

ANGLICISMS IN CROATIAN IN THE FIELD OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Čaljkušić, Ružica

Undergraduate thesis / Završni rad

2023

Degree Grantor / Ustanova koja je dodijelila akademski / stručni stupanj: **University of Split, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Split / Sveučilište u Splitu, Filozofski fakultet**

Permanent link / Trajna poveznica: <https://urn.nsk.hr/urn:nbn:hr:172:570132>

Rights / Prava: [In copyright](#)/[Zaštićeno autorskim pravom.](#)

Download date / Datum preuzimanja: **2024-11-23**

Repository / Repozitorij:

[Repository of Faculty of humanities and social sciences](#)



UNIVERSITY OF SPLIT



SVEUČILIŠTE U SPLITU
FILOZOFSKI FAKULTET
Odsjek za engleski jezik i književnost

Ružica Čaljkusić

Anglicisms in Croatian in the field of information technology

Završni rad

Split, 2023.

UNIVERSITY OF SPLIT
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
Department of English Language and Literature

ANGLICISMS IN CROATIAN IN THE FIELD OF INFORMATION
TECHNOLOGY

BA thesis

Student:
Ružica Čaljkušić

Supervisor:
Dr. Ivana Petrović, Asst. Prof.

Split, 2023

CONTENT

1. Introduction	4
2. The phenomenon of languages in contact.....	5
3. Anglicisms in the Croatian language	10
3.1. Anglicisms in information technology.....	12
4. Methodology	15
5. Analysis	16
6. Conclusion.....	33
7. References and sources	34
8. Summary	38
9. Sažetak.....	39

1. Introduction

This thesis introduces the topic of borrowing English words into the Croatian language in the field of information technology. The first part of the thesis explains the theory of languages in contact and discusses various aspects of borrowing as a process that involves taking words from one language to another. Additionally, this part explains various terms related to borrowing and contact between languages, such as transfer, convergence, imposition, code-switching, adaptation, and imitation. This part also classifies types of borrowing based on the works and research of various linguists. Different classifications show that many linguists created their own typologies. The third chapter of the thesis focuses on Anglicisms in the Croatian language, more specifically on Anglicisms in information technology, showing how the English language influenced this field. The fourth chapter shows the methodology of analysis, presenting the website Bug.hr, a Croatian technology online magazine, and its forum as sources of the analysis. The fifth chapter is focused on the study of examples from the online magazine and its forum. The words are in alphabetical order, followed by a definition from the English dictionary and information about their position in the Croatian dictionary. After completing this analysis, its results are compared to the previous research.

2. The phenomenon of languages in contact

This chapter explains the theory of languages in contact. It also discusses various perspectives on borrowing, the process of one language adopting words or grammar from another language. Additionally, the chapter provides several classifications for understanding borrowing. However, there are discrepancies among these classifications, revealing that different linguists organize their categorizations in various ways.

Uriel Weinreich and Einar Haugen have laid the foundations of contact linguistics. In 1953, Einar Haugen published his monograph *The Norwegian Language in America: A Study in Bilingual Behaviour* in two volumes. In his work, he presents a detailed study of the Norwegian bilingual community in America. In the preface, he writes that language is a social phenomenon. Haugen (1953: 11) defines *borrowing* as “any transfer of patterns that a bilingual individual can make from one of his languages to the other”. Previously, he explained it as “the attempted reproduction in one language of patterns previously found in another” (Haugen, 1950: 212). He also emphasizes that the use of loanwords is just one of the possible outcomes when languages come into contact (Haugen 1953: 11). Haugen (1953: 65) distinguishes between *switching* and *borrowing* because with switching, “the two languages are not superimposed, but follow one another”.

Haugen’s typology of borrowing is based on the notions of *substitution* and *importation* (Haugen, 1950: 212). He explains that importation happens “if the loan is similar enough to the model so that a native speaker would accept it as his own, the borrowing speaker may be said to have imported the model into his language, provided it as an innovation in that language” (Haugen, 1950: 212). On the other hand, Haugen (1950: 212) explains that substitution happens when “the speaker has reproduced the model inadequately, he has normally substituted a similar pattern from his own language”. Haugen (1950: 214-215) distinguishes between the following types of borrowing:

- *Loanword* (“shows morphemic importation without substitution”)
- *Loanblend* (“shows morphemic substitution as well as importation”)
- *Loanshift* (“shows morphemic substitution without importation”).

In the definition of loanwords, Haugen (1950: 214) explains that “if they are to be incorporated into the utterances of a new language, they must be fitted into its grammatical structure and assigned by the borrower to the various grammatical classes which are distinguished by his own”. Loanblends are described in the situation of “reproducing the forms

of another language when speakers will frequently go farther in their adaptation than merely to substitute native sounds and inflections for the foreign ones, slipping in part or all of a native morpheme for some part of the foreign” (Haugen, 1950: 218). Loanshifts are described in a situation when “some foreign loans appear in the language only as changes in the usage of native words, i.e. 'shifts', including all changes that are not strictly phonological and grammatical” (Haugen, 1950: 219). Moreover, loanblends are also known as hybrids, while loanshifts are known as loan translations and semantic loans (Haugen, 1950: 230-231).

Uriel Weinreich published *Languages in Contact* the same year Haugen published his book. In his work, Weinreich explains the theory of languages in contact and how it works with bilingualism. Weinreich (1953: 1) states that two languages are in contact “if they are used alternately by the same persons”. Moreover, he emphasizes that some anthropologists view language contact as “an aspect of cultural contact” (Weinreich, 1953: 5). Unlike Haugen, Weinreich (1953: 1) describes borrowing as a “deviation from the norms of either language which occur in the speech of bilinguals” and uses the term *interference* to define “a result of language contact”. According to Weinreich (1953: 56), “the vocabulary of a language, considerably more loosely structured than its phonemics and grammar, is beyond question the domain of borrowing par excellence”.

Weinreich (1953: 51) partly relies on the classification made by Werner Betz (1949: 227). In the classification, Weinreich (1953: 51) offers English alternatives following Betz’s terminology and divides loan translations into:

- *Loan translation proper* (“the model is reproduced exactly, element by element”)
- *Loan rendition* (“the model compound only furnishes a general hint for the reproduction”)
- *Loan creation* (“new coinages not by cultural innovations, but by the need to match designations available in a language in contact”)

Weinreich (1953: 50) describes loan translation proper in the situation of “transfer of analysed compounds when the elements of a compound or phrase are adapted to word-formative or syntactic patterns of the recipient language”. Loan rendition is described as “reproduction in terms of equivalent native words that can be carried out with compounds, phrases, and even larger units such as proverbs” (Weinreich, 1953: 50). Loan creation is described as “the third type of interference in compound lexical units, involving the transfer of some elements and the reproduction of others” (Weinreich, 1953: 51).

Peter Auer (2020: 147) sees the phenomenon of languages in contact as “a result of social factors enabling, encouraging or forcing speakers of different languages to communicate with each other”. In his work, he explains that “the term language contact is short for contact-induced language change” (Auer, 2020: 147). He views the phenomenon as “a part of the structuralist heritage of linguistics” (Auer, 2020: 147). Borrowing is described as “a highly efficient strategy for expressing affiliation with a social group” (Auer, 2020: 149).

Jeanine Treffers-Daller (2010: 3) defines borrowing as “the incorporation of features of one language into another”. Treffers-Daller (2010: 8) mentions other terms for borrowing, like *transfer*, *code-switching*, and *convergence*. Treffers-Daller (2009: 68) uses Auer’s (1984) definitions of transfer and code-switching. Transfer is described as “a language alternation for a certain unit with a structurally provided point of return into the first language”, whereas code-switching is described as “a language alternation at a certain point in conversation without a structurally determined (and therefore predictable) return into the first language” (Auer, 1984: 26). Treffers-Daller (2009: 69) uses Weinreich’s definition of convergence, describing it as “partial similarities increasing at the expense of differences” (Weinreich, 1953: 395). A difference between code-switching and transfer is in the fact that “while it is clear that speakers can decide when to switch and when not to, it is less obvious that they can control transfer in the same ways” (Treffers-Daller, 2009: 60). However, the author explains that convergence and transfer are different because “convergence is not necessarily externally motivated, whereas transfer by definition must be” and because “transfer implies directionality (for instance, from language A to language B), while convergence does not” (Treffers-Daller, 2009: 71).

Thomason and Kaufman (1988: 37) view borrowing as “the incorporation of foreign features into the speakers’ native language”. They explain that “any linguistic feature can be transferred from any language to any other language” (Thomason and Kaufman, 1988: 14) and propose a very detailed borrowing hierarchy “determined by the relative degrees of structuredness of various grammatical subsystems” (Thomason and Kaufman, 1988: 73).

Milroy (1997: 311) emphasizes that “it is not actually languages that are in contact but the speakers of the languages”. He explains that “language contact implies speaker contact, or simply contact between human beings, and the term language contact therefore really means contact between speakers of different languages” (Milroy, 1997: 311).

Van Coetsem (1988: 8) uses the terms *imitation* and *adaptation* as two transfer types in language contact. According to Van Coetsem (1988: 8), imitation and adaptation are “basic notions in the study of loan phonology”. Imitation implies “the use of something that a speaker does not have of his own” (Van Coetsem, 1988: 7) and it assumes “the presence of something from source language that deviates from target language” (Van Coetsem, 1988: 9). On the other hand, adaptation is described as “an adjustment to the native recipient or target language which does not modify that language” (Van Coetsem, 1988: 9). The author emphasizes that imitation results in phonological loans and adaptation changes spelling and pronunciation (Van Coetsem, 1988: 97-111).

Haspelmath (2009: 36) defines the term borrowing “as a general term for all kinds of transfer or copying processes whether they are due to native speakers adopting elements from other languages into the recipient language, or whether they result from non-native speakers imposing properties of their native language onto a recipient language”. He refers to it as “a completed language change, a diachronic process that once started as an individual innovation but has been propagated throughout the speech community” (Haspelmath, 2009: 38). The author explains that “the term borrowing is based on a strange metaphor (after all, the donor language does not expect to receive its words back)” (Haspelmath, 2009: 37). And because of that, Haspelmath (2009: 37) suggests that “transfer or transference” offered by Clyne (2004: 76) would be a better option. Haspelmath (2009: 37) prefers Johanson’s (2002) term copying, “because the transfer metaphor still suggests that the donor language loses the element in question”. He defines loanword as “a word that entered lexicon due to borrowing at a certain point in history” (Haspelmath, 2009: 36). He emphasizes that “the source words of loanwords often have phonological, orthographic, morphological and syntactic properties in the donor language that do not fit into the system of the recipient language” (Haspelmath, 2009: 42).

However, Haspelmath (2009: 39-40) makes his own division of types of borrowing, following works by Haugen (1950: 214-215), Weinreich (1953: 51), and Hope (1971: 618-619):

- *loanwords*
- *loanblends*
- *loan creations*
- *loan translations*

As mentioned before, Haspelmath (2009: 36) defines loanwords as “words that entered lexicon due to borrowing at a certain point in history”. Loanblends are defined as “hybrid

borrowings consisting of partly borrowed material and partly native material”, while loan creations are defined as “formations inspired by a foreign concept” (Haspelmath, 2009: 39). A loan translation is defined as “a complex lexical unit (either a single word or a fixed phrasal expression) that was created by an item-by-item translation of the (complex) source unit” (Haspelmath, 2009: 39).

Moreover, the author distinguishes between *material borrowing* (“borrowing of sound-meaning pairs or lexemes in general”) and *structural borrowing* (“the copying of syntactic, morphological or semantic patterns”) (Haspelmath, 2009: 38-39). Haspelmath (2009: 39) emphasizes that “loanwords are types of material borrowing and loan translations or calques are types of structural borrowing”. Based on Haspelmath’s theory, Matras and Sakel (2007: 16) only changed the terms into *matter borrowing* and *pattern borrowing*.

On the other hand, Myers-Scotton classifies borrowing into two categories. She differentiates *cultural borrowings* (“which designate a new concept coming from outside”) from *core borrowings* (“which duplicate meanings for which a native word already exists”) (Myers-Scotton, 2002: 41).

Winford (2003: 143) describes borrowing and imposition as “primary mechanisms by which one language can directly influence another”. Borrowing is described as a situation where “materials from an external source language are imported into a recipient language via the agency of speakers for whom the latter is the dominant or primary language” (Winford, 2003: 131). On the other hand, imposition is described as “the reconstitution of lexical entries, in which phonological forms derived from an external recipient language (usually a target language) are adapted in varying degrees to the properties of perceived equivalents in the source language” (Winford, 2003: 146).

3. Anglicisms in the Croatian language

According to Filipović (1986), Anglicisms are all loanwords that can be determined to originate from the English language. Croatian linguist Rudolf Filipović dedicated most of his work to contact linguistics and has gained a considerable reputation for it. Filipović (1960, 1961, 1986, 1990) investigates English loanwords in the Croatian language. Filipović (1971) focuses on a more detailed study of languages in contact. He emphasizes that Anglicisms affect world languages as a global phenomenon and present a topical issue in loanword studies (Filipović, 1977/78: 139-141). In his project, *The English Element in European Languages*, he wanted to “define the basic principles of his new theory of languages in contact” by analysing contact between English and Croatian (Filipović, 1997: 105). He mentions that “language contact can be examined from three perspectives: language borrowing, language acquisition, and translation” (Filipović, 1997: 105). He also forms “new principles in the theory of languages in contact, which are based on the level of adaptation” (Filipović, 1997: 107). The adaptation of Anglicisms “operates on four levels: orthographic, phonological, morphological and semantic” (Filipović, 1997: 107). The distinction between primary and secondary adaptation is “both chronological and qualitative, the latter being much more important in the analysis because it helps record certain changes which remained outside the scope of the earlier theoretical and methodological framework” (Filipović, 1997: 107). Primary adaptation “takes place in a bilingual setting that results in a compromise replica or a replica of the model”, while secondary adaptation “takes place in a monolingual situation, because the Anglicisms have been completely integrated into the borrowing language” (Filipović, 1997: 107). He mentions the orthographic level of analysis “in order to determine the orthography of the Anglicism and its relation to the orthography of the model” (Filipović, 1997: 107-108). He writes about the process of substitution, “the analysis of adaptation of a model into an Anglicisms on both phonological and morphological levels” (Filipović, 1997: 108-109).

Muhvić-Dimanovski (1986: 247) writes about loanwords and loan translations. She explains that the English language has infiltrated almost all European languages, and the number of Anglicisms is enormous (Muhvić-Dimanovski, 1986: 247). She mentions why Anglicisms have become common in the Croatian lexis (Muhvić-Dimanovski, 1986: 247-248): it is difficult to find appropriate equivalents, they are more attractive in the commercials, and their meaning is more accurate. Muhvić-Dimanovski (2004: 139) also writes about “languages coping with the problem of neology”. She explains that “it is a well-known fact that Anglicisms have been entering European languages with more intensity since the end of World War II”

(Muhvić-Dimanovski, 2004: 142). She stresses the impact of the English language because “it has proven to be strong for half a century now and as a matter of fact its influence has even grown” (Muhvić-Dimanovski, 2004: 142).

Skelin Horvat (2004: 104) writes about the comparison of “some characteristics of borrowing in the Croatian language in two separate periods”. She uses “daily newspapers published between 1970-1975 and between 2000-2004 as a base for corpuses” (Skelin Horvat, 2004: 104). She emphasizes the fact that borrowing can be seen as the result of language contact (Skelin Horvat, 2004: 93). She does not only describe Anglicisms, but also includes other loanwords in the Croatian language, such as Germanisms, Gallicisms, Hungarisms, etc. Moreover, she emphasizes the role of the social factors behind the high rate of borrowing and their impact on the development and the expansion of lexis (Skelin Horvat, 2004: 95-96). When it comes to Anglicisms in the Croatian language, Skelin Horvat (2004: 95) underlines their dominance among other loanwords. She observes the constant changes happening to the Croatian lexis due to the rapid and strong influence of Anglicisms (Skelin Horvat, 2004: 96-98).

Turk and Opašić (2008: 73) write about “linguistic borrowing through prisms of purism in contemporary European languages and of implicit and explicit purism in the Croatian language”. They define the process of lexical borrowing as “two opposing tendencies: the need to name a new concept and resistance towards the borrowed foreign word” (Turk and Opašić, 2008: 80). Regarding Anglicisms in the Croatian language, Turk and Opašić (2008: 79) argue that “Croatian was swamped with loanwords from the English language in the second half of the 20th century”. According to Turk and Opašić (2008: 79), Anglicisms can be viewed as “the largest single group of loan words, and they cover all areas of human activity”. They also mention that “Croatian, as a traditionally moderately purist language, has not accepted foreign language passively, but it has developed an active relationship with them, adapting the necessary loanwords according to its phonological and grammatical rules” (Turk and Opašić, 2008: 85). The result of this change is the fact that the Croatian language “enriched its lexical and semantic levels, preserved its expressive self-identity and took its place in the European linguistic convergence” (Turk and Opašić, 2008: 85).

Bosnar-Valković, Blažević, and Gjuran-Coha (2008: 1035) write about “the spread of Americanization of the Croatian language”, stating both positive and negative effects. They add that “positive effects can be regarded as enrichment of the Croatian language, whereas the negative ones endanger its deep structure” (Bosnar-Valković et al., 2008: 1035). They explain

that “regarding the situation with Croatian, the sociolinguistic context of language borrowing from English is of a completely different nature than borrowing from, for example, Hungarian, German or Italian with which Croatian was in direct contact” (Bosnar-Valković et al., 2008: 1036). The reason behind their claim is that “contacts with Hungarian, German and Italian belong to the past, while the mass influx of Angloamericanisms into other languages and Croatian is a part of more recent history” (Bosnar-Valković et al., 2008: 1036). They also mention that “Anglicisms trickled into the Croatian lexicon in the past but have come pouring since World War II to a very high extent nowadays” (Bosnar-Valković et al., 2008: 1038). They explain that “the Croatian language, like most other European languages, first came into linguistic contact with the British variant of English” (Bosnar-Valković et al., 2008: 1037).

Drljača Margić (2011: 53-66) writes her work on “the category of necessity in borrowing, primarily from English, examining whether Anglicisms can really be classed as either necessary or unnecessary”. She mentions the influence of the English language on a number of areas (Drljača Margić, 2011: 53-54). She analyses the reasons for using loanwords “from the need to fill a lexical gap, to the desire to express themselves economically, precisely and creatively, to the need to express their subcultural identity through the use of borrowings” (Drljača-Margić, 2011: 58-66). She emphasizes the difference between English and Croatian because the English language seems more creative, more flexible and more vital, whereas the Croatian language seems very purist and very traditional (Drljača Margić, 2011: 60). This is the reason why Anglicisms always seem attractive, simple and modern when it comes to borrowing (Drljača Margić, 2011: 60).

3.1. Anglicisms in information technology

Information technology is one of the areas affected by the English language due to its rapid development. Muhvić-Dimanovski (1986: 247-251) writes on the use of loan words and loan translations in information and computer technology. She emphasizes that Anglicisms form the basis for the terminology of information technology by the parallel use of loanwords and loan translations (Muhvić-Dimanovski, 1986: 251), providing examples like *računalo – kompjutor (computer)*, *šampač – printer*, *palica za igru – joystick*, etc. She also mentions that many loanwords are adapted adequately in the Croatian language, and because of that, the use of loan translation is not necessary (Muhvić-Dimanovski, 1986: 252).

Skelin Horvat (2004: 102-104) bases her research of loanwords on the newspaper corpora. The analysis shows more Anglicisms in the second corpus than in the first, older one

(Skelin Horvat. 2004:100-101). She mentions that there are around 230 Anglicisms in the first corpus, while there are around 570 Anglicisms in the second corpus (Skelin Horvat, 2004: 102). Some of the examples Skelin Horvat (2004: 101) found in the corpuses are from information technology, such as *laptop, joystick, link, networking, attachment, browser, router, site, smartphone, chat, scanner*, etc.

In the paper on lexical borrowing in information technology, Mihaljević (2006: 42) emphasizes that the adaptation of English words in information technology according to the rules of Croatian lexis is barely visible in recent times, presenting examples like *download, firewall*, and *desktop*. Because of that, she stresses the need for unique Croatian computer terminology with the co-existence of English equivalents (Mihaljević, 2006: 41-49). She also writes about problems with Croatian computer terminology (Mihaljević, 2007: 61-79). Throughout her work, she stresses “the need for the standardization of Croatian computer terminology by enumerating basic ways of formation of new computer terms and basic principles for the selection of terms” (Mihaljević, 2007: 79). In her paper on Croatian Internet terminology, she explains that “the introduction of Internet has caused the entrance of a new range of terms that still appear in their original English form, such as *shareware, site, plug in*, etc.” (Mihaljević, 1999: 247).

Turk and Opašić (2008: 83) discover that “since the 1970s, the *Jezik* journal has constantly been publishing articles on Anglicisms in different areas of life and their status in the Croatian lexis”. The examples of Anglicisms in information technology offered by Turk and Opašić (2008: 79) are *hardver* (Eng. hardware), *displej* (Eng. display), *klaster* (Eng. cluster), etc. They mention purist interventions in connection with loanwords and calques, which “consists of three different outcomes” (Turk and Opašić, 2008: 83). Two outcomes connected with information technology are “the parallel use of both loanwords and calques (e.g. *kompjutor – računalo*) and the Croatian equivalent not being accepted in practice (e.g. *hardver, hardware – željezarija*)” (Turk and Opašić, 2008: 84).

Bosnar-Valković et al. (2008: 1038) dedicate a part of their work to “the impact of modern technology on the Croatian language”. They explain that “technology is an important driver of linguistic change” (Bosnar-Valković et al., 2008: 1038). They state that “for decades English technology has dominated all the areas of information technology” (Bosnar-Valković et al., 2008: 1038). They emphasize that “computers and the Internet are now among leading lexical growth areas” (Bosnar-Valković et al., 2008: 1038). According to Bosnar-Valković and

her associates (2008: 1038), “modern information and communication technology (ICT) is the basis of globalization and has largely contributed to English becoming a global lingua franca”. They also emphasize that “the language of technology and scientific development and the economics comprises, in fact, specialist languages in Croatian that are and will continue to be and to come under strong American influence” (Bosnar-Valković et al., 2008: 1040).

Drljača Margić (2011: 53-54) mentions the influence of the English language on a number of areas. She explains the formation of verbs as Anglicisms in IT, consisting of English stem and Croatian suffixes, such as *sejvati*, *forvardirati*, *daunloudati*, *atačirati*, etc. (Drljača Margić, 2011: 61).

Halonja and Mihaljević (2012: 87-94) write about “the analysis of neologisms in computer terminology”. They collect all the data from the contest held by the journal *Jezik*. In the analysis, they use “terminological principles and differentiate between terms that could be accepted as terms of the standard language and jargon terms” (Halonja and Mihaljević, 2012: 87-94). They explain that new words are always coming into the Croatian language, both adapted and unadapted, due to the constant development of information and computer technology (Halonja and Mihaljević, 2012: 87). They emphasize the need for a more efficient organization within Croatian terminology of information technology (Halonja and Mihaljević, 2012: 93). They also want to find an appropriate alternative for unadapted Anglicisms (Halonja and Mihaljević, 2012: 93).

Škifić and Mustapić (2012: 829) mention that “considering the fast development of computer technology, frequency and forms of Anglicisms in the field of computer terminology represent an inexhaustible object of linguistic discussions”. They surveyed primary-school pupils to determine the impact of the English language on the use of Croatian terminology in the field of information technology (Škifić and Mustapić, 2012: 816). They mention that the Croatian terminology of information technology is created by taking words from the English language with various degrees of adaptation (Škifić and Mustapić, 2012: 815). The results of the research show that “a more pervasive usage of anglicisms occurs in cases in which such expressions are less demanding in usage in comparison to native expressions, and in cases in which anglicisms are considered to be successfully adapted to the system of the Croatian language” (Škifić and Mustapić, 2012: 829).

4. Methodology

The thesis focuses on Anglicisms in information technology. The aim is to analyse Anglicisms in that field. The sources required for the analysis are an online magazine specializing in information technology, Bug.hr (<https://www.bug.hr/>) and its forum (<https://forum.bug.hr/forum/>). Bug.hr is a Croatian monthly computer and information technology magazine that contains many articles on different topics such as technology, games, apps, science, product reviews, etc. Its forum consists of various topics regarding information and computer technology, followed by questions and comments that users leave on the site.

The search for Anglicisms lasted from 21st March to 21st May 2023. There were 102 Anglicisms found that are either adapted or unadapted to the Croatian language. For the analysis, examples were only found in four issues of the online magazine, and the rest of the examples were found on the forum. Examples found on the forum and in the magazine cover different topics regarding information and computer technology, such as daily issues with equipment, recommendations, reviews, etc.

After identifying the examples, the consultation of the Croatian dictionary was also needed to prove the presence of Anglicisms in the Croatian lexis and to check whether they are adapted or not. Three online dictionaries were used for the consultation purposes: Hrvatski jezični portal (<https://hjp.znanje.hr/index.php?show=main>), Cambridge Dictionary (<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/>) and Merriam-Webster Dictionary (<https://www.merriam-webster.com/>).

5. Analysis

This chapter provides an analysis of a corpus created to observe Anglicisms in the Croatian language in the field of information technology. The corpus comprises 102 English words found on the Bug.hr website and its forum. There are 92 words found on the forum and 10 words on the website. The words are in alphabetical order, followed by a definition from the English dictionary. The consultation of the Croatian dictionary is needed to provide information about whether they share similar meanings and to discover whether they are adapted to the rules of the Croatian lexis or whether they stayed in their original form. Each word is followed by an example of a sentence in which it was used. The sentence is taken either from the online magazine or from the forum.

- **access point** (Eng. *access point*, noun, C)

“a piece of computer equipment that allows computers to be connected together without wires to share information” (Cambridge Dictionary).

There is no form found in the Croatian dictionary (Hrvatski jezični portal).

Example: [Kupiš si **access point**] (31/03/2023)

- **backup** (Eng. *backup*, noun, C)

“a copy of information held on a computer that is stored separately from the computer” (Cambridge Dictionary).

The form found in the Croatian dictionary is *backup* (Hrvatski jezični portal).

Example: [napraviti **backup**] (24/04/2023)

- **bajt** (Eng. *byte*, noun, C)

“a unit of computer information, consisting of a group of (usually eight) bits” (Cambridge Dictionary).

The form found in the Croatian dictionary is *bajt* (Hrvatski jezični portal).

Example: [ima 2x terabajtne WD-e u raidu.] (24/04/2023)

- **benchmark** (Eng. *benchmark*, noun, C)

“a level of quality that can be used as a standard when comparing other things” (Cambridge Dictionary).

The form of the word found in the Croatian dictionary is *benchmark* (Hrvatski jezični portal).

Example: [Evo **benchmark** je prošao fino, nije se ugasio.] (02/05/2023)

- **beta** (Eng. *beta*, adjective)

“at the second stage of development” (Cambridge Dictionary).

The form found in the Croatian dictionary is *beta* (Hrvatski jezični portal).

Example: [njegova je **beta** verzija već citirana u 120 recenziranih znanstvenih radova] (09/04/2023)

- **bloatware** (Eng. *bloatware*, noun, U)

“programs that use a lot of space and memory, often programs that are already on a computer or phone when it is bought, and that may not be needed by the user” (Cambridge Dictionary).

There is no form found in the Croatian dictionary (Hrvatski jezični portal).

Example: [Ma dobro, meni **bloatware** nikada nije smetao da mi Os radi kako treba.] (28/03/2023)

- **blokiran** (Eng. *blocked*, adjective)

“unable to be used” (Cambridge Dictionary).

The form found in the Croatian dictionary is *blokirati* (Hrvatski jezični portal).

Example: [Ako je PC zaključan da je onda tipkovnica **blokirana**.] (03/05/2023)

- **boot** (Eng. *boot*, noun, C)

“the act of booting or rebooting a computer or the process by which a computer is booted” (Merriam-Webster Dictionary).

The form found in the Croatian dictionary is *boot* (Hrvatski jezični portal).

Example: [Ne razumijem kakve veze **fast boot** ima sa time] (02/05/2023)

- **browser** (Eng. *browser*, noun, C)

“a computer program that makes it possible for you to read information on the internet” (Cambridge Dictionary).

The form found in the Croatian dictionary is *browser* (Hrvatski jezični portal).

Example: [u opisu zadnji link ti je **browser** skripta] (26/03/2023)

- **buffer** (Eng. *buffer*, noun, C)

“a section of computer memory for temporarily storing information” (Merriam-Webster Dictionary).

The form found in the Croatian dictionary is *buffer* (Hrvatski jezični portal).

Example: [jer je obično **buffer**-keš indikator na play traci kao 'crveno'] (24/04/2023)

- **bug** (Eng. *bug*, noun, C)

“a mistake or problem in a computer program” (Cambridge Dictionary).

The form found in the Croatian dictionary is *bug* (Hrvatski jezični portal).

Example: [možete navesti ukoliko ste primjetili neke **bugove**] (26/03/2023)

- **clock** (Eng. *clock*, noun, C)

“a synchronizing device (as in a computer) that produces pulses at regular intervals” (Merriam-Webster Dictionary).

The form found in the Croatian dictionary is *clock* (Hrvatski jezični portal).

Example: [Nisam napisao da mjenja **clock** procesora.] (03/05/2023)

- **čip (Eng. *chip*, noun, C)**

“a very small piece of semiconductor, especially in a computer, that contains extremely small electronic circuits and devices, and can perform particular operations” (Cambridge Dictionary).

The form found in the Croatian dictionary is *čip* (Hrvatski jezični portal).

Example: [Strojno učenje na **čipu**] (13/04/2023)

- **čipset (Eng. *chipset*, noun, C)**

“a set of extremely small electronic circuits that performs a particular task in a computer or other piece of electronic equipment” (Cambridge Dictionary).

There is no form found in the Croatian dictionary (Hrvatski jezični portal).

Example: [matična treba imati nForce **čipset** ili matičnu s X58 ili P55/H55/H57 **čipsetom**] (28/03/2023)

- **dekodirati (Eng. *to decode*, verb, T)**

“to discover the meaning of information given in a secret or complicated way” (Cambridge Dictionary).

The form found in the Croatian dictionary is *dekodirati* (Hrvatski jezični portal).

Example: [mora uz to i **dekodirati**-pročitati-dešifrirati] (13/04/2023)

- **desktop (Eng. *desktop*, noun, C)**

“a type of computer that is able to fit on the top of a desk” (Cambridge Dictionary).

The form found in the Croatian dictionary is *desktop* (Hrvatski jezični portal).

Example: [Glavni razlog je moj laptop koji je star skoro 7 godina te sam odlučio prijeći na **desktop** koji neću mijenjati sljedećih 5-6 godina.] (29/03/2023)

- **device (Eng. *device*, noun, C)**

“a machine, for example a phone or computer, that can be used to connect to the internet” (Cambridge Dictionary).

The form found in the Croatian dictionary is *device* (Hrvatski jezični portal).

Example: [**Device** manager uredan, sve komponente rade, driveri uredno instalirani.] (31/03/2023)

- **difolt (Eng. *default*, noun, C)**

“a selection automatically used by a program in the absence of a choice made by the user” (Merriam-Webster Dictionary).

The form found in the Croatian dictionary is *default* (Hrvatski jezični portal).

Example: [svi po **difoltu** uopće ne razmišljaju] (15/04/2023)

- **direktorij** (Eng. *directory*, noun, C)

“an organizational element of a computer operating system used to group files or other folders together” (Merriam-Webster Dictionary).

The form found in the Croatian dictionary is *direktorij* (Hrvatski jezični portal).

Example: [to su samo 'kontejneri' koji nešto sadrže, kao npr folder-**direktorij**] (24/04/2023)

- **displej** (Eng. *display*, noun, C/U)

“the way in which words, pictures, etc. are shown electronically, for example on a computer screen” (Cambridge Dictionary).

The forms found in the Croatian dictionary are *display* and *displej* (Hrvatski jezični portal).

Example: [Brzine se podešavaju mostićima na PCB od LED **displej**.] (03/05/2023)

- **download** (Eng. *download*, noun, U)

“the act or process of copying programs or information into a computer's memory” (Cambridge Dictionary).

The form found in the Croatian dictionary is *download* (Hrvatski jezični portal).

Example: [u Zg je brži u **downloadu** za 60-80mbita] (26/03/2023)

- **driver** (Eng. *driver*, noun, C)

“a computer program that makes it possible for a computer to use other pieces of equipment such as a printer” (Cambridge Dictionary).

The form found in the Croatian dictionary is *driver* (Hrvatski jezični portal).

Example: [instaliraj taj **driver** ponovno.] (31/03/2023)

- **dropdown** (Eng. *drop-down menu*, noun, C)

“a list of choices on a computer screen that is hidden until you choose to look at it” (Cambridge Dictionary).

There is no form found in the Croatian dictionary (Hrvatski jezični portal).

Example: [on mi otvori standardne postavke routera gdje mogu samo iz **dropdownna** odabrati predefinirane CA] (26/03/2023)

- **dump** (Eng. *dump*, noun, C)

“an act of moving information from a computer's memory to another place or device” (Cambridge Dictionary).

There is no form found in the Croatian dictionary (Hrvatski jezični portal).

Example: [U njemu su **dump** file i windows log.] (02/05/2023)

- **enejblati** (Eng. *to enable*, verb, T)

“to cause to operate” (Merriam-Webster Dictionary).

There is no form found in the Croatian dictionary (Hrvatski jezični portal).

Example: [kak **enejblat** pisanje] (15/04/2023)

- **enkodirati** (Eng. *to encode*, verb, T)

“to change something into a system for sending messages secretly, or to represent complicated information in a simple or short way” (Cambridge Dictionary).

There is no form found in the Croatian dictionary (Hrvatski jezični portal).

Example: [Grafičke s mogućnosti korištenja ove tehnologije **enkodiraju** video dosta brže nego najbrži desktop procesori] (28/03/2023)

- **enkripcija** (Eng. *encryption*, noun, U)

“the process of changing electronic information or signals into a secret code (= system of letters, numbers, or symbols) that people cannot understand or use without special equipment” (Cambridge Dictionary).

The form found in the Croatian dictionary is *enkripcija* (Hrvatski jezični portal).

Example: [dok **enkripcija** služi kriptiranju-šifriranju] (13/04/2023)

- **enter** (Eng. *enter*, noun, S)

“the key on a computer keyboard that is used to say that the words or numbers on the screen are correct, or to say that an instruction should be performed, or to move down a line on the screen” (Cambridge Dictionary).

The form found in the Croatian dictionary is *enter* (Hrvatski jezični portal).

Example: [Kada si ukucaj **enter** i unutra si] (31/03/2023)

- **file** (Eng. *file*, noun, C)

“information stored on a computer as one unit with one name” (Cambridge Dictionary).

The forms found in the Croatian dictionary are *file* and *fajl* (Hrvatski jezični portal).

Example: [snimiti **file** u jednom komadu ili u dijelovima] (24/04/2023)

- **firmware** (Eng. *firmware*, noun, U)

“a set of instructions that form part of an electronic device and allow it to communicate with a computer or with other electronic devices” (Cambridge Dictionary).

The form found in the Croatian dictionary is *firmware* (Hrvatski jezični portal).

Example: [Pozdrav, znam da je prošlo dosta od ovoga, ali samo ako može informacija jesi na kraju stavio novi **firmware**?] (24/04/2023)

- **floppy disk** (Eng. *floppy disk*, noun, C)

“a small soft piece of plastic that is protected by a hard cover and is used to store computer information” (Cambridge Dictionary).

The form found in the Croatian dictionary is *floppy disk* (Hrvatski jezični portal).

Example: [ipak mi daje poruku da je **floppy disk**(s) fail] (03/05/2023)

- **folder** (Eng. *folder*, noun, C)

“a place on a computer where files or programs can be stored” (Cambridge Dictionary).

The form found in the Croatian dictionary is *folder* (Hrvatski jezični portal).

Example: [treba mu malo vise vremena da otvori **folder**] (24/04/2023)

- **framerate** (Eng. *frame rate*, noun, C)

“the number of frames (= single pictures that together form a film or video game) that appear on a screen every second” (Cambridge Dictionary).

The form found in the Croatian dictionary is *frame rate* (Hrvatski jezični portal).

Example: [Razlika nije da padnemo na pod a **framerate** na rtx3080 djeluje choppy kao da je sub 30fps...] (14/04/2023)

- **frejm** (Eng. *frame*, noun, C)

“a complete image for display (as on a television set)” (Merriam-Webster Dictionary).

The forms found in the Croatian dictionary are *frejm* and *frame* (Hrvatski jezični portal).

Example: [generiranje **frejmova**] (14/04/2023)

- **gadget** (Eng. *gadget*, noun, C)

“a small device or machine with a particular purpose” (Cambridge Dictionary).

The form found in the Croatian dictionary is *gadget* (Hrvatski jezični portal).

Example: [već konkretan **gadget** sa kojim radim neka praćenja] (08/05/2023)

- **hard disk** (Eng. *hard disk*, noun, C)

“a device that is fixed inside a computer and is used to store programs and information” (Cambridge Dictionary).

The form found in the Croatian dictionary is *hard disk* (Hrvatski jezični portal).

Example: [**Hard disk** 2TB] (24/04/2023)

- **hardver** (Eng. *hardware*, noun, U)

“the physical and electronic parts of a computer, rather than the instructions it follows” (Cambridge Dictionary).

The form found in the Croatian dictionary is *hardver* (Hrvatski jezični portal).

Example: [Fantastican video koji pokazuje najasniju razliku u **hardveru**/performansama vise platformi koje vrte istu igru.] (14/04/2023)

- **home screen** (Eng. *home screen*, noun, C)

“the graphical user interface that is displayed by default by an electronic device (such as a smartphone or computer) or software application and that provides quick access to commonly used functions, settings, etc.” (Merriam-Webster Dictionary).

There is no form found in the Croatian dictionary (Hrvatski jezični portal).

Example: [Kako sada napraviti shorcut ikonu na **home screen**] (08/05/2023)

- **hotspot** (Eng. *hotspot*, noun, C)

“a public place where you can use a computer, mobile phone, etc. with wi-fi (= a system for connecting electronic equipment to the internet without using wires)” (Cambridge Dictionary).

There is no form found in the Croatian dictionary (Hrvatski jezični portal).

Example: [4G 5G routeri, m.**hotspot**, antene, operateri, FW] (31/03/2023)

- **Internet** (Eng. *Internet*, noun, S)

“the large system of connected computers around the world that allows people to share information and communicate with each other” (Cambridge Dictionary).

The form found in the Croatian dictionary is *Internet* (Hrvatski jezični portal).

Example: [na **Internetu** dostupan Google Earth za Mars] (09/04/2023)

- **joystick** (Eng. *joystick*, noun, C)

“a device that can be moved forwards, backwards, and sideways to control a machine or computer game” (Cambridge Dictionary).

The forms found in the Croatian dictionary are *džojstik* and *joystick* (Hrvatski jezični portal).

Example: [Sto nije taj **joystick** issue za servis, reklamaciju?!] (26/03/2023)

- **jumper** (Eng. *jumper*, noun, C)

“a connection used to close a break or cut out part of a circuit” (Merriam-Webster Dictionary).

The form found in the Croatian dictionary is *jumper* (Hrvatski jezčni portal).

Example: [Mislim da bi moglo biti do **jumpera**] (03/05/2023)

- **juzer** (Eng. *user*, noun, C)

“someone who uses a product, machine, or service” (Cambridge Dictionary).

The forms found in the Croatian dictionary are *juzer* and *user* (Hrvatski jezični portal).

Example: [kompresija same snimke je ono što kao **juzer** u opcijama možeš] (24/04/2023)

- **keyboard** (Eng. *keyboard*, noun, C)

“the set of keys on a computer or typewriter that you press in order to make it work” (Cambridge Dictionary).

The form found in the Croatian dictionary is *keyboard* (Hrvatski jezični portal).

Example: [KEYBOARD - Logitech G PRO] (28/03/2023)

- **klik** (Eng. *click*, noun, C)

“the act of pressing a button on the mouse (= small control device) of a computer to operate it” (Cambridge Dictionary).

The form found in the Croatian dictionary is *klik* (Hrvatski jezični portal).

Example: [pa probaj, bilo koja 'zacrnjena' riječ + desni **klik**] (24/04/2023)

- **kontroler** (Eng. *controller*, noun, C)

“a device used to operate or control a machine, a computer game, etc” (Cambridge Dictionary).

The form found in the Croatian dictionary is *kontroler* (Hrvatski jezični portal).

Example: [ugrađuju jako loš **kontroler**] (24/04/2023)

- **lag** (Eng. *lag*, noun, C/U)

“a delay between a user performing an action on a computer or computer game, and the computer or game reacting” (Cambridge Dictionary).

The form found in the Croatian dictionary is *lag* (Hrvatski jezični portal).

Example: [užasan **lag**, od osnovnih kretnji mišem, a da ne spominjem tek gledanje videa i ostalo.] (03/05/2023)

- **laptop** (Eng. *laptop*, noun, C)

“a computer that is small enough to be carried around easily and is flat when closed” (Cambridge Dictionary).

The form found in the Croatian dictionary is *laptop* (Hrvatski jezični portal).

Example: [Glavni razlog je moj **laptop** koji je star skoro 7 godina te sam odlučio prijeći na desktop koji neću mijenjati sljedećih 5-6 godina.] (29/03/2023)

- **layout** (Eng. *layout*, noun, C)

“the way that something is arranged” (Cambridge Dictionary).

The form found in the Croatian dictionary is *layout* (Hrvatski jezični portal).

Example: [koristi ti RGBW subpiksel "**layout**", zato da bi postigao sto vece osvjetljenje] (08/05/2023)

- **link** (Eng. *link*, noun, C)

“a connection between documents on the internet” (Cambridge Dictionary).

The form found in the Croatian dictionary is *link* (Hrvatski jezični portal).

Example: [U dnu stranice nude se i **linkovi** za brzi skok na neka istaknuta mjesta] (09/04/2023)

- **lock screen (Eng. *lock screen*, noun, C)**

“a graphical user interface displayed by a device (such as a computer or smartphone) that prevents access to most functions of the device until a certain action (such as swiping one's finger across the screen or entering a predetermined code) is performed” (Merriam-Webster Dictionary).

There is no form found in the Croatian dictionary (Hrvatski jezični portal).

Example: [Ekipa postavio sam sat i datum ali na **lock screenu** mi je datum uredu ali je sat ne prati uopće stvarno vrijeme] (26/03/2023)

- **log (Eng. *log*, noun, C)**

“a record of performance, events, or day-to-day activities” (Merriam-Webster Dictionary).

The form found in the Croatian dictionary is *log* (Hrvatski jezični portal).

Example: [uploadaj zippani **log** iz tog vremena, da analiziramo sta se točno dogodilo pa nadjemo rjesenje] (02/05/2023)

- **log in (Eng. *log-in*, noun, C)**

“the set of letters and numbers that you write on a computer screen in order to connect to a computer system” (Cambridge Dictionary).

The form found in the Croatian dictionary is *log in* (Hrvatski jezični portal).

Example: [Ako si studentica imas sigurno free samo online verzije na webu preko svog studentskog **log in-a**] (03/05/2023)

- **manager (Eng. *manager*, noun, C)**

“a computer program or system that helps you to control or organize a particular type of activity” (Cambridge Dictionary).

The form found in the Croatian dictionary is *manager* (Hrvatski jezični portal).

Example: [ako task **manager** uopće prikazuje to kako treba] (24/04/2023)

- **mapiranje (Eng. *mapping*, noun, U)**

“the activity or process of creating a picture or diagram that represents something” (Cambridge Dictionary).

The form found in the Croatian dictionary is *mapiranje* (Hrvatski jezični portal).

Example: [Budem se onda poigrao sa **mapiranjem**] (31/03/2023)

- **modding (Eng. *modding*, noun, U)**

“the activity of making changes to computer or games software or hardware (= equipment), in order to create your own version” (Cambridge Dictionary).

There is no form found in the Croatian dictionary (Hrvatski jezični portal).

Example: [Odlican video, Nvidia Remix ce okrenut **modding** scenu naglavacke] (14/04/2023)

- **modem (Eng. *modem*, noun, C)**

“an electronic device that allows one computer to send information to another through standard phone lines and therefore over long distances” (Cambridge Dictionary).

The form found in the Croatian dictionary is *modem* (Hrvatski jezični portal).

Example: [**modem** je zte MF286D] (31/03/2023)

- **monitor (Eng. *monitor*, noun, C)**

“a computer screen or a device with a screen on which words or pictures can be shown” (Cambridge Dictionary).

The form found in the Croatian dictionary is *monitor* (Hrvatski jezični portal).

Example: [Kod paljenja se pojavi kao sitna mreža na **monitoru** i ne radi niš drugo] (03/05/2023)

- **motherboard (Eng. *motherboard*, noun, C)**

“the main printed circuit board that contains the CPU of a computer and makes it possible for the other parts of a computer to communicate with each other” (Cambridge Dictionary).

The form found in the Croatian dictionary is *motherboard* (Hrvatski jezični portal).

Example: [EpoX EP-BX3 **Motherboard**] (28/03/2023)

- **na standby (Eng. *on standby*, idiom)**

“the power is on but the device will not work until a switch, etc. is pressed; ready to work or be used if necessary” (Cambridge Dictionary).

The form found in the Croatian dictionary is *na standby* (Hrvatski jezični portal).

Example: [Sad ga ostavio **na standby-u**, možda je u tom problem, makar mi se čini da to ne bi trebalo imati veze] (03/05/2023)

- **netbook (Eng. *netbook*, noun, C)**

“a small laptop computer designed mainly for using the internet” (Cambridge Dictionary).

There is no form found in the Croatian dictionary (Hrvatski jezični portal).

Example: [Kod "grafičke za laptope i **netbooke**", zar ti nije bolje napisati mobilne grafičke?] (28/03/2023)

- **offline (Eng. *offline*, adjective)**

“(of a computer) not connected to or directly controlled by a central system, or not connected to the internet” (Cambridge Dictionary).

There is no form found in the Croatian dictionary (Hrvatski jezični portal).

Example: [Trebao bi nekakvu **offline** bazu podataka] (28/03/2023)

- **online** (Eng. *online*, adjective)

“bought, used, etc. using the internet:” (Cambridge Dictionary).

There is no form found in the Croatian dictionary (Hrvatski jezični portal).

Example: [Ako si studentica imas sigurno free samo **online** verzije na webu preko svog studentskog log in-a] (03/05/2023)

- **overclockati** (Eng. *to overclock*, verb, T)

“to adjust the settings of (a computer) to increase its performance beyond the manufacturer's recommendations” (Merriam-Webster Dictionary).

The form found in the Croatian dictionary is *overklokirati* (Hrvatski jezični portal).

Example: [Kao i procesor i RAM, grafičku karticu možemo **overclockati**.] (28/03/2023)

- **password** (Eng. *password*, noun, C)

“a secret word or combination of letters or numbers, used for communicating with another person or with a computer to prove who you are” (Cambridge Dictionary).

The form found in the Croatian dictionary is *password* (Hrvatski jezični portal).

Example: [imaš i za **password** stavit] (24/04/2023)

- **patch** (Eng. *patch*, noun, C)

“a small computer program that can be added to an existing program in order to make the existing program work as it should” (Cambridge Dictionary).

The form found in the Croatian dictionary is *patch* (Hrvatski jezični portal).

Example: [Dosao je prvi u nizu **patcheva**] (14/04/2023)

- **performansa** (Eng. *performance*, noun, C/U)

“how well a machine, etc. does a piece of work or an activity” (Cambridge Dictionary).

The form found in the Croatian dictionary is *performanca* (Hrvatski jezični portal).

Example: [mislim da su nesto slabije **performanse**] (24/04/2023)

- **piksel** (Eng. *pixel*, noun, C)

“the smallest unit of an image on a television or computer screen” (Cambridge Dictionary).

The form found in the Croatian dictionary is *piksel* (Hrvatski jezični portal).

Example: [idealni za iskorištavanje svakog **piksela**] (17/04/2023)

- **port** (Eng. *port*, noun, C)

“a part of a computer where wires from other pieces of equipment, such as a printer, can be connected” (Cambridge Dictionary).

The form found in the Croatian dictionary is *port* (Hrvatski jezični portal).

Example: [Moguće da je premali napon na AT **portu**.] (03/05/2023)

- **post (Eng. *post*, noun, C)**

“something such as a message or picture that you publish on a website or using social media” (Cambridge Dictionary).

The form found in the Croatian dictionary is *post* (Hrvatski jezični portal).

Example: [vremena kad se to dogodilo su navedena u prvom **postu**] (02/05/2023)

- **procesor (Eng. *processor*, noun, C)**

“the part of a computer that performs operations on the information that is put into it” (Cambridge Dictionary).

The form found in the Croatian dictionary is *procesor* (Hrvatski jezični portal).

Example: [Za te potrebe se razlika između 4/8 i 6/12 **procesora** ne osjeti.] (02/05/2023)

- **reciver (Eng. *receiver*, noun, C)**

“a piece of equipment that changes radio and television signals into sounds and pictures” (Cambridge Dictionary).

The form found in the Croatian dictionary is *receiver* (Hrvatski jezični portal).

Example: [**Reciver** mi u tom slučaju i dalje može služiti za opciju snimanja] (24/04/2023)

- **refreshati (Eng. *to refresh*, verb, I/T)**

“to make the most recent information on an internet page appear, usually by clicking a button on the computer screen” (Cambridge Dictionary).

There is no form found in the Croatian dictionary (Hrvatski jezični portal).

Example: [Bit će dobro ako ćeš konstantno **refreshati** izbor grafičkih kako tehnologija napreduje.] (28/03/2023)

- **reset (Eng. *reset*, noun, C)**

“the act of returning a piece of equipment to its original settings, usually by turning it off and on again” (Cambridge Dictionary).

The form found in the Croatian dictionary is *reset* (Hrvatski jezični portal).

Example: [Dugme na kućištu je obično dugme kao od **reset**] (08/05/2023)

- **restartati (Eng. *to restart*, verb, I/T)**

“to start something again” (Cambridge Dictionary).

The form found in the Croatian dictionary is *restartati* (Hrvatski jezični portal).

Example: [Nakon 2 minute sam ga **restartao** jer očito se sam nije planirao gasiti.] (02/05/2023)

- **root (Eng. *root*, noun, C)**

“a level of access to a computer system that allows complete access to files on the system and complete control over the system's functions” (Merriam-Webster Dictionary).

The form found in the Croatian dictionary is *root* (Hrvatski jezični portal).

Example: [išta od 5G bez **roota**.] (08/05/2023)

- **router (Eng. *router*, noun, C)**

“a piece of electronic equipment that connects computer networks to each other, and sends information between networks” (Cambridge Dictionary).

The form found in the Croatian dictionary is *router* (Hrvatski jezični portal).

Example: [u potrazi sam za **routerom** huawei!] (26/03/2023)

- **rover (Eng. *rover*, noun, C)**

“a small vehicle that can move over rough ground, often used on the surface of other planets, sometimes controlled from the earth” (Cambridge Dictionary).

There is no form found in the Croatian dictionary (Hrvatski jezični portal).

Example: [gdje se nalaze NASA-**ini roveri** (čiji su tragovi ucrtani na mapu) ili poznatih stijena, kratera i ostalih značajki Marsovog reljefa] (09/04/2023)

- **search (Eng. *search*, noun, C)**

“an attempt to find information on a computer, on the internet, etc.” (Cambridge Dictionary).

There is no form found in the Croatian dictionary (Hrvatski jezični portal).

Example: [s dobrim **searchom**] (28/03/2023)

- **sejvati (Eng. *to save*, verb, I/T)**

“to put information into a computer's memory or onto a computer disk” (Cambridge Dictionary).

The forms found in the Croatian dictionary are *sejvati* and *save* (Hrvatski jezični portal).

Example: [nakon gašenja opet treba sve podesiti, **sejvati**] (03/05/2023)

- **senzor (Eng. *sensor*, noun, C)**

“a device that is used to record that something is present or that there are changes in something” (Cambridge Dictionary).

The form found in the Croatian dictionary is *senzor* (Hrvatski jezični portal).

Example: [Naš je cilj dodati novu vrijednost raznim industrijama i podržavati ih u rješavanju problema, korištenjem naše inovativne AI osjetne tehnologije, izgrađene oko **senzora** slike] (13/04/2023)

- **settings (Eng. *settings*, noun, P)**

“the place on a mobile phone or other electronic device where you can set various functions” (Cambridge Dictionary).

There is no form found in the Croatian dictionary (Hrvatski jezični portal).

Example: [sejvaj **settingse**.] 03/05/2023)

- **setup** (Eng. *setup*, noun, C/U)

“an arrangement of things that allows something to happen, or the process that prepares this arrangement” (Cambridge Dictionary).

The form found in the Croatian dictionary is *setup* (Hrvatski jezični portal).

Example: [iz driver-**setupa** proizvođača] (31/03/2023)

- **shortcut** (Eng. *shortcut*, noun, C)

“a quick way to start or use a computer program” (Cambridge Dictionary).

The form found in the Croatian dictionary is *shortcut* (Hrvatski jezični portal).

Example: [Kako sada napraviti **shorc**ut ikonu na home screen] (08/05/2023)

- **shutdown** (Eng. *shutdown*, noun, U)

“the cessation or suspension of an operation or activity” (Merriam-Webster Dictionary).

The form found in the Croatian dictionary is *shutdown* (Hrvatski jezični portal).

Example: [kad ga gasis na **Shutdown**, boot time je isti] (02/05/2023)

- **skener** (Eng. *scanner*, noun, C)

“a device for reading information into a computer system” (Cambridge Dictionary).

The form found in the Croatian dictionary is *skener* (Hrvatski jezični portal).

Example: [Ricoh preuzeo Fujitsuov segment poslovnih **skenera**] (12/04/2023)

- **slajd** (Eng. *slide*, noun, C)

“one of the screens in a presentation (= a talk that uses images and texts to give information) created on a computer” (Cambridge Dictionary).

The form found in the Croatian dictionary is *slide* (Hrvatski jezični portal).

Example: [Situacije gdje trebate proučavati neki dokument do finih detalja, uređivati **slajdove**] (17/04/2023)

- **slide show** (Eng. *slide show*, noun, C)

“an occasion when a computer shows several different photographs one after another on a screen” (Cambridge Dictionary).

There is no form found in the Croatian dictionary (Hrvatski jezični portal).

Example: [onda nakon 10-15 minuta ili nekad brže nekad kasnije krene **slide show**] (14/04/2023)

- **softver** (Eng. *software*, noun, U)

“the instructions that control what a computer does; computer programs” (Cambridge Dictionary).

The form found in the Croatian dictionary is *softver* (Hrvatski jezični portal).

Example: [korisnici mogu pokrenuti više kopija svog **softvera** istovremeno na mnogo različitih računala] (29/03/2023)

- **soundbar** (Eng. *soundbar*, noun, C)

“a narrow horizontal bar containing speakers (= devices through which recorded sound is played) that is used with a television, computer, etc., in order to improve the quality of the sound” (Cambridge Dictionary).

The form found in the Croatian dictionary (Hrvatski jezični portal).

Example: [Za 200-300€ baš i nema high-end **soundbarova**] (31/03/2023)

- **tab** (Eng. *tab*, noun, C)

“a small symbol on a computer screen or website that allows you to open different documents or pages” (Cambridge Dictionary).

The form found in the Croatian dictionary is *tab* (Hrvatski jezični portal).

Example: [15 chrome **tabova** otvoreno i igram istovremeno] (28/03/2023)

- **tajmer** (Eng. *timer*, noun, C)

“a device on a machine that causes the machine to start or stop working at a particular point in the day” (Cambridge Dictionary).

The form found in the Croatian vocabulary is *timer* (Hrvatski jezični portal).

Example: [da se može namjestiti **tajmer** kad da se ugasi ili nešto u tom stilu] (08/05/2023)

- **taskbar** (Eng. *taskbar*, noun, C)

“a set of symbols on a computer screen that shows the programs you are using and allows you to change them” (Cambridge Dictionary).

The form found in the Croatian dictionary is *taskbar* (Hrvatski jezični portal).

Example: [spustim ga na **taskbar** i više neće da se vrati natrag] (26/03/2023)

- **terabajt** (Eng. *terabyte*, noun, C)

“a unit of computer information consisting of 1,000,000,000,000 bytes” (Cambridge Dictionary).

The form found in the Croatian dictionary is *terabyte*.

Example: [ima 2x **terabajtne** WD-e u raidu.] (24/04/2023)

- **terminal** (Eng. *terminal*, noun, C)

“a piece of equipment consisting of a keyboard and screen, used for communicating with the part of a computer system that deals with information” (Cambridge Dictionary).

The form found in the Croatian dictionary is *terminal* (Hrvatski jezični portal).

Example: [Prek **terminala** se da to riješiti] (15/04/2023)

- **tower** (Eng. *tower*, noun, C)

“a tall, usually metal structure used for broadcasting” (Cambridge Dictionary).

The form found in the Croatian dictionary is *tower* (Hrvatski jezični portal).

Example: [Kućište ne trebaš mjenjati jer su mid **toweri** dovoljno prostarani za te komponente.] (28/03/2023)

- **trial** (Eng. *trial*, adjective)

“made or done as a test or experiment” (Merriam-Webster Dictionary).

There is no form found in the Croatian dictionary (Hrvatski jezični portal).

Example: [To je bilo vjerojatno neki **trial** verzija.] (03/05/2023)

- **tutorial** (Eng. *tutorial*, noun, C)

“a computer program that provides practical information about a specific subject” (Merriam-Webster Dictionary).

Example: The form found in the Croatian dictionary is *tutorial* (Hrvatski jezični portal).

[Ima **tutorial** na netu] (15/04/2023)

- **update** (Eng. *update*, noun, C)

“a new form of something that existed at an earlier time” (Cambridge Dictionary).

The form found in the Croatian dictionary is *update* (Hrvatski jezični portal).

Example: [Primijetio sam da se računalo počne nekontrolirano ponašati prije nego mi samo ponudi **update**.] (08/05/2023)

- **upgrade** (Eng. *upgrade*, noun, C)

“a piece of software or equipment that improves the quality or usefulness of a computer or machine” (Cambridge Dictionary).

The form found in the Croatian dictionary is *upgrade* (Hrvatski jezični portal)

Example: [tu ne isplati nikakav **upgrade**] (03/05/2023)

- **uploadati** (Eng. *to upload*, verb, T)

“to copy or move programs or information to a larger computer system or to the internet” (Cambridge Dictionary).

The form found in the Croatian dictionary is *upload* (Hrvatski jezični portal).

Example: [**uploadaj** zippani log iz tog vremena, da analiziramo sta se točno dogodilo pa nadjemo rjesenje] (02/05/2023)

- **zippani** (Eng. *to zip*, verb, T)

“to compress (= reduce the size of) a computer file so that it uses less space, and can be more easily sent or stored” (Cambridge Dictionary).

The form found in the Croatian dictionary is *zip* (Hrvatski jezični portal).

Example: [uploadaj **zippani** log iz tog vremena, da analiziramo sta se točno dogodilo pa nadjemo rjesenje] (02/05/2023)

The analysis results show that the majority of the examples are nouns (88), followed by verbs (8), adjectives (5), and one idiom. In this corpus, there are 70 unadapted words (Cro. *tudice*) and 32 adapted words (Cro. *usvojenice*). The analysis of two newspaper corpuses conducted by Skelin Horvat (2004: 98-101) showed that nouns are mostly borrowed parts of speech from English into the Croatian language. The author also emphasized that the second, younger corpus contained a larger number of unadapted words than the first, older one. Examples of these words include *router*, *scanner*, *site*, and *smartphone*. There were 223 Anglicisms in the first corpus, while the second corpus contained 565 Anglicisms (Skelin Horvat, 2004: 101-102). The analysis conducted by Turk and Opašić (2008: 79-84) again showed that nouns are more borrowed than any other parts of speech, and many of them are adapted to the Croatian lexis. Examples include words such as *hardver*, *displej*, *tender*, etc.

6. Conclusion

In the last decades, English has spread to other languages, resulting in the acceptance of English words in the vocabulary of many languages, including Croatian. English words can be heard and seen in everyday life through music, films, social media, fashion, sports, etc. This work aims to analyse Anglicisms in information technology. Throughout the work, it is evident that borrowing English words in IT is significant due to the rapid development of technology. The interest in this topic has developed during the last few decades because new generations are constantly exposed to information and computer technology. The topic of borrowing is relevant because new words are incessantly coming from English into Croatian. Analysed corpus shows that there are more unadapted Anglicisms (Cro. tuđice) in information technology than adapted ones (Cro. usvojenice). Additionally, nouns outnumbered other parts of speech in this corpus. The Croatian language does not always have precise equivalents for incoming English words because they are rapidly invading the Croatian language. This thesis wanted to prove that English words are established to the extent that the Croatian language does not have enough time to adapt. Consequently, loanwords have settled in the Croatian language before there is time to find a precise Croatian equivalent for an English word. Despite that, there is still a chance for this situation to change. To achieve that goal, what should also be studied are Croatian equivalents that can sufficiently replace the incoming Anglicisms.

7. References and sources

References

- Auer, P. (1984). *Bilingual Conversation*. John Benjamins Publishing.
- Auer, P. (2020). Language contact. In: E. Adamou & Y. Matras (Eds.), *The Routledge Handbook of Language Contact* (pp. 147-167). Routledge.
- Bosnar-Valković, B., Nevenka Blažević, N. & Gjuran-Coha, A. (2008). The Americanization of the Croatian Language. *Collegium antropologicum*, 32 (4), pp. 1035-1042. Retrieved from <https://hrcak.srce.hr/34078>
- Clyne, M. (2004). *Dynamics of language contact*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Drljača Margić, B. (2011). Leksički paralelizam: Je li opravdano govoriti o nepotrebnim posuđenicama (engleskoga podrijetla)?. *Fluminensia*, 23 (1), pp. 53-66. Retrieved from <https://hrcak.srce.hr/78241>
- Filipović, R. (1977/78). Tuđice i jezična kultura. *Jezik*, XXV, 5, Zagreb, pp. 138–142.
- Filipović, R. (1986). Teorija jezika u kontaktu. *JAZU-Školska knjiga*, Zagreb.
- Filipović, R. (1997). The Theoretical Background of the Project “The English Element in European Languages”. *Studia Romanica et Anglica Zagrabiensia*, 42 (-), pp. 105-110. Retrieved from <https://hrcak.srce.hr/120285>
- Halonja, A. & Mihaljević, M. (2012). Novotvorenice u računalnome nazivlju. *Jezik*, 59 (3), pp. 87-94. Retrieved from <https://hrcak.srce.hr/134817>
- Haspelmath, M. (2009). *Lexical borrowing: concepts and issues*. In: M. Haspelmath & U. Tadmor (Eds.), *Loanwords in the world's language: A Comparative Handbook* (pp. 35-54). Berlin, New York.
- Haugen, E. (1950). The analysis of linguistic borrowing. *Language*, 26, pp. 210–231. <https://doi.org/10.2307/410058>
- Haugen, E. (1953). *The Norwegian Language in America, a Study in Bilingual Behavior, Volume 1: The Bilingual Community*. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press.
- Hope, T.E. (1971). *Lexical borrowing in the Romance languages: A critical study of Italianisms in French and Gallicisms in Italian from 1100 to 1900*. New York. University Press.

Matras, Y. & Sakel, J. (2007). *Grammatical Borrowing in Cross-Linguistic Perspective*. Walter de Gruyter.

Mihaljević, M. (1999). Kako se na hrvatskome kaže www? (prilog proučavanju hrvatskog internetskog nazivlja). *Rasprave: Časopis Instituta za hrvatski jezik i jezikoslovlje*, 25 (1), pp. 233-248. Retrieved from <https://hrcak.srce.hr/69156>

Mihaljević, M. (2006). Hrvatsko i englesko računalno nazivlje. *Jezik*, 53 (2), 41-50. Retrieved from <https://hrcak.srce.hr/16635>

Mihaljević, M. (2007). Problemi hrvatskoga računalnoga nazivlja (s jezikoslovnog motrišta). *Studia lexicographica*, 1 (1(1)), pp. 61-79. Retrieved from <https://hrcak.srce.hr/110771>

Milroy, J. (1997). Internal versus external motivations for linguistic change. *Multilingua* 16 (4), pp. 311–323.

Muhvić-Dimanovski, V. (1986). O paralelnoj upotrebi posuđenica i njihovih prevedenica. *Filologija*, (14), pp. 247-253. Retrieved from <https://hrcak.srce.hr/184062>

Muhvić-Dimanovski, V. (2004). New Concepts and New Words – How Do Languages Cope With the Problem of Neology?. *Collegium antropologicum*, 28 - Supplement 1 (1), pp. 139-146. Retrieved from <https://hrcak.srce.hr/27941>

Myers-Scotton, C. (2002). *Contact linguistics: Bilingual encounters and grammatical outcomes*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Peperkamp, S. (2005). *A Psycholinguistic Theory of Loanword Adaptations*. In M. Ettliger, N. Fleischer & M. Park-Doob (Eds.), *Proceedings of the 30th Annual Meeting of the Berkeley Linguistics Society* (pp. 341–352). The Society.

Skelin Horvat, A. (2004). Posuđivanje u hrvatski jezik u dvama razdobljima. *Suvremena lingvistika*, 57-58 (1-2), pp. 93-104. Retrieved from <https://hrcak.srce.hr/15927>

Škifić, S. & Mustapić, E. (2012). Anglizmi i hrvatsko računalno nazivlje kroz prizmu jezičnoga konflikta i jezične ideologije. *Jezikoslovlje*, 13 (3), pp. 809-839. Retrieved from <https://hrcak.srce.hr/95181>

Thomason, S.G. & Kaufman, T. (1988). *Language contact, creolization and genetic linguistics*. University of California Press.

- Treffers-Daller, J. (2009). Code-switching and transfer: an exploration of similarities and differences. In: B.E. Bullock & A.J. Toribio (Eds.), *The Cambridge handbook of linguistic code-switching: Cambridge handbooks in language and linguistics* (pp. 58- 74). Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
- Treffers-Daller, J. (2010). Borrowing. In: M. Fried, J. Östman, J. Verschueren (Eds.), *Variation and change: pragmatic perspectives* (pp. 17-35). John Benjamins Publishing: Amsterdam / Philadelphia.
- Turk, M. & Opašić, M. (2008). Linguistic Borrowing and Purism in the Croatian Language. *Suvremena lingvistika*, 65 (1), pp. 73-88. Retrieved from <https://hrcak.srce.hr/25189>
- Turk, M. & Opašić, M. (2010). Cultural and Historical Context of Creating Calques in the Croatian Language. *Kroatologija*, 1 (1), 300-315. Retrieved from <https://hrcak.srce.hr/60218>
- Van Coetsem, F. (1988). *Loan phonology and the two transfer types in language contact*. Dordrecht: Foris.
- Weinreich, U. (1953). *Languages in Contact: Findings and Problems*. The Hague: Mouton Publishers.
- Winford, D. (2003). Contact-induced changes – Classification and processes. *OSUWPL* 57, *Summer 2003*, pp. 129–150.

Sources

Bug.hr. <https://www.bug.hr/> (Accessed 30/5/2023)

Bug.hr forum. <https://forum.bug.hr/forum/> (Accessed 30/05/2023)

Cambridge Dictionary. <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/> (Accessed 7/7/2023)

Hrvatski jezični portal. <https://hjp.znanje.hr/index.php?show=main> (Accessed 7/7/2023)

Merriam-Webster Dictionary. <https://www.merriam-webster.com/> (Accessed 7/7/2023)

8. Summary

This thesis deals with the topic of borrowing, which is one of the topics within contact linguistics. Borrowing is the process of taking words from one language into another. The thesis covers the theoretical background of contact linguistics, followed by many terms related to borrowing, and classifications formed by many linguists. Specifically, the thesis delves into the borrowing English words into the Croatian language. There are various fields influenced by the process of borrowing and therefore the focus is on information technology. The analysis of IT-related terminology is conducted to prove the presence of Anglicisms in the Croatian language.

Keywords: contact linguistics, borrowing, Anglicisms, Croatian language, information technology

9. Sažetak

Ovaj rad bavi se tematikom jezičnog posuđivanja, koja je jedna od tema unutar lingvistike jezičnih dodira. Jezično posuđivanje je proces preuzimanja riječi iz jednog jezika u drugi. Rad obuhvaća teorijsku pozadinu lingvistike jezičnih dodira, nakon čega slijede mnogi termini povezani s posuđivanjem i klasifikacijama koje su oblikovali mnogi lingvisti. Točnije, ovaj se rad bavi posuđivanjem engleskih riječi u hrvatski jezik. Postoje različita područja pod utjecajem procesa posuđivanja i stoga je fokus na računarstvu (IT). Analiza riječi u IT-u provodi se kako bi se dokazala prisutnost anglicizama u hrvatskom jeziku.

Ključne riječi: *lingvistika jezičnih dodira, posuđivanje, anglicizmi, hrvatski jezik, računarstvo*

SVEUČILIŠTE U SPLITU
FILOZOFSKI FAKULTET

IZJAVA O AKADEMSKOJ ČESTITOSTI

kojom ja Ružica Čoljkušić, kao pristupnik/pristupnica za stjecanje zvanja sveučilišnog/e prvostupnika/ce Engleskog i Talijanskog jezika i književnosti, izjavljujem da je ovaj završni rad rezultat isključivo mogega vlastitoga rada, da se temelji na mojim istraživanjima i oslanja na objavljenu literaturu kao što to pokazuju korištene bilješke i bibliografija. Izjavljujem da niti jedan dio završnog rada nije napisan na nedopušten način, odnosno da nije prepisan iz necitiranoga rada, pa tako ne krši ničija autorska prava. Također izjavljujem da nijedan dio ovoga završnog rada nije iskorišten za koji drugi rad pri bilo kojoj drugoj visokoškolskoj, znanstvenoj ili radnoj ustanovi.

Split, 20.09.2023.

Potpis

Ružica Čoljkušić

**Izjava o pohrani i objavi ocjenskog rada
(završnog/diplomskog/specijalističkog/doktorskog rada - podcrtajte odgovarajuće)**

Student/ica: RUŽICA ČAUKUŠIĆ

Naslov rada: ANGUCISMS IN CROATIAN IN THE FIELD
OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Znanstveno područje i polje: HUMANISTIČKE ZNANOSTI, FILOLOGIJA

Vrsta rada: ZAVRŠNI RAD

Mentor/ica rada (ime i prezime, akad. stupanj i zvanje):
DOC. DR. SC. IVANA PETROVIĆ

Komentor/ica rada (ime i prezime, akad. stupanj i zvanje):

Članovi povjerenstva (ime i prezime, akad. stupanj i zvanje):

1. DOC. DR. SC. MIRJANA SEHREN
2. DOC. DR. SC. IVANA PETROVIĆ
3. DOC. DR. SC. DANIJELA ŠEGEDIN BOROVINA

Ovom izjavom potvrđujem da sam autor/autorica predanog ocjenskog rada (završnog/diplomskog/specijalističkog/doktorskog rada - zaokružite odgovarajuće) i da sadržaj njegove elektroničke inačice u potpunosti odgovara sadržaju obranjenog i nakon obrane uređenog rada.

Kao autor izjavljujem da se slažem da se moj ocjenski rad, bez naknade, trajno javno objavi u otvorenom pristupu u Digitalnom repozitoriju Filozofskoga fakulteta Sveučilišta u Splitu i repozitoriju Nacionalne i sveučilišne knjižnice u Zagrebu (u skladu s odredbama Zakona o visokom obrazovanju i znanstvenoj djelatnosti (NN br. 119/22).

Split, 20. 09. 2023.

Potpis studenta/studentice: Ružica Čaukušić

Napomena:

U slučaju potrebe ograničavanja pristupa ocjenskom radu sukladno odredbama Zakona o autorskom pravu i srodnim pravima (111/21), podnosi se obrazloženi zahtjev dekanici Filozofskog fakulteta u Splitu.