruchomienia Linuksa (dużo wygodniejsze niż trzymanie tego na drugim dysku i zabawa w rebooty) i testowania innych OSów [18];

Będzie miał podaną temp procka i jak za duża to się rebootnie komp czyli coś z prockiem [1];

A tak btw. mówiąc resetuje masz pewnie na myśli reboot’uje (włącza się od nowa) [31].

Rebuild. The word *rebuild* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of ‘a new version of a piece of software, used instead of an old one’ (cf. →*build*). The form is used once in the corpus:

A Linux live (polecam PartedMagic) lub Windows PE (hiren’s 15.2 lub rebuildy) próbowałeś? [22].

Recovery. The form *recovery* (< E. ~) is used in the area of computers in the sense of ‘a process of the reconstruction of an operating system, other piece of software or data after system failure, deletion, etc., usually done with the help of a backup copy or a special system disc.’ There are 74 tokens of the word in the corpus; some examples are given below:

Kolejną kwestią która mnie nurtuje jest to czy ten model posiada funkcję recovery [22];

a YT i google masa informacji jak włączyć recovery w danym sprzęcie [14];

Dodam jeszcze, że robiłem recovera systemu i nic nie pomogło [25].

Redesign. The word *redesign* (< E. ~) is used in the area of computers in the sense of 'an act of designing a piece of hardware or a website again, usually in a different way' (cf. →*design*). The form appears twice in the corpus:

Taki mały off top, Razer zabulił 380 tys. dolców za redesign tych zielonych USB [19];

Paradoksalnie z przeglądarek (chrome, opera, ff), to FF nie laguje na yt. Świetny redesign. Cieszę się, że plotki okazały się być prawdziwe. Zgadzam się, nowe logo chrome to arcydzieło [12].

Referral. The word *referral* (< E. ~) is used in the area of computers in the sense of 'a person who uses a referral link (cf. →*reflink*) posted by someone else, thanks to which the person who posted the link is given money.' The construction appears four times in the corpus; examples are provided below:

Klik referralu daje nam 0,0025\$ czyli połowę tego co zarabiamy my [21];

Klikając reklamy samemu w 20 dni będziemy mieć minimum. Mając referrali proces ten będzie znacznie szybszy [21].

Reflink. The construction *reflink* (< E. ~ < *referral link*) is used in the sense of 'a link thanks to which a company or a person can promote their products or web content' (a reflink is usually posted by someone on his/her website, thanks to which he/she is given money when somebody else uses the link, cf. →*link*). In English, the construction *referral link* is usually used, although *reflink* is also occasionally used on various English-language websites. The construction in question appears 16 times in the corpus; selected examples include:

Rejestrując się z mojego reflinku pomagasz sobie ponieważ mam trochę poleconych na różnych poziomach a oni będą także twoimi poleconymi [4];

Temat został usunięty ponieważ identyczny już istnieje [...] i ponieważ w tym dziale nie wolno zamieszczać reflinków [32].

Reflow. The construction *reflow* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'a feature of a computer, ebook reader, a piece of software, etc., that makes it possible to reformat a text, thus making it suitable for a given screen width, etc.' The form appears four times in the corpus; examples are given below:

No i Kindle w ogóle nie ma funkcji reflow – a funkcja ta sprawia, że pdf-y, które nie są skanami książek, tylko te, w których można zaznaczać tam tekst (czyli podczas skanowania był np. wykorzystany program do OCR), czyta się w miarę komfortowo [8];

Jeśli pdf-y i funkcja reflow, to zobacz sobie Onyx Book np. [8].

Refresh. The word *refresh* cf. (< E. ~) is used in two main senses: (1) ‘an act of uploading a file again and updating a download link’; (2) ‘an act of updating a given thread on an Internet forum by writing another post, usually without any new content.’ The word appears twice in the corpus:

(Sense 1)

Hej, wtyczka do napisów PL nieaktualna. Prośba o refresh. Dzięki z góry [11];

(Sense 2)

Zauważyłem że większość Twoich postów to refresh [14].

Refurb. The construction *refurb* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of ‘a second-hand computer or another device, refurbished by a company that specializes in recycling electronic devices.’ The form appears once in the corpus:

Znajomy ostatnio nabył laptopa z Dell Outlet (refurb) [19].

Reinstal. The form *reinstal* (< E. ~, *reinstall*) is used in the sense of ‘to install a piece of software or an application once again’ (cf. →*uninstall*). There are 38 tokens of the form in the corpus (including the spelling *reinstall*); selected examples are provided below:

niestety reinstal też nie podziałał... [29];

Do tego zauważyłem że gra która przed reinstalem systemu chodziła na najwyższych wymaganiach płynnie teraz na średnich tnie [8];

Spróbowałbym reinstalla. Szczególnie jeśli masz grę na płycie albo dysku, to tylko kilka minut roboty [29];

właśnie zrobiłem reinstall wiedźmina, zrobię scriny tak co minutkę, trzymajcie kciuki [23].

Rekord. In the area of computers, the word *rekord* (< E. *record*) is used in the sense of ‘a unit of data, e.g. in a database.’ The form in this meaning appears 94 times in the corpus; examples are given below:

Chcesz zmieniać rekord po rekordzie – naucz się obsługiwać kursory we właściwym serwerze bazy danych i będziesz miał tak, jak w Clipperze [24];

pytając się o 'jan kowalski' powinno się otrzymać jana na pierwszym miejscu, no chyba, że jest duża różnica w ilości rekordów zawierających jana i inne imiona [24].

Release. The word *release* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'the process of making a new version of software available for customers; also: a new version of software.' The word appears twice in the corpus:

Adobe Photoshop CS5 Extended – Spolszczenie. Podobno to oficjalne spolszczenie wyciągnięte z jednego z release'u który pojawił się w Internecie [11];

Heartstone albo Starbound – to praktycznie gotowe gry, które ulepszają się na maksa, nim ogłoszą oficjalny release [32].

Reload. The word *reload* (< E. ~) is used in two main senses: (1) 'an act of loading a given piece of software again (e.g. after it crashed or after installing a patch)'; (2) 'an act of loading a website again in order to refresh it.' The word appears four times in the corpus; examples are provided below:

(Sense 1)

zmień locale na pl-PL i daj reload, powinno (nie używam wersji pl-PL) być wszystko ok [12];

(Sense 2)

przeglądarka odświeża stronę przy daniu wstecz. Jak to zmienić, tzn. sprawić, żeby nie było reloada przy powrocie do poprzedniej strony? [12].

Remake. In the area of computers, the word *remake* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'a new version of a piece of software, usually a computer game.' The word appears six times in the corpus; examples are given below:

Remake pierwszej odsłony Fable na X360 potwierdził sam Microsoft [32];

studio Flying Wild Hog wraz z amerykańskim wydawcą, a więc firmą Devolver Digital, szykuje się do premiery FPS-a Shadow Warrior, który ma być remakiem klasycznej strzelanki o tym samym tytule z 1997 roku [32].

Remapować. The lexeme *remapować* (< E. *remap*) is used in the sense of '(in connection with a hard disk) to move bad sectors to a different location and replace them with spare sectors.' The construction, appearing in the corpus as

a deverbal form *remapowanie* (including also the shortened form *remap*), appears 22 times in the corpus; examples are given below:

Remapowanie i zerowanie dysku za pomocą programu MHDD [10];

Dyskowi na pewno żadne zerowanie i remapowanie nie pomoże [8];

Dodatkowo zrobiłem zerowanie i remap dysku [3].

Remaster. The word *remaster* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'a new version of a piece of software, usually a computer game, created on the basis of an old version, usually with some improved features, e.g. improved graphics, new levels, etc.' The form appears three times in the corpus; examples are provided below:

Podczas dzisiejszego Tales of Festival Bandai Namco podało dobrą wiadomość dla wszystkich fanów serii – na PS3 ukaże się remaster HD Tales of Symphonia i Tales of Symphonia: Dawn of the New World [32];

Remastery obu gier ukażą się w ramach zestawu Tales of Symphonia: Unisonant Pack [32].

Remiks. The word *remiks* (< E. *remix*) is used in two senses: (1) 'a new version of a sound recording done by recombining separate sound tracks with special software'; (2) 'a new version of a piece of software, done by modifying its source code' (cf. →*mikser*). The word, including the verb *remiksować*, appears three times in the corpus; examples are provided below:

(Sense 1)

Wiadomo, że w grze usłyszymy twórczość DJ-a i producenta AVICII, Bruno Marsa, Kimbry, czy zespołów Queen oraz Fun [...] Kawalki pojawią się w wersjach radiowych i remiksach [32];

(Sense 2)

Ostatnio zainteresowałem się tworzeniem remiksu Arch Linux, z początku tylko livecd ale teraz także i wersji na HDD [20].

Renderować. The word *renderować* (< E. *render, rendering*) is used in two senses: (1) 'to generate a realistic image from a 3D, or, less commonly, 2D, model'; (2) 'to convert a HTML code so that it can be viewed by an Internet user.' The word, together the derivative forms *renderowanie*, *renderowany* (including prefixed forms, e.g. *wyrenderowany*), and *rendering* 'an act or a process of creating a realistic image from a 3D, or less commonly, 2D, model' appears 55 times in the corpus; examples are given below:

(Sense 1)

podczas renderowania grafiki 3D wydobywają się dziwne piszczące dźwięki z wnętrza komputera [1];

Rendering jest końcowym procesem w grafice 3D, zatem tu już grafa ma znaczenie, ale do takiej pracy wymaga się już odpowiedniego sprzętu, a przede wszystkim umiejętności [25];

(Sense 2)

Więc tak, nagrywam filmy na youtube średniej jakości ponieważ zanim dany film w dobrej jakości by mi się zrenderował minęło by spokojnie 6 godzin [16].

Repack. The form *repack* (< E. ~, *repacked game*) is used in the sense of 'a version of a computer program in which the files have been repackaged, changed, compressed etc.' (sometimes as a form of software piracy). The form appears twice in the corpus, once as a noun and once as an adjective. In general, the form *repack* functions as a verb in English (OED), but constructions such as *repack version* can also occasionally be attested (cf. NOW corpus). The contexts in which the word in question appears in the corpus are provided below:

Do tego gra podczas rozgrywki sieciowej nie marudziła o to, że w sieci jest identyczna kopia. Jak tak dalej pójdzie to spróbuje zrobić repack i może też pójdzie [29];

spolszczenie działa w 100% [...] Działa również z wersją Repack [11].

Repeater. The word *repeater* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'a device used to reproduce or amplify a signal, usually a wireless Internet.' The word appears nine times in the corpus; examples are given below:

ale powiedzcie mi czy jest jakieś urządzenie, które służyłoby jako przystawka WiFi do tych tunerów, a jednocześnie działałoby jak repeater, który wzmocniłby siłę wifi w domu? [22];

A wersja z repeater'em, wystarczy tylko podłączyć przewód Ethernet i sieć będzie ta sama? [16];

Do dyspozycji mam drugi router TENDA W311R ustawiony w trybie repeater [21].

Resetować. In the area of computers, the word *resetować* (< E. *reset*) is used in two main senses: (1) 'to switch a computer or other device off and then restart it by reloading an operating system'; (2) 'to restore a device, a piece of hardware or software, etc., to its factory settings.' The word, including prefixed forms, e.g.

zresetować, together with the participle *resetowanie* and the form *reset*, appears 433 times in the corpus; selected examples are provided below:

(Sense 1)

Resety kompa bez powodu [1];

Resetowałem bios, zmieniałem dysk, zmieniałem taśmy i nic [2];

(Sense 2)

Spróbuj najpierw zresetować BIOS (wyjmij baterię z płyty głównej na 10 min) [13];

Tego trybu można użyć w celu zresetowania ustawień ekranu [20].

Reseter. The word *reseter* (< E. *resetter*) is used in the sense of ‘a device used to reset an inkjet printer chip.’ The word, also spelt *resetter*, appears twice in the corpus; an example is provided below:

chip reseter przydaje się też kiedy uzupełniasz oryginalne zbiorniczki tuszem a drukarka wykrywa je jako zużyte [23].

Resolver. The word *resolver* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of ‘a piece of software thanks to which a client (i.e. a computer that receives data from a server) can translate a domain name into an IP address.’ The form appears once in the corpus:

Jeśli chcesz łączyć się domyślnie do Googla po IPv6 to warunkiem koniecznym jest możliwość rekonfiguracji resolvera DNS, z którego się korzysta [16].

Responder. The word *responder* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of ‘a device that receives a signal and then transmits a different signal as a response.’ The form, including also the construction *autoresponder* ‘a computer program which automatically sends answers to e-mails, e.g. when an e-mail owner is on holidays,’ appears three times in the corpus:

Pracując jeszcze w TelTechu, zauważyłem, iż tak naprawdę, łączy Netii, są podpięte do responderów Telekomunikacji Polskiej [5];

Istnieje jednak ryzyko, że tzw. autorespondery są dostępne dla płatnych kont pocztowych, ale pewności nie mam [4];

Każdy kto chce prowadzić zaawansowaną działalność e-biznesową potrzebuje serwerów i autoresponderów [4].

Responsywność. The word *responsywność* (< E. *responsiveness*) is used in the sense of '(about a piece of software) able to respond to the user's actions quickly.' The form appears twice in the corpus; an example is provided below:

Druą rzecz: responsywność. Programy takie jak Firefox, Thunderbird, w ogóle całe to oprogramowanie działa jakoś tak żwawiej [17].

Restartować. The word *restartować* (< E. *restart*) is used in the sense of 'to start the operation of a computer or other device again (e.g. after a system crash, an update, etc.); also: to restore a piece of software, BIOS, etc., to factory (default) settings.' The word, together with the noun *restart*, appears 357 times in the corpus; examples are provided below:

system restartowałem niedawno, bo myślałem że to pomoże, ale nic to nie dało [9];

Czyściłem CCleanerem, skanowałem antywirem, restartowałem router [16];

Przed restartem na krótko pokazuje mi się kod błędu systemowego [2];

Czasem zdarzają się nieoczekiwane restarty kompa z różnym powodzeniem ponownego uruchomienia [1].

Restock. In the area of computers, the form *restock* (< E. ~, *restockage*) is used in the specialized sense of 'the time when certain prizes are made available on specific websites' (connected with e.g. online gambling). The form appears three times in the corpus:

Proszę o szybką pomoc, bo chciałbym żeby wszystko było dobrze na godzinę 22 (restock na lockerz) ./ [5];

Wchodzimy rejestrujemy się podajemy wszystkie dane, na stronie działałby system punktów, zbierania go przez jakieś konkursy, zagadki, możliwość wysyłania sms na lepsze konta, tzw restocki w których co jakiś czas byłby restock że ludzie przez np minutę licytują przedmiot i jeden z nich wygrywa, możliwość wykupienia jakichś losów za punkty a potem wylosowania osoby która wygrywa [16].

Reupload. The form *reupload* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'a repeated action or process of uploading data' (cf. →*upload*). The word, including also the shortened form *reup* and the verb *reupnać*, appears 10 times in the corpus; selected examples are provided below:

Pomóżcie FIFA 12 – pełne spolszczenie (komentarz + napisy), 302MB (Nie mój up więc reupload niemożliwy) [11];

Bardzo przepraszam za to nieporozumienie, po prostu przy reuploadzie nie zmieniłem nazw plików [11];

byłbym wdzięczny o ReUp [15];

wygasły linki możecie je reupnąć???? [11].

Rev. The form *rev* (< E. ~ < *revised*) is used in the sense of 'a revised version of a given piece of hardware.' The form appears 44 times in the corpus (also as *rev.*); selected examples are given below:

Możesz mieć niby tą samą płytę główną ale inne rev... lub inną kartę dźwiękową... [9];

Od kiedy jest rev 3 od Gigabyta.... ? [14].

In addition, the form *rev* appears in the corpus in connection with computer games, in the sense of 'a revenant' (i.e. a reanimated corpse). This meaning is not considered computer-related and is not included in the count provided above.

Ripować. The word *ripować* (< E. *rip*) is used in the sense of 'to copy and convert the contents of a CD, DVD, etc., to a hard disk.' The word *ripować*, together with the participle form *zripowany*, appears three times in the corpus:

Converter video Movavi, konwertuje wideo (włączając HD) i audio, ripuje niezabezpieczone DVD [26];

No chyba że się ma zripowaną grę przez Rosjan... hehehe [11];

Proszę bardzo, oto masz zripowane do MP3 [28].

Role-playing. The construction *role-playing* (< E. ~, *role-playing game*) is used to denote 'a type of a computer game in which players take roles of imaginary characters (humans, dwarves, elves, etc.) and explore fictional worlds, usually in a fantasy setting.' The construction, spelt with or without a hyphen (including the form *role play*), appears five times in the corpus; examples are provided below:

TibiaBot NG jest profesjonalnie wykonane modyfikacje klienta do massive multiplayer on-line gry role-playing o nazwie Tibia [30];

Nie będzie tu zdobywania punktów doświadczenia jak w standardowych grach Role Playing Game (RPG), będziemy za to stawać się potężniejsi poprzez ćwiczenie w danych umiejętnościach [30].

Root. In the area of computers, the word *root* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of '(related to) an account with administrative rights, i.e. having unrestricted access

to all system functions.' The form appears 13 times in the corpus; selected examples are given below:

umożliwia zdalną kontrolę nad kontem root (administratora) w systemie [4];

Praw roota nie uzyska, więc jakoś dużo namieszać nie może [5];

Aby powyższe komendy działały muszą być uruchamiane w trybie roota [28];

Instaluję z poziomu roota więc nie wiem dlaczego pojawia się taki błąd [18].

Rootkit. The lexeme *rootkit* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'software that enables unauthorized access to an attacked computer or system' (a type of malware). The form (also spelt as *RootKit*), including the construction *antyrootkit* 'software (often part of antivirus package) designed for detecting and removing rootkit software' (the form appears in various degrees of adaptations at the level of spelling and morphology, cf. the existence of such forms as *anty-rootkit*, *anti-rootkit* and *antyrootkit*), is used 51 times in the corpus; selected examples are given below:

Podstawy zabezpieczeń – wprowadzenie do backdoorów i rootkitów [18];

Gmer polski program do wykrywania i usuwania rootkit-ów [15];

Użyłem różnych programów antyrootkit i nic nie wykrywało [5];

avast Internet Security dostarcza ciągłego zabezpieczenia za pośrednictwem swoich warstw: antywirusowej, anti-spyware i ochrony anti-rootkit [15];

ściągnij jakiegoś antirootkita i przeprowadź skanowanie systemu i wcześniej powyłaczaj wszystkie programy antywirusowe [1].

Roundsound. The form *roundsound* (< E. ~, *round sound*) is used in the sense of 'sounds, music, etc., played in a computer game at the end of a round or level.' The form, also spelt *round sound*, appears seven times in the corpus. Interestingly, there are two plural forms (*roundsounds* and *roundsoundy*); examples are given below:

Jak będzie robiony reset to myślę że Arcaro też postara się wprowadzić jakieś zmiany mianowicie chodzi mi o klasy, perki, jakieś mapki nowe, może roundsoundy, bo na ten temat już napisanych jest kilka wątków [31];

Jestem na tak, a na dodatek by mogło być roundsounds na koniec rundy [31].

Router. The word *router* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'a device that joins several networks or sends data from one network to another or from part of the network to another part of the network.' There are 1,012 tokens (including prefixed

forms, e.g. *mini-router*, a compound *modemorouter*, and a derivative adjective *routerowy*; the number also includes occurrences of the graphically assimilated form *ruter*) of the form in the corpus; selected examples are provided below:

Witam coś mnie podkusiło żeby zmienić kanał pracy routera z 10 na 11 (i tym samym aby odsunąć się od innych sąsiedzkich sieci) no i po tej operacji najpierw router odświeżył się z błędnym wyświetleniem strony w przeglądarce (ponowne odświeżenie było OK) a później okazało się że pomimo że niczego poza kanałem nie zmieniałem i internet działa OK to na sam router już nie umiem wejść i po wpisaniu 192.168.1.1 łączy i łączy bez końca... [22];

witam mam pytanie poszukuje rutera do kablówki [8];

Czy też odwrotnie i wyjąć kabel komputerowo-routerowy i zastąpić go tym z modemem, jak zasugerowałeś [21].

Rush. The word *rush* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'a way of playing a computer game when a player is running, attacking, actively looking for enemies, etc.' (cf. →*kampić*). The word appears three times in the corpus; examples are given below:

Młodzież przyzwyczaiła się do kretynstwa i prostoty – nie ukrywam, że coraz mniej mam kombinowania w graniu a więcej rush'a – w CoD 4 praktycznie nonstop biegam [29];

Ale LoL to świetna gra która wymaga niesamowitej percepcji i umiejętności analizowania sytuacji. No i przyzwoitej ilości klatek, żeby szybko robić rushe [29].

S

Sandbox. The word *sandbox* (< E. ~) is used in the area of computers in the sense of 'an environment in a computer system used for testing new software' (the software cannot access other parts of the system and is therefore run safely). Interestingly, the same concept is also expressed by a semantic loan *pia-skownica* (Zabawa 2017a, 225). In the corpus, there are five tokens of the word *sandbox*; selected examples are provided below:

nie ściągać i nie uruchamiać podejrzanych plików z niezaufanych witryn – a jeśli już chcesz koniecznie przeanalizować plik to używaj sandbox'a [15];

Mam i wirtualkę XP, mam i sandboxa, czyszczę Ccleanerem i Tuneup'em niemal codziennie, ale nie wszystkiego da się uniknąć [5].

Save. The word *save* (< E. ~, *savefile*, *savegame*) is used in the field of computers in the sense of 'a file containing information on the progress of a player

in a computer game.’ There are 54 tokens of the word (including the spelling *sejw*) in the corpus; selected examples are provided below:

Jeśli się boisz utraty save’ów to je skopiuj w jakiś roboczy folder, a później po instalacji gry wrzucić w odpowiednie miejsce w folderze z grą [2];

Istnieją za to miejsca, w których save’y tworzą się same, bez ingerencji gracza [30];

Nie chcę robić formata (tyle programów i gier do zainstalowania, savy, configi itd.) [5];

radzę także zrobić kopię zapasową jeszcze “savów” ze swojego konta w systemie [17];

w najnowszej części będzie możliwość załadowania save z poprzedniej części Wiedźmina [31];

Musiałem pisać do Cenegi w tej sprawie i dać im sejwy aby mi zhakowali grę [6].

Screen. The word *screen* (< E. *screenshot*) is used in the sense of ‘a digital image of the contents of a computer screen, used e.g. to show how to use a given program or play a computer game’ (cf. →*screenshot*). The word *screen* appears 655 times in the corpus, including the spelling *scrlen* (but excluding constructions which are described in separate entries, viz. →*blackscreen*, →*bluescreen*, →*fullscreen*, →*touchscreen*, →*screensaver*);⁸¹ examples are provided below:

Możesz wrzucić screena, screeny wrzucamy na inny serwer a na forum podajemy tylko link lub miniaturkę [9];

myślałem nawet przez chwilę screeny robić ale jest to długa lista i musiałbym scrollować w dół ciągle i wyszłoby z 30 screenów [7];

daj screen’a z ustawień [27].

It should be noted that the word *screen* in English in the area of computers is mainly used to denote ‘a display area of a computer monitor, smartphone, tablet, or another device of this type’ (the word does not appear in the corpus in this sense); it is occasionally used in the sense of ‘a screenshot,’ but such use is not frequent and probably substandard.

Screensaver. The lexeme *screensaver* (< E. ~, *screen saver*) is used in the sense of ‘an application which after a period of inactivity from a user replaces the

81 Interestingly, the meaning of the component *screen* in the case of the compounds given here is actually ‘a display area’ (not ‘a digital image’ as in the case of *screen*). Thus, the meaning of *screen* in Polish is different depending on whether it is used as an independent word or part of a compound.

content of the computer screen with an image (usually an animated one).’ The form appears twice in the corpus:

screensaver dziś się zaczęło robić tak że co jakiś czas mi wywala czarny ekran, na pasku zadań po zminimalizowaniu są 2 okna, 1 puste 2 screen saver piszę sobie np posta i tu mi wywala, nie chodzi o bezczynność nic takiego nie instalowałem co to może być? [18].

The form *screensaver* appears alongside a loan rendition (an inexact calque) *wygaszacz ekranu* (Zabawa 2017a, 135).

Screenshot. The word *screenshot* (< E. ~) is used in the same meaning as →*screen*. There are 27 tokens of the form in the corpus (including the spelling *screen shot*); selected examples are provided below:

Wyślę Ci podpisane screenshoty dem, zamieszczonych na płytkach CD-A w miesiącach czerwiec-październik [6];

Wreszcie, może jak zorganizować takie prywatne repozytorium screenshotów, żeby nie było bałaganu na kompie [14];

Poniżej, zamieszczam parę screenshot’ów, gdyż nie potrafię zbyt dobrze opisać mego problemu [13];

Beta Testerzy mają zakaz umieszczania jakichkolwiek plików, screen shotów, itp, na innych forach internetowych pod groźbą dożywotniego banu [6].

Script kiddie. The construction *script kiddie* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of ‘a beginner or amateur computer user who tries to gain access to somebody’s computer with scripts that are not by one’s own but written by somebody else.’ The construction appears three times in the corpus; examples are given below:

Jeśli to jakiś starszy skrypt, możesz postąpić jak klasyczny script kiddie (tfu!) i znaleźć odpowiedniego exploita lub metodę nadużycia [15];

Logowanie dla Ciebie nie jest raczej możliwe, chyba że zapłacisz kilkaset zł-tych programiście ew. script kiddie za niższą stawkę [15].

Scrollować. The word *scrollować* (< E. *scroll*) is used in the sense of ‘to move through a text displayed on the screen, a website, etc. with either a scroll bar (horizontal or vertical bars on the side of the window) or a scroll wheel (on a computer mouse).’ The form *scrollować*, also including the nominal form *scroll* ‘a horizontal or vertical bar on the side on the window, used for moving through the text,

a website, etc.; also: a scroll wheel on a computer mouse' (cf. →*scroll wheel*), appears 22 times in the corpus (including the spelling *scol*); examples are given below:

chyba przepełnia się jakiś bufor, np. uruchamiając tryb incognito, pierwszy film na yt działa bez laga, można scrollować, bawić się zoomem [12];

jest to widoczne również przy przesuwaniu folderów na pulpicie lub gdy scroll'uje obraz w przeglądarce [20];

Zauważyłem, że przy przewijaniu scrollem stron np digart.pl brakuje płynności, trochę rwie [12];

Wielkie tnix, musiałem wrzucić tylko myszkę z działającym scrolem [12].

Scroll wheel. The construction *scroll wheel* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'a small wheel on a computer mouse used for scrolling through the text, website, etc.' (cf. →*scrollować*). The construction appears once in the corpus:

Potem zmieniłem się na jakiś fajans pod usb, i się zepsuł scroll wheel [13].

Seed. The word *seed* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'a computer or a BitTorrent user who has a file that can be downloaded by other users' (cf. →*seeder*, →*peer*). The form appears ten times in the corpus, including the form *seedowanie* 'a process or an act of leaving a BitTorrent client open and allowing others to download a given file, data, etc.'; selected examples are provided below:

Cóż, możliwe, że transfer jest spowodowany tą ilością seedów bo informacja "całkiem sporo" za dużo nie mówi. Seedów jest 67, a transfer wynosi 12 kb/s [21];

ściągnięcie (nawet jeśli seedów jest więcej niż peerów) idzie bardzo mozolnie [21];

Aby się tam dostać, trzeba dostać zaproszenie od kogoś, zasady seedowania są ściśle restrykcyjne [21].

Seeder. The word *seeder* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'a user whose computer holds a complete file to share, i.e. to download for other users' (cf. →*seed*, →*peer*). The form appears twice in the corpus; an example is provided below:

Gdy zakończy pomyślnie pobieranie stanie się seederem [32].

Sequel. In computer-related areas, the word *sequel* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'a computer game which continues the story of the previous game in the series or which introduces better graphics, more levels, etc., in comparison to the previous game in the series' (compare →*spin-off*). The word is used six times in the corpus; examples are provided below:

na tę chwilę nie mają w planach wydania sequela hitu z 2010 roku, gdyż skupiają się na nadchodzącym Battlefield 4, które na rynku zadebiutuje 29 października [32];

W znacznej większości wykorzystuje ona znane, sprawdzone schematy. Ważne jest jednak to, jak zostały one zastosowane i chociaż nie ma tu rewolucji, to mamy do czynienia ze znakomitym sequelem [30].

Serial-key. The construction *serial-key* (< E. *serial key*) is used in the sense of 'a string of characters functioning as an access code needed to activate a given piece of software.' The construction (also spelt *serial key*), including the informal shortened form *serial*,⁸² appears 12 times in the corpus; examples are given below:

Podejrzewam, że były to zwykłe serial-keye [5];

A jak nie będziesz wchodzić w internecie po stronach o tematykach typu Warez albo jakieś seriale do programów to wira nie złapiesz [5];

mam ten program updatemydrivers ale nie mogę działającego seriala znaleźć [1].

Serial number. The construction *serial number* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'an identification number of a given piece of hardware.' The construction appears once in the corpus:

Dysk pracuje w systemie NTFS jego serial number: 3975961366 [3].

Serwer. The word *serwer* (< E. *server*) is used in the sense of 'a computer which provides access for other computers to a service, resource, data, etc., over a network.' The word, including a derivative adjective *serwerowy*, an adverb *serwerowo* and a noun *serwerownia* 'a server room, i.e. a room in which computer servers are housed,' appears 1,710 times in the corpus. This also includes a variant spelling *server* and its derivatives, e.g. *serverowy*, *serverek*, etc; examples of the use of the form are provided below:

Nie chcę mieć swoich zdjęć w internecie na żadnym serwerze... [22];

Serwerek bardzo fajny admini mili oraz atmosferka super [29];

Jak komp jest do pracy czyli renderingu, obróbki grafy itp to możesz spojrzeć na Xeony które są montowane zazwyczaj w stacjach roboczych i kompach serwerowych [19];

82 The word *serial* is also used in the corpus in the sense of 'a television programme, etc., shown in regular episodes.' This use is not computer-related and is not included in the total count.

Codzienna kopia zapasowa Twoich danych do niemieckiej serwerowni Hetzner [7];
 Myślałem o serverku nawet mam tu jakąś 27 MB dystrybucję linuxa która powinna mi się botować z płyty [12];

Czy oni nie mogą tego zrobić po ludzku i skonfigurować serverów tak żeby łąskawie nie trzeba było czekać wieczność na załogowanie [6].

Set. In computer-related areas, the word *set* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'an assemblage of computer parts, peripheral devices, monitor screen, etc.; a computer set; also: a set of related computer components.' The word appears seven times in the corpus; examples are provided below:

Rozmyślałem nad tym co mogę złożyć za marne 2000zł i wyszedł mi taki set:
 Płyta Główna [14];

Pytanie jednak brzmi: do poniższego set'u, jaka moc będzie mi potrzebna? [20];

Ram: 6 GB (2 sety kości kingstona "hyper x" 2 GB i 4 GB) [2].

Setting. The word *setting* (< E. ~) is used in two main senses: (1) '(as *settings*) the configuration of a given application, game, etc., connected with e.g. screen resolution, the number of small details displayed on the screen, etc.'; (2) 'a type of surroundings, scenery, etc., in which the action of a computer game takes place.' The word appears twice in the corpus:

(Sense 1)

Na max settings to prawie w każdej grze wyjdzie Ci, że czegoś brakuje [29];

(Sense 2)

Śnieżny setting może być klimatyczny [6].

Setup. The word *setup* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'an application used to install another piece of software; also: a program used to modify settings, e.g. in BIOS.' The construction appears five times in the corpus (excluding verbatim quotes, e.g. *musisz je wypakować [...] wyszukać Setup, kliknąć dwa razy, poczekać do pełnej instalacji*); examples are given below:

Aspell zainstalowany jest tak jak być powinien – najpierw czysty setup, później plik językowy [12];

ten setup online coś koło 200kb zajmował uruchamiam to i nic zatrzymuje się przy ok 25% instal i nic [12];

Oczywiście wchodzi tutaj taki czynnik jak umiejętności “kierowcy” i ustawienia setupu [10].

Shareware. The word *shareware* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of ‘a piece of software which can be installed and used free of charge, usually with some limited functionality’ (when a user wants to have access to the full functionality of a program, s/he is required to pay the registration fee). The form is thus similar to the trial version (cf. →*trial*), but the shareware version offers limited functionality, while the trial version usually allows using the program for a limited period of time (cf. also →*freeware*). There are five tokens of the form *shareware* in the corpus; examples are provided below:

Pamiętacie czasy, kiedy to wydawcy gier raczyli nas demami? Prawie każdy liczący się tytuł po prostu musiał mieć demo lub shareware [29];

Na innym forum poradzono mi zainstalowanie PowerDVD. Pomogło, ale to tylko rozwiązanie czasowe, bo mogłam ściągnąć tylko shareware [18].

Shell. The word *shell* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of ‘a program or an interface thanks to which a computer user may access operating system functions.’ The word, including the derivative adjective *shellowy*, appears seven times in the corpus; examples are given below:

Oczywiście gesty myszy są debeściak, żyć z tym nie potrafię. Szkoda że w explorerze lub jakimś innym shellu tego nie ma (może się myłę?) [12];

I teraz dla takiego emeryta-samouka, np. konfiguracja shell'a, to “skok na głęboką wodę” [20];

Witamy, pragniemy zaprezentować Państwu nową [wersję] kont shellowych [21].

Shellcode. The lexeme *shellcode* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of ‘a special type of (usually malicious) code injected into a remote computer by a hacker.’ The form appears once in the corpus:

Możesz podesłać trojana (dział Trojany się kłania), możesz bawić się exploitami (tfu! tfu!), w najciekawszym, acz najtrudniejszym przypadku sam możesz grzebać w aplikacjach tak aby wygrzebać z nich odpowiednią lukę, potem spreparować shellcode, zmontować exploita i voila [15].

Shooter. The word *shooter* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of ‘a type of a computer game in which the main aim is to look for weapons, find ammunition and shoot at enemies.’ The form appears 16 times in the corpus; selected examples are provided below:

Z DS3 może natomiast wyjść radosny shooter z kilkoma oskryptowanymi momentami grozy [6];

Gra byłaby taktycznym shooterem na multiplayer [30];

Sporo ciekawych shooterów F2P wychodzi ostatnio [29];

Multiplayer na dobre zawiądnął shooterami i obecnie to on stanowi trzon udanego tytułu tego gatunku [32].

Shout. The word *shout* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'a post on an Internet forum, which imitates screaming' (usually via the use of capital letters). The form appears once in the corpus (in the plural form *shouty*):

odczytaj shouty od 19:21 [8].

Shoutbox. The word *shoutbox* (< E. ~) is used in the area of computers in the sense of 'a feature of some websites that enables users to quickly exchange messages.' Shoutbox is thus similar to chat, usually with no registration or login. In the corpus, there are nine tokens of the form in question (also spelt as *shoutboks*); selected examples are provided below:

W takim razie proponowałbym najpierw stronę, zachęcić przykładowo dodatkami do tej gry, wszystko dokładnie opisać, żeby goście wchodzili i zrobić na niej shoutbox. Jeśli strona będzie miała wiele odwiedzin, w shoutboxie pojawi się ogromna ilość pytań, to wtedy można pomyśleć o forum, ponieważ jeśli będzie popyt, to będzie i podaż, czyli jeśli będą pytania, to można zrobić wtedy miejsce na odpowiedzi na nie, co zwiększy popularność całego serwisu [4];

Myszę że do panelu admina dało by radę wejść i pozmieniac opcje dla tego konkretnego shoutboksa... [15].

Sidebar. The word *sidebar* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'a narrow vertical area at the side of a computer screen or window, usually containing icons for navigation.' There are three tokens of the word in the corpus; examples are given below:

Ja sobie przedwczoraj pobrałem nową Operkę i oto kilka moich spostrzeżeń: Zalety * Szybko się otwiera; * Duże możliwości konfiguracji (sidebary, zakładki, wygląd, działanie, zawartość) [12];

Ale jest kilka fajnych rzeczy jak na przykład sidebar z Opery (kliknięcie na krawędzi go rozwija, a przełączanie między bookmarkami/historia/downl jest łatwe) [12].

Simlock. The form *simlock* (< E. *SIM lock*, *SIM-lock*) is used in the sense of 'a function in a modem, cellphone or smartphone whose task is to restrict its use' (i.e. its user must use it in connection with a certain cellular company). The form,

including also the spelling *sim-lock*, appears 10 times in the corpus; examples are provided below:

Więc chciałem dowiedzieć wszystkiego o simlockach na czym to polega jak działa o ściąganiu simlocków przez boxy jak działają owe boxy i dlaczego w niektórych przypadkach nie da się ściągnąć simlocka przy użyciu zwykłego kabla usb [23];

Próbowałem też wrzucić kartę do modemu play bez sim-locka i sprawa wyglądała podobnie [20].

Single. In the area of computers, the word *single* (< E. ~) is used in two main senses: (1) 'related to single-channel memory use, i.e. a situation where only one memory module is installed' (cf. →*dual*); (2) '(in connection with computer games) related to a single-player game or a single-player mode, i.e. a game or a game mode designed to be played by a single player, in contrast to multi-player games or modes' (cf. →*singleplayer*, →*multiplayer*). The form appears 51 times in the corpus; examples are given below:

(Sense 1)

Kość byłaby jedna. Drugi slot pusty. Jakby jedna zadziałała to gdybym dołożył drugą triple to działałyby w dual czy w single? [22];

Dwie kości będą prawdopodobnie pracować w dualu, jedna w singlu [3];

(Sense 2)

Rozszerzenie tego pliku jest raczej niestandardowe –.lsm co prawdopodobnie oznacza mapy multiplayer, bo plik z mapami na singla ma rozszerzenie –.lss [7];

Żałuję że kiedyś wydałem na nią 129 zł, zwłaszcza że mnie trochę rozczarowała. Nawet nie przeszedłem single [6];

Jak chcesz pograć w gierkę w singlu to jest sposób, tylko nie chcę %% za piractwo [6];

stąd moje pytanie – czy aby odpalić single-a, potrzebny jest internet w jakikolwiek sposób [30].

In addition, the form occasionally appears in the corpus in the meaning not related to computers, viz. 'not in a relationship; not married.' Such uses have not been included in the total count.

Singleplayer. The construction *singleplayer* (< E. ~) is used in the same meaning as →*single* (sense 2), cf. →*multiplayer*. The construction appears seven times in the corpus; examples are given below:

Całość trybu singleplayer została podzielona na trzy części, w których wcielamy się odpowiednio w radzieckiego, brytyjskiego i amerykańskiego żołnierza [30];

Otóż: Singleplayer to tryb jednoosobowy, w którym nie trzeba internetu, aby grać [30].

Skanować. The form *skanować* (< E. *scan*) is used in the corpus in four main meanings: (1) 'to convert a picture, photograph, document, barcode, etc. into a digital form with the use of a scanner' (cf. →*skaner*); (2) 'to check carefully an operating system, a piece of software, etc., for viruses and other malware with the use of antivirus software'; (3) 'to send requests to various port addresses in order to find an open port (often as part of an Internet attack)'; (4) 'to record user's data, e.g. his/her name, when registering for certain services.' The word *skanować* (also spelt as *scanować* and including prefixed forms, viz. *przeskanować*, *zeskanować*, *wyskanować*, etc., and the participles *zeskanowany* and *skanujący*), including the form *skan* (also spelt as *scan* and including the diminutive form *skanik*) used in the sense of (1) 'a picture, photograph, document, etc., in the electronic form' (after being scanned with a scanner); (2) 'an act of scanning an operating system, a piece of software, etc., for viruses and other malware with the use of an antivirus software; also: a file with a report after such scanning, with details on the infected files, etc.,' appears 800 times in the corpus; selected examples are provided below:

(*Skanować*, sense 1)

któryś z przycisków na skanerze sam już od razu wywoła funkcję skanowania z OCR [22];

(*Skanować*, sense 2)

wykonałam skanowanie komputera i znalazł się jeden wirus, którego od razu wyleczyłam i usunęłam [2];

(*Skanować*, sense 3)

Ktoś mi skanuje porty chciałbym się dowiedzieć dlaczego te a nie inne znacie jakąś stronę gdzie znajdę opis portów w komputerze? [4];

(*Skanować*, sense 4)

Skoro to temat przyklejony (w imię ideałów rewolucyjnych), to nie wypadałoby napisać, że Origin skanuje dane użytkownika i przesyła je do EA? [6];

(*Skan*, sense 1)

powinien ci automatycznie przekształcić skan w postać edytowalną [17];

(*Skan*, sense 2)

załaduj świeżą bazę danych av i zrób pełny skan, najchętniej przy bootowaniu (przed odpaleniem windowsów) [22].

***Skaner*.** The form *skaner* (< E. *scanner*) is used in the sense of (1) 'a device for converting pictures, photographs, documents, etc., into digital form'; (2) 'antivirus software equipped with a function for scanning an operating system, a piece of software, etc., for viruses and other malware'; and (3) 'a piece of software designed for port scanning, often as part of an Internet attack' (cf. →*skanować*). The word (also spelt as *scanner* and *scaner*), including a diminutive form *skanerek*, appears 143 times in the corpus; selected examples are provided below:

(Sense 1)

Zamierzam kupić urządzenie wielofunkcyjne /ksero, scaner, drukarka/ myślałem o samsungach laserowych ale nie wiem jak potem jest z tonerem [13];

na moim skanerze jest z przodu przycisk OCR [22];

(Sense 2)

Wyskanuj system skanerem Malwarebytes anti-malware usuń co znajdzie i daj nowy log z OTL [27];

(Sense 3)

Po prostu ten program ma działać jak trojan, ale ma być połączony tylko ze mną, nie jak w przypadku netbusa gdzie wystarczy włączyć skaner portów aby zobaczyć gdzie są na innych komputerach [15].

***Skill*.** The word *skill* (< E. ~) is used in the area of computers to denote 'an ability or proficiency of a character in a computer game, especially role-playing game.' There are various types of skills in role-playing games, including magic skills, weapon skills, etc. There are 52 tokens of the word, also spelt *skil* (including derivative adjective *skillowy* and the form *no-skil* 'someone without skills'); selected examples include:

Czy chciałbyś aby exp sam rósł, a może masz za małe skille i przydałaby Ci się pomoc? [30];

To jest bardzo pocieszające, bo nie trzeba grać pół dnia by nabić lvl, który i tak zbyt wiele nie daje (poza tym, że można użyć kolejnego skilla). Punkty skillowe można użyć też do nauki czarów [29];

Bohaterowie walczą używając swoich umiejętności (skilli) – każdy bohater posiada 4 [32].

Skin. The word *skin* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of ‘graphics, colours, fonts, arrangements of buttons and options, etc., that change the appearance of a given piece of software or a website’ (cf. →**theme**). Interestingly, the same meaning can be expressed by the semantic loan *skóra/skórka* (Zabawa 2017a, 242). In the corpus, there are 35 tokens of the word *skin*; examples are provided below:

Aktualnie mam zupełnie gołą Mirandę z jednym skinem z Devianart najlepiej jak sam potestujesz i sprawdzisz co jest dla Ciebie dobre, a co jest Ci zbędne [12];

steamcard.com <- masz tam do wyboru kilka skinów [6];

Po zmianie na standardowego skina w preferencjach witryny pojawiła się zakładka Sieć [12].

Slajd. The word *slajd* (< E. *slide*) is used in the sense of ‘one page of electronic presentation, prepared e.g. with the help of PowerPoint software.’ The form, including also the spelling *slide*, appears 61 times in the corpus; examples are given below:

następnie wybierz łączną liczbę slajdów [17];

I teraz jak kliknę byle gdzie w slajdzie 1 to przechodzi mi do slajdu nr 2 [17].

Slash. The word *slash* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of ‘a symbol “/” used e.g. in programming’ (cf. →**backslash**). The word appears twice in the corpus:

HTML Tidy wysprząta strony ze zbędnych tagów, osadzając style CSS zamiast przestarzałych tagów, konwertując backslashe (\) na slashe (/) itp. [7];

Poprawia backslashe na slashe [7].

In addition, the form *slash* is also used in the construction →**hack and slash**, where it has a completely different meaning (cf. also →**slasher**). Such uses of the form *slash* are not included in the above count.

Slasher. The word *slasher* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of ‘a type of computer game whose main focus of the game is combat, especially with weapons such as swords’ (cf. →**hack and slash**). The form appears six times in the corpus; examples are given below:

Grałem tylko w 4 część DMC, i imo ta część jest dużo lepsza od poprzedniej, przy której także świetnie się bawiłem. Polecam każdemu kto lubi slashery [6];

W Lords of Shadow, grze z gatunku slasherów, kierujemy niejakim Gabrielem, członkiem Bractwa Światła, i ścieramy się z mrocznymi przeciwnikami [32];

Walka to podstawa w slasherach, ale Castlevania: Lords of Shadow oferuje coś więcej [32].

Slave. In computer-related areas, the word *slave* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'a piece of hardware or, less commonly, software, directly controlled by another piece of hardware or software; also: a mode of working for a given piece of hardware in which it is controlled by another piece of hardware' (cf. →*master*). In the corpus, there are 17 tokens of the word in question; selected examples are given below:

Pamiętaj tylko o ustawieniu zworek jeśli na tym co chcesz teraz podpiąć masz zworkę na master to przełoż na slave lub wyjmij ją [3];

Ponieważ na dwóch dyskach miałem zworkę na slave wystarczyło zmienić na master i wszystko śmiga dzięki [3];

Byłem już taki sfrustrowany, że podpiąłem tego slave (zasilanie podpiąłem przed uruchomieniem) na włączonym kompie [1].

Slim. The word *slim* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of '(of a piece of hardware, e.g. a game console, hard disk, keyboard, etc.) thin in shape.' The form can also be used as a noun, in the sense of 'a device slim in shape.' The word appears 35 times in the corpus; examples are given below:

szukam klawy do (bezprowadowego slima) 200zł znalazłem tą czy jest dobra? [13];

ale wynalazłeś klawę hahahah ja z typu slim polecam tą [13].

Slot. The word *slot* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'a socket, usually rectangular in shape, to which circuit boards or pieces of hardware can be inserted.' The form appears 211 times in the corpus; selected examples are given below:

Najciekawsze jest to że dwóm kumplom ten ram z błędami nie powoduje żadnych problemów. Sprawdzałem wszystkie sloty i ciągle jest to samo [1];

A uszkodzona pamięć może być? Raczej nie pewnie by piszczały po włożeniu do slotów, ale pewności nie ma bo nie ma jak sprawdzić jak komp nie odpala [27];

Potem możesz spróbować drugą kość przetestować w każdym slotcie [14].

Smartfon. The word *smartfon* (< E. *smartphone*) is used in the sense of 'a mobile phone with which a user can perform many functions typical for a computer,

e.g. access the Internet, download additional applications, etc.' The word, including also the spelling *smartphon* and *smartphone*, appears 75 times in the corpus; examples are given below:

Możliwość uruchomienia na wszystkich urządzeniach: komputerach PC i Mac, tabletach, smartfonach [15];

Przy intensywnym użytkowaniu (20 sms-ów, Internet, jakaś gierka) bateria wystarcza na ok 2 dni. To i tak dużo jak na smartphona [28].

Smart. The word *smart* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'the function of a television set that allows accessing the Internet.' The form, also including the construction *smart TV* (also spelt *smarttv*) 'a television set with an integrated web browser that allows accessing the Internet, downloading applications, etc.; also: a function of a television set which enables accessing the Internet,' appears 24 times in the corpus; examples are given below:

jednak poprzestałbym na Philipsie, zdecydowanie lepsza jakość wykonania, lepsza ergonomia no i przede wszystkim aplikacje smart na zdecydowanie wyższym poziomie, sam smart jest bardziej obszerny pod tym względem [22];

Również polecam TV Philipsa, szczególnie model 5507. Tani, posiadający 3D, smarttv, wifi [22].

Snapshot. The word *snapshot* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'a recorded copy of the current state of the system, register, file, etc.' The word appears three times in the corpus; an example is given below:

Udało się natomiast cofnąć system do poprzedniego snapshota systemu – śmigga [20].

Sniffer. The word *sniffer* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'a piece of software or hardware which can monitor traffic that passes over a computer network' (cf. →*sniffować*). The word appears three times in the corpus:

Cain jest łamaczem haseł, oraz niezłym snifferem. Dla wyjaśnienia powiem, że sniffer to najczęściej program do przechwytywania, oraz analizowania przepływu pakietów w sieci [5];

Włącz sniffer, pozwól mu się połączyć i przesłać logi [15].

Sniffować. The word *sniffować* (< E. *sniff, sniffing*) is used in the sense of 'to use a sniffer (cf. →*sniffer*) in order to monitor network traffic (possibly illegally).'

The word, including also the participle *sniffowanie* and the form *sniffing* ‘an act of monitoring network traffic, possibly illegally (e.g. to obtain passwords, etc.)’ appears five times in the corpus; examples are provided below:

W tej zakładce również klikasz PLUS (+) i wybierasz, których klientów chcesz sniffować [5];

Sniffowanie sieci LAN. Tekst jedynie w celach edukacyjnych. Nie biorę odpowiedzialności, za sposób, w który wykorzystasz tą wiedzę [5];

Po co chcesz przechwytywać losowe wiadomości? Zwłaszcza z ograniczeniami co do sniffingu to zupełnie bez sensu xD [15].

Socket. The word *socket* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of ‘a connector (part of a mainboard or a piece of hardware) into which a plug, jack, etc., can be inserted.’ The form appears 39 times in the corpus; examples are provided below:

Coś z czujnikiem w sockecie proca masz nie halo i nie jest to temperatura [8];

Więc, skleily mi się strony instrukcji, i faktycznie jest tam o demontażu klipsa ale w przypadku socketu AMD [25].

Software. The word *software* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of ‘a computer program or a collection of programs’ (cf. →*hardware*). In the corpus, the form *software* (including the shortened form *soft* and the diminutive *sofcik*), together with its derivatives, viz. the adjective *softwarowy/softwareowy* and the adverb *softwarowo/softwareowo*, is used 45 times; selected examples are provided below:

Napisałem skrypt w Pearlu, natomiast okazuje się, iż software będzie przekazywany w ręce osób które z łatwością mogą wykraść ten skrypt [7];

Do tego dedykowany soft plus dobre wsparcie ze strony gry i można grać [29]; może coś z formatem samych filmików mediainfo taki sofcik pokaże ci parametry filmów [2];

Problem zapewne tkwi w sofcie, a nie hardware [8];

bo już nic nie da się zrobić z tym sprzętem? Mam na myśli softwarowo... [22];

Aby wykluczyć problem softwarowy spróbuj na innym komputerze [5];

Z rozwiązań “softwareowych” pozostaje tsearch, albo wyszukiwanie po “przyjętych” danych [24];

ściągasz boczną ściankę obudowy komputera i odczytujesz producenta i moc zasilacza. Software’owo się nie da [20].

Solucja. The word *solucja* (< E. *solution*) is used in the sense of ‘a description of how to play (in order to complete) a particular computer game.’ The form appears four times in the corpus; examples are provided below:

Ile wspomnień wywołuje ta gra u mnie. Pamiętam jak strasznie bałem się w nią grać. Co do Twojego problemu to niestety nie pamiętam, ale na youtube powinna być solucja jak przejść ten moment [30];

otwórz plik, zapisz (pojedynczą klasę/plik), zapisz (wszystko, czyli całą solucję) [31].

Southbridge. The word *southbridge* (< E. ~) is used to denote ‘one of the two chips on the chipset of the motherboard’ (cf. →*northbridge*). There are five tokens of the construction in question, usually used beside the loan translation *mostek południowy* (cf. Zabawa 2017a, 215–216). As in the case of *northbridge*, the English borrowing probably functions as some kind of additional explanation to the aforementioned loan translation; an example is provided below:

Właściwości mostka południowego (Southbridge): Mostek południowy (Southbridge) Intel 82801HBM [25].

Spam. The form *spam* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of ‘unwanted e-mails, usually with advertisements, sent simultaneously to a large number of people; also: off-topic posts on Internet forums, discussion lists, chats, etc., which contribute little or nothing to a discussion’ (cf. →*spamer*). The construction, including derivatives (the verb forms *spamować* and *zaspamować* and the adjective *spammerski*), diminutives (*spamik*), the construction *antyspam* ‘software designed to distinguish between regular emails and spam emails,’ *antyspamowy*, and other, less typical forms, viz. the plural form *spamy*, the verb *spamić* and the derivative *spamiarka* ‘a program used for website positioning’ (done by adding certain entries, hence the association with spam), appears 166 times in the corpus; selected examples are provided below:

Czy filtr spamu nadal jest taki agresywny i zablokuje połowę świata? [4];

można zrobić tak żeby spamy w ogóle nie dochodziły do mnie? [18];

Nie spamując proponuję zakupić Kaspersky Internet Security 2012, gdyż jest to całkiem dobry antywirus i wygodny w użytkowaniu:) [5];

przez to w sieci powstaje mnóstwo beużytecznej treści robionej tylko na potrzeby sprzedaży w tym spammerskim sklepie [22];

Jeśli chodzi o lepsze narzędzie, wybrałbym Publikera – lepsza z niego spamarka [21];

Jak chcesz mogę prościutki, a zarazem skuteczny antyspam dorzucić [7].

Spamer. The word *spamer* (< E. *spammer*) is used in the sense of ‘a person who writes off-topic posts on Internet forums, discussion lists, chats, etc., and whose posts contribute little or nothing to the discussion’ (cf. →*spam*). Theoretically, the word can also be used in the sense of ‘a person that sends unwanted e-mails to a large number of people, usually containing advertisements’; this use, however, has not been found in the corpus. In the corpus, the form appears 11 times; selected examples are provided below:

tam już prawie same śmieciowe linki z x-komu, admini nie reagują, śmiech na sali, a ludziska łykają co spamerzy im wciskają [22];

mamy w tej chwili najazd spamerów odkopujących kilkuletnie wątki, ale że szybko są usuwane, to tego nie widać [22].

Spawnować. The word *spawnować* (< E. *spawn*) is used in the sense of ‘(about the enemies in a computer game) to constantly appear again at a given location.’ The form appears four times in the corpus (including the form *spawnić*); examples are given below:

Nieraz kanibale spawnią się na twoich oczach – gdy widzimy to w oddali, to nie jest to uciążliwe, ale ja raz sobie wybudowałem domek w super miejscu z każdej strony otoczony górami, i byłem świadkiem, jak spawnowały się w nim kanibale [30].

Speaker. The word *speaker* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of ‘a device, mounted inside or outside a computer cover, used to produce sound.’ The form, also spelt as *spiker*, appears 13 times in the corpus; examples are provided below:

Witam, ostatnio zakupiłem nową klawiaturę. Po jej zmianie przed wejściem do systemu słychać pikanie speakera a po wejściu sama wpisuje znaki [13];

Masz 4pinowe złącze na podłączenie speakera jakby co [8].

Speedtest. The construction *speedtest* (< E. ~, *speed test*) is used in the sense of ‘a website or a piece of software designed to measure the speed of the Internet, i.e. downloading and uploading’ (cf. →*pingtest*). Originally, the form was a proper name, but now it is also used as a common noun (there are many websites of this type on the Internet). The construction appears 16 times (excluding the

uses as a proper name or website name, e.g. *Nieskromnie powiem, że wg speedtest.net 1% użytkowników na świecie ma szybszego neta*); examples are given below:

Sprawdzałem niejednokrotnie na speedtestach i przy pobieraniu [16];

Ok. 22:00 sprawdzałem prędkość internetu w speedteście [16].

Spellchecker. The construction *spellchecker* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'a program whose task is to check the spelling of a given text and mark (usually by underlining) incorrectly spelled forms.' The construction, also including the form *spellcheck* (used as a noun, also spelt as *spellchek*), appears four times in the corpus; examples are given below:

da się jakoś odchudzić to gg np z spellcheckera, który u mnie powodował zwiechy gg [12];

Dodawanie spellchecków IMO jest na dłuższą metę bezsensowne, młodzież i tak nie patrzy co pisze [12].

Spider. The word *spider* (< E. ~) is used in the area of computers in the sense of 'a program that automatically searches the Internet with the aim of indexing documents.' The word appears once in the corpus:

zgłóście ręcznie swoje forum do wyszukiwarek (zanim spider'y same trafią to może to troszkę potrwać) [21].

Spin-off. In computer-related areas, the word *spin-off* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'a computer game developed from an idea, a character, etc., found in another game' (cf. →*sequel*). The form, including the spelling *spin off*, appears twice in the corpus; an example is given below:

Wygląda na to, że poznaliśmy już nazwę spin-offa serii Halo, który zostanie po raz pierwszy zaprezentowany w trakcie E3 [32].

Spoiler. The word *spoiler* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'a feature of an Internet forum thanks to which a user can protect other users from accidentally reading something that may reveal e.g. the plot of a given computer game and thus spoil their enjoyment connected with playing the game.' The word appears seven times in the corpus; examples are given below:

W pozostałych przypadkach spoiler działa prawidłowo, tylko w sygnaturkach coś nie bardzo. Spoiler w podpisie działa tylko w pierwszym poście użytkownika na stronie... [12];

no oczywiście tylko niech jakiś mod doda spoiler [14].

In addition, the word *spoiler* is used in a more general sense of 'a description of a plot development in a movie, etc.' Such uses are not considered computer-related and have not been included in the above count.

Spyware. The word *spyware* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'software which secretly collects information about the websites, passwords, etc., a user visits or uses' (a type of malware). The form, including also the construction *antyspyware* 'software designed for detecting and removing spyware' (the form appears in various degrees of adaptations at the level of spelling and morphology, cf. the existence of such forms as *antyspyware*, *anti-spyware*, *anti spyware*, and the shortened form *antyspy*), appears 54 times in the corpus; selected examples are provided below:

Bo ze spywaremi radzę sobie sam [5];

Bardzo prosty w użyciu, darmowy skaner antywirusowy leczący zainfekowane komputery z wirusów, spyware, adware oraz innego niechcianego kodu [15];

Jaki antyspyware? Cześć, chroni mnie roczna licencja G Data Internet Security 2011, ale szukam dobrego programu antyspyware [4];

a więc tak przeskanowałem nodem wszystkie partycje potem w ruch poszedł antyspy. Nod znalazł tylko dwie infekcje które usunąłem [1].

Stack. The word *stack* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'a storage location that stores data in such a way that the item which was stored last can be retrieved first.' The form appears once in the corpus:

czy max stack na \$00900000 to dużo?? [15].

Stalker. The word *stalker* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'a person who harasses someone, usually via the Internet or smartphone, with unwanted emails, text messages, phone calls, etc.' (cf. →*stalking*). The word appears once in the corpus:

najlepszy sposób: szybkie w*****, bo stalkerów trzeba oduczać stalkingu [15].

Stalking. The word *stalking* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'a crime of harassing someone, usually via the Internet or smartphone, with unwanted emails, text messages, phone calls, etc.' (cf. →*stalker*). The word appears five times in the corpus; examples are given below:

Tego typu prześladowanie nazywa się stalkingiem i jak najbardziej są ścigane i są na to odpowiednie paragrafy [15];

Nie znasz szczegółów sprawy, więc skąd możesz wiedzieć, czy bazuję na domysłach, czy padłam ofiarą stalkingu? [15].

Stand alone. In the area of computers, the construction *stand alone* (< E. *stand-alone*) is used in the sense of '(about a piece of software or hardware) that can be used on its own, i.e. without other pieces of software or hardware.' The form, also spelt as *standalone*, appears three times in the corpus; examples are provided below:

Jako, że uwielbia tą serię (HoMM5) to prezent był idealny. Jest to dodatek stand alone, więc nie wymaga podstawki [29];

Użyłem instalatora "standalone" z filehippo.com [12].

Starter. The word *starter* (< E. ~) is used in two main senses: (1) 'a basic version of a piece of software, especially an operating system or an office package, with very limited functions'; (2) 'a prepaid card or electronic printout thanks to which a cellphone user may start using the phone, access the Internet, etc.' The usage in the second sense can be considered a kind of semantic pseudo-Anglicism. The form appears 20 times in the corpus; examples are given below:

(Sense 1)

Z tego co zauważyłam, koledzy pracujący na Win7/wersje wyższe od starter, nie zgłaszają podobnych problemów z AR, które miewam na XP czy starterze [17];

W Starterze się nie da zmienić tła [11];

(Sense 2)

W Aldi kupiony został starter za 12,99 Euro + doładowanie za 5 Euro [23];

Przykładowo kupiłem ostatnio starter na internet z jednej sieci [16].

Statusbar. The lexeme *statusbar* (< E. *status bar*) is used in the sense of 'a horizontal bar displayed usually at the bottom of a screen or window, whose task is to show various types of information, e.g. the number of files in the folder, the size of the folder, the progress of a given operation, etc.' The construction, also spelt as *status bar*, appears twice in the corpus:

Do tego jest fajny plugin poprawiający statusbar [12];

Mam to wyłączone, a po załączeniu pod listą kontaktów pojawia się status bar i tyle [12].

Stealth. The word *stealth* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of ‘a software mode in which the software is working surreptitiously.’ The word appears once in the corpus:

Witam, chciałbym się dowiedzieć czy jest jakiś łatwy sposób na podłączenie się do kamerki internetowej w laptopie i podglądaniu co się dzieje z innego komputera. Dostęp do laptopa mam, także mógłbym tam zainstalować jakiegoś trojana lub jakiś program, który by działał w trybie stealth [15].

Stock. The word *stock* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of ‘a piece of hardware or software supplied directly by the manufacturer with another piece of hardware’ (often used in the construction *na stocku* ‘supplied by the manufacturer with another piece of hardware’). The word, including the derivative adjective *stockowy* ‘supplied with a piece of hardware; also: default,’ appears 18 times in the corpus; examples are given below:

wcześniej testowałem i byłem naprawdę zaskoczony (pozytywnie) wykończeniem czy ciszą fabrycznych wentylatorów, szkoda, że są tylko dwa na stocku, ale coś za coś... [10];

A czujesz jakby było głupio, gdyby procki Intela się przegrzewały na stockowym chłodzeniu? [19];

Witam mam grafikę asus hd6850 i chciałbym w nim wymienić pastę na AC MX2. I pytam czy będzie jakaś różnica między tą a stockową [14];

więc myślę że może by trzeba poustawiać wartości stockowe ale nie wiem jakie jest napięcie pracy tego proca... [19].

Storage. The word *storage* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of ‘a device, such as e.g. a hard disk, for storing digital data.’ The form appears once in the corpus:

Mam możliwość kupienia dysku jak w temacie, około 1,5–2 letni za 90 zł. Ma służyć jako dodatkowy “storage” [3].

Streamować. The word *streamować* (< E. *stream, streaming*) is used in the sense of ‘to watch/listen to audio/video content by means of streaming, i.e. a method of transmitting data with no downloading’ (the playback starts while the rest of the data is being gradually loaded). There are 35 tokens of the form *streamować* in the corpus, including the participle *streamowanie*, the forms *streaming* ‘a method of transmitting audio/video content without downloading any data’ and *streamingować*, as well as the nominal form *stream* ‘a flow of data which enables transmitting audio-video content; also: audio-video content available by streaming; also: a website which offers streaming’ (cf. →*livestream*, →*streamer*); selected examples are provided below:

stało się wówczas jak szukałam streamu do oglądania meczy [22];

Na wszystkich komputerach rozmowy na Skype, różne streamy internetowe się nie zacinają, a na tym jednym komputerze najzwyczajniej wszystko muli [9];

Co jednak z ludźmi, którzy dopiero zaczynają zabawę w streamowanie? [32];

Jeśli nie będziesz nic streamował, ściągał ani oglądał w HD, to pakiet powinien wystarczyć [16];

Oczywiście streaming na konsole, czy możliwość podłączenia dysku przez USB mile widziana [3];

zainstalowałam K-Lite Mega Codec Pack, zawierający także ffdshow, dzięki czemu mogę wreszcie bez problemu streamować na PS3 filmy z napisami [18].

Streamer. The word *streamer* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'a person who records himself/herself while playing a computer game' (such recording, in the form of a stream, is available to other Internet users, cf. →*streamować*). The form appears once in the corpus:

Zapraszam wszystkich gorąco na jednego w swoim rodzaju Brązowego streamera który stara się uświadomić wszystkim że brąze to najwspanialsza liga we wszechświecie Shinobiworld.pl [32].

Interestingly, the form *streamer* has additional computer-related meanings in English (e.g. 'a person who likes to stream music from the Internet' and 'a device that transmits audio-video content from the Internet to an audio player, TV, etc.'; PCM), none of which, however, have been found in the corpus.

String. The word *string* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'a sequence of characters, words, etc., or other types of data.' The form appears seven times in the corpus; examples are given below:

Dla ułatwienia naszej pracy ze stringami możemy użyć programu OmegaT [11];

teraz idziesz do pliku: .lng i odnajdujesz w nim odczytany wcześniej numerik i zmieniasz stringa na swój [12];

zastępujesz numerik w piku.ini stringiem np: "tekst" [12].

Stub. The word *stub* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'a small piece of software, performing a certain function, usually placed within a larger program.' The form appears once in the corpus:

Co do zmniejszania wykrywalności, owszem zmniejszają wykrywalność ale jedynie scantime i to pod warunkiem, że stub bindera jest niewykrywalny [15].

Subdomena. The word *subdomena* (< E. *subdomain*) is used in the sense of ‘a component of a domain name; a second-level domain’ (the word *domena* itself is treated as a semantic loan in Polish, cf. Zabawa 2017a, 170–171). The form *subdomena* appears 28 times in the corpus; examples are given below:

Na nieszczęście, na serwerze jest ok. 30 stron działających na subdomenach stronki gminy [7];

ilość subdomen dla konta [7];

Nie mam pojęcia jak mogę dodać kilka subdomen wskazujących na różne katalogi na ubuntu [11].

Subnotebook. The word *subnotebook* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of ‘a small and light laptop computer’ (cf. →*notebook*, →*laptop*). According to PCM, the term *subnotebook* is used for a laptop with a weight of less than four pounds. An even lighter portable computer is known as →*netbook*. The form *subnotebook* appears twice in the corpus (once as *subnotebook* and once as *sub-notebook*):

Jakby już porównywać tablety z notebookami to trzeba by brać pod uwagę grupę: subnotebooki i netbooki, ze względu na wielkość matrycy i mobilność [10];

Na plus netbooków i sub-notebooków jest ilość złącz, która w tabletach jest wyraźnie mniejsza, jeśli nie znikoma [10].

Subować. The word *subować* (< E. *sub*) is used in the sense of ‘to subscribe to somebody’s account, usually a YouTube channel, in order to receive notifications that the channel’s owner has added new content, clip, etc.’ The word, including the form *sub* ‘an act of subscribing to somebody’s account,’ appears four times in the corpus; examples are given below:

Sprawdzajcie, subujcie, rozsyłajcie! [32];

Zostawcie także suba i lajka! [32].

Subwoofer. The word *subwoofer* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of ‘a speaker, usually mounted outside a computer, which produces sounds of low frequency’ (cf. →*speaker*). The form, including the spelling *subwofer* and the clipped form *sub*, appears 45 times in the corpus; examples are provided below:

Głośniki normalnie grają ale subwoofer buczy i nic [13];

Po przełożeniu wtyczek z gniazd 5.1 do 2-CH grają wszystkie głośniki oprócz subwoofera [13];

Głośnik centralny oraz sub podłączam na oddzielne wejście do jacka [27];
na suba "nas" nie stać [8].

Support. In the area of computers, the word *support* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'technical assistance, usually via e-mail or phone, offered by a manufacturer of a piece of hardware or software.' The form (including variant spellings *suport* and *sapport*), together with the derivative forms *supportować* 'to prepare a given piece of software or hardware for the use in certain conditions or under certain operating systems' and *supportowany* 'meant to be used in certain conditions or under certain operating systems,' appears 96 times in the corpus; selected examples are given below:

Musisz napisać do Support'u zapytać się, czy można zmienić chłodzenie [14];

Chciałem na czacie dzisiaj też popisać z supportem ale widać weekend już mają albo u mnie czat i tel przestał na stronie EA działać [6];

obecnie albo w ogóle nie ma wersji 32-bit, albo takowa istnieje, ale nie jest dopuszczona i supportowana w zastosowaniach produkcyjnych [22];

Spróbuj znaleźć starszą wersję CPU-z. Zauważyłem, że najnowsze przestały supportować starsze płyty [23].

Surfbar. The construction *surfbar* (< E. *surf bar*) is used to denote 'a way of earning money online by allowing to display an advertising banner on the screen (and sometimes also by clicking certain links) while surfing the Internet.' The form appears 11 times in the corpus; examples are provided below:

Oczywiście zarobki z jednego surfbara są małe bo ilość linków do klikania jest ograniczona [26];

Dlatego trzeba się zarejestrować w kilku (kilkunastu) surfbarach i wtedy to już jest coś [26];

Ludzie nie bawcie się w surfbary, bo to jest dobre w gimnazjum... [4].

Surfpas. The construction *surfpas* (< E. *surf pass*) is used in the sense of 'a service thanks to which one can surf the Internet, send emails, etc.' (usually offered by airlines during a flight). The form appears once in the corpus:

punkty można zbierać na różne sposoby [...] (do wygrania pkt, kasa, surfpasy) [4].

Surround. The word *surround* (< E. ~, *surround sound*) is used in the sense of 'a system of stereophonic sound that involves at least three speakers surrounding

the listener.' The form appears nine times in the corpus; examples are provided below:

Rzeczy które odpowiadający powinien wiedzieć to: – chcesz stereo czy jakiś surround – jaki preferujesz typ muzyki [27].

Swap. The word *swap* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'a space on a hard disk that is used by an operating system or a program as a substitute for additional memory' (cf. →*swapfile*). In the corpus, there are 27 instances of the form, including also the verb *swapować* '(about a hard disk) to be used as a substitute for additional memory'; examples are provided below:

gdy przez roztargnienie otworzę z 10 stron www to jest tragedia (ostro korzysta ze swapa i muli potwornie) [22];

P.s. Zużycie potrafi przekroczyć 100MB RAM-u i 150MB swapa przy kilkunastu otwartych tab'ach, a to już naprawdę przegięcie... [12];

Jeśli Windows musi używać większej ilości pamięci, może wykonywać dużo operacji na dysku (jak to mawiają: swapuje), co powoduje zmniejszenie wydajności [20].

Swapfile. The construction *swapfile* (< E. *swap file*) is used in the sense of 'a file used for swap space, i.e. as a substitute for additional memory' (cf. →*swap*). The construction appears once in the corpus:

Zawsze można było zrobić tzw. swapfile, bez konieczności zmian na tablicy partycji [18].

Switch. In the area of computers, the word *switch* (< E. ~) is used in two main senses: (1) 'an instruction in a program whose task is to activate or deactivate a specific function in the program or select a given path out of other possible paths'; (2) 'a device whose task is to send packets of data to appropriate parts of the network or devices.' The form appears 47 times in the corpus; examples are given below:

(Sense 1)

Poza tym rozumiesz pod pojęciem jeden program? Z możliwością wyboru opcji, co ma robić? Jeśli tak, to zwykła funkcja switch [7];

Co do kodu to zalecam użycie switch [7];

(Sense 2)

Korzystasz z jakiegoś routera lub switcha do dzielenia łącza? [5];

z routera leci jakieś 60m kabla skrętki dworem, kabel podwieszony na linie stalowej do switcha który rozdziela sygnał na komputery w domu [21].

T

Tab. The word *tab* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'a second (or further) document or a website opened in an Internet browser, spreadsheet, etc.; also: a visual identifier of a document, website, etc., opened in a browser.' The word appears four times in the corpus; examples are given below:

Akurat w FF obsługa tabów działa lepiej niż w Operze [12];

przy kilkunastu otwartych tab'ach [12].

In addition, the word *tab* is used to refer to one of the keys on the computer keyboard. Such a use has not been taken into consideration and is not included in the above count.

Tablet. The word *tablet* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'a small portable computer with a touchscreen and typically without a keyboard or a mouse.' The word appears 155 times in the corpus; examples are given below:

Jak mogę odnaleźć hasło na wifi na moim tablecie [22];

Ja też jestem na etapie szukania Tabletów do 1300 zł [25].

Tag. In the area of computers, the word *tag* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'a label used to identify something.' For example, a tag may refer to an instruction (code) used in a markup language (to specify how it should be interpreted), a name assigned to a data structure (whose task is to identify some aspects of the data), a descriptive name of a file (especially a music or video file), etc. The word *tag*, together with the verb form *tagować* and the participle *tagowanie*, appears 22 times in the corpus; examples are given below:

Często zdarza Ci się zgubić w gąszczu niezbyt dobrze umieszczonych tagów? [7];

ale przecież potrzebne tagi to tylko tytuł i wykonawca [18];

Tyle że mnie interesuje, aby on automatycznie to tagował, od biedy mogę sobie sam okładki ściągnąć [18];

a ja dodam: czy nadal obowiązuje tagowanie linków w [code]? [11].

Tank. The word *tank* (< E. ~, *tanker*) is used in the sense of '(in computer role-playing games) a character that has a high pool of health points, high strength, many weapons, etc., and relies on direct combat rather than e.g. casting spells.'

The form appears six times in the corpus, including also the variant form *tanker* (used in the same meaning); examples are provided below:

Podzieleni są ze względu na styl gry: "tank" (wytrzymała postać) [29];

Ja już nie szłam odbijać fortecy w Upper Abbys, i dobrze, bo bili bossa, który najmniej damage-u zadawał po 60k (gdzie nasz tank ma jakieś 7–8k hp);] [29];

Jak chcecie łatwo wygrywać (szczególnie "potem") to polecam wybierać zawsze tankera. Granie magiem (bez względu na rasę) to porażka [29].

The word *tank* is also used in the corpus in the sense of 'a heavy armoured vehicle' (in connection with a computer game). This use is not counted as computer-related and is not included in the total count given above.

Telnet. The form *telnet* (< E. ~ < *teletype network*; <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Telnet>) is used to denote a special protocol on the Internet. The word appears 18 times in the corpus; examples are given below:

w jaki sposób otworzyć telneta [15];

To co mam zrobić? Próbowałem telnetem ale problem z portem 23 i niestety nie da rady [15].

Temp. The word *temp* (< E. ~ < *temporary*) is used in the sense of 'temporary,' especially in relation to temporary Internet files. The form appears 14 times in the corpus; examples are given below:

Usunąłem pliki temp, miałem około 120 mb wolnego, po około 5 minutach znowu o bajtów [1];

Dzięki za pomoc, odzyskałem już 22GB, zrobiłem czyszczenie programem cleaner, ale wiem że jeszcze siedzi gdzieś z 50GB w tempach. Jak usunąć temp i temu podobne? [2];

Usuwałem origina instalowałem na nowo, usuwałem temp'a i bez rezultatów [6];

Także codziennie w necie przeglądam strony i zapisuje mi w tempach [2].

The form *temp* is also used in the sense of 'temperature,' e.g. *Jedyne co zauważyłem to w biosie temp płyty to ponad 80 stopni*; this use is not a lexical loan from English and is therefore not included in the above count.

Template. The form *template* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'a preset format, pattern, etc. for a document, a file, a website, etc.' The word, including the

diminutive variant *templatka* and *templatek*, appears five times in the corpus; examples are given below:

[Szukam] Template dla Joomla 1.6 Jak w temacie. Poszukuję jakiegoś prostego templatka pod Joomla 1.6 [7];

Może później pomogę, widziałem dwie fajne templaty [7];

Dla mnie Joomla!, ponieważ tylko z nim miałem do czynienia, ale jest łatwy i przejrzysty, dużo templatek, komponentów i modułów można do niego w necie znaleźć [26].

Terminal. In computer-related areas, the word *terminal* (< E. ~) is used in two main senses: (1) 'a device used to enter data remotely into a computer system' (nowadays often used for credit card payments); (2) 'a program that allows a computer user to interact with a shell, and, via the shell, with an operating system.' The word, including the derivative adjective *terminalowy*, appears 34 times in the corpus; examples are given below:

(Sense 1)

Każdy przy wejściu bierze terminal, wbija kod albo skanuje kod kreskowy, przy wyjściu podłącza to systemu centralnego i w 2 min. dostaje fakturę [24];

Router z wi-fi mamy w sklepie więc pomyślałem, żeby zastosować jakiś AP który przewodowo łączyłby się z terminalem a bezprzewodowo z routerem [21];

(Sense 2)

W terminalu wydaj polecenie [...] Otwierasz terminal, przechodzisz do katalogu, gdzie jest plik run i wpisujesz: chmod [20];

Przy wyłączaniu LiveUSB, terminal wypływał setki linijek w stylu SQUASHFS error [3];

Podstawowe polecenia dla konsoli w Ubuntu (terminala) [28].

Teselacja. The word *teselacja* (< E. *tessellation*, *tesselation*) is used in the sense of 'a method used to represent 3D objects (e.g. in computer games) as a collection of polygons, thanks to which such objects can be more realistically rendered.' The form appears twice in the corpus:

Spróbuj na swoim win XP włączyć w danej grze teselację: zobaczysz, że będzie podobnie jak opisałeś wyżej, lub też w ogóle nawet efekt ten nie wystartuje [1];

BTW Na tej karcie, w grach obsługujących teselację, po prostu by nie było w ogóle widać opcji jej włączenia @_@ [1].

Test. In the area of computers, the word *test* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'a procedure whose aim is to assess the reliability, functionality, speed, quality, etc., of a piece of software or hardware' (cf. →*tester*). The word, including related forms, viz. the verb *testować* (including prefixed forms, viz. *przetestować*, *potestować*, etc.), the adjective *testowy* '(about a piece of software) that can be used for free for a limited period of time', the participles *testowany*, *przetestowany*, *wytestowany* and *testowanie*, appears 1,249 times in the corpus; selected examples are provided below:

Mod już jest grywalny, możemy dla testu go uruchomić i spr. czy wszystko działa [31];

Osobny temat to to, że nowe wersje programów są zwykle kiepsko testowane pod starszymi wersjami systemu operacyjnego [22];

Wersja testowa 30 dni [15];

Ja również dziękuję i proszę wszystkich o przetestowanie gierki [31].

Tester. In computer-related areas, the word *tester* (< E. ~) is used in three main senses: (1) 'a person who tests a new piece of software or hardware'; (2) 'a program whose task is to test something, usually a piece of hardware, a peripheral device or an Internet connection'; (3) 'a demonstrative version of a computer game or other piece of hardware' (cf. →*test*). In the corpus, there are 22 tokens of the word, including the form *beta-tester* 'a tester of a beta version of a program'; examples are given below:

(Sense 1)

Aby zostać beta testerem wystarczy wejść na stronę gry: <http://theislanderz.com> i wypełnić formularz rejestracyjny [32];

Tak więc czy po takim szkoleniu miałbym większą szansę na dostanie pracy jako tester oprogramowania? [7];

Avasta nie polecam, moim zdaniem warto czasami wydać 10 zł na czasopismo komputerowe i dostać antywirusa na pół roku za free ewentualnie bawić się w testera i jeździć na samych Trial'ach [4];

(Sense 2)

Wszedłem na tester łącza, a tu nagle wyskakuje mi, że mam prędkość 3 mega (!) [21];

Takie testery tylko w przybliżony sposób ukazują prędkość Twojego łącza [21];

(Sense 3)

Nie dajcie się oszukać, dema to testery – takie jak w sklepach z perfumami [29].

Theme. The word *theme* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'a visual design, style, etc., of a program, website, etc.' (cf. →*skin*). The word appears eight times in the corpus; selected examples are given below:

Bo ja właśnie szukam jakichś ładnych themów [12];

polecam wordpress'a łatwy w obsłudze a na dodatek ma ładne themy i dużo wtyczek [21];

Ale są też tam theme inne, a mógł byś mi jakoś je zrobić żeby kolor tła itp. [26].

Throttling. The word *throttling* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of '(about a piece of hardware) a process or an act of slowing down and/or speeding up (often alternately)'. The form, also spelt as *trotling*, appears three times in the corpus:

Titan = throttling do potęgi. Boost 2.0 to przekleństwo tej kart i trzeba zmieniać bios żeby jakoś działała [19];

Na chwilę obecną wystarczy mocno wykręcony 680, ale jeśli chcesz /masz kasę/ i nie boisz się throttling'u serwowanego przez tytana to bierz [19];

p.s. żeby pozbyć się trotlingu, ustaw w AF target temperature na 90 st C. [14].

Thumbnail. The construction *thumbnail* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'a representation (in the form of a small picture) of an image, website, etc.' The form appears once in the corpus:

Może po prostu twoja strona jest jeszcze dość nowa i nie doczekała się jeszcze swojego thumbnaila [21].

Ticket. The word *ticket* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'a document filled out and sent to a technical support' (cf. →*support*). The word appears once in the corpus:

Wysłałem też ticketa do supportu, za pół roku może odpowiedzą [29].

Interestingly, the same meaning is also expressed in the corpus by the semantic loan *bilet* (Zabawa 2017a, 154).

Timeout. The lexeme *timeout* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'a cancellation, a failure, etc., of a given operation or task because the preset time has passed and a certain event (e.g. input from a user) has not occurred.' The construction, also spelt *time out*, appears five times in the corpus; selected examples are given below:

I zmniejsz timeout [18];

Co do drugiej sugestii to się zgodzę, natomiast timeout bazy danych zazwyczaj wywala własny komunikat błędu [7].

Timer. The word *timer* (< E. ~) is used in two main senses: (1) 'an application, a device, etc., used to measure the time of a given process, activity, etc.:'; (2) 'a piece of software, a device, etc., for activating another device or a program at a specified time.' The word appears twice in the corpus:

(Sense 1)

Jednak w reklamy klika się szybko, bo nie ma czegoś takiego, że trzeba czekać timer pierwszej reklamy przed naciśnięciem na drugą [21];

(Sense 2)

Moim zdaniem jednak lepiej wstać o odpowiedniej porze niż kupować timer'a za 30 zł [16].

Timing. The word *timing* (< E. ~) is used, often in the plural, in the sense of '(in connection with computer memory) the amount of clock cycles (i.e. time) that the memory needs to perform a certain operation.' It is often used to measure the speed of computer memory. In the corpus, the form *timing* appears 19 times in the corpus; examples are given below:

Obniżenie taktowania i timingów oraz podwyższenie napięcia mogą, ale nie muszą tego problemu rozwiązać [28];

Jeśli byś taktował wyżej pamięci lub podkręcał procesor przez FSB lub dawał wyższe napięcie na pamięciach i niższe timingi to już by było co innego [8].

Token. In the area of computers, the word *token* (< E. ~) is used in two main senses: (1) 'a unit of data (e.g. a string of characters) for a compiler'; (2) 'a number, code, etc., sent by a bank and used for online transactions.' The word appears nine times in the corpus; examples are given below:

(Sense 1)

Wykonano próbę wywołania tokena który nie istnieje [28];

(Sense 2)

podawanie numeru komórki to jednak strach i nie każdy na to pójdzie (chyba że jesteś bankiem i wysyłasz tokeny) [7].

Toner. The word *toner* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of ‘a container containing black powder used for printing (by laser printers).’ The word appears 52 times in the corpus; examples are given below:

Co do laserowych drukarek tam zmieniamy tonery, są sporo droższe od wkładów atramentowych [13];

Ja mam Xsweroxa i uważam że dobrze wybrałem, a komplet tonerów mam po 350zł czarny + 3 kolory [13].

Toolbar. The word *toolbar* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of ‘a row or column of icons or buttons on a screen used to activate various functions, run programs, etc.’ The form, also spelt *tolbar*, appears 13 times in the corpus; examples are provided below:

Pozwala rozwiązać problem podmienionej strony startowej w przeglądarce, tapety pulpitu i uciążliwych toolbarów [15];

Do usunięcia są tylko niepotrzebne toolbary [5].

Toolbox. The word *toolbox* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of ‘a set of software tools.’ The form appears once in the corpus:

Wybierasz z toolboxa opcję rysowania krzywej [9].

Tooltip. The construction *tooltip* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of ‘a message which appears in a small text box when a mouse pointer is positioned over an icon, image, or another element, usually providing some information on this element.’ The construction appears twice in the corpus; an example is given below:

co do wyświetlania opisów to chwilowo da się tylko “ręcznie” albo jako tooltip [12].

Topic. The word *topic* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of ‘a thread on an Internet forum’ (cf. →*offtopic*). The word, also spelt as *topik*, appears 31 times in the corpus; selected examples are provided below:

Topic można zamknąć, ewentualnie przenieść do działu hardware [11];

Jeśli polecasz jakiś inny to napisz w tym topicu [26];

A tak serio to dzięki takiemu topikowi jakiś początkujący user nie będzie panikował że ma 50°C na CPU bo kiedyś słyszał, że jakiś PII się spalił przy 45 ;] [25].

Touchpad. The word *touchpad* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'a small panel in laptops and netbooks used as a pointing device (instead of a mouse).' The form, including also the spelling *touch pad*, appears 17 times in the corpus; selected examples are given below:

Matryca żyleta, obudowa stan bdb, nigdzie nie połamana, widać lekkie wytarcie na touchpadzie, ale to chyba normalne przy użytkach [9];

Po pierwszych 10 minutach jestem pozytywnie zaskoczony, chociaż boli mnie jeden bug a mianowicie touchpadem można przewijać tylko w dół, w górę jakoś nie zbytnio chce iść [12].

Touchscreen. The form *touchscreen* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'a display screen that is sensitive to touch, i.e. functions as an input device operated by touching its surface' (cf. →*multitouch*). The word appears three times in the corpus; examples are given below:

Czy jest jakiś UMPC z telefonem i multitouchem lub touchscreenem, z większym wyświetlaczem i zwykłym Windowsem [25];

oto moje wymogi: – system Windows (Vista, XP, Home, Business itp..., nie mobile!) – ekran dotykowy, sprawny co najmniej jak przy touchscreen (by palcem strony internetowe przybliżać) [25].

Tower. The word *tower* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'a computer case in the shape of a tower, i.e. vertical.' The word, including constructions such as *miditower*, *mini tower*, etc., appears 14 times in the corpus; examples are given below:

A... i najważniejsze, jeśli chodzi o temperaturę panującą w towerze... [28];

Jest to w teorii stosunkowo nieduży tower z tzw. klasy premium [10].

Tracker. The word *tracker* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'a server that keeps information (track) about the BitTorrent users who are available at a given time.' There are 11 occurrences of the word in the corpus (including the form *tracking*); selected examples are given below:

Bądźmy szczerzy – porządne prędkości z torrentów osiągniesz tylko na prywatnych trackerach [21];

metaplik zawierający niezbędne informacje (między innymi zawartość archiwum i adres trackera, sumy kontrolne plików) do rozpoczęcia pobierania pliku [32].

Trainer. The word *trainer* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of ‘a small program used to modify a given computer game in order to make it easier to play (e.g. by adding gold, adding ammunition, etc.).’ The word appears 18 times in the corpus; examples are given below:

jeżeli byście szukali trenerów do gier to na tej stronie są prawie do każdej [6];

Trainery do gry Wiedźmin 2: Zabójcy Królów [32].

Translator. The word *translator* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of ‘a computer program, an application, or a website which is used to translate texts from one language to another.’ The word appears six times in the corpus; examples are provided below:

aktualnie szukam chętnych których zadaniem było by przeczytać dialogi wybrać wyrazy bardziej pasujące do kontekstu (po polsku już) i poukładać je w jakieś sensowne zdania gdyż tłumaczę wszystko translatorem [26];

Wiesz zawsze jest “pod ręką” papierowy słownik czy translator online... [17].

Tray. In the area of computers, the word *tray* (< E. ~) is used in two senses: (1) ‘a piece of metal or other material onto which a motherboard is mounted’ (cf. →*mobotray*); (2) (often as *system tray*) ‘an area of the taskbar (usually on the right side) in Windows system which contains icons for various functions and applications, e.g. volume level, Internet connection, antivirus software, etc.’ There are 21 tokens of the form in the corpus; selected examples are given below:

(Sense 1)

przymocować to do traya płyty żeby wyglądało jak w 750D Black/Yellow Cosmos II [19];

Nie wiecie czy jest ktoś co mógłby zrobić taki cover/zatokę na dyski w tej wolnej przestrzeni między trayem płyty głównej a front panelem? [19];

(Sense 2)

AtiTool pokazuje przecież w prawym dolnym rogu ekranu temp karty (w tray’u) [18];

co do traya to można albo wyświetlać wszystkie lub wybrane komunikatory [12].

Trial. The word *trial* (< E. ~, *trialware*) is used, both as a noun and an adjective, in the sense of ‘(an adjective used to describe) a piece of software that can be used free of charge for a limited period of time’ (after that time it usually stops functioning and must be purchased if a user wants to continue to use

it). In the corpus, the form appears 85 times, including the derivative adjective *trialowy*; selected examples are provided below:

Wystarczy jednak, że wpiszesz w Google frazę Microsoft Office 2007 download i znajdziesz pełno instalok do tego programu w wersji trial, a skoro masz już klucz to dokonasz aktywacji po pobraniu programu [1];

Tak jak w temacie zassałem PS CS4 triala i chciałem się trochę w tym pobawić jest ogromne narzędzie ale umiejętności brakuje [9];

Czy jest gdzieś do pobrania trial Office'a 2003 lub sam FrontPage 2003? Jeśli tak, to dajcie linki – byłbym wdzięczny [17];

Nie mam pojęcia gdzie mogę znaleźć, jak to powiedział Skrapi pewne źródło. Czy to pełnej czy też trialowej wersji [15].

Trigger. In the area of computers, the word *trigger* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of '(in connection with databases) one of the procedures in Structured Query Language (SQL).' The form appears 13 times in the corpus, including the form *triger*; examples are provided below:

Wystarczy że jakiś developer wyłączy na jakiś czas triggerzy z jednej tabeli i zapomni i już mamy sieczkę [24];

Także tego triggera to równie dobrze będzie można pewnie usunąć [5];

Obawiam się, że w MySQL bez trigera ani rusz i jeszcze kłopoty z łączeniem typów numerycznych z tekstowym [24].

Tunelowanie. The construction *tunelowanie* (< E. *tunnelling, tunneling*) is used in the sense of 'a process of transmitting data protocols within the format of another protocol.' The construction, including also the adjective *tunelowy*, appears eight times in the corpus; examples are given below:

Szperałem troszkę w necie i wszędzie są odnośniki do tunelowania [21];

Karta tunelowania Teredo firmy Microsoft nie działa poprawnie [16];

Ma ona umożliwiać m.in. zdalny, bezpieczny dostęp do zasobów sieci korporacyjnej spoza firmowego środowiska IT i bez wykorzystania połączeń tunelowych VPN [26].

Tuner. The word *tuner* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'a device or an electronic circuit whose task is to detect the programme signal (i.e. filter out the undesired frequencies) and pass it to another device, e.g. an amplifier.' The word, including the diminutive form *tunerek*, appears 44 times in the corpus; selected examples are given below:

Tak z 27" by się przydało, tunera TV nie potrzebuję bo nie mam jak kabla doprowadzić [8];

Witam poszukuję monitora do gier oraz filmów (bardziej do gier, a filmy z kompa puszczane więc tuner nie jest potrzebny) [8].

Tuning. In the area of computers, the word *tuning* (< E. ~) is used to denote 'a process or action of improving the performance of a computer system, e.g. by overclocking a central processing unit.' The form was originally used in connection with cars (*car tuning*). In the corpus, there are 14 tokens of the form in question in the aforementioned meaning; selected examples are provided below:

Program do tuningu procka [27];

Karta jest poddana "tuningowi" przez firmę Asus [20];

pliki do tuningu to patche, sterowniki, softy itp... [26].

In addition, the form *tuning* (and the verb *tuningować*) also appears in the corpus with reference to cars, in connection with a car racing computer game. Such uses are not included in the total count given above.

Tutorial. The word *tutorial* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'a file (usually PDF), a short film (usually posted on specific portals, such as YouTube), etc., which gives instructions on how to use a given piece of hardware or software.' The form, including also the informal diminutive form *tutek*, appears 61 times in the corpus; selected examples are given below:

Przeczytaj tutorial do MHDD, naprawdę jest to banalne [1];

Co do wideo tutoriala nie była by to taka zła rzecz! [31];

Jednak w tutorialu na youtube koleś wpisał adres no-ip.com wcześniej zakładając tam konto, dlaczego? [15];

Znalazłem taki prosty tutek dla Linux [7];

Kilka tutków dotyczących tworzenia/projektowania nagłówków [9].

Tweak. The word *tweak* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'an act or process of improving a piece of software.' The word appears once in the corpus:

W tej chwili mamy betę wersji jedenastej a przeglądarka ma jakieś trzy lata. Można by to zrozumieć gdyby nie to, że zmiany często ograniczają się do tweaków interfejsu czy usprawnieniu silnika [12].

In addition, the form *tweak* is used as a reference to the website *tweaks.pl*. Such uses are not taken into consideration and are not included in the total count.

U

Unban. The word *unban* (< E. ~) is used in the sense ‘an act of removing a ban (cf. →*ban*) on somebody (on a given website, an Internet message board, chat, etc.)’. The word, together with the shortened form *ub* (also spelt *UB*), appears 16 times in the corpus; selected examples are provided below:

Konto jest aktywne, dostałem unbana [29];

ale ja chcę dostać ub ja naprawdę żałuję [31];

Posłuchaj nie powinienes dostać UB sam o tym wiesz poczekamy na wypowiedzi i zobaczymy [31].

Underflow. The word *underflow* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of ‘an error that occurs when a generated number is too small’ (cf. →*overflow*). The form appears once in the corpus:

Niedomiar (underflow) zmiennoprzecinkowy wystąpił w serwerze RPC [28].

Uninstall. The form *uninstall* (< E. ~, *uninstallation*) is used in the sense of ‘an act or a process of uninstalling a piece of software’ (cf. →*reinstall*). The form *uninstall* in English usually functions as a verb but noun uses, albeit infrequent, also exist (cf. the NOW corpus). The word appears once in the corpus:

Mam 15gb gier na steamie, więc uninstall nie wchodzi w grę [6].

Unregistered. The word *unregistered* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of ‘not registered on a given website; without a user’s account, password, etc.’ The form appears once in the corpus:

Dawidi, masz szczęście że linki wygasły poza tym są limity a co jeśli są unregistered? [11].

Up. The form *up* (< E. ~, *upload*, *update*) is used in the corpus in three senses: (1) ‘(often preceded by the ‘at’ sign, i.e. @⁸³) used when an Internet user is referring in his/her post to a post written above by somebody else’; (2) short for

83 Occasionally also followed by the @ sign, or preceded by another sign, e.g. #.

→**upload**; (3) short for →**update**. The form functions most probably as a semantic pseudo-Anglicism, particularly in the second and third sense. The form appears 113 times in the corpus; selected examples are provided below:

(Sense 1)

@up niestety zainstalowałem i nadal słyszę trzaski i nic więcej, a słuchawki jak najbardziej sprawne, kurczę :/ [27];

up, nie odkopuj wątków w których ostatnia odpowiedź była pół roku temu [4];

up@ ale straci na tym tylko pieniądze a nie zyska zbyt dużą różnicę wydajności [19];

Grałem w to co up polecił Super gra [30];

#Up dzięki [19];

(Sense 2)

Nie mój up, ale ściągnąłem i działa na wersji ENG [11];

Milego grania. Mirror, świeży up i nigdy nie wygaśnie [11];

(Sense 3)

Mały Up Dziś udało mi się skończyć dwa pionowe uchwyty na dyski 2,5" – całość prezentuje się następująco: Co o tym myślicie? [19].

Update. The word *update* (< E. ~) is used in two senses: (1) 'an act or a process of installing a new version of a piece of software; also: a computer file containing an update to a program' (cf. →**upgrade**); (2) 'a new piece of information added to a previously written post on a forum.' The word, together with the assimilated spelling *updej*, and the derivative forms *update'ować/apdejtować* and *apdejutowanie*, appears 130 times in the corpus; examples are provided below:

(Sense 1)

jest do niego niezła nieoficjalna paczka z update'ami [22];

U mnie też działa masakrycznie wprost, może poprawią to przy następnym update [6];

Tak btw – żeby update'ować BIOS to pierwszą rzeczą jest upewnienie się, że mamy stabilny komputer [19];

Przed updejtem wszystko było ok [12];

Ja muszę mieć możliwość masowego apdejutowania istniejących rekordów, które są niezbędne w aplikacjach tzw produkcyjnych [24];

(Sense 2)

To była jedna z pierwszych rzeczy które próbowałem..../Update: poprzednie wartości napięć były mierzone miernikiem [28];

Update: LoL post do którego się odnosiłem został wykasowany o.O [12].

Upgrade. The word *upgrade* (< E. ~) is used in two main senses: (1) 'an act or action of replacing an existing piece of software or hardware with a newer version'; (2) 'an act of replacing a weapon, character, etc., in a computer game with a better weapon, better character, etc.' (cf. →*downgrade*). The word, together with the derivatives (the verb *upgradować* and the participle *upgradowany*) appears 50 times in the corpus; examples of the use of the word (and its derivatives) are provided below:

(Sense 1)

Niech autor zrobi upgrade BIOS'u [1];

Poczytałem trochę innych tematów, poprzeglądałem sklepy i nie wiem czy nie lepiej kupić Intela i3 i w przyszłości upgradować na i5 [27];

czy jest jakiś plugin który upgrade'uje menadżer downloadu [12];

Na forum Opery wyczytałem, żeby raczej używać instalatora Classic do upgrade z poprzednich wersji – standardowy może powodować problemy ze znikającym tekstem w menu jeśli upgradowuje się z wersji 8.5x [12];

(Sense 2)

część jednostek jest w dwóch wariantach podstawowa i upgradowana [29];

nie ma dodatkowych miejsc jak młyn wodny (itp.), nie można bardziej upgradować postaci (jak w dodatkach do V) "i tak dalej" to gra w końcu się nudzi [29];

zapomniałem też dodać celownik laserowy wśród upgradów broni [29].

Uploadować. The word *uploadować* (< E. *upload*, *uploading*) is used in the sense of 'to transfer data from one's computer to a server.' The word (including the form *zuploadować* and *zuploadować*), together with the forms *upload* 'an action or process of uploading data; also: the file which has been uploaded or will be uploaded in the near future' and *uploading* 'an action or process of uploading data' (cf. →*uploader*), appears 77 times in the corpus; selected examples are provided below:

I jeszcze jedno pytanie, na jaki upload mogę liczyć na tej linii według tych parametrów? [16];

Jak błąd nie zniknie to zrobię upload tego partu [11];

Chodzi o to że tam są uploady na serwerach bez limitów [26];

A jeśli już na adsl to da się wyciągnąć więcej niż 3mb upload'u?? [16];

Ja ostatnio sporo korzystam z portalu wrzucam tam trochę plików o nienajmniejszej wielkości i nie miałem żadnych problemów wszystko szybko się uploaduje i jest zawsze dostępne [21];

Zuploadowałem film, na którym widać problem – idiotycznie długi czas dostępu do niektórych funkcji [14];

Generalnie zaobserwowałem występowanie “500 Internal Server Error,” albo źle skonstruowany kod albo serwer jest ‘odporny’ na polecenia uploadingu [7].

Uploader. The word *uploader* (< E. ~) is used in the area of computers in two related senses: (1) ‘a person who uploads files, data, etc. on a given website or server’; (2) ‘a program which uploads files or data or can help with such uploading’ (cf. →**uploadować**). The form, including the derivative adjective *uploaderski*, appears four times in the corpus; examples are provided below:

(Sense 1)

Rapidhack.pl przyjmuje: [...] Uploaderów – osoby wrzucające pliki do działu download [26];

Jeżeli chcemy mieć swoje konto Uploaderskie to klikamy na “Rejestracja” [26];

(Sense 2)

Polecam spróbować jakiś inny, najprostszy uploader plików i sprawdzić jak się będzie miała sytuacja [7].

Upstream. The lexeme *upstream* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of ‘the speed of an Internet connection while uploading data’ (cf. →**upload**, →**downstream**). The form appears once in the corpus:

Która wartość jest ważniejsza, down czy upstream? [16].

Uptime. The word *uptime* (< E. ~) is used to denote ‘the time during which a computer, a server, or a piece of hardware, etc., is able to function without failure.’ The form appears eight times in the corpus (including the spelling *up time*); examples are given below:

Ważniejsze są uptime (choć tu 99,9% to raczej standard) [4];

Tylko raz spotkałem się z brakiem uptime, ale to przez jakieś prace konserwacyjne w godzinach nocnych [26];

Uptime: 24/7 [30];

Jaki macie up time?? [26].

Usability. The form *usability* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'the degree to which a piece of software, hardware, a website, etc., is easy to use, especially for an inexperienced user.' The form appears twice in the corpus; an example is provided below:

Witam, zrobiłem stronę o tematyce gry. Proszę o jej ocenę – teksty, grafika, usability oraz (jak jakieś macie) propozycje zmian [7].

User. In computer-related areas, the word *user* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'a person who uses a given computer system or a piece of hardware or software.' In the corpus, there are 126 tokens of the word, including the feminine form *userka*; selected examples are provided below:

cs3 i cs4 nie różnią się znacząco zmieniono design i dodano parę nowych użyteczności których początkujący user nie wykorzysta [9];

Dalej pojawia się problem, taki wspomniany bittorrent opiera się na wymianie między userami [4];

Testowany przez multum userów, instrukcja w języku angielskim [19].

Userbar. The word *userbar* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'a small picture, functioning usually as a user's unique signature, e.g. on an Internet forum.' In the corpus, there are four tokens of the form *userbar*; selected examples are provided below:

Jeżeli uda mi się już zrobić własnego userbara w GIMP-ie czy innym programie to jak dodać do niego URL? [9];

Do tworzenia banerów, userbarów, buttonów i innych elementów graficznych zobacz płatny Easy GIF Animator (jest Trial) [9].

User-friendly. The construction *user-friendly* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of '(about a computer program or a piece of hardware) easy to use or understand.' The form appears seven times in the corpus, including the assimilated, and most probably used humorously, spelling *user-frjendli*; selected examples are given below:

Do takiego łącza minimum TP-LINK TL-WR1043ND (możliwość zmiany softu na OpenWRT/Gargoyle) lub bardziej user-friendly (Tomato) -> NETGEAR WNR3500L [25];

Co do archa. Jest user-friendly bo nie zawiera 15431253216346326254 graficznych konfiguratorów [18];

Dla mnie user-frjendli jest dżentu arsz () i slack, gdyż to ja decyduję co w nich chcę mieć [18].

Username. The lexeme *username* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of ‘a unique name that an Internet user uses in order to run a computer, log on a specific website, etc.’ The form appears once in the corpus:

Laptop ten po ekranie startowym win 2000 professional, wita mnie oknem Novell Login v4.71 gdzie trzeba podać Username i password [15].

V

Video. The form *video* (< E. ~) refers to ‘a computer screen or an image displayed on a computer screen.’ Less commonly, the word can also be used in the sense of ‘a signal carrying images to be displayed on a screen.’ The word, also spelt as *wideo*, appears 283 times in the corpus; examples are given below:

Dodatkowo na pewno będzie dużo zakładzek przeglądarki pootwieranych + excel + word (bez zaawansowanej obróbki grafiki i video) [22];

Zapraszam na video recenzję Fractal Design Node 304 [10];

Efektem kompresji grafiki, audio czy wideo jest zawsze utrata jakości [9].

Video player. The construction *video player* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of ‘an application used for playing audio and video files; also: a website where users can upload and play video files.’ The construction appears once in the corpus:

Co ciekawe nie zaobserwowałem tego problemu na innych video playerach, streamach, tylko youtube [12].

Videotest. The construction *videotest* (< E. *review video*, *product video*) is used in the sense of ‘a review of a piece of hardware published in the form of a short film on a web portal such as YouTube.’ The form is most probably a semantic pseudo-Anglicism (in English *review video* or *product video* would rather be used in the sense given above while *video test* refers to ‘a test of the image displayed on a computer screen,’ cf. contexts in NOW corpus). The form appears three times in the corpus; examples are provided below:

Co jak co ale w testach grafik na videotesty lepiej nie patrzeć... [14];

lepiej zostawić takie porównanie komuś kto się na tym zna żeby wyniki były obiektywne, trzeba poczekać może na videotesty [19].

Videotutorial. The construction *videotutorial* (< E. *video tutorial*) is used in the sense of ‘a tutorial in the form of a short film, usually posted on a web-portal such as YouTube.’ The construction, including also the spelling *video*

tutorial, *wideotutorial*, and *video tutorial* appears six times in the corpus; examples are given below:

Videotutoriale dla początkujących [9];

Obejrzałem sobie parę video tutoriali z UDK i jestem pod wielkim wrażeniem jego możliwości, elastyczności i prostoty [29];

Cześć chciałbym Wam pokazać i dać do oceny mój pierwszy wideotutorial [14].

Vol. The word *vol* (< E. ~ < *volume*) is used in the sense of 'volume,' i.e. 'a degree of loudness of the sound or music.' The form appears once in the corpus:

często lubię sobie posłuchać trochę głośniej więc chciałbym żeby nie było tak że sobie dam vol na max a tu mi gra jak z telefonu [27].

W

Wardriving. The form *wardriving* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'an action of driving a car with a laptop while looking for unsecured wireless networks in order to get free Internet or illegal access to data.' The form appears once in the corpus:

Jest olbrzymi fail w twoim rozumowaniu, w centrum handlowym jest monitoring więc łatwo nielegalne działanie z Tobą powiązać. Tak samo na ulicy miejskie kamery co do wardrivingu... [15].

Warez. The word *warez* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'illegal software distributed over the internet; also: the website with illegal software or links to illegal software; also: the entire counter-culture, online community, discussions, etc. associated with such websites and illegal software.' The word, including derivatives, viz. the adjective *warezowy/warezowski/warezyczny*, the participle *warezowanie* and the diminutive *warezik*, appears 34 times in the corpus; examples are given below:

nie będzie gier java i innych rzeczy które upodobały forum do warezu [26];

Nie ma spolszczenia....Sam szukałem na torrentach, warezach, itd... [11];

Wystarczy że na jakiś lekki warezik wejdiesz i już masz [26];

U nas szczególnie nie wolno promować, czyli pisać o portalach warezowych, a w szczególności zabronione jest podawanie linków [20];

ten rynek też jest raczej przepełniony, tak jak i portale społecznościowe, czy portale typu WP, czy treści warezycznej (łatwo jednak tutaj osiągnąć sukces) [26];

Zapierdzielił grę i nie umie jej przegrać, matko boska warezowska bierz go do siebie [2];

W sensie, że wszystko co związane z “warezowaniem” jest zabronione [20].

Warn. The word *warn* (< E. ~, *warning*) is used in the sense of ‘a warning given to a forum user by a forum administrator or moderator.’ Several warnings will usually result in a user being banned from the forum (cf. →**ban**). There are 23 tokens of the word in the corpus, including the diminutive form *warnik*; examples are given below:

Dodam się do tematu autor jest po prostu idiotą (i tak obrażam Cię dajcie mi warna/bana) [7];

Tematów z Twoim problemem jest od groma. Za zakładanie kolejnych nagradzamy warnami [15];

jeszcze jeden post a poleci warnik za nabijanie postów [11].

Web. The word *web* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of ‘the World Wide Web.’ It is often used synonymously with ‘the Internet,’ even though the words do not have the same meaning in technical terms: the Web is one of the services used on the Internet.⁸⁴ The word *web* is often used attributively in the corpus, in the sense of ‘accessed via or done with the Internet,’ e.g. *web gadu* ‘Gadu-Gadu accessed via the web browser rather than downloaded to one’s computer,’ *web aplikacja* ‘an application accessed via a web browser,’ etc. It appears 36 times in the corpus, including the derivative adjective *webowy* and the adverb *webowo*; examples are given below:

Potem zapisujesz, eksportujesz do web i gotowe [9];

Problem wciąż się pojawia nawet jeśli sprawdzam jej status na web gadu [12];

Gg chodzi mi jedynie w przeglądarce (web gg) [21];

Program Internet Explorer nie może wyświetlić witryny sieci Web [4];

Ważne jest aby aplikacja ta miała możliwość testowania także serwera webowego [5];

Normalnie zajmuję się tworzeniem aplikacji webowych [7];

Aplikacja desktopowa, a tu piszą o PHP i że można webowo [24].

Web developer. The construction *web developer* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of ‘a person whose job is to create websites, online applications, etc.’ (cf. →**web**

84 For more on this, cf. e.g. <https://www.pcmag.com/encyclopedia/term/web-vs-internet> and <https://oed.com/view/Entry/248002>.

development). The construction appears twice in the corpus, including the shortened form *web devel*:

Moim zdaniem lepiej się wyspecjalizować w jednej dziedzinie, np. być web developerem [7];

Powodzenia w używaniu IE Firefoxa zawsze używałem, ale obecnie jest tak wolny w porównaniu z konkurencją że aż żal, już nawet jako web devel go nie używam [18].

Web development. The construction *web development* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'a process of creating websites and online applications' (cf. →*web developer*). The form appears once in the corpus:

Generalnie jak masz jeszcze jakieś pytania z zakresu web development to pisz, postaram się zagospodarować trochę czasu [7].

Web mail. The construction *web mail* (< E. *webmail*) is used in the sense of 'a system of electronic mail in which a user accesses emails via a web browser rather than through downloading emails to one's own computer.' The form appears once in the corpus:

Od kilku dni Opera nie może mi ściągnąć nowej poczty :/ Prosi o hasło i został mi web mail :/ [12].

Webmaster. The word *webmaster* (< E. ~, *webmastering*) is used to denote 'a person who maintains (and, in some cases, also designs) a given website; also: an administrator of a given website.' In the corpus, the form in question, including the derivative adjective *webmasterski* and the form *webmastering* 'the activity of designing and/or maintaining a given website,' appears 30 times; examples are given below:

Szukam webmasterów/hackerów/programistów/może grafików/oraz zwykłych ludzi mających choć troszeczkę doświadczenia z obsługą tworzeniem skryptów [26];

Wygląda na to, że pytający nie jest webmasterem, więc samemu sobie Wordpressa nie przerobi [16];

Znajdź jakieś forum graficzne lub webmasterskie tam masz dział, w których możesz prosić o grafikę [9];

a może się pewne osoby które są bardzo dobre w webmasteringu zbiorą do kupy i zrobią mu ten sklep internetowy? [7].

Interestingly, in English, the feminine form *webmistress* is also used (cf. OED). This form has not, however, been borrowed into Polish (no occurrences in the present corpus).

Whitelist. The form *whitelist* (< E. ~, *white list*) is used in the sense of 'a list of website addresses, email addresses, etc., considered valid, trustworthy, etc.' The form appears three times in the corpus; examples are given below:

Jedyna w swoim rodzaju whitelista przez WWW, czyli że wystarczy się tylko zarejestrować [29];

Żeby dodać stronę do whitelist wystarczy utworzyć filtr np. @@tweak.pl [12].

Widget. The word *widget* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'an application used to perform certain functions, e.g. displaying time or weather forecast on a computer screen.' The word appears 33 times in the corpus (also as an assimilated form *widżet*); selected examples are provided below:

Ten klawisz działał tylko w tej wersji gdy widżety włączało się wszystkie naraz, potem to zmieniono [12];

Ale developerzy skupiają się nad nieistotnymi aspektami przeglądarki. Zamiast zwrócić uwagę na dodanie możliwości większej personalizacji, oni skupiają się na widżetach i bittorencie [12];

właśnie za pomocą F6 uaktywniało się zainstalowane widżety, a tu nie działa [12].

Wifi. The form *wifi* (< E. ~, *wi-fi*) is used in the sense of 'a function thanks to which laptops, smartphones, etc., can access the Internet or communicate with other devices wirelessly; also: the Internet which is accessed wirelessly.' The form *wifi*, also spelt *wi-fi* and *wi fi*, appears 414 times in the corpus. There is no consistency in the use of capitals; in fact, nearly all possible combinations are found in the corpus (e.g. *wifi*, *Wifi*, *WiFi*, *WIFI*, *wi-fi*, *Wi-Fi*, *WI-FI*, etc.); examples are provided below:

Problem z przenośnym wifi w laptopie [4];

Ja osobiście poszukałbym w okolicy internetu WiFi, wydzie najtaniej i najszybciej [16];

Mam następujący problem: wszystkie urządzenia w domu poza moim komputerem mogą połączyć się z WIFI natomiast mój PC widzi wszystkie WIFI sąsiadów za wyjątkiem naszego domowego [16];

Komputer podłączony jest kablem do routera a w laptopie i telefonie korzystam z wi-fi ale tylko w telefonie niektóre strony ładują mi się bez stylów [16];

Sterowników potrzebuję nie tylko do Wi-Fi, ale też grafiki itd. [9];

EDIT: Wystarczyło wcisnąć F12 i komunikacja z routerem modemem za pośrednictwem WI-FI była możliwa [23];

Podczas gry mam raz na jakiś czas co 20–30 min przerwę w połączeniu wi fi [16].

Wireless. The form *wireless* (< E. ~) is used (as an adjective or a noun) in the sense of '(related to) a device, system, etc., that does not require physical wires to access the Internet, connect with another device or system, etc.' The form, also spelt *wireles*, appears five times in the corpus; examples are given below:

Na początku miałem problem z łącznością wireless bo cały czas na lapku i telefonie były zaniki szybkości [16];

problem z wireless-em jak w temacie kupiłem sobie (w zasadzie żonie) laptopa j/w i mam teraz problem z połączeniem go do netu [25].

There are also many instances of the use of *wireless* as part of proper names, e.g. *Posiadam wireless IEEE802.11b/g/n 32 bit PCI Adapter edimaxa*. Such uses are not included in the above count.

Virtual. The word *virtual* (< E. *virtual*) is used in the sense of 'a virtual computer system created with the use of specially-designed software.' The word, together with the derivative form *wirtualka* and the clipped form *virtu*, appears six times in the corpus; examples are given below:

ty na wirtualu chcesz na AC robić? powodzenia w ramach edukacyjnych zainstaluj na normalnym systemie Ty chyba jesteś idiota pisałem że na wirtualu postawiłem Inventora żeby sprawdzić czy działa, a na normalnym systemie nie umiem dlatego utworzyłem taki temat... [2];

Niedawno zainstalowałem ten system na wirtualce w celu przetestowania jego możliwości [18];

Mam i wirtualkę XP, mam i sandboxa, czyszczę Ccleanerem i Tuneupem niemal codziennie, ale nie wszystkiego da się uniknąć [5];

Pytanie do fachowców lub praktykantów – czy ten virtu sprawdza się i czy w ogóle ma sens? [19].

In addition, the form *wirtualny* is used frequently in the corpus; this form is, however, treated as a semantic, rather than lexical, loan (for details, cf. Zabawa 2017a, 254).

Workflow. The form *workflow* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'an automatic passage of a piece of work, e.g. a text document, etc., through which various people may introduce changes to it, etc.' The form appears once in the corpus:

W bardziej rozbudowanych systemach może dojść do tego jakiś workflow z historią zmian statusów, przekazywanie faktury pomiędzy różnymi osobami/działami itp. [24].

Worklog. The form *worklog* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'an online diary (log) in which a user describes his/her progress with computer modification' (cf. →*modding*). The word appears 20 times in the corpus; selected examples are provided below:

W przeglądanych worklogach ludzie bardzo często przed początkiem prac wrzucali zdjęcia swojego sprzętu [19];

Jakiś czas temu obiecałem, że założę worklog'a z przeprowadzanymi modyfikacjami [19];

Założ workloga, chętnie popatrzę jak Ci to wychodzi [19].

Wortal. The word *wortal* (< E. *vortal* < *vertical portal*) is used in the sense of 'an Internet portal devoted to one particular subject, industry, etc.' The word, including also the variant spelling *vortal*, appears six times in the corpus; examples are provided below:

Cieszę się, że mogłem pomóc i zapraszam do częstego odwiedzania naszego wortalu i forum [25];

Sprawę postanowili ratować redaktorzy największych światowych wortalu o grze wraz z rzeszą fanów serii [30];

Zabraniam kopiowania tego na inne fora, portale, vortale, porntale, blogi i kij wie co jeszcze bez mojej zgody [6].

Z

Zero-day. The form *zero-day* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of 'related to software vulnerability (unknown to its developer) to an external attack.' The form appears once in the corpus:

Pomijam tu już wykorzystanie luk typu zero-day przez wstrzykiwanie kodu do consent.exe [4].

Zip. The form *zip* (< E. ~ < *zipped file*) is used in the sense of 'a feature thanks to which compressed versions of files can be stored under a single archive file; also: a compressed file.' The form appears 54 times in the corpus; examples are given below:

Plik zip należy wypakować aby mieć iso, jeśli masz iso to nie wypakowujesz, rzecz jasna [22];

Widzety spakowany zipem na Macu działają teraz prawidłowo [12];

A co tam za zipy wewnątrz są? To tak ma być?? W sumie to niepotrzebnie je tam wrzuciłem. W zipach są skompilowane pliki javy [12].

Zoom. The word *zoom* (< E. ~) is used in the sense of ‘a function of a computer program, a Web browser, etc., that enables changing the view from a distant one to a close-up (and vice-versa); also: an enlarged picture, photograph, etc., displayed on a computer screen.’ The form appears 12 times in the corpus; examples are given below:

Ciekawe czy w FF przy zmianie zoom’a też się mordka rozjedzie [12];

Największą zaletą jest szybkość pracy, czas uruchomienia po raz pierwszy po starcie systemu jest kilkukrotnie szybszy niż w przypadku firefoxa, a po dłuższej pracy, załadowaniu kilkudziesięciu ciężkich kart z zoomem, można przeskakiwać po zakładkach błyskawicznie bez najmniejszej ściny [12];

Fajny teścior. Duży + za foty z “zoomem” [10];

uruchamiając tryb incognito, pierwszy film na yt działa bez łaga, można scrolować, bawić się zoomem, ale odpalając kilka kolejnych, ruszając scrollem, znowu pojawia się lag [12].

3.4 Concluding Remarks

The aim of the present chapter was to present a complete list of English loanwords found in the corpus, together with the description of their meanings and contexts of use. The next chapter will be devoted to a bird's-eye view of the loans and final conclusions.

Chapter 4

Conclusions

4.1 Introduction

The aim of this chapter is to present a bird's-eye view of the loans analyzed in Chapter 3. The chapter is organized as follows: Section 4.2 provides the list of all the loans found in the corpus together with their frequency, followed by a discussion of their assimilation (Section 4.3) and a comparison of the lexical loans with the semantic ones (Section 4.4). Sections 4.2–4.4 also provide answers to the research questions formed in Chapter 2, Section 2.4. Finally, Section 4.4 presents general conclusions.

4.2 Lexical Loans Found in the Corpus: the List

Altogether, 548 types (42,666 tokens) of English lexical loans have been found in the corpus; this number includes only computer-related borrowings and excludes acronyms and abbreviations (cf. Chapter 3, Section 3.2).

The full list of borrowings found in the corpus, together with English models and the number of occurrences of a given loan, is provided in Table 4.1. The table provides variant spellings in the cases where these are attested in the corpus (e.g. both *channel* and *chanel* have been found in the corpus). The number of occurrences (N) includes also derivatives (thus, for example, the entry for *komputer* includes also the instances of *komputerowy*, *komputerowo*, *komputerowiec*, etc.).

Table 4.1: Lexical loans of English origin found in the corpus.

English loanwords found in the corpus	(Possible) English models	N
abandonware	abandonware	2
adapter	adapter	95
adbloker	ad blocker	2
addon/add-on	addon/add-on	5
adware	adware	16

alert	alert	11
antyaliasing/antialiasing	anti-aliasing	2
applet	applet	10
arcade	arcade (game)	5
artbook	art book	1
asembler/assembler	assembler	14
autorun	autorun	16
autostart/auto start	autostart	39
auto-surf/auto surf/auto-surv	autosurf	3
backdoor/backdor	backdoor/back door	12
back-end	back-end	1
backlink	backlink	1
backplate	backplate	10
backslash	backslash	2
backup/back up/bekap	backup	54
bad	bad	74
bajt	byte	71
ban	ban	123
banner/baner	banner	72
bat	BAT (file) (< batch file)	9
bay-res	bay reservoir	1
beep/bip	beep	20
benchmark	benchmark	43
benchtable	bench table/benchtable	1
binary	binary	17
binder	binder	16
bit	bit	876
bitrate	bit rate	1
blackscreen	black screen	3
bleeding	(backlight) bleeding	3
block	block	2
blog	blog	94
blogger/blogger	blogger	5
bluescreen/blue screen	blue screen	138
bookmark	bookmark	2
boot	boot	254
bootloader	bootloader	11
bootsector	boot sector	1

bot	bot (< robot)	87
botnet	botnet (< robot network)	13
box	box	155
brandowany	brandable	5
brick	brick	1
bridge	bridge	2
broadband stick	broadband stick	1
browser	browser	5
brute force	brute force	5
bug	bug	85
bugfix	bug fix/bugfix	3
build	build	88
buff	buff	5
bufor	buffer	34
bullet mode	bullet mode	1
bullet time	bullet time	2
burner	burner	1
button	button	30
buzzer	buzzer	1
cache	cache	112
cage	cage	1
case	case	1
casual	casual	6
changelog	change log	6
channel/chanel	channel	67
cheat/czit	cheat	32
cheater/cziter	cheater	16
checkbox	checkbox	4
checkpoint	checkpoint/check-point	1
chip/czip	chip	42
chipset/chip set/czipset	chipset	282
cleaner	cleaner	13
closed source	closed source	2
codebox	code box/codebox	1
coin	coin	6
combo/kombo	combo	11
combobox	combo box	2
config/konfig	config	69

content	content	3
cookie	cookie	58
cooldown	cooldown	2
cooler	cooler	158
co-op/coop/koop, cooperative	co-op, cooperative	16
cover	cover	44
crack	crack	64
cracker	cracker	7
crash/krasz	crash	11
cross-play	cross-play	1
crypter	crypter, encrypt	2
cut	cut	2
czat/chat	chat	75
death match	death match/deathmatch	3
debug	debug	10
debugger	debugger	1
default	default	16
defragmentacja	defragmentation	82
defragmentator	defragmenter	4
dekoder	decoder	42
demo	demo	91
design	design	41
designer	designer	4
desktop	desktop	27
dialer	dialler/dialer	7
dial-up	dial-up	1
disconnect	disconnect	2
distro	distro	13
doctype	doctype (< document type)	1
dongle	dongle	4
downgrade	downgrade	4
download	download	150
downloader	downloader	5
downstream	downstream	2
driver/drajwer	driver	24
drop	drop	16
dual	dual	69
dump	dump	1

dungeon crawler	dungeon crawler/crawl	1
e-biznes	e-business	8
e-book/ebook	e-book	25
e-mail	e-mail	284
e-learningowy	e-learning	3
e-sport	e-sport/esport	3
e-reader	e-reader	1
edit	edit	436
emotikona	emoticon	24
emulator	emulator	25
endgame	endgame	1
engine	engine	10
error/eror	error	57
ethernet/eternet	Ethernet	24
event	event	3
exp	exp	61
exploit	exploit	18
exploiter	exploiter	1
failover	failover	2
fan	fan	8
fanpage/fan page	fan page/fanpage	11
favikona/favicon	favicon (< favourites + icon)	15
feed	feed	2
feeder	feeder	1
firewall/firewal	firewall	180
firmware	firmware	31
fix	fix	5
flame	flame	2
flash/flasz	flash	48
floodować	flood	1
floppy/flopy/flopp	floppy (disk drive)	7
font	font	3
forever	forever	1
forward, forwarding	forward(ing)	5
frag, frag movie	fragmovie	17
frametime	frame time	2
framework	framework	17
freemium	freemium (< free + premium)	1

free-to-play	free-to-play	6
freeware	freeware	20
freeze	freeze	13
friend	friend	1
full/ful	full	86
fullscreen/full screen	full screen/fullscreen	10
fullhd/full hd	full HD	70
gamepad	gamepad	5
gameplay	gameplay	52
gamer	gamer	5
games	(computer) game	26
gaming	gaming	38
geek	geek	4
glitch	glitch	2
god mode	god mode	4
grabber	grabber	2
grind	grind(ing)	1
hack, hacking	hack(ing)	47
haker/hacker	hacker	41
hack and slash	hack and slash	5
handheld	handheld	1
hardlink	hard link	3
hardware/hardwar	hardware	19
hash	hash	6
header	header	3
health	health	2
heatsink	heat sink	1
hejt	hate	10
hejter	hater	1
help	help	2
helpdesk/help desk	helpdesk	4
high	high	29
high-end/hiend	high-end	17
high-poly	high poly/high-poly	2
hijacker	(browser) hijacker	1
hiperlink/hyperlink	hyperlink	4
host, hosting	host(ing)	460
hotkey	hot key/hotkey	4

hotlink	hot link/hotlink	1
hotspot/hot spot	hot spot/hotspot	14
idle	idle	17
infobot	infobot	5
injectowanie	inject	2
installer/instaler	installer	3
interfejs/interface	interface	231
internauta	internaut	18
internet	Internet	2,433
interpolacja	interpolation	2
interpreter	interpreter	7
intranet	intranet	3
item	item	22
jack/dżek	jack	74
joystick/dżoj	joystick	4
kampić	camp	2
kartridż/cartridge	cartridge	43
kernel	kernel	13
key	key	77
keyboard	keyboard	1
keygen	keygen/key-gen (< key generator)	1
keylogger/key logger/keyloger	keylogger	176
keyshop	key shop/keyshop	1
kick	kick	7
klikać, klik/klick/click	click	1,560
klipart	clip art/clipart	4
kodek	codec	112
koder	coder	7
kompakt	compact (disc)	17
komputer	computer	6,868
konwerter/converter	converter/convertor	20
koprocesor	coprocessor	4
kursor/cursor	cursor	66
label	label	2
lagować, lag	lag	78
lajk/like	like	7
lamer	lamer	11

lan party	LAN party	4
laptop	laptop	2,136
launcher	launcher	11
leaver	leaver	2
let's play/lets play/letsplay/lecplej	let's play	8
level/lvl	level	150
light	light, lightweight	1
lightbox	lightbox	1
lightweight	lightweight	2
link	link	1,438
listbox	list box/listbox	3
lite	lite	2
livestream	livestream	2
load, loading	load(ing)	8
loader	loader	7
localhost	localhost	11
log	log file, log	512
login	login	115
logować się	log in	540
loop	loop	4
loopback	loopback	1
low	low	31
low-end/low end	low-end	6
low-poly	low poly/low-poly	1
low-profile	low-profile	1
mail, mailing	mail(ing)	309
mainboard	mainboard/main board	1
makro	macro/macro instruction	15
malware	malware	40
mana	mana	17
manual	manual	16
master	master	18
medium end	medium end	1
memory	memory	5
middle-end, mid-end	middle-end, mid-end	2
middle-range	mid-range, middle-range	1
mikser, mikсовать	mixer, mix	16
minidump	mini-dump	27

mirror/miror	mirror (site)	19
mobo	mobo (< motherboard)	132
mobotray	mobo tray/mobotray	2
mod, modding/moding	mod (< modification), modding	147
modem	modem (< modulator-demodulator)	373
motherboard	motherboard	1
mouseover	mouseover	1
multikomputer	multicomputer	1
multiplayer/multiplaj	multiplayer	75
multiroom	multiroom	3
multitouch	multi-touch/multitouch	2
necroposting	necroposting	1
nerfić	nerf	1
net	net	507
netbook/netbok	netbook (< Internet+notebook)	109
nettop	nettop	1
netykieta	netiquette	1
newbie	newbie	7
newsletter	newsletter	2
next-gen/nextgen	next gen (<next generation)	15
nolife	no-life	2
no-name/no name/noname/ nołnejm	no-name	21
noob/nob/nub	noob	15
northbridge	northbridge	8
notebook/notebok	notebook	257
off	off	18
offline/off-line	offline	37
offtopic/off-topic/off topic, offtop/ oftop	off-topic	25
on	on	10
on-board/on board	on-board/onboard	4
online/on-line	online	290
open source/opensource	open-source	27
out-of-box	out of (the) box	2
overclocking, overclock	overlock(ing)	24
overclocker	overclocker	7
overflow	overflow	2

pack	pack	4
pad	gamepad	84
palmtop	palmtop	24
parsować	parse	2
part	part	23
partycja/partrycja	partition	826
pass	pass	9
patch/pacz	patch	130
peer	peer	12
pendrive/pen-drive/pen drive/ pendrajw/pendrav	pen drive/pen-drive	339
perk	perk	44
phishing/pishing	phishing	30
piksel/pixel	pixel	68
pin	pin	86
ping	ping	256
plain text	plain text	1
player/plajer	player	26
playlista	playlist	1
ploter	plotter	3
plug and play	plug and play	6
plugin	plug-in	86
podcast	podcast (< iPod broadcast)	1
point and click	point-and-click	7
pokerroom	poker room	2
popunder	popunder (ad)	1
pop-up	pop-up	11
portable	portable	5
post	post(ing)	625
power	power	4
power-up/powerup	power-up	2
preloader	preloader	8
pre-loadować	preload	1
presell/presel, presell page	pre-sell page	4
preview	preview	1
printować	print	1
print screen/printsreen	print screen	10
print serwer	print server	2

procesor/processor	processor	2,694
programing	programming	2
progressbar	progress bar	1
prompt	prompt	1
provider	provider	31
proxy	proxy	88
quest	quest	51
radiator	radiator	131
ramdrive	RAM drive/ramdrive	1
rastrowy	raster	2
reballing, rebal	reballing	7
reboot	reboot	7
rebuild	rebuild	1
recovery	recovery	74
redesign	redesign	2
referral	referral	4
reflink	reflink (< referral link)	16
reflow	reflow	4
refresh	refresh	2
refurb	refurb	1
reinstal/reinstall	reinstall	38
rekord	record	94
release	release	2
reload	reload	4
remake	remake	6
remapować, remap	remap	22
remaster	remaster	3
remiks	remix	3
renderować, rendering	render(ing)	55
repack	repack, repacked (game)	2
repeater	repeater	9
resetować, reset	reset	433
reseter/resetter	resetter	2
resolver	resolver	1
responder	responder	3
responsywność	responsiveness	2
restartować, restart	restart	357
restock	restock, restockage	3

reupload, reup	reupload	10
rev	rev, revised	44
ripować	rip	3
role playing/role-playing	role-playing (game)	5
root	root	13
rootkit	rootkit	51
roundsound/round sound	round sound/roundsound	7
router/ruter	router	1,012
rush	rush	3
sandbox	sandbox	5
save/sejw	save(file), save(game)	54
screen/scren	screenshot	655
screensaver	screen saver/screensaver	2
screenshot/screen shot	screenshot	27
script kiddie	script kiddie	3
scrollować, scroll/scrol	scroll	22
scroll wheel	scroll wheel	1
seed	seed	10
seeder	seeder	2
sequel	sequel	6
serial-key/serial key, serial	serial key	12
serial number	serial number	1
serwer/server	server	1,710
set	set	7
setting	setting	2
setup	set-up/setup	5
shareware	shareware	5
shell	shell	7
shellcode	shellcode	1
shooter	shooter	16
shout	shout	1
shoutbox/shoutboks	shoutbox	9
sidebar	sidebar	3
simlock	SIM lock/SIM-lock	10
single	single	51
singleplayer	single-player	7
skanować/scanować, skan/scan	scan	800
skaner/scanner/scaner	scanner	143

skill/skil	skill	52
skin	skin	35
slajd/slide	slide	61
slash	slash	2
slasher	slasher	6
slave	slave	17
slim	slim	35
slot	slot	211
smartfon/smartphon/smartphone	smartphone	75
smart, smart TV	smart	24
snapshot	snapshot	3
sniffer	sniffer	3
sniffować, sniffing	sniff(ing)	5
socket	socket	39
software	software	45
solucja	solution	4
southbridge	southbridge	5
spam	spam	166
spamer	spammer	11
spawnować	spawn	4
speaker/spiker	speaker	13
speedtest	speed test/speedtest	16
spellchecker, spellcheck/spellchek	spell checker	4
spider	spider	1
spin-off/spin off	spin-off	2
spoiler	spoiler	7
spyware	spyware	54
stack	stack	1
stalker	stalker	1
stalking	stalking	5
stand alone/standalone	stand-alone	3
starter	starter	20
statusbar/status bar	status bar	2
stealth	stealth	1
stock	stock	18
storage	storage	1
streamować, stream, streaming	stream(ing)	35
streamer	streamer	1

string	string	7
stub	stub	1
subdomena	subdomain	28
subnotebook/sub-notebook	subnotebook	2
subować, sub	sub	4
subwoofer/subwofer/sub	subwoofer	45
support/suport/sapport	support	96
surfbar	surf bar	11
surfpass	surf pass	1
surround	surround (sound)	9
swap, swapować	swap	27
swapfile	swap file	1
switch	switch	47
tab	tab	4
tablet	tablet	155
tag, tagować	tag	22
tank, tanker	tank, tanker	6
telnet	telnet	18
temp	temp (< temporary)	14
template	template	5
terminal	terminal	34
teselacja	tessellation/tesselation	2
test, testować	test	1,249
tester	tester	22
theme	theme	8
throttling/trotling	throttling	3
thumbnail	thumbnail	1
ticket	ticket	1
timeout/time out	timeout	5
timer	timer	2
timing	timing	19
token	token	9
toner	toner	52
toolbar/tolbar	toolbar	13
toolbox	toolbox	1
tooltip	tooltip	2
topic/topik	topic	31
touchpad/touch pad	touchpad	17

touchscreen	touchscreen	3
tower	tower	14
tracker	tracker	11
trainer	trainer	18
translator	translator	6
tray	tray	21
trial	trial(ware)	85
trigger/triger	trigger	13
tunelowanie	tunneling/tunnelling	8
tuner	tuner	44
tuning	tuning	14
tutorial	tutorial	61
tweak	tweak	1
unban, ub	unban	16
underflow	underflow	1
uninstall	uninstallation	1
unregistered	unregistered	1
up	upload, update	113
update/updejt	update	130
upgrade	upgrade	50
uploadować, upload/apload, uploading	upload(ing)	77
uploader	uploader	4
upstream	upstream	1
uptime	uptime	8
usability	usability	2
user	user	126
userbar	userbar	4
user-friendly/user-frjendli	user-friendly	7
username	username	1
video/wideo	video	283
video player	video player	1
videotest	review video, product video	3
videotutorial/wideotutorial/video tutorial/wideo tutorial	video tutorial	6
vol	vol (< volume)	1
wardriving	wardriving/war driving	1
warez	warez	34

warn	warn (< warning)	23
web	web	36
web developer/web devel	web developer	2
web development	web development	1
web mail	webmail	1
webmaster, webmastering	webmaster(ing)	30
whitelist	whitelist/white list	3
widget/widżet	widget	33
wifi/wi-fi/wi fi	Wi-Fi	414
wireless/wireles	wireless	5
wirtual/virtu	virtual	6
workflow	workflow	1
worklog	worklog	20
wortal/vortal	vortal (< vertical portal)	6
zero-day	zero-day	1
zip	zip (< zipped file)	54
zoom	zoom	12

Interestingly but not surprisingly, the most frequent lexical loans found in the corpus (P. *komputer, procesor, Internet, laptop, serwer, klikać*; cf. Table 4.3 below) do not have native equivalents (cf. Chapter 1, Section 1.4.2.6); conversely, many of the loanwords that appear only once in the corpus (cf. Table 4.4) have such counterparts (e.g. P. *burner, case, e-reader, friend, mainboard, username*, appearing alongside *nağrywarka, obudowa, czytnik, znajomy, płyta główna, pseudonim*). There is thus a clear correspondence between the frequency of the loanword in the corpus and the existence (or its lack) of a native equivalent.

4.3 Assimilation of English Loanwords Found in the Corpus

In the majority of cases (approximately 76%), the English loanwords in Polish found in the corpus retain their original English spelling and no changes have been implemented (e.g. *artbook, bluescreen, browser, buzzer, cookies, cooler, keyboard, overclocking, proxy, quest, southbridge, whitelist*); thus, the majority of the English loanwords in the sphere of computers can be labelled as graphically unassimilated. It is important to note that this group also includes such words as *laptop* or *link*, which are on the borderline of graphical assimilation. No graphical assimilation is actually present (no changes have been implemented,

cf. Chapter 1, Section 1.4.2.4b) but it is unnecessary (or even impossible) as the forms agree with Polish orthographical rules.

Full graphical assimilation is found only in approximately 6.5% of the loans (only the cases in which changes at the orthographic level have been implemented are included), e.g. *adbloker*, *bajt*, *hejt*, *kompakt*, *komputer*, *netykieta*, *ploter*, *spamer* (< E. *adblocker*, *byte*, *hate*, *compact*, *computer*, *netiquette*, *plotter*, *spammer*).

The remaining 17.5% of the tokens constitute forms with variation in spelling. In such cases, at least two different spellings (typically one unassimilated and the other one partly or fully assimilated) have been found in the corpus, e.g. *assembler/asesembler*, *backdoor/backdor*, *backup/bekap*, *cartridge/kartridż*, *cheater/cziter*, *chipset/czipset*, *channel/chanel*, *config/konfig*, *error/eror*, *favicon/favikona*, *firewall/firewal*, *flash/flasz*, *floppy/flopy*, *full/ful*, *keylogger/keyloger*, *presell/presel*, *resetter/reseter*, *router/ruter*, *skill/skil*, *subwoofer/subwofer*, *update/up dejt*. It should be emphasized that this group does not include the forms where the only variation in spelling relates (1) to the use of the form as either a one-word or a multiword unit (e.g. *bluescreen/blue screen*, *fanpage/fan page*, *hotspot/hot spot*, *opensource/open source*); (2) to the presence or absence of a hyphen (e.g. *e-book/ebook*, *next-gen/nextgen*, *off-line/offline*, *on-board/onboard*, *spin-off/spin off*, *wi-fi/wifi/wi fi*), and (3) to the presence or absence of capital letters (e.g. *Internet/internet*, *Ethernet/ethernet*).

Graphical assimilation of the loanwords found in the corpus is connected with the following changes:

- the reduction of double letters, both consonants and vowels, for instance:
 - *dd* > *d* *modding* > *moding*
 - *ff* > *f* *offtopic* > *oftop*
 - *gg* > *g* *keylogger* > *keyloger*
 - *ll* > *l* *firewall* > *firewal*
 - *nn* > *n* *channel* > *chanel*
 - *oo* > *o* *subwoofer* > *subwofer*
 - *pp* > *p* *support* > *suport*
 - *rr* > *r* *error* > *eror*
 - *ss* > *s* *assembler* > *asembler*
 - *tt* > *t* *throttling* > *throtling*
- replacement of certain letters or group of letters, for instance:
 - *a* > *e* *jack* > *dżek*
 - *a* > *ej* *hate* > *hejt*
 - *c* > *k* *click* > *klikać*
 - *ch* > *cz* *chip* > *czip*
 - *ea* > *i* *cheater* > *cziter*

- ♦ *ee* > *i* *beep* > *bip*
- ♦ *g* > *ż* *cartridge* > *kartridż*
- ♦ *i* > *aj* *driver* > *drajwer*
- ♦ *j* > *dż* *jack* > *dżek*
- ♦ *oo* > *u* *noob* > *nub*
- ♦ *ph* > *f* *smartphone* > *smartfon*
- ♦ *sh* > *sz* *crash* > *krasz*
- ♦ *tch* > *cz* *patch* > *pacz*
- ♦ *u* > *a* *backup* > *bekap*
- ♦ *v* > *w* *server* > *serwer*
- ♦ *x* > *ks* *pixel* > *piksel*
- ♦ *y* > *j* *joystick* > *dżoj*
- simplification of certain groups of letters, for instance:
 - ♦ *ck* > *k* *hacker* > *haker*
 - ♦ *ou* > *u* *router* > *ruter*
- omission of certain letters, for instance:
 - ♦ *gh* > *ø* *high-end* > *hiend*
 - ♦ *h* > *ø* *phishing* > *pishing*.

It should be emphasized that the changes presented above are not mutually exclusive and often more than one change is implemented in the case of a given word, cf. e.g. *like* > *lajk* (*i* > *aj*, *e* > *ø*), *cartridge* > *kartridż* (*c* > *k*, *g* > *ż*, *e* > *ø*).

Morphological adaptation of borrowings (understood here in the broad sense, i.e. including inflection of loanwords and the existence of derivatives formed on their basis, cf. Chapter 1, Section 1.4.2.4d) is, by contrast to orthographic adaptation, very common. The majority of the loans (approximately 78.5%) appear in the corpus in inflected forms, for instance:

- benchmark: *benchmarka*, *benchmarkiem*, *benchmarku*, *benchmarki*, *benchmarków*, *becnhmarkach*
- bluescreen: *blackscreena*, *bluescreenem*, *bluescreeny*, *bluescreenami*, *bluescreenów*
- bug: *bugu*, *buga*, *bugi*, *bugów*, *bugami*
- dual: *dualu*/*dual'u*, *duala*
- gamepad: *gamepadach*
- gameplay: *gameplaya*, *gameplayu*, *gameplayem*, *gameplaye*
- listbox: *listboxa*, *listboxach*, *listbox'y*
- loader: *loadera*/*loader'a*, *loaderze*, *loaderem*, *loaderze*
- ping: *pinga*, *pingu*, *pingi*
- software: *software'u*.

A certain degree of variation is visible: for instance, the genitive often appears as two coexisting forms (e.g. *ping* > *pingu*, *pinga*). The wide use of the

apostrophe should also be emphasized, including the cases in which it is clearly unnecessary (e.g. *listbox'y*, *loader'a*).

The remaining 21.5% of the loanwords do not appear in the corpus in inflected forms. It should be highlighted that it does not necessarily mean that they are not inflected at all: the fact that the inflected forms do not appear in the corpus may simply stem from the fact that many of them are either nonce forms or with a low frequency (cf. e.g. *artbook*, *benchtable*, *bitrate*, *cage*, *case*, *codebox*, *dump*, *heatsink*, *motherboard*, *necroposting*, *ramdrive*, *refurb*, *reseter*, *screensaver*, *stack*, *storage*, *username*).

Approximately 27% of the borrowings serve as a base for derivatives found in the corpus: these relate mostly to changes in the part of speech (most frequently N > V, N > Adj, and N > Adv) and the formation of diminutive forms. Examples are provided below:

- changes in the part of speech, for instance:
 - bot: *bocić*
 - bug: *zabugowany*, *zbugowany*, *bugować*
 - default: *defaultowy*, *defaultowo*
 - gameplay: *gameplayowy*, *gameplayowo*
 - lightweight: *lightweightowy*
 - ping: *pingować*
 - software: *softwareowy/softwareowy*, *software'owo/softwareowo*
 - uploader: *uploaderski*
- diminutive forms, often quite untypical and unconventional, for instance:
 - bot: *bocik*
 - cooler: *coolerek*
 - demo: *demko*
 - floppy: *flopek*
 - item: *itemek*
 - malware: *malwareczek*
 - mirror: *mirrorek*
 - noob: *nubek*
 - ploter: *ploterek*
 - procesor: *procek*
 - skan: *skanik*
 - skaner: *skanerek*
 - software: *sofcik*
 - spam: *spamik*
 - tuner: *tunerek*
 - tutorial: *tutek*

- ♦ warez: *warezik*
- ♦ warn: *warnik*.

In the majority of cases (*circa* 73% of the borrowings), derivatives have not been found in the corpus. This, naturally, does not necessarily imply that a given loanword cannot serve as a base for derivatives, but may simply result from the fact (similarly as in the case of inflectional forms) that a given loanword appears in the corpus with a low frequency.

4.4 Lexical Loans vs. Semantic Loans

It would be interesting at this point to compare the number of English lexical loans found in the corpus with the number of semantic borrowings (Zabawa 2017a). In the case of semantic loans, exactly the same corpus was used and the same methodology was applied (derivatives of semantic loans were included, but only as additional tokens, not separate types). The comparison is presented in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2: English lexical and semantic loans found in the corpus: a comparison.

English lexical loans found in the corpus			English semantic loans found in the corpus		
Types	Tokens	Per cent of the corpus (tokens)	Types	Tokens	Per cent of the corpus (tokens)
548	42,666	2.768	204	42,638	2.766

In general, as one can see, the frequency of lexical and semantic loans (tokens) is comparable (42,666 tokens of lexical loans vs. 42,638 tokens of semantic loans). Thus, both lexical and semantic loans form approximately the same per cent of all the forms (tokens) in the corpus (1,541,449 words, cf. Chapter 2, Section 2.2). This shows clearly that when English influence upon Polish is discussed, at least in the specialized Polish of computers and the Internet, semantic loans should not be perceived as an insignificant addition to lexical loans, but as a very important group of borrowings as well (in fact, as was noted above, they appear with virtually the same frequency as lexical loans).

The situation looks completely different with respect to the types. The number of types of English lexical loans (548) is more than twice as high as the number of semantic loans (204). This shows that an average semantic loan is used far more frequently than an average lexical loan (an average semantic loan is used 209 times in the corpus, while an average lexical loan 78 times).

However, this does not relate to the most frequent English lexical and semantic loans used in the corpus, as Table 4.3 indicates.

Table 4.3 lists the 25 most frequent lexical and semantic loans found in the corpus, together with their frequency (the number of occurrences also includes derivatives). In the case of semantic loans, only new meanings (related to computers and the Internet) are taken into account. Thus, for instance, the number of occurrences of *strona* includes only the occurrences of the word in the sense of 'a web page' (senses as such 'a side of something,' 'a page in a book or a newspaper,' etc. are excluded).

Table 4.3: The list of 25 most frequent lexical and semantic loans found in the corpus.

Most frequent English lexical loans		Most frequent English semantic loans	
Lexical loan	N	Semantic loan	N
komputer	6,868	instalować	6,265
procesor	2,694	strona	3,133
internet	2,433	karta	2,926
laptop	2,136	pamięć	1,482
serwer	1,710	sieć	1,481
klikać, klik	1,560	forum	1,400
link	1,438	format	1,097
test, testować	1,249	konto	1,068
router, ruter	1,012	mysz	873
bit	876	konfiguracja	821
partycja, partrycja	826	aplikacja	813
skanować, skan	800	adres	785
screen	655	otworzyć	777
post	625	okno	766
logować się	540	monitor	675
log	512	folder	651
net	507	administrator	607
host, hosting	460	menedżer	558
edit	436	panel	538
reset, resetować	433	wirus	517
wifi	414	zakładka	507
modem	373	domena	491
restart, restartować	357	konsola	438
pendrive	339	narzędzie	438
mail, mailing	309	port	429

As Table 4.3 demonstrates, the frequency of the most common English loanwords and semantic loans is comparable. The main difference lies in the number of one-off borrowings (i.e. used only once in the corpus) and untypical borrowings (understood here as the loans used between one and five times in the corpus).

There are 96 types of one-off lexical borrowings and only three of one-off semantic loans (for the complete list, cf. Table 4.4). This indicates that 17.52% of lexical loans are one-off phenomena (in the case of semantic loans, the rate of one-off forms is much lower and equals 1.47%).

Table 4.4: Lexical and semantic borrowings used only once in the corpus.

Nonce borrowings (lexical)	Nonce borrowings (semantic)
artbook	bilet
back-end	dinozaur
backlink	ziarno
bay-res	
benchtable	
bitrate	
bootsector	
brick	
broadband stick	
bullet mode	
burner	
buzzer	
cage	
case	
checkpoint	
codebox	
cross-play	
debugger	
dial-up	
doctype	
dump	
dungeon crawler	
e-reader	

endgame	
exploiter	
feeder	
floodować	
forever	
freemium	
friend	
grind	
handheld	
heatsink	
hejter	
hijacker	
hotlink	
keyboard	
keygen	
keyshop	
light	
lightbox	
loopback	
low-poly	
low-profile	
mainboard	
medium end	
middle-range	
motherboard	
mouseover	
multikomputer	
necroposting	
nerfić	
nettop	
netykieta	
plain text	
playlista	

podcast	
popunder	
pre-loadować	
preview	
printować	
progressbar	
prompt	
ramdrive	
rebuild	
refurb	
resolver	
scroll wheel	
serial number	
shellcode	
shout	
spider	
stack	
stalker	
stealth	
storage	
streamer	
stub	
surfpas	
swapfile	
thumbnail	
ticket	
toolbox	
tweak	
underflow	
uninstall	
unregistered	
upstream	
username	
vol	

wardriving	
web development	
web mail	
workflow	
zero-day	

The distinction is almost equally striking when untypical or idiosyncratic loans are taken into consideration. There are 245 types of untypical (used less than six times) lexical loans (44.71% of all types), while only 21 types of untypical semantic loans (10.29% of all types).

To conclude, the frequency of lexical and semantic loans (in terms of tokens) is strikingly similar, which proves that both types of loans are equally well represented in the language of computer science. However, the situation looks different with respect to types: there are far more types of lexical loans than semantic ones (548 vs. 204). While the frequency of the most widespread lexical and semantic loans is comparable, the distinction is visible primarily in the case of less frequent borrowings. Both one-off (used once in the corpus) and untypical loans (used 1–5 times in the corpus) are far more numerous (in terms of types) in the case of lexical loans. This shows that rarely-used lexical loans are more common in the language of computer science than rarely-used semantic loans. This may have a number of reasons, the most important being: (1) many lexical loans are rarely used due to the existence of a more common native form or a semantic loan (e.g. *memory* used alongside *pamięć*),⁸⁵ and (2) many lexical loans are highly technical and not used by people who are not specialists in the field of computers (e.g. *benchtable*, *bay-res*).

4.5 Concluding Comments

The present study, combined with my previous book (Zabawa 2017a), shows that both types of loans, viz. lexical and semantic, are frequent in the language of computer science. Interestingly, their general frequency (in terms of tokens) is strikingly similar, as Table 4.2 indicates. The situation is different, however, in the case of types: there are far more types of lexical loans in comparison to semantic loans; this shows that there are more untypical (i.e. rarely used) lexical loans in the corpus than untypical semantic loans. In other words, many English lexical loans can be regarded as idiosyncratic or generally rare.

85 For more on the lexical doublets of this type, cf. Zabawa (in print).

Another trend well visible in the present study concerns the degree of assimilation. While most of the loans are assimilated morphologically (in the broad sense, i.e. they are inflected according to Polish inflectional patterns), a different tendency is observed in the case of adaptation at the level of spelling: approximately three-fourths of the loans retain their original English spelling (and, most probably, although this is outside the range of the present book, pronunciation). This may signal more intense contact with English and greater knowledge of English among Poles.

It is only natural to expect, as was mentioned in the introduction, that different semantic areas in Polish are influenced by English to varying degrees. In general, it can be reasonably assumed that specialized fields are influenced to a greater extent than general Polish. The present study shows, however, that even in the case of specialized areas the influence is high, but not as high as one could expect: English lexical borrowings (tokens) constitute less than 3% of the corpus (2.768%, to be more precise; cf. Table 4.2). However, one has to remember that the language of the corpus is highly informal. Most probably, the percentage of English loans would be visibly higher in the case of the corpus composed of articles on computers and modern technology taken from printed magazines and web portals devoted to the subject. This area remains open for future research.

The semantic area of computers and the Internet belongs to one of the most rapidly developing spheres. It can be assumed that new developments in the area, such as the development of artificial intelligence, ChatGPT, etc., will most probably yield a new wave of English borrowings, both lexical and semantic. Therefore, constant research in the field is a necessity. It is hoped that this book, together with the previous one (Zabawa 2017a), is an answer to this necessity and, at the same time, a foundation for future research in the area.

Appendix

The Corpus Used in the Study

Table A.1 provides information on the structure of the corpus upon which the study is based. This is the same corpus as used in my study on semantic loans and loan translations (Zabawa 2017a) and the description below is similar to the one presented therein (Zabawa 2017a, 287–290).

Table A.1 provides the following bits of information: the name of a forum together with its website address⁸⁶, a subforum (i.e. the general description of the theme or themes taken into account in the case of a given forum), topics (i.e. more detailed description of the themes), and the number (N) of running words in each sample taken from a given forum.

Table A.1: The structure of the corpus used in the study.

	Forum name and website address	Subforum	Topics	N of words
[1]	<i>ForumBAJT.pl</i> http://forumbajt.pl/forum.php	Various	Problem-solving discussions connected with hardware, software and the Internet	57,121
[2]	<i>Forum Komputerowe PL</i> http://forumkomputerowe.pl/	Software	Operating systems	22,806
[3]	<i>ForumPC</i> http://www.forumpc.pl/	Hardware	Hard drives, CD drives, memory sticks, ready-made computer sets, computer memory	42,701
[4]	<i>Forum FastPC.pl</i> http://www.fastpc.pl/	Internet and software	Computer viruses, anti-virus software	42,914

⁸⁶ Not all the links may work as the corpus was gathered between 2011 and 2015 (Zabawa 2017a, 287–290).

[5]	<i>ForumTweaks.pl</i> http://www.forum.tweaks.pl/	Internet and software	Computer viruses, antivirus software, Internet providers, Internet browsers	44,143
[6]	<i>PCLab.pl</i> http://forum.pclab.pl/	Software	Computer games	45,285
[7]	<i>PCFoster</i> http://forum.pcfoster.pl/	Software	Website creation and maintenance, computer programming	46,305
[8]	<i>Forum portalu PCcom.pl</i> http://pc-com.pl/forum/	Hardware	Laptops and notebooks, mainboards, central processing units, graphics cards, computer monitors	58,682
[9]	<i>Forum komputerowe HotFix.pl</i> http://forum.hotfix.pl/	Various	Buying and selling (computer hardware), computer graphics, device drivers	48,022
[10]	<i>PCSH</i> http://www.pcsh.pl/	Various	Software and hardware tutorials, IT news, reviews of software and hardware	47,373
[11]	<i>Forum dyskusyjne programosy.pl</i> http://forum.programosy.pl/	Software	Polish versions of software (operating systems and games), Windows-related problems	48,853
[12]	<i>PurePC.pl – Forum Dyskusyjne</i> http://forum.purepc.pl	Software and Internet	Internet browsers (Google Chrome, Firefox, Opera, etc.), instant messaging programs, Internet providers	51,367
[13]	<i>Forum Komputerowe PECECIK.com</i> http://pececik.com/forum	Hardware	Printers, scanners, mice, keyboards, sound cards, loudspeakers, headphones	50,297
[14]	<i>ITPC</i> http://forum.itpc.net.pl/	Various	Game consoles, graphics cards, users' tutorials and reviews, computer games	50,765

[15]	<i>HAKEK – Forum Komputerowe</i> http://haker.com.pl/	Software and Internet	Antivirus and antispyware software, keyloggers and anti-keylogger software, firewalls, data backup, privacy protection	50,657
[16]	<i>PCFormat Forum</i> http://forum.pcformat.pl	Internet	Internet-related problems (software and hardware)	50,161
[17]	<i>Forum komputerowe Komputer Świat</i> http://forum.komputerswiat.pl/	Software	Office software (Microsoft Word, Excel, OpenOffice, etc.)	49,058
[18]	<i>Pecetowiec.pl</i> http://pecetowiec.pl/index.php	Software	Operating systems (especially Linux), general problems connected with various software	47,308
[19]	<i>Forum benchmark.pl</i> http://forum.benchmark.pl/	Hardware	Case modification (modding), printers, scanners, central processing units, mainboards	51,069
[20]	<i>PC Forum.eu</i> http://forum.pcforum.eu/	Software	Operating systems (Microsoft Windows, Linux, Unix)	51,436
[21]	<i>WebElite.pl</i> <i>Forum informatyczne</i> http://www.webelite.pl/	Internet	Website creation and maintenance	47,964
[22]	<i>Gazeta.pl Forum – Komputer</i> http://forum.gazeta.pl/forum/f, 34,Komputer.html	Various	Various	48,272
[23]	<i>Katalogi.pl – Forum Komputerowe</i> http://katalogi.pl/forum/4-forum-komputerowe/	Various	Problem-solving discussions connected with hardware, software and the Internet	51,471
[24]	<i>pl.comp.bazy-danych</i> www.gazeta.pl/usenet	Software	Problems connected with databases	48,272
[25]	<i>PC Centre – Forum Komputerowe</i> http://forum.pccentre.pl	Hardware	Notebooks, palmtops, computer cooling, problems connected with noisy computers	50,925

[26]	<i>Pomoc – PC</i> http://pomoc-pc.com/	Various	Operating systems, website creation and maintenance, computer games	47,310
[27]	<i>ForumKomputerowe.com</i> http://www.forumkomputerowe.com/	Hardware	Sound cards, computer loudspeakers, central processing units, RAM memory	52,336
[28]	<i>PCMod.pl</i> http://www.pcmmod.pl/	Various	Operating systems (Microsoft Windows, Linux), computer games, overclocking, BIOS programming	49,074
[29]	<i>Forum komputerowe GuruPC.pl</i> http://www.gurupc.pl	Software	Computer games (general discussions and problems)	55,887
[30]	<i>Forum o grach komputerowych</i> http://www.giermania.fora.pl/	Software	Computer games (users' reviews, downloads, tutorials)	50,853
[31]	<i>Game 4 Fun</i> http://game4fun.pl/	Software	Computer games (news, tutorials), discussions about the forum	31,337
[32]	<i>playofgame.pl</i> http://playofgame.pl/forum.php	Software	Computer games (patches, add-ons, game codes, tutorials, Polish language versions)	51,425

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Corpora

COCA. *Corpus of Contemporary American English*. <https://www.english-corpora.org/coca/>.

GloWbE. *Global Web-Based English*. <https://www.english-corpora.org/glowbe/>.

MoncoPL. *Monco PL*. <https://monco-pl.clarin-pl.eu/>

NKJP. *Narodowy Korpus Języka Polskiego*. <https://nkjp.pl/>.

NOW. *NOW Corpus (News on the Web)*. <https://www.english-corpora.org/now/>.

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The present book is a continuation (and at the same time a thematic complement) of the author's previous monograph (*English Semantic Loans, Loan Translations, and Loan Renditions in Informal Polish of Computer Users*, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Śląskiego, Katowice 2017). It focused on a detailed analysis of English semantic borrowings, loan translations, and loan renditions in informal Polish of computer science. The study was based on the corpus compiled by the author.

This monograph, by contrast, provides a comprehensive description of English *lexical borrowings* (loanwords) in informal Polish in the field of computers and the Internet. The research is based on the same corpus as the previous book: the corpus consists of short texts (posts) collected from 32 selected Internet forums devoted to computer- and Internet-related topics. The total size of the corpus is over one and a half million words (understood orthographically, i.e. as a sequence of letters separated by spaces). The use of the same corpus is intentional, as it allows for a direct comparison of the frequency of lexical and semantic loans within the semantic field under discussion.

The book provides a detailed description of 548 types of lexical Anglicisms (a total of 42,666 tokens). The loans in question constitute less than 2.8% of the entire corpus, which represents a relatively modest proportion. However, it should be emphasized that the number of borrowings given above does not take into account various types of acronyms, which are very common in the language of computer science. The author decided not to include them due to their highly technical nature.

An additional aim of the book is to highlight various methodological problems associated with the study of English lexical borrowings. These include, among others, problems connected with distinguishing between English loanwords and native forms or internationalisms of unclear origin on the one hand, and distinguishing between English lexical borrowings and other types of borrowings or quasi-borrowings (such as English semantic loans, pseudo-Anglicisms, and Polish-English hybrids) on the other.

To the best of the author's knowledge, the present monograph is the most detailed study of English lexical borrowings used in informal Polish in the area of computers and the Internet. Both books (i.e. this one and the previous one, cf. above), taken together, offer a comprehensive and exhaustive discussion of the influence of English on informal Polish in the said semantic area.

Monografia niniejsza stanowi swoistą kontynuację (a zarazem tematyczne uzupełnienie) poprzedniej monografii autora (*English Semantic loans, Loan Translations, and Loan Renditions in Informal Polish of Computer Users*, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Śląskiego, Katowice 2017). Książka ta była poświęcona szczegółowej analizie angielskich zapożyczeń semantycznych, a także kalk dokładnych i niedokładnych, w potocznej polszczyźnie użytkowników komputerów. Podstawą badań był samodzielnie zebrany autorski korpus tekstów.

Książka niniejsza przedstawia szczegółowy opis angielskich zapożyczeń właściwych. Podstawą badań jest ten sam korpus. Składa się on z krótkich tekstów (postów) zebranych z 32 wybranych forów internetowych o tematyce komputerowo-internetowej. Łączna wielkość korpusu to ponad półtora miliona słów (rozumianych ortograficznie, tj. jako ciąg liter oddzielonych z obu stron spacją). Wykorzystanie tego samego korpusu jest celowe: dzięki temu możliwe jest bezpośrednie porównanie częstości występowania zapożyczeń leksykalnych i semantycznych w omawianym polu semantycznym.

W pracy szczegółowo opisano 548 typów anglicyzmów właściwych, które wystąpiły w korpusie łącznie 42.666 razy. Anglicyzmy te stanowią niecałe 2,8% całości korpusu, a zatem stosunkowo niewiele. Podkreślić jednak należy, że podana wyżej liczba zapożyczeń nie uwzględnia różnego rodzaju akronimów, które w języku informatyki są bardzo częste. Autor zdecydował o ich niewłączaniu ze względu na ich wysoce techniczny charakter.

Dodatkowym celem monografii jest wskazanie różnych problemów metodologicznych związanych z badaniem anglicyzmów właściwych. Są to m.in. problemy związane z odróżnianiem zapożyczeń angielskich od wyrazów rodzimych czy internacjonalizów o niejasnej etymologii z jednej strony, a także odróżnianiem anglicyzmów właściwych od innych rodzajów zapożyczeń (lub quasi-zapożyczeń) angielskich (semantycznych, pseudoanglicyzmów oraz polsko-angielskich hybryd) z drugiej.

Monografia niniejsza jest – wedle najlepszej wiedzy autora – najbardziej szczegółowym studium angielskich zapożyczeń właściwych w potocznej polszczyźnie informatycznej. Obie książki zaś – niniejsza oraz poprzednia – stanowią łącznie całościowy i wyczerpujący opis wpływów angielszczyzny na omawiane pole semantyczne w języku polskim.

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The book is a comprehensive study of English lexical borrowings in informal Polish of computer science. The research is based on a corpus of texts compiled by the author. The monograph contains a detailed description of 548 English loanwords. The book also includes an extensive theoretical discussion of lexical loans, as well as a description of the problems related to their identification and differentiation from other types of borrowings. The book is addressed to researchers interested in language contact and English borrowings, as well as the language of computer science. It may also be of interest to practitioners, translators, and all those who want to better understand the contemporary Polish language of computer science.

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Więcej informacji

