

SPELLING OF ENGLISH TECHNICAL LOANWORDS IN THE DICTIONARY OF NEWER STANDARD SLOVENE WORDS

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Summary

The purpose of the paper is to emphasize the importance of mother tongue, namely Standard Slovene, in light of the increasing tendencies of globalization to replace national languages with English. Loanwords, in particular, present a great challenge to students of translation and interpreting. In order to help them respond to this problem, the paper deals with English technical loanwords in the dictionary *Slovar novejšega besedja slovenskega jezika*/Dictionary of Newer Standard Slovene Words (e-version 2014). The author takes the stand that on one hand there is a need to accept new words, especially technical terms, from various languages, while on the other hand there is an equal need to create adequate technical words in national languages concerning translation and adaptation at the level of spelling at that point.

1. Introduction

The study was undertaken in order to stimulate the preservation of Slovene technical terminology and to encourage the creation of new Slovene technical words instead of simply taking over foreign ones. We set up the

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hypothesis that the Slovene language has all morphological, lexical, word-formation etc. processes to create Slovene equivalents for loanwords without puristic intention. The purpose of the research was, in the rapid development of science, to encourage the experts not to fail to form specific professional terms at the time of adopting foreign words.

In light of the increasing tendencies of globalization to replace national languages with English, as well as due to dynamic nature of language contact, an imprint on Slovene, which is manifested in new terminology (of German, Romance and English origin), will be presented. The paper deals with English loanwords in the dictionary *Slovar novejšega besedja slovenskega jezika/Dictionary of Newer Standard Slovene Words* (e-version 2014; hereafter SNBSJ). There are almost 300 loanwords (in original spelling or partly adapted) from different technical fields, e.g. accounting/finance: *benchmark, benchmarking*; advertizing: *billboard*; business: *briefing*; education: *bachelor*; marketing: *branding*; medicine: *bypass*; psychology: *brainstorming*; sport: *bungee jumping*; technology: *baby-phone*; tourism: *all inclusive* etc. The problem, which the author is aware of, is twofold: on one hand there is a need to accept new words, especially technical terms, from various languages, on the other hand there is an equal need to create adequate technical words in national languages in order to preserve and develop technical language as well as to express collective identity. We will identify and present loanwords from English in the SNBSJ (2014) according to their occurrences in different technical fields as well as according to spelling, i.e. completely or partially adapted into Slovene.

The theoretical part of the article will present a short survey of Slovene and its varieties, exposing the question of Slovene and identity, and will refer specifically to the Slovene language in higher education. Furthermore, it will arouse the question of loanwords in Slovene and their equivalents while also mentioning terminological Slovene dictionaries. The empirical part will highlight English technical loanwords in the SNBSJ (2014), the labels

used, as well as variants of spelling for English technical loanwords, offered by the dictionary.

2. On the Slovene Language and Globalization

Markedly, Slovene is divided into several varieties known as registers, i.e. social, functional, temporal or historical etc. (Toporišič, 2000: 13). Social categories are divided into the following two groups. First, Standard Slovene in both its strict literary and less strict non-literary variety intended for the use in communication over the entire area of Slovenia, which also occupies the role of national representative. Second, Non-standard Slovene, which is divided into seven geographical dialectal groups: the Littoral, the Rovte, the Upper Carniolan, the Lower Carniolan, the Carinthian, the Pannonian, the Styrian and regional colloquial languages. These are a kind of "transdialect" made up of several geographical dialects, i.e. a kind of a social variety in between Standard Literary Slovene on one hand and dialects on the other hand: Central Slovene (with its centre in Ljubljana), South Styrian (Celje), North Styrian (Maribor with an influence also on Ptuj and Ravne; a subvariant that developed along the Mura River and is centred around Murska Sobota), Littoral (with variants around Nova Gorica, Trieste, Koper and Postojna) and possibly two more: Rovte (Škofja Loka) and Austrian Carinthian (Toporišič, 2000: 13–21). In the article, we are most interested in functional varieties, comprized of four sub-varieties: practical communicative, publicistic, artistic and technical. The focus of our research is specifically on technical ones, part of these being practical technical, scientific and popular scientific varieties.

2.1. On one hand we speak about global English, which is present in key domains of contemporary life such as science, research, technology, politics, education etc., thus leading to negative assimilation, on the other hand there are increasing tendencies to use national languages. The latter could be interpreted as a response to the processes of globalization and the ever-more influential Anglo-Saxon mentality as well as cultural and language practices, and is primarily based on a language's need to

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preserve identity. For people, their national languages play a fundamental role in identifying national entities, no matter if it is a standard variety, idiolect, sociolect or dialect. Language strengthens the identifying role and consciousness of the speaker.

Moreover, the following questions about Slovene in higher education and science are emerging: Do Slovene students still need Slovene at all? Would Slovene students need the prescribed number of hours of Slovene lessons in all fields of study? Do they understand English (sufficiently)?¹

Namely, the General Assembly of EFNIL (*European Federation of National Institutions for Language*) at the Accademia della Crusca in 2014 (28th September) approved the so-called Florence Resolution² concerning *Language Use in University Teaching and Research*. It draws attention to the claim that “ /.../ progress made in international communication is won at the cost of all languages other than English, “and expresses deep concerns because it “endangers the linguistic diversity of Europe that is essential for the cultural diversity and wealth of our continent.” However, we do agree with EFNIL’s acknowledgement of English “as an auxiliary language for communication between scientists and scholars who have no other language in common,” and “ /.../ as an international medium of communication.” Likewise, we support the opinion that “[S]cholars should use their native languages and in addition languages appropriate to the context of their studies, and EFNIL therefore appeals to the academic and political authorities in the non-Anglophone countries of Europe in the strongest terms to encourage teachers and students to use their respective national languages for research and studies” as well as “to pursue the study and use of other European languages. This will help to preserve the linguistic diversity of Europe and its values.”

2.2. Slovenes live in the territory of Europe where the three largest linguistic spheres converge, these being Slavic, Romanesque and Germanic. Slovenia lies at an important intersection of the Mediterranean, Alpine Central European, Pannonian and Balkan (Bezljaj, 1965). Re-

¹ More: Zemljak Jontes, Melita, Valh Lopert, Alenka, 2016: *Pismenost v teoriji in praksi: temeljni cilj slovenskega institucionalnega izobraževalnega sistema*.

² Available: <http://www.efnil.org/documents/resolutions/florence-resolution> (Accessed: February 19th 2018.)

garding its geographic position, the Slovene language has been developing for centuries at the intersection of the above-mentioned three largest European language areas (Slavic, Germanic and Romance).

As Orožen (2007: 60–61) explains, our Pagan ancestors came across foreign language samples (Latin, Greek, Old High-German) already during the 8th to the 10th century, mainly due to Christian religion and its influence expressed in prayer forms, church songs or sermons.

Already in the prehistoric age, Slovenes began to borrow from German language, mostly due to the long border with Austria, historical reasons (*Austro-Hungarian Monarchy*) and centuries of mutual influence. Consequently, with Germanisms we accepted the words of Greek and Latin origin. German words intensively invaded Slovene dialects in the last centuries (Zorko, 2005: 43–56), while until the end of the 12th century the number of Germanisms in Slovene was moderate. These words are reflected in literary Slovene as indispensable, for example the nouns *škoda* (damage), *škarje* (scissors), *skrinja* (chest) as well as the verbs *risati* (to draw), *kregati* (to quarrel). The German words were present in the bourgeois culture, absolutely prevailing in technical terminology and crafts (Bezljaj, 1967: 34–35). Throughout Europe, technical terminology was being taken over through German, which was often the intercessor of old Latin and Greek terms (*ibid*), and today those words are largely already fully integrated into Slovene without any stylistic marks.

To illustrate, there are some stylistically unmarked loanwords, i.e. from French: *a propos*, *atentat* ‘attentat’ (attempt on someone’s life); *debatirati* ‘débattre’ (to discuss); *resor* ‘ressort’ (locality/place); through German: *blamirati se* (‘blamieren’), from French ‘Blâmer’, through Latin from Greek (to embarrass); *parlament*: through German ‘Parlament’, from French ‘parlement’ (parliament); *režim*: through German ‘Regime’, from French ‘régime’, from Latin, ‘regimen’ (regime, government); from Greek: *apatičnost* from ‘apatheia’ (apathetic); from Italian: *čao* from ‘ciao’ (bye).³

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In recent decades, English loanwords have predominated over others. According to Šabec (2009: 20), loanwords or borrowings:

“.../ represent an interesting and often intriguing part of any language’s vocabulary. In this respect, Slovene is no exception.”
“.../ Once English words are borrowed into Slovene, they may undergo very diverse and interesting changes.

Many of them are part of the Slovene language and stylistically already unmarked: *blok* (block of apartments), *blues*, *film*, *hit*, *internet*, *radar*, *radio* etc. (Valh Lopert, 2013: 229–231).

Loanwords enter into both non-standard and standard Slovene varieties, i.e. into the latter as technical terms. Toporišič (1992: 47) distinguishes two groups of loanwords, i.e. *loanwords* that are completely adapted into Slovene and *foreign words* that are not completely adapted into Slovene. A different view of the matter is taken by Snoj (2005: 113–122), namely that common people have taken *loanwords* from dialect to dialect through oral communication, while *foreign words* have been taken over by educated people from literary language to literary language through written communication.

Loanwords enter the Slovene language in different ways, i.e. both into the non-standard language and/or into the standard language as technical terms. They could on one hand adapt to the Slovene pronunciation completely, and to the spelling as well, or are pushed to the level of spoken language on the other hand, but exist in parallel with the standard expression that was appropriately formed. When translating from a foreign language, there are semantic shifts at different linguistic levels: zero meaningful expansion, i.e. the meaning remains unchanged in view of the importance of the foreign matter; narrowing of meaning, i.e. the word is taken over only in one foreign meaning, or the expansion of the meaning takes place.

Consequently, there have been various levels of linguistic purism applied to Slovene. Thomas (1991) mentioned, among seven different patterns of purism, also the following: marginal, trimming, and evolutionary, among which Slovene is ranked, as well as oscillatory, stable/

³ More on German loanwords in A. Valh Lopert: *Germanizmi v oddajah komercialne radijske postaje Radio City v Mariboru*. 229–273.

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consistent, revolutionary and moderate/discontinuous. Purism is the effort to preserve the language and its identity through to the extreme or negative, i.e. the abolition of loanwords, because they are of foreign origin and with no substitute in the mother tongue provided (Kalin Golob, 2008: 32–34). The main aim should be the substitution of loanwords that by no doubt have Slovene counterparts. *Slovenski pravopis/The Slovene Orthography* (2001; further SP) offers four groups of instructions to use Slovene equivalents, marked with brackets and cursive or bold print (SP 2001: 131 § 1062): 1. *cursive* neutral SSL.⁴ variant: *plan ... načrt*; 2. (*cursive*) equal SSL. variant: *dialektologija ... (narečjeslovje)*; 3. <*cursive*> less usual SSL. variant: *briket ... <stisnjenec>*; 4. |bolt| general meaning only: funkcija: |položaj|, |naloga, vloga|.⁵

2.3. Taking into account the need of research achievements to be transferred much quicker using English, which consequently leads to faster and easier communication while also stimulating intercultural communication, we cannot reduce the role and status of national languages being a source of strength rather than a weakness also in the field of science, research and technology. As Debeljak (2004) underlined, Slovene ,‘.../ is not only a means of formal communication /.../‘. He emphasized that: “If this language is not used by all forms of expression (marketing, economy, science, government, medicine), this is actually still only language of undeveloped nation.”

2.4. Loanwords have expanded to the fields of education and science, as noted by Šabec (2009: 26): “Semantically, English loanwords cover a wide range of domains from science and technology to popular culture. Rapid technological development, all sorts of technical innovations, new devices, the Internet /.../“.

However, many of those words are general in meaning and not strictly professional; their equivalents can be found in modern manuals of Slovene such as *Slovenski pravopis/The Slovene Orthography 2001, Slovar slovenskega knjižnega jezika/Dictionary of the Slovene language* etc.,⁶ so there is no excuse not to replace them with Slovene equivalents.

⁴ SSL. stands for Standard Slovene language.

⁵ On loanwords in radio speech on national and commercial radio stations in Maribor more also in Valh Lopert 2013.

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The above-mentioned was proven by the analysis of 30 doctoral dissertation titles (recorded in the Co-operative Online Bibliographic System & Services/COBISS, 2014),⁷ showing the usage of many unnecessarily used loanwords. Namely, the use of their Slovene equivalents would not change the meaning; more so, they would become even more comprehensible. The findings of the analysis take into account the possibilities of using the Slovene relevant variant instead, offered by *Slovenski pravopis/The Slovene Orthography 2001* (Valh Lopert, Zemljak Jontes, 2014).

The higher level of professional language, i.e. scientific language, according to Toporišič (2000: 29), is described as: “The scientist should be able to interpret the subject of the research accurately and completely unequivocally. / ... / There is not any tinkering with words, any word games, as little tropes (metaphors, metonymies) ...“

In this content, the question of translating technical terms is aroused.

One criterion that might play a role in determining this is their relevance: those that either fill lexical gaps in certain domains (for instance, technical and scientific terminology) or contribute to the stylistic richness and specialization of the language are likely to persist, while some fashionable ones that are perceived as “unnecessary” or “too far fetched” may not—at least not in the long run. (Šabec, 2009: 26–27)

3. About the *Slovar novejšega besedja slovenskega jezika/Dictionary of the Slovene language*⁸

The printed version was published in 2013; e-edition was available in 2014. It consists of 6399 (Kališnik, 2014)⁹ new words and word phrases that have appeared after 1991 (when Slovenia became a sovereign country) as well as new meanings of standard words, consequently not included in the SSKJ1. In Predgovor/Foreword (SNBSJ 2014), it is further explained that the dictionary reflects through new words novelties in living environment, life style and directions, resulting from the last decade of past and the first decade of the new millennium. It is obvious that new loanwords according to the Slovene language rules have also produced word-families and

⁶ Portal www.fran.si. Fran, dictionaries of Fran Ramovš Institute of the Slovenian Language. Research Centre of the Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts. It consists of 32 dictionaries. (Accessed: 19th February 2018.)

⁷ Available: <https://plus.cobiss.si/opac7/bib/search/advanced?db=cobib> (Accessed: 19th February 2018.)

⁸ Available: <http://www.fran.si/131/snb-slovar-novejshega-besedja>

⁹ As also stressed by M. Snoj in the interview 23rd March 2014. Available <http://www.delo.si/zgodbe/nedeljskobranje/marko-snoj-v-svezem-slovarju-je-6399-novih-besed.html>. (Accessed: 19th February 2018.)

have therefore been added to Slovene vocabulary. Words cover different themes, e.g. environment, popular culture, computer science etc. (ibid). The most important point of view consists of three elements, crucial for the SNBSJ: completely new words come into existence, known words acquire new meanings and already forgotten words return into usage. The impact of social and economic changes of the last twenty years is obvious in Slovene, specifically in terms of changing its standard and cultural image. Therefore, the SNBSJ reflects the historical period and it is a document of our everyday live (ibid).

3.1. Loanwords in *Slovar novejšega besedja slovenskega jezika/Dictionary of Newer Standard Slovene Words*

In the Predgovor/Foreword (SNBSJ 2014: 9–11), it is furthermore emphasized that the attention is also drawn to the spelling of the loanwords, since it appears in original (foreign) or/and domestic version. A foreign version is treated as ‘‘citation record’’, and is additionally equipped with a label *cit.*

Considering the principled requirement that the word in the dictionary comes from confirmation in the sources (corpus *Nova beseda*¹⁰), the dictionary entry is formulated in a way that the first spelling deals with the use of the most frequently written version (e.g. *impeachment* and *impičment*, *karpač* and *carpaccio*), citing the form of the dominant usage (*kapučino* for It. ‘cappuccino’, *ollie*) and, of course, indicates the established Slovene equivalent of the acquired word if the usage is confirmed (*obvod* for *bypass*, *smeško* for *smiley*, *snežno kolo* for *snowbike*) (SNBSJ 2014: 24). The mentioned issue is discussed by Šabec (2009: 20):

Compared to the phonologically, morphologically and orthographically totally integrated and well-established loanwords that no longer sound foreign and that are in fact treated like any other word in Slovene, recent loanwords are much more unstable. This instability and variability can be observed on various levels from spelling to pronunciation.

4. The survey of the analyzed material

The objective of the analysis was not to count all technical terms in the SNBSJ, especially since they may rep-

¹⁰ Available: http://bos.zrc-sazu.si/s_beseda.html

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resent special fields, the qualifier may be indicated only indirectly in the interpretation or terms may not be labeled at all although they should have been labeled regarding their type. We want to demonstrate the diversified occurrences of usage of these technical loanwords according to spelling adaptation to the Slovene language, as well as present the problem of the very demanding process of labeling. The latter, when the labels are incomplete, makes the work of any user, also translator, more difficult and demanding. The SNBSJ¹¹ uses, in order to give information about the field the term comes from, the following terminological labels or qualifiers:¹²

agr. (agronomija/agronomy), astrol. (astrologija/astrology), astron. (astronomija/astronomy), biokem. (biokemija/biochemistry), biol. (biologija/biology), bot. (botanika/botany), ekol. (ekologija/ecology), ekon. (ekonomija/economy), elektr. (elektrotehnika/electrotechnics), farm. (farmacija/pharmacy), filoz. (filozofija/philosophy), fin. (finančništvo/finances), fiz. (fizika/physics), gradb. (gradbeništvo/civil engineering), jezikosl. (jezikoslovje/linguistics), kem. (kemija/chemistry), lit. (literarna teorija/zgodovina; literature theory/history), med. (medicina/medicine), navt. (navtika/nautic), obl. (oblačilna stroke/clothing), polit. (politika/politics), pravn. (pravo/law), psih. (psihologija/psychology), psiht. (psihijatrija/psychiatry), rač. (računalništvo/computer science), rel. (religija/religion), teh. (tehnika/technics), tekst. (tekstilna stroke/textil), trg. (trgovina/trade), um. (umetnost/umetnostna zgodovina; art history), vet. (veterina/vet), zal. (založništvo/publishing), zool. (zoologija/zoo), šol. (šolstvo/education), šport. (šport/sport).

4.1. Regarding the searching pattern *cit. & agl.* (*cit.* ← cited item, *agl.* ← of English¹³ origin), SNBSJ includes 299 clues. According to the mentioned labels, (*cit. & agl. & label*) just 17 out of 299 clues are labeled. All items (*cit. & agl. & label*) have been analyzed according to the following criteria:

On one hand the (1) labeled items (17/299) are presented; also the non-labeled clues of the profession or special field (as for the previous ones) of activity are additionally classified on the basis of (2) *explanation* where

¹¹ Available: http://fran.si/131/snb-slovar-novejsega-besedja/datoteke/SNB_Zgradba.pdf

¹² Slovene abbreviation is written with a full Slovene word in brackets, as well as English equivalent.

¹³ *cit. & agl.* (*agl.* – stands for amer.–American– and škot.–Scottish–English respectively)

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being obvious (in explanation the profession/field is mentioned) or from general (3) *meaning*. The aim is the attempt to extend labels in being useful for general usage, more desirable even for translators to find complete information about the word. All are presented according to spelling: a) only borrowed form is used or b) both (borrowed and Slovene forms) are used.

On the other hand the rest of English cited non-labeled clues (cit. & agl.) of different professions or special fields of activity were classified additionally on the basis of explanation where being obvious (in explanation the professional field is mentioned), or from general meaning in order to pay attention to the items used as technical terms as well.¹⁴

All are presented according to the spelling used: **a)** only borrowed form is used; **b)** both (borrowed and Slovene forms) are used, respectively.

Clue words, in which the use of variant spelling is present, are associated with the qualifier *and*. Registered versions have a maximum of three forms of the record. A written version of the citation spelling and an adopted one are discussed.¹⁵ In the dictionary in some places the initial headword is a citation record, for elsewhere an adopted one, as mentioned in SNBSJ (2014: 24).¹⁶

4.1.1. Review according to the terminological labels in SNBSJ (2014)

Medicine (9):

1 Labeled: cit. & agl. & med. → **1: a) screening.**

2 Not labeled: Explanation → **2: a) reiki; b) shiatsu** and *šiacu*.

3 Not labeled: Meaning → **6: a) facelifting; b) bypass** and *bajpas, chi* and *či, gandža* and *ganja, stretching* and *strečing, velnes* and *wellness*.

Clothing (8):

1 Labeled: cit. & agl. & obl. → **1: a) casual.**

2 Not labeled: Explanation → **7: a) patchwork, second hand, stretch, styling, vintage; b) bodi** and *body, džíns* and *jeans*.

¹⁴ Informative only – 299 items (cit. & agl.) from SNBSJ were searched also in another dictionary, namely in *Slovar slovenskega knjižnega jezika – SSKJ2/ The Dictionary of Standard Slovene Language* (2014), where 235 (79%) out of 299 clues are introduced, in the SNBSJ 64 (21%) more new clues are included accordingly.

¹⁵ Derivatives, adjectives and nouns, from borrowed words in both records, are added as well (according to the SNBSJ).

¹⁶ From: http://fran.si/131/snb-slovar-novejsega-besedja/datotke/SNB_Zgradba.pdf

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3 Not labeled: Meaning → --

Psychiatry (1):

1 Labeled: cit. & agl. & psiht. → 1: **a)** *flashback*.

2 Not labeled: Explanation → --

3 Not labeled: Meaning → --

Computer science (42):

1 Labeled: cit. & agl. & rač. → 7: **a)** *benchmark, bug, freeware, shareware*; **b)** *bajt* and *byte*; *file* and *fajl*; *gigabajt* and *gigabyte*.

2 Not labeled: Explanation → 15: **a)** *chat, e-mail, joypad, joystick, notebook, peer-to-peer, podcast* (from (*i*) *Pod*® and (*broad*)*cast*), *replay, return*; **b)** *kiber* and *cyber*, *kuki* and *cookie*, *laptop* and *lêptop*, *mail* and *mêjl*, *offline* and *off-line*, *online* and *on-line*.

3 Not labeled: Meaning → 20: **a)** *inkjet, junk mail, mail bombing, mailing, peering, phishing, restart, shift, spam, surfer, tag, timeline, usenet, web, webmaster*; **b)** *dotcom* and *dot-com*, *spammer* and *spemer*, *player* and *plejer*, *surfati* and *srfati*.

Finances (8)

1 Labeled: cit. & agl. & fin. → 4: **a)** *benchmark* (*benchmarking*¹⁷), *evribor, junk bonds, stand by*.

2 Not labeled: Explanation: --

3 Not labeled: Meaning → 4: **a)** (*reaganomika*);¹⁸ **b)** *crash* and *kreš*; *factoring* and *faktoring*, *insajder* and *insider*.

Sport (42)

1 Labeled: cit. & agl. & šport → 3: **a)** *birdie, grand slam, ironman*.

2 Not labeled: Explanation → 13: **a)** *aikido, futsal, snowboard, snowboarding, windsurfing, wrestling*; **b)** *agiliti* and *agility*, *breakdance* and *brejkdens*, *breakdancer* and *brejkdenser*, *brejkdenserski* and *breakdancerski*, *curling* and *kerling*, *kickboxing* and *kikboksing*, *taekwondo* and *tekvondo*.

3 Not labeled: Meaning → 26: **a)** *disco dance, paintball, qi gong, show dance, paintball, show dance, snowbike, snowboarder, toeloop*; **b)** *bejzbolist* and *baseballist*,

¹⁷ It is marked with cit. and fin., but not agl.

¹⁸ *Reaganomics*, eponyms, after American president *Ronald Reagan* (1911–2004). According to Slovene word-formation rules, derived words are not labeled as *cited* words anymore, despite included in the SNBSJ.)

bungee jumping and *bándži džámping*, *buto* and *butoh*, *biker* and *bájker*, *bikerski* and *bajkerski*, *bodibilder* and *bodybuilder*, *bodibilding* and *bodybuilding*, *carving* and *karving*, *džoger* and *džoger* and *jogger*, *džoging* and *džoging* and *jogging*, *fitnes* and *fitness*, *inline* and *in-line*, *joker* and *džoker*, *skating* and *skejting*, *skejt* and *skate*, *squash* and *skvoš*, *streetball* and *street ball*, *tai chi* and *taj či*.

4.1.2. The rest of the words (cit. & agl.) were also examined and were classified as an attempt in the following groups in order to suggest possible incorporation within the existing labels or perhaps in additional ones. The words were considered regarding description/meaning in the explanation by the dictionary:

- art: **b)** *body art* and *bodiart*;
- biology: **a)** *beagle*;
- chemistry/pharmacy: **a)** *acid*; **b)** *ekstazi* and *ekstazi* and *ecstasy*;
- business: **a)** *bypass*, *crash*, *deadline*, *joint venture*; **b)** *kontroling* and *controlling*, *brifing* and *briefing*, *consulting* and *konzalting*, *cunami* and *tsunami* (*expressive*), *diler* and *dealer*, *dilerski* and *dealerski*;
- communication: **a)** *hot line*; **b)** *fuck* and *fak* (*profane*), *feedback* and *fidbek*;
- cosmetics: **b)** *glos* and *gloss*;
- customs: **a)** *halloween*;
- ecology: **b)** *greenpeaceovec* and *grinpisovec*;
- education: **a)** *bachelor*;
- entertainment: **a)** *entertainer*, *furby*, *jackpot*;
- food: **b)** *cheeseburger* and *čizburger*, *fast food* and *fastfood*, *corn flakes* and *cornflakes*, *dressing* and *dressing*, *junk food*, *kari* and *curry*, *kárijev* and *curryjev*;
- literature: **a)** *flashback*, *ghostwriter*, *haiku*;
- marketing: **a)** *billboard*, *copywriter*; **b)** *branding* and *brending*;
- motoring: **a)** *airbag*;

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- music: **a)** *beatlomanija, bebop, big band, funk, frontman, grammy, CD-player, jam session*; **b)** *country and kantri, hardcore and hard core and hardkor, hard rock and hardrock and hardrok, hardrocker and hardroker, hardrockovski and hardrokovski, heavy metal, heavymetalec, heavymetalni, heavymetalski, house*;
- performing arts: **b)** *casting and kasting*;
- philosophy: **b)** *feng shui and feng šui*;
- psychology: **a)** *brainstorming, feeling*; **b)** *fighter and fajter, debriefing and debriefing, džanki and junkie, fan and fen, feeling and filing*;
- politics: **a)** *hearing*; **b)** *impeachment and impičment*; ociety/relations: **a)** *babyboom, butler, comeback, downtown, entertainer, gay friendly, jet set*; **b)** *bodyguard and bodigard, fan and fen, fancy and fēnsi, gej and gay, glamúr and glamour, happening and hepening*;
- technology: **a)** *all-in-one, babyphone*; **b)** *kokpit and cockpit*;
- trade: **a)** *drive-in*; **b)** *duty free and djutifri*;
- tourism: **a)** *all inclusive*; **b)** *catering and ketering*.

5. Terminological Slovene Dictionaries

We are still very often, unfortunately, confronted with experts not being aware of the great offer of terminological dictionaries in the Slovene language, available also on the web. One such website is offered by Inštitut za slovenski jezik Frana Ramovša (Znanstvenoraziskovalni center Slovenske akademije znanosti in umetnosti)/Fran Ramovš Institute of the Slovene Language (Research Centre of the Slovene Academy of Sciences and Arts), namely the Terminology Section.¹⁹ Some dictionaries include: *Terminološki slovar uporabne umetnosti* (dictionary of applied art), *Botanični terminološki slovar* (dictionary of botany), *Farmacevtski terminološki slovar* (dictionary of pharmacy), *Gledališki terminološki slovar* (dictionary of theatre), *Čebelarski terminološki slovar* (dictionary of beekeeping), *Tolkalni terminološki slovar* (dictionary of

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percussion instruments), *Slovenski smučarski slovar* (dictionary of skiing) etc.²⁰

A second website, called Termania, offers the following technical, also bilingual, dictionaries: *Angleško-slovenski astronomski slovar* (Slovene-English dictionary of astronomy), *Angleško-slovenski slovar bibliotekarske terminologije* (English-Slovene dictionary of librarianship), *Bibliotekarski terminološki slovar* (dictionary of librarianship), *Inženirsko seizmološki terminološki slovar* (dictionary of seismology), *Mikrobiološki slovar* (dictionary of microbiology), *Slovenski medicinski slovar* (dictionary of medicine), *Statistični terminološki slovar* (dictionary of statistics), *Tehniški metalurški slovar* (dictionary of metallurgy), *Turistični terminološki slovar* (dictionary of astronomy)²¹ etc.

6. Conclusion

The paper deals with English technical loanwords in the dictionary *Slovar novejšega besedja slovenskega jezika/Dictionary of Newer Standard Slovene Words* (e-version 2014), considering the searching pattern cit. & agl. (cit. ← cited item, agl. ← of English origin), which includes 299 such clues. Only 17 are labeled as technical terms, namely from different professions: medicine 1 out of 9 (*screening*), clothing 1 out of 8 (*casual*), psychiatry 1 out of 1 (*flashback*), computer science 7 out of 42 (*benchmark*, *bug*, *freeware*, *shareware*; *bajt* and *byte*; *file* and *fajl*; *gigabajt* and *gigabyte*), finance 4 out of 8 (*benchmark* (*benchmarking*), *evribor*, *junk bonds*, *stand*), sport 3 out of 42 (*birdie*, *grand slam*, *ironman*). The rest of them were discussed as an attempt to be classified within professions and labeled as well, i.e. from *explanation* where being obvious (in explanation the profession/field is mentioned) or from general *meaning*. The prevailing words are covering spheres like business (*joint venture*; *consulting* and *konzalting*), music (*frontman*, *hardcore* and *hard core* and *hardkor*), psychology (*brainstorming*, *feeling* and *filing*). All are presented according to spelling: only the borrowed form is used or both (borrowed and Slovene forms) are used. The aim, at that point, was to show how English technical loanwords words are incor-

¹⁹ Available: <http://isjfr.zrc-sazu.si/sl/oddelek/3#>.

²⁰ Available: <http://isjfr.zrc-sazu.si/sl/terminologisce/slovarji#v>.

²¹ Available: <http://www.termania.net/>.

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porated into the Slovene dictionary in terms of adaptation and spelling, as well as to emphasize the problem of the very demanding process of labeling. The latter, when the labels are incomplete, makes the work of any user, especially translator, more difficult and challenging.

Further analyses will focus on the level of adaptation to the Slovene language as well as on Slovene equivalents of English technical loanwords.

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