

## SUMMARY

Modern Lithuanian is exactly described by two tendencies in using loanwords, i.e. the active use of known and accepted loanwords and introduction of new loanwords from West European languages, most of them coming from English. The analysis disclosed that Lithuanian has adopted many English loanwords.

The examples of loanwords indicate that when the loanword appears in the target language, it starts to be used and usually adapts to the Lithuanian language's phonological and morphological system. Non-typical inflections of foreign words are removed and certain Lithuanian inflections are frequently added. Lithuanian language has incorporated many English feminine and masculine noun loanwords. English masculine loanwords in Lithuanian possess the inflection **-as, -is**. Loanwords of foreign masculine origin are declined according to the first declension. Besides, masculine nouns are declinable words and could be declined in seven cases. Loanwords of foreign feminine origin acquire endings such as **-a, -ė** and are declined according to the second declension.

Adjectives usually acquire ending **us, -is, -as** and are declined similarly as nouns. Adjectives are matched with nouns in terms of numbers, genders, and cases.

As far as verb loanwords are concerned, each Lithuanian verb rests upon one of three distinct conjugations. English loanwords in Lithuanian end in **-auti, -uoti, -ti –yti, –uoti (s)** or **-inti**. Words with suffix **-uoti** belong to the neutral and technical vocabulary, whilst words with suffix **-inti** belong to the special technical or computerized vocabulary.

English loanwords in Lithuanian acquire certain inflections because of semantic meaning and productivity. As far as semantic meaning is concerned, certain suffixes help to identify lexical-semantic meaning of the word. Meanwhile productivity is also the property of permitting certain combination of suffixes. There are certain constructions or formations of noun, adjective and verb loanwords that are productive in Lithuanian.

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## INTRODUCTION

In the modern and ever-changing world, the paramount need for new terminology has increased substantially. As a consequence, various terms are considered to be invaluable sources of information as well as a means for gaining comprehensive and up-to-date knowledge. It is firmly believed that English remains the increasingly dominant international language in the entire world. A huge number of books, scientific publications and investigations are conducted in English. Thus, this language has become more influential than any other language in the world. Therefore, the analysis of English loanwords in Lithuanian also receives special and meticulous attention. The continuous emergence of technical, political and cultural terms is significant both for linguists and translators. However, Lithuanian language purists demurred to the large number of English borrowings and newly coined words in their native language as they might pose a serious threat to it. Nonetheless, this phenomenon cannot be avoided as some of the terms are borrowed as totally new words to explain completely new and unique concepts because people felt a growing demand to name new entities.

This essay puts the following question namely why Lithuanian native speakers use English loanwords instead of using the existing native words.

The **aim** of this essay is to analyze English loanwords in Lithuanian. In order to fulfil this aim, the following **tasks** are to be accomplished:

- To compile a comprehensive list of English loanwords in Lithuanian.
- To go through the list of loanwords and arrange them in groups according to the inflectional class they belong to.
- To examine English loanwords in Lithuanian from the perspective of morphology.
- To investigate the relationship as well as the contacts of English and Lithuanian.

This descriptive-analytical essay is written by applying morphological and translational methods of analysis.

The essay consists of an Introduction, three Chapters, Summary, Conclusions, a List of References and Appendixes.

Chapter 1 introduces the history of Lithuanian and familiarizes with the words borrowed from other languages. Chapter 2, *Loanwords*, deals with the process of borrowing.

Chapter 3, *The Analysis of English Loanwords in Lithuanian*, examines English loanwords in Lithuanian from the viewpoint of morphology. Finally, the *Conclusion* summarizes the main findings of the research.

## 1. GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT LITHUANIA

Lithuanian belongs to the Baltic branch of the Indo-European family and is considered to be one of the most archaic languages of this language branch. In contrast to Lithuanian, Old Prussian disappeared in the 19th century. As Baltrušaitytė (2006:1) argues, Lithuanian is strikingly similar to Sanskrit from the point of view of morphology and phonetics. Thus, it is assumed that Lithuanian is one of the ancient languages in Europe. Balode and Holvoet (2001:41) maintain that Lithuanian is spoken by about 3,500,000 people in the country. Moreover, this language is unique for its distinctive system of sound, semantic, syntactical and morphological characteristics. The scholars also hold that Lithuanian is very strict not only in phonetics but also in morphology. Due to this, Lithuanian forms can be taken to “represent the nearest approximation to Common East Baltic and even Common Baltic forms” (Balode, Holvoet, 2001:43). This could be one of the principal reasons why Lithuanian is in the forefront of linguistic study. In order to understand why this language is the focus of attention, consider the following section that rests upon the historic information about Lithuanian.

### 1.1 The History of Lithuanian

Lithuanian is one of the survived Baltic languages of the Indo-European family (Strazny, 2005:119). With respect to Lithuanian history, Baltic tribes stayed in the present territory of Lithuania in the 3rd and 2nd millennium before Christ, when the hostile tribes from the south forayed into the woody expanses between the Wisla, the Volga and Oka riverhead. With the lapse of time, the habitants of Europe started changing into the new Indo-European culture. They had a new language, religion and profession. As far as the first name of Lithuania is concerned, it emerged in written sources in 1009 in the *Quedlinburg Annals* (Toporov, Trubachov 1962; cited in Grumadienė, 2005:3).

It is significant to note that Lithuania differs from the two Baltic neighbours, namely Estonia and Latvia, despite the fact that these countries had remarkably similar history in the 20th century and are still referred to as Baltic countries. The major differences among the three countries are usually motivated by their roots.

In connection with the last aspect, it may be significant to mention that only Lithuania had its own state during the early Middle Ages. As a result, Lithuania became known as a

state in 1253, when Grand Duke Mindaugas was granted the King's title of the Holy Roman Empire (Grumadienė, 2005:4-5)

Lithuanians were the followers of the pagan religion, considered to have been distinct from all other religions in the world. Accordingly, in the 13th-15th centuries, the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, embarked on a vast expansion from the Black Sea in the South till the Grand Duchy of Moscow. From 1392 to 1430, Lithuania was considered to be the biggest state in Europe. However, Lithuanian became the state language only after the promulgation of Constitution namely in 1922 (Levy, Spilling, 2009:20).

To quote Grumadienė (2005:8-9): “To this day, people in Lithuania are proud of their nationality and language. It is no surprise then that they proudly quote the French linguist Antoine Meillet, who said that, “anyone who wanted to hear old Indo-European should go and listen to a Lithuanian farmer. The 19th-century maxim – the older the language the better – is still alive in Lithuania”. Hence, after its independence, Lithuania started a period of social and economic transition. However, with this transition, Lithuanian established close contacts with other countries. As a result, an array of impressive loanwords appeared in Lithuanian.

Having dealt with the history of Lithuanian, a brief insight into the notion of loanwords is to be given in the following chapter.

## 2. LOANWORDS

Lithuanian history is commemorated in the old Lithuanian manuscripts. The main vocabulary of Lithuanian does not have many borrowings from Polish, Latin and German in comparison with Russian and English. Lithuanian has a number of words in common with other Indo-European languages, including Latin, namely *anguis* - *angis* ('a snake'), *rota* - *ratas* ('wheel'), *iungo* - *jungiu* ('I join'), *duo* - *du* ('two'), *senex* - *senis* ('an old man'), *vir* - *vyras* ('a man'), *gentes* - *gentys* ('tribes'), *linum* - *linas* ('flax'), *aro* - *ariu* ('I plow'), *tres* - *trys* ('three'), *septem* - *septyni* ('seven'), *mensis* - *mėnesis* ('month'), *noctes* - *naktys* ('nights'), *dentes* - *dantys* ('teeth'), *sedemus* - *sėdime* ('we sit') and so on.<sup>1</sup>

In addition, Lithuanian borrowed some words from other languages, e.g. Slavic and Germanic. When these nations coined a new word, Lithuanians used it with almost any changes to the phonological system of the language. Words like *stiklas* for 'glass' (from the Slavic 'steklo'), *muilas* for 'soap' (from the Slavic 'mylo'), *gatvė* for 'street' (from the Germanic 'gatwo'), *spinta* (from German 'Spind'), and etc. (Cf. section 2.2 *Loanwords in Lithuanian*).<sup>2</sup>

After the formation of Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, a large number of words were borrowed from Polish. Cf. the following borrowings: *rožančius* – *różaniec* ('paternoster'), *krikštas* – *chrzest* ('baptism'), *koplyčia* – *kaplica* ('chapel'), *parapija* – *parafia* ('parish'), *popiežius* – *papież* ('pope'), *šventos mišios* - *msza święta* ('Holy Mass'), *persižegnoti* - *przeżegnać się* ('to cross'), *ponas* - *pan* ('sir'). Most borrowings from Polish are associated with religious practices<sup>3</sup>.

Furthermore, Lithuanian took in many words from Russian when it was the part of the Soviet Union, e.g. *maikė* - *shirts*, *trusikai* - *pants*, *raskladuška* - *bed*, *kurtkė* - *jacket*, *chalatas* - *bathrobe*, *plavkės* - *shorts*, *blatas* - *acquaintance*, *univermagas* - *department store*, *sosiska* - *sausage*, etc.<sup>4</sup>

Thus, throughout its history, Lithuanian has borrowed words heavily from other languages. In comparison with other times, English loanwords entered Lithuanian relatively recently. Particularly, technological developments at the beginning of the 20th century led to the increase of loanwords from English. Besides, English became fashionable as many new

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<sup>1</sup> Source: <http://www.antimoon.com/forum/t7660.htm>

<sup>2</sup> Source: [http://www.indopedia.org/Lithuanian\\_language.html](http://www.indopedia.org/Lithuanian_language.html)

<sup>3</sup> Source: <http://www.lietpol.eu/lt/kitos-idomybes/skoliniai.html>

<sup>4</sup> Source: <http://www.ausra.pl/0501/uzdila.html>

words entered the Lithuanian language such as *tyneidžeris* – *teenager*, *skinhedai* – *skinheads*, *šou* – *show*, *vykendai* – *weekends*, *čysburgeris* – *cheeseburger*, *čipsai* – *chips*, *kornfleiksai* – *cornflakes*, *hotdogai* – *hotdogs*, *popkornai* – *popcorn*, etc. As a result, “Lithuanian linguists were watching this influx of English loanwords with some trepidation, later—with alarm” because they wanted to stop English borrowings into Lithuanian as they were emerging nearly in every sphere of life (Klimas, 1994).<sup>5</sup> Hence, the following question could be formulated namely why Lithuanians borrowed so many English loanwords?

Lithuanian borrowed a lot of loanwords due to the rapid development of language and technologies. Thus, the great upsurge of English loanwords in Lithuanian can be explained by a number of reasons. Firstly, English is widely spoken in many countries. As Marmienė states: “English has become a genuine *lingua franca*, the language used among groups having no other language in common”.<sup>6</sup> As a consequence, English is extensively used by people who do not share the same first language. Indeed, nowadays English is the most influential language globally and wields a powerful influence upon other languages and Lithuanian is not an exception. To quote Harmer: “The practice of Global or World English has caused some people to become very interested in what actually happens when English is used as *lingua franca* – that is between two people who do not share the same language and for whom English is not their mother tongue” (Harmer, 2007:20). Yet, in Lithuania the situation is slightly different because people, especially teenagers, use borrowings as slang. Secondly, the natural demand of this language proves people’s desire to turn to western countries. Due to the profound impact of the English language, many terms were borrowed from the diverse fields such as music, sports, economics, social life, and so on. The character and number of borrowed words reminds us about the strong relationships between the people and the level of their culture (Vitkauskas, Rudaitienė, 1998:6). Consider the following section that focuses on the definition of loanwords and the criteria of borrowings.

## 2.1. The Notion of Loanword

Fromkin, Rodman, and Hyams (2007:474) observe that borrowing words from other languages is a vital source of new words. Halliday and Yallop (2007:33) uphold the view that “changes in language – specifically changes in meaning – are inevitable, but they are

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<sup>5</sup> Source: [http://www.lituanus.org/1994\\_2/94\\_2\\_01.htm](http://www.lituanus.org/1994_2/94_2_01.htm)

<sup>6</sup> Source: [http://www.coactivity.vgtu.lt/upload/filosof\\_zurn/santalka\\_t16\\_no4\\_53-60\\_marmiene.pdf](http://www.coactivity.vgtu.lt/upload/filosof_zurn/santalka_t16_no4_53-60_marmiene.pdf)



sometimes decried, as if language ought to be fixed at some period in time. In fact, attempts to fix meanings or to tie words to their ‘original’ meanings deny the social reality of linguistic usage”. As a result, language relationship, language transformations and lexical borrowings were widespread all over the world. It is considered to be natural that one language takes words or features of another. Forms of language contact can lead to lexical borrowings or loanwords. As McArthur (2005:361) maintains, a *loanword* is a word taken into one language from another. Similarly, Matthews (1997:211) states that a *loanword* is “a word imported by borrowing from another language” and provides the example with the word *karma*. This word is a loanword from Sanskrit in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

Trask (1999:175-176) points out that there are several reasons for borrowing a word. Firstly, the word denotes the name of an entity and sometimes it can be entirely new to those people who borrow that word. English, for instance, has borrowed *whisky* from Scots Gaelic and *yogurt* from Turkish. “The reason for this is that English speakers had never seen whisky or yogurt before encountering these things overseas and so they simply took over the local names for them”. Secondly, Trask accentuates that prestige is a significant motivation as well. As a consequence, some languages raise more prestige than others and the speakers of less prestigious languages frequently wish to demonstrate their perfect command of a more prestigious language by using some of its words into their own speech.

With reference to loanwords, Crystal (2003:275) clearly distinguishes several types of loan processes such as *loanwords* (where both meaning and form are borrowed with some changes to the phonological system of the new language); *loan blends* (where the meaning is borrowed but only part of the form); *loan shifts* (change in the meaning of a determined native word to convey a new concept acquired from another language) and *loan translations* (where the morphemes in the borrowed word are translated word by word).

Moreover, a language may borrow a word directly or indirectly. A direct borrowing means that the borrowed word is a native one in the language from which it is borrowed, for instance, *feast* was borrowed directly from French and can be traced back to Latin *festum*. On the other hand, the word *algebra* was borrowed from Spanish and Spanish borrowed this word from Arabic. The word *algebra* was indirectly borrowed from Arabic, with Spanish as medium. For comparison, English has borrowed large amounts of words, i.e. of the 20,000 or so words in general use, three-fifths are borrowed (Fromkin, 2007:474).

Furthermore, it is important to underline the fact that borrowed words not only undergo changes in adopting language but also preserve some of their properties for quite a long time. As Ginzburg (1979:165) admits, “This makes it possible to work out some criteria for

determining whether the word belongs to the borrowed element". She also claims that in certain circumstances the pronunciation of the word or its spelling is the indication of the foreign origin of the word, for instance, *psychology* (Greek), *waltz* (German), *soufflé* (French). "The initial position of the sounds [v], [dʒ], [ʒ] or of the letters x, j, z is a clear sign that the word has been borrowed, for example, *volcano* (Italian), *vase* (French), *vaccine* (Latin), *jungle* (Hindi), *gesture* (Latin), *giant* (Old French)".

Besides, to quote Ginzburg (1979:165), "Morphological structure of the word and its grammatical forms may also bear witness to the word being adopted from another language". The scholar provides examples with the words having suffixes *-osis* as in *neurosis*. The suffix *-osis* indicates that this word is from Greek. Furthermore, irregular plural words reveal the foreign origin of words, for instance, *papyri* from *papyrus*. Similarly, Fromkin (2007:474) holds that borrowing occurs when one language adds a word or a morpheme from another language to its own lexicon. The pronunciation of the borrowed word is often changed to fit the phonological rules of the borrowing language. The borrowed item remains in the source of language, so there is no demand for its return. The majority of languages are borrowers so their lexicons can be subdivided into native and non-native words called *loanwords*. A native word is one whose both history and etymology can be traced back to the earliest known stages of language.

Also, it is important to accentuate the fact that lexical meaning frequently helps to reveal where the word came from. Still, sometimes these criteria are not applicable due to the fact that some words have been assimilated to the language to such an extent that only historical investigation can shed light on the problem. It is also significant to take into account the relationship between the languages. If the relationship is very intimate sometimes it can be difficult to distinguish the features of loanwords.

Having discussed the criteria of loanwords, it is important to have an overall look at the loanwords in Lithuanian.

## **2.2. Loanwords in Lithuanian**

This section seeks to provide tiny details about Old Prussian, Polish, German, Russian, and English loanwords in Lithuanian.

When the first loanwords appeared in Lithuanian, nobody attempted to stop them. As Kniūkšta in his article maintains, foreign loanwords got easily into the Lithuanian language from written sources.<sup>7</sup>

In a particular language, the number of loanwords depends on historical situation and life conditions of a particular nation. It should be taken into account whether the nation cultivated friendly and harmonious economic, political and cultural relations. Fostering its material and cultural values, the nation usually adopts some of the values from other cultures (Vitkauskas, Rudaitienė, 1998:15). Indeed, much of the vocabulary of any language reflects the culture of its speakers. Goddard proposes the idea that language is one of the main instruments by which children are socialized into the values, practices of their culture and belief systems (Goddard, 1998:1). Similarly, like Goddard, Widdowson points out that language performs a pivotal role in social lives. When language is used in contexts of communication, it is bound up with culture in a wide variety and complicated ways. While communicating people pronounce words which lead to a common experience. People convey ideas, state facts or events which are communicable due to they relate to a stock of knowledge about the world that other people share. Words also put forward the authors' viewpoints and beliefs which are not their own but other authors. In both cases mentioned above it is possible to arrive at conclusion that language expresses reality (Widdowson, 2000:3). However, the society not only expresses experience, but it also creates experience with the help of language. Individuals can communicate speaking on the telephone, writing a letter or even reading a newspaper. The way in which individuals use the spoken or written medium itself creates meanings that are comprehensible to the group they appertain to, for instance, through a speaker's accent, gestures, tone of voice and facial expressions. To quote Widdowson, "Through all its verbal and non-verbal aspects, language embodies cultural reality" (Widdowson, 2000:3). It is significant to note that language is a system of signs that is viewed as having itself a cultural value. Individuals recognize themselves and other individuals through the use of language. They hold language as a symbol of their social identity. As Widdowson puts it: "The prohibition of its use is often perceived by its speakers as a rejection of their social group and their culture" (Widdowson, 2000:3). Therefore, it follows that language stands for cultural reality. Thus, Lithuanian adopts some of the values from other cultures together with foreign words.

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<sup>7</sup> Source: <http://www.docstoc.com/docs/27938705/CHANGING-CODIFIED-NORMS-PRO-ET-CONTRA/>

It is believed that distinct ways of loanwords entering the Lithuanian vocabulary exist. To start with, Lithuanian assimilated Old Prussian loanwords because it came into close contacts with Prussia. Besides, in the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, both Prussia and Lithuania were engaged in a thriving trade.<sup>8</sup>

The German language had a huge influence upon Lithuanian. The Lithuanians and Germans started collaborating in XIV century. Such collaboration was significant especially in the Lithuanian vocabulary. Lithuanian has borrowed a large number of words from German such as *Gatvo* (German.) – *gatvė* (Lith.) ‘street’, *Chleifz – kepalas* ‘a loaf of’, *Midu – midus* (Lith.) ‘mead’, *Gevircai – pipirai* ‘peppers’, *Zwecke - cvekas* ‘nail’, *kosten - kainuoti* ‘to cost’, *Kurort - kurortas* – ‘resort’ (Zybartienė, 2006).<sup>9</sup>

From 1569 to 1795 Lithuania established a tight union with Poland, and Lithuanian was influenced by both Polish language and culture, adopting words such as: *adventas* (‘advent’), *mišios* (‘mass’), *šėtonas*, (‘devil’), *vyskupas* (‘bishop’). However, Polish had probably adopted these words from Czech.<sup>10</sup>

French influence was not as strong as that of Russian upon the Lithuanian language. However, Lithuanians adopted some of the words from French: *memuarai* (‘memoir’), *ministras* (‘minister’), *modelis* (‘model’), *paviljonas* ‘pavillion’, *pensija* (‘pension’), *pensnė* (‘pince-nez’), *perukas* (‘wig’), *platforma* (‘platform’), *portsigaras* (‘cigarette-case’), *portretas* (‘portret’), etc.<sup>11</sup>

Moreover, in the 20th century, a large number of borrowings came from Russian. Because of historical and political circumstances, Lithuania was incorporated into the Russian Empire from 1795 till 1914. As a result, inappropriate means were devised against Lithuanian after the 1863 uprising. Harsh Russification measures were used in Lithuania during the occupation. All schools and universities were closed, and the Russian administrative system on Lithuania was introduced. As a consequence, the Russification of Lithuanian people was very strong when Lithuania was included into the Soviet Union. Then many loanwords appeared in Lithuanian such as *blatas* - *acquaintance*, *univermagas* - *department store*, *šosiska* - *sausage*. It is significant to note that during the Soviet ruling, the mindset of independence was preserved and the appearance of loanwords was inadmissible. Still, a large

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<sup>8</sup> Source: <http://www.rkp-montreal.org/en/05baltic>

<sup>9</sup> Source:

[http://www.google.lt/url?sa=t&source=web&ct=res&cd=15&ved=0CCMQFjAEOAo&url=http%3A%2F%2Fvddb.library.lt%2Ffedora%2Fget%2FLT-eLABa-0001%3AJ.04~2006~ISSN\\_1392-3137.N\\_3\\_36.PG\\_121-138%2FDS.002.0.01.ARTIC&rct=j&q=vokiski+skoliniai+lietuviu+kalboje&ei=n6XmS5nCHiZA-QbimrzpAw&usg=AFQjCNFqxRiTnWAmldxfGojwVVqr4VWqtA](http://www.google.lt/url?sa=t&source=web&ct=res&cd=15&ved=0CCMQFjAEOAo&url=http%3A%2F%2Fvddb.library.lt%2Ffedora%2Fget%2FLT-eLABa-0001%3AJ.04~2006~ISSN_1392-3137.N_3_36.PG_121-138%2FDS.002.0.01.ARTIC&rct=j&q=vokiski+skoliniai+lietuviu+kalboje&ei=n6XmS5nCHiZA-QbimrzpAw&usg=AFQjCNFqxRiTnWAmldxfGojwVVqr4VWqtA)

<sup>10</sup> Source: <http://www.birstonas.lt/index.php?947336717>

<sup>11</sup> Source: <http://www.llvs.lt/?recensions=30>

number of foreign words appeared from Russian. People did not want to “denounce them; they were to be corrected secretly and quietly” (Kniūkšta, 2007).<sup>12</sup> As Kniūkšta observes, the exchange of Russian borrowings by Lithuanian equivalents was an expression of national defense.

Furthermore, in the 20th century, many English borrowings and expressions entered Lithuanian. The Lithuanian government has even carried out language policy which deals with the development of vocabulary to replace borrowings. Still, in spite of the government’s endeavour to elude borrowings in Lithuanian, many English words penetrated into the Lithuanian language dictionaries. Still, words related to modern technologies such as *laptopas* (‘laptop’), *monitorius* (‘monitor’), *faksas* (‘fax’), *failas* (‘file’) have pervaded the Lithuanian spoken and written language. Other words entered Lithuanian while translating a wide variety of texts and writings. However, because of a sudden outbreak of English loanwords into Lithuanian, more critical evaluations appeared. Such efforts of language purists were applauded by people specializing in other areas of culture. To quote Kniūkšta, “During the years of Lithuania’s independence between the two world wars language purification tendency has spread into other strata of society and became part of cultural policy”.<sup>13</sup> What is more, this policy was established and carried out by moral and educational measures. It is strange, yet true that English loanwords appeared in Lithuanian with hardly any opposition due to they were not related to any violence or compulsion in comparison with Russian words. Even the linguists were apathetic to them. Kniūkšta believes that “this specific situation requires that foreign words should not be treated in the same way” (ibid). On the contrary, certain policies, measures and legal acts should be implemented. From the perspective of language purity, some of the words are assimilated into Lithuanian because they “replenish the lexicon of standard Lithuanian and become the norm of the standard language”.<sup>14</sup> As Girčienė points out, some of them are substituted by Lithuanian equivalents. Still, from the viewpoint of language purists, such loanwords are considered to be non-informative and perform the role of expressive stylistically marked elements of the text. In other words, “the stylistically marked anti-norm is foregrounded” (ibid). Hence, in spite of the fact many new words are coming into the vocabulary of Lithuanian, language purists try to prevent the penetration of loanwords into the language. Yet, there are disagreements among linguists on the proportion of borrowed terms to Lithuanian equivalents. To quote Marmiene,

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<sup>12</sup> Source: <http://www.cceol.com/aspx/issuedetails.aspx?issueid=6af361b1-a8cb-467d-837d-4dd5c893d484&articleId=369deec0-2c9e-42df-9c96-8e1bef94bbb1>

<sup>13</sup> Source: <http://www.docstoc.com/docs/27938705/CHANGING-CODIFIED-NORMS-PRO-ET-CONTRA/>

<sup>14</sup> Source: <http://www.docstoc.com/docs/27938705/CHANGING-CODIFIED-NORMS-PRO-ET-CONTRA/>

“The choice is between adopting an existing term, i.e. by borrowing it from other languages, or by creating a totally new word, neologism”.<sup>15</sup>

### 2.3. Types of Loanwords in Lithuanian

It is significant to note that language purists, who firmly and actively oppose foreign influence on their native language, play a vital role in all languages. The overriding vocabulary of Lithuanian does not possess many loanwords. Obviously, this is not adjusted to specialized, technical vocabularies, which are significantly internationalized in almost all languages.

It is important to emphasize that English loanwords in Lithuanian could be subdivided into three large groups:

- ❖ **Old loanwords** (loans, borrowings)
- ❖ **International words**
- ❖ **“Slang”**<sup>16</sup>

To start with types of loanwords, the first type is called **old loanwords**. They were borrowed from the nearest neighbours a long time ago due to the economic and cultural interaction. In the IX-X century, northern Slavic words appeared in Lithuanian. These words are the following: *stiklas*, ‘glass’ (Slavic origin; cf. Russian ‘steklo’), *muilas*, ‘soap’ (Slavic origin; cf. Russian ‘mylo’), *gatvė*, ‘street’ (gatwo, Slavic; ‘paved road’) (*Indopedia*, 2005).<sup>17</sup> In addition to old loanwords, Lithuanian Christian terminology is one of the longstanding domains of terminology either. Consider the following examples: *Kalėdos* ‘Christmas’, *bažnyčia* ‘church’, *krikštas* ‘baptism’, *gavėnia* ‘Lent’, *kūčios* ‘Christmas Eve’, *Velykos* ‘Easter’ (*Terminologija*, 2009).<sup>18</sup> These loanwords emerged in Lithuanian in the 10<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> centuries. In her article, Rimkutė accentuates the fact that the appearance of Lithuanian terms can be found in extant old documents and manuscripts of prayers such as *Angelo pasveikinimas* (‘Hail Mary’), *Viešpaties malda* (‘The Lord’s prayer’), *Tikėjimo išpažinimas* (‘The Nicene Creed’). These prayers are written in the 16<sup>th</sup> century and are considered to be the oldest of all nowadays known texts.<sup>19</sup>

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<sup>15</sup> Source: [http://www.coactivity.vgtu.lt/upload/filosof\\_zurn/santalka\\_t16\\_no4\\_53-60\\_marmiene.pdf](http://www.coactivity.vgtu.lt/upload/filosof_zurn/santalka_t16_no4_53-60_marmiene.pdf)

<sup>16</sup> Source: <http://ualgiman.dtiltas.lt/skoliniai.html>

<sup>17</sup> Source: [http://www.indopedia.org/Lithuanian\\_language.html](http://www.indopedia.org/Lithuanian_language.html)

<sup>18</sup> Source: [http://www.lki.lt/LKI\\_EN/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=112](http://www.lki.lt/LKI_EN/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=112)

<sup>19</sup> Source: [http://www.lki.lt/LKI\\_EN/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=112](http://www.lki.lt/LKI_EN/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=112)

Besides, old loanwords both structurally and semantically are assimilated into the Lithuanian language. Consider the words of Slavonic origin: *blogas* ‘bad’, *agurkas* ‘cucumber’, *botagas* ‘whip’, *batas* ‘shoe’, *dvaras* ‘manor’, *grybas* ‘mushroom’, *knyga* ‘book’, *karūna* ‘crown’; Germanisms, e.g. *budelis* ‘executioner’, *durpės* ‘peat’, *gatvė* ‘street’, *gandras* ‘stork’, *spinta* ‘wardrobe’; Finnish words: *burė* ‘sail’, *laivas* ‘ship’ and so on.<sup>20</sup> The old loans constitute a major part of Lithuanian vocabulary and only historic investigation can prove that these words are of foreign origin. More than that, these words are not likely to be changed because they got on in time.

Another group of loanwords splits into **international words** such as *telefonas* ‘telephone’, *ciklas* ‘cycle’, *schema* ‘scheme’, etc. In the field of linguistics, *international word* is defined as a loanword which appears in many languages and bears both similar meaning and etymology. It is strange, yet true that international words exist in several different languages. Pronunciation and orthography are very similar so that the word is comprehensible in almost all languages. Cf. the following example: Lithuanian *aeroportas*, Russian *аэропорт*, Bulgarian *аэропорт*, English *airport*, French *aéroport*, Spanish *aeropuerto*, Italian *aeroporto*, and so on. Consider more international words: *atomas* ‘atom’, *kosmosas* ‘cosmos’, *kostiumas* ‘costume’, *muziejus* ‘museum’, *tenoras* ‘tenor’, *teleskopas* ‘telescope’, *tabakas* ‘tobacco’, *romansas* ‘romance’, *šokoladas* ‘chocolate’.<sup>21</sup> Hence, these words are used in all languages and carry out the same meaning. However, there are many cases when a large amount of international words, which share a strong semantic affinity, are quite relative. For example, if the word is polysemic, it does not mean that all meanings of this word are going to be international. For instance, internationalisms will be held only these ones which possess the basic meaning such as ‘things packed for portage’. Cf.: Lithuanian *bagažas*, Russian *багаж*, English *baggage*, German *Bagage*, French *bagage*. In French, Russian and Lithuanian this word can mean *a fund of knowledge*, in German a *gang*, and in English a *bint*.<sup>22</sup>

However, a lot of international words are derived from other languages. Many international words came from Greek or Latin origin such as *daktaras* ‘doctor’, *demokratija* ‘democracy’, *deputatas* ‘deputy’, *filologas* ‘philology’, *filosofas* ‘philosopher’, *kosmosas* ‘cosmos’, *teleskopas* ‘telescope’, and so on. International words became English words such

<sup>20</sup> Source: Rudaitienė, V., Vitkauskas, V. (1998). *Vakarų kalbų naujieji skoliniai*. Vilnius. Enciklopedija, p.12-46.

<sup>21</sup> Loanwords are taken from: Rudaitienė, V., Vitkauskas, V. (1998). *Vakarų kalbų naujieji skoliniai*. Vilnius. Enciklopedija

<sup>22</sup> Source: <http://ualgiman.diltas.lt/skoliniai.html>

as *biudžetas* ‘budget’, *biznis* ‘business’, *džentelmenas* ‘gentleman’, *futbolas* ‘football’, *mitingas* ‘meeting’, *spiningas* ‘spinning’; French – *ansamblis* ‘ensemble’, *biuras* ‘bureau’, *reportažas* ‘reportage’; Italian – *serenada* ‘serenade’, *tenoras* ‘tenor’; Spanish – *cigaras* ‘cigar’, *gitara* ‘guitar’, *marmeladas* ‘marmalade’, *romansas* ‘romance’; German – *fejerverkas* ‘firework’; Arabic *admirolas* ‘admiral’, *arsenalas* ‘arsenal’, *balzamas* ‘balsam’, *haremas* ‘harem’; Turkic *turbanas* ‘turban’; Russian *bolševizmas* ‘bolshevism’; Indian *bananas* ‘banana’, *džiunglės* ‘jungle’; American Indian – *jaguaras* ‘jaguar’, *kaučiukas* ‘caoutchouc’ *šokoladas* ‘chocolate’; Australian *bumerangas* ‘boomerang’, *kengūra* ‘kangaroo’, *tabu* ‘taboo’; African *gorila* ‘gorilla’, *zebras* ‘zebra’; Japanese *bonza* ‘bronze’, *geiša* ‘geisha’ and etc.<sup>23</sup>

International words that originated from Latin or Ancient Greek are not considered to be ‘dangerous’ from the perspective of language purists. However, many words of foreign origin exist that Lithuanian counterparts possess. Such words came from Russian in the past. In spite of the fact that Lithuania is independent country, many Russian loanwords are still widely used (Girčienė, 2004: 45).

Finally, the third large group of Lithuanian loanwords is called “**slang**”. Slang is defined as words having foreign origin. Obviously, “slang” words are not incorporated into the Lithuanian or any other language. It is significantly important to underline the fact, that slang words are not included in dictionaries and they are not used in formal language as well. The Lithuanian language possesses a wide variety of “slang” words especially of Slavic origin. Some of them are very old, cf: *abrūsas* ‘towel’, *biednas* ‘poor’, *bliūdas* ‘bowl’, *gaspadorius* ‘master’, *kolioti* ‘swear’, *nabagas* ‘poor man’, *pečius* ‘furnace’, *priklus* ‘snappish’, *rėdyti* ‘decorate’, *ružavas* ‘pink’, and etc. Some of the loanwords are extensively used, for instance: *baranka* ‘bagel’, *basanoškės* ‘slingbacks’, *biznismenas* ‘businessman’, *bulka* ‘French bread’, *hotdogas* ‘hot dog’, *hotelis* ‘hotel’, *imidžas* ‘image’, *knopkė* ‘button’, *kurtkė* ‘jacket’, *maikė* ‘singlet’, *menedžeris* ‘manager’, *ofisas* ‘office’, *pampersai* ‘pampers’, *serfingas* ‘surfing’, *sietka* ‘bag’, *sosiskos* ‘sausage’, *sponsorius* ‘sponsor’, *taimautas* ‘time-out’, *taimeris* ‘timer’, *tapkės* ‘slippers’, *vykendas* ‘weekend’, and so on.<sup>24</sup>

As a result, the examples of loanwords indicate that when the loanword appears in the target language, it starts to be used and usually adapts to the Lithuanian language’s phonological and morphological system. Non-typical inflections of foreign words are removed and certain Lithuanian inflections are frequently added.

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<sup>23</sup> Source: <http://ualgiman.diltas.lt/skoliniai.html>

<sup>24</sup> Source: <http://ualgiman.diltas.lt/skoliniai.html>



One should distinguish between loanwords and foreign words proper. Loanwords are items that turned out to be the established facts of Lithuanian. They pertain to the Lithuanian word stock and are incorporated in Lithuanian dictionaries. For comparison, foreign words are not included in dictionaries. They are only recorded in the appendixes of Foreign Words. Frequently foreign words are generally italicized to show their borrowed nature. Loanwords are not made vivid in the text, unless they possess stylistic information.<sup>25</sup> There are foreign words in Lithuanian vocabulary, which carry out only terminological function. Such words as *soviet*, *troika* indicate certain concepts which mirror certain realia to Lithuanian speaking communities. Similarly such words as *solo*, *tenor*, *concerto* should be separated from loanwords.<sup>26</sup> They are considered to be only terminological loanwords, which do not possess any synonyms in Lithuanian. Many loanwords have progressively lost their foreign features and have combined with the native Lithuanian words. Both foreign words and loanwords are widely used in distinct styles. Still, they fulfil very important functions. The first function is to mirror the same environment, as well as customs and habits. The second function deals with expressive potential. The third function helps the words to retain a certain charm. The fourth function serves for the creation of impression of an utterance made in a foreign language. Finally, the last function is called exactifying function. This function is concerned with foreign words that do not develop new meanings (Sedlatschek, 2009:2-7).

#### **2.4. English Loanwords in Lithuanian**

After the restoration of the country's independence and disappearance of a long-term isolation, Lithuania has been orientated to Western Europe. This was first reflected in the use of foreign words, which enabled us to see and understand the danger of the lexical overflow to Lithuanian culture and language. It has been noticed that Lithuanian pronunciation and even syntax are being influenced by certain elements of English. The amount of English loanwords in Lithuanian endangers the variety of Lithuanian vocabulary, its lexical abundance and singularity.

The new loanwords from English are employed by people of various professions, i.e. bankers, managers, politicians, economists, scholars and artists. They have also spread among reporters, translators and foreign visitors to the country, and are especially favoured by young people. As a result, since 1990 a large number of English loanwords have emerged in

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<sup>25</sup> Source: <http://www.vlkk.lt/lit/88922>

<sup>26</sup> Source: [http://duckduckgo.com/c/Italian\\_loanwords](http://duckduckgo.com/c/Italian_loanwords)

Lithuanian, especially in the spoken language of teenagers. English became fashionable, and many new words entered the Lithuanian language. The majority of English loanwords are picked from songs, videos, radio, TV, and especially films. It is significant to take into consideration that after the independence of Lithuania, free publishing of books, magazines, and newspapers was available. The press was not restricted and people increasingly started using English loanwords due to Russian loanwords were commonly used and they wanted to replace them via English ones. In other words, people wanted to be closer to the West (Klimas, 1994).<sup>27</sup>

Moreover, Lithuanian linguists were dissatisfied with the increase of English loanwords. English borrowings were common in Lithuanian newspapers, journals and magazines. Consider the following English loanwords in Lithuanian: *autsaideris* ('outsider'), *biznis* ('business'), *biznizmenas* ('businessman'), *brifingas* ('briefing'), *dizaineris* ('designer'), *džinsai* ('jeans'), *edukacinis* ('educational'), *miuziklas* ('musical'), *marketingas* ('marketing'), *pikas* ('peak'), *preskonferencija* ('press conference'), *reidas* ('raid'), *rokas* ('rock'), *stresas* ('stress'). As a result, nowadays a large number of English loanwords indicate that people need new terms to name new entities. To quote Klimas, "In Lithuania, there is now a double temptation to use words borrowed from English: one, you feel that you reject the unloved Russian borrowings and, two, that you are 'with it'".<sup>28</sup> As the vocabulary of the language is altering, one should bear in mind that English loanwords will remain in Lithuanian.

As far as speakers' attitude towards loanwords is concerned, in her article Brazaitis argues that Lithuanian language purists were against the approval of a large number of English loanwords (Brazaitis, 2006, 442).<sup>29</sup> Despite disapproval, still, many loanwords have appeared the language and remained in it. To quote Klimas, "The attraction, the temptation to use English words, English terms is nigh irresistible: it pours in with the computers, with various technologies, via trade, sports, music, mass culture, TV, films, etc." (Klimas, 1994).<sup>30</sup> Consider the claim that Hazlitt presupposes, "The best word in common use, irrespective of origin, should be preferred"<sup>31</sup>.

Moreover, in the course of time, people became familiar with new loanwords. Interestingly, "when the community grows to the point where even people who know little or nothing of the source language understand the new word, and even start using it

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<sup>27</sup> Source: [http://www.lituanus.org/1994\\_2/94\\_2\\_01.htm](http://www.lituanus.org/1994_2/94_2_01.htm)

<sup>28</sup> Source: [http://www.lituanus.org/1994\\_2/94\\_2\\_01.htm](http://www.lituanus.org/1994_2/94_2_01.htm)

<sup>29</sup> Source: <http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/content~content=a902011692&db=all>

<sup>30</sup> Source: [http://www.su.lt/bylos/mokslo\\_leidiniai/jmd/08\\_04\\_20/12\\_lauruskiene.pdf](http://www.su.lt/bylos/mokslo_leidiniai/jmd/08_04_20/12_lauruskiene.pdf)

<sup>31</sup> Source: <http://www.um.es/glosasdidacticas/doc-es/19guijarro.pdf>

themselves”.<sup>32</sup> In such a way the borrowed word becomes conventionalized, i.e. becomes a loanword. Conventionalization is understood as a process when the word becomes integrated into the language system and permeates a community (Matthews, 1997:75). For instance, English loanwords become familiar to more people, and as a result of conventionalization, it adopts the sound and other peculiarities of the borrowing language. With the lapse of time, people do not perceive English loanword as a loan, use it more frequently in their language and the word resembles the native words of the language. Moreover, there are certain techniques how English loanword comes into Lithuanian. Direct borrowing frequently appears through adaptation or adoption, namely by means of derivation, or word-formation rules. Loan translation is also commonly used because translators sometimes need new terms or to create new linguistic entities (Wright, 1997:41)

Consider the following chapter that focuses on the analysis of English loanwords in Lithuanian.

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<sup>32</sup> Source: [http://www.coactivity.vgtu.lt/upload/filosof\\_zurn/santalka\\_t16\\_no4\\_53-60\\_marmiene.pdf](http://www.coactivity.vgtu.lt/upload/filosof_zurn/santalka_t16_no4_53-60_marmiene.pdf)

### 3. THE ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH LOANWORDS IN LITHUANIAN

Loanwords adapt to the Lithuanian language morphological system. Haspelmath (2002:1) states that *morphology* is the study of the internal structure of words. The author of this book claims that *morphology* is the oldest subdiscipline of grammar because it was prominent in the writings of the greatest of grammarians Antiquity, the Indian Pānini and in the Greek and Roman grammatical tradition. However, the term morphology was coined by August Schleicher in 1859. Until the nineteenth century, Western linguists often thought of grammar as consisting primarily of a word structure. Such assumption existed perhaps due to the classical languages Greek and Latin that had fairly rich morphological patterns that were difficult for speakers of the modern European languages. Crystal (2003:301) describes the linguistic term *morphology* in the following way: “*Morphology* is a branch of linguistics which deals with the *forms of words* in different uses and constructions”. Thereby, consider the following section focusing upon the morphological analysis of the English noun loanwords in Lithuanian.

#### 3.1. Nouns

Many loanwords borrowed from English are usually nouns (Cf. *The List of Appendixes*). When a noun enters a target language, it alters foreign sounds into native ones, and assimilates grammatical properties. Finally, it develops the meaning in the target language where words are substituted by means of affixations, or by addition of endings to existing Lithuanian words.

The division of Lithuanian nouns into masculine, feminine seems to have a completely grounded explanation. Furthermore, the gender of nouns plays an important role in Lithuanian grammar. It is very important to note the significance of grammatical gender of Lithuanian nouns because the forms of pronouns and adjectives pertain to the gender of the noun they refer to. It is hard to build even a simple sentence in Lithuanian without knowing the gender of nouns. Moreover, there is a way to know which gender a loanword will get. As a rule, noun loanwords get assigned to one particular class rather than some other because of the inflection. English borrowings are usually given Lithuanian inflexions and are inflected according to the certain declension or type of conjugation. Lithuanian masculine loanwords possess inflections **-as**, **-is** and are declined according to the first declension, e.g., *boulingas*

'bowling', *akauntas* 'account', *barteris* 'barter', *draiveris* 'driver'. Feminine nouns have inflection **-a**, **-ė** and are declined according to the second declension, e.g., *inovacija* 'innovation', *isolvencija* 'insolvency'.

Besides, masculine and feminine nouns are declinable words and are declined in seven cases, namely:

- ❖ Nominative - Vardininkas
- ❖ Genitive - Kilmininkas
- ❖ Dative - Naudininkas
- ❖ Accusative - Galininkas
- ❖ Instrumental answers - Inagininkas
- ❖ Locative - Vietininkas
- ❖ Vocative - Sauksmininkas

It is important to stress the fact that nouns in Lithuanian have five declensions (Šukys, 1998:34). Each declension is defined by the inflection either in singular nominative and genitive cases. English noun loanwords are similar to Lithuanian nouns in that they reflect number in a very similar form, e.g. *monitoringas* 'monitoring' versus *monitoringai* 'monitorings'. However, at the same time English differs from Lithuanian nouns in several ways. Most importantly, Lithuanian nouns express declension class either in their form or gender. In this case, gender is understood as a grammatical category that designates the gender of the object or subject referred to by the noun. Moreover, the nouns are assigned to various inflectional classes interacting with the gender distinctions. The nominative singular typically ends in **-as**, **-is** and **-us** in masculine nouns and **-a** and **-ė** in feminine nouns.

Loanwords of foreign masculine origin are declined according to the first declension. Consider *Table 1*:

**Table 1.**

Singular					Plural			
	<i>Banknotas</i>	<i>keltas</i>	<i>kileris</i>	<i>korys</i>	<i>Banknotai kileriai</i>			
N	-as	-ias	-is	-ys	N	-ai	-iai	
G	-o	-io	-io	-io	G	-ų	-ių	
D	-ui	-iui	-iui	-iui	D	-ams	-iams	
A	-ą	-ią	-į	-į	A	-us	-ius	
I	-u	-iu	-iu	-iu	I	-ais	-iais	
L	-e	-yje	-yje	-yje	L	-uose	-iuose	
V	-e	-y	-i	-y	V	-ai	-iai	

*Table 1* demonstrates how two loanwords namely *banknotas* ‘banknote’ and *kileris* ‘killer’ among other Lithuanian words are declined both in singular and plural forms. However, the second declension differs from the first one in the way the words are declined. Consider *Table 2*:

**Table 2**

Singular					Plural				
	<i>Kokokola</i>	<i>giria</i>	<i>lėlė</i>	<i>marti</i>	<i>Kokokola girios, lėlės, marčios</i>				
N	-a	-ia	-ė	-i	N	-os	-ios	-ės	-ios
G	-os	-ios	-ės	-ios	G	-ų	-ių	-ių	-ių
D	-ai	-iai	-ei	-iai	D	-oms	-ioms	-ėms	-ioms
A	-ą	-ią	-ę	-ią	A	-as	-ias	-es	-ias
I	-a	-ia	-e	-ia	I	-omis	-iomis	-ėmis	-iomis
L	-oje	-ioje	-ėje	-ioje	L	-ose	-iose	-ėse	-iose
V	-a	-ia	-e	-ia	V	-os	-ios	-ės	-ios

*Table 2* shows how the loanword *kokokola* is declined among other Lithuanian words.

With reference to nouns, Urbutis is considered to be one of the prominent linguists on Lithuanian word-formation. According to Matthews, in many languages, word-formation (usually called derivational morphology) is the most frequently used way of making new lexemes (Matthews, 1991:61). As in most classical works on Indo-European word-formation, Urbutis subdivides all the nouns into two fundamental groups, i.e. **the simple nouns** such as *asmuo* ‘person’, *vakaras* ‘evening’, etc., and **derivatives** such as *asmenybė* ‘personality’, and *pavakare* ‘late afternoon’, etc. Moreover, the derivatives are divided into two main subgroups,

i.e. **the derivatives proper** and **the compounds**. The derivatives proper are again divided into three subgroups: **suffixal derivatives**, **inflexion (ending) derivatives** and **prefixal derivatives**. In fact, there is no clear differentiation made between both the derivatives by suffix and the derivatives by inflection for the principle for the grouping of the derivatives are the subject of semantics, and no great difference exists in meaning between these two types. The compound derivative would be the loanword *personalinis kompiuteris* ‘personal computer’ (cf. *Appendix*). Loanwords such as *akauntas* ‘account’, *biznis* ‘business’ are incorporated into the subgroup of derivatives proper, more specifically, inflexion derivatives, whilst *inovacija* ‘innovation’, *brauzeris* ‘browser’, and *atačmentas* ‘attachment’ belong to suffixal derivatives, for they acquire suffix **-ij**, as in *inovacij-a* and get ending **-a** that indicates it is a female noun. For comparison, the loanword *brauzer-is* acquires suffix **-er** and gets an ending **-is**, whilst *atačment-as* acquires suffix **-ment** and gets an ending **-as** that indicates that its a masculine noun in the target language.

As far as inflectional classes are concerned, they possess certain inflections. For instance, Lithuanian is famous for its astonishing number of diminutive forms. Hence, the most productive suffixes are the following: **-elis/-elė** or **-ėlis/-ėlė**. Others include: **-ukis/-ukė**, **-ulis/-ulė**, **-užis/-užė**, **-utis/-utė**, **-ytis/-ytė**, etc. Suffixes may also be compounded, e.g. **-užis** plus **-ėlis** → **-užėlis**. They indicate the small size or endearment.<sup>33</sup> Lithuanian diminutives are especially common in poems. Similarly, English loanwords in Lithuanian retain similar features. Both semantic meaning and productivity play an important role on English loanwords in Lithuanian. For instance, in Lithuanian there is a loanword *futbolas* ‘football’. It acquires inflection **-as** because this inflection is the most productive in Lithuanian. Besides, the meaning of sport activities carries ending **-as** as in *tenisas* ‘tennis’, *beisbolas* ‘baseball’, *boulingas* ‘bowling’, *armrestlingas* ‘armwrestling’. For comparison, feminine noun loanwords possess the suffix **-ij** and inflection **-a** such as *inovacija* ‘innovation’ and indicate that these are the terms naming new entities.

Moreover, in Lithuanian, there are more prototypical derivatives that can be made by the following suffixes. Cf. *Table 3*:

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<sup>33</sup> Source: <http://www.latvianstuff.com/Diminutives.html>

**Table 3**

-ymas	-sena	snis	-astis	utė
-tis	-tynės	-tas	-lė	-umas
-esys	-ynė (-ynės)	-(i)uotė	-smė	-čia (-čios)
-ulyš (-ulis)	-mė	-ga	-na	-iava
-yba (-ybos)	-(i)onė	-atis	-ra	-stis
-smas	-alas	-ėstis	-slas	-lis (-lys)
	-inys	-lius	-klė (-ioklė)	

Thereby, there are many loanwords that take only the inflection. This phenomenon is called **derivatives by flexion (ending)**. There are not too many flexion derivatives in Lithuanian. Therefore, the analysis proves that derivatives by flexion are one of the productive types of word-formation in Lithuanian and the most prototypical endings are **-a**, **-is**, **-as**, and **-us**. The inflections **-a**, **-is**, **-as**, **-us** are also called formative elements. To quote Matthews, a *formative* is an affix within a word which is introduced by a morphological process (Matthews, 1997:134). This type of word-formation is typical for Lithuanian, Russian and other languages, but not for English or French, because the system of inflection is very poor in these languages. Cf. *Table 4* that indicates the most productive inflections in Lithuanian:

**Table 4.**

-a (-ia)
-is (-ys)
-as
-ė
-ius

As far as the pronunciation is concerned, some of the nouns assimilated into Lithuanian are pronounced similarly, e.g. *bug-* *bagas*. However, people who are not very familiar with the source language they pronounce as *bugas*.

Consider the following subsection that deals with the analysis of masculine noun loanwords in more detail.

### 3.1.1. Masculine Nouns

English masculine loanwords usually get Lithuanian endings and are inflected in accordance with a certain declension. A property of the Lithuanian use of English loanwords lies in the use of changing English words by using Lithuanian phonology, for instance:



*barjeras* – ‘barrier’, *aljansas* – ‘alliance’, *beibis* – ‘baby’, *banknotas* – ‘banknote’, *apgreidas* – ‘upgrade’, and so on. Despite the fact that phonological assimilation is vital for loanwords adaptability in another language, words’ loans bring certain alterations into the language’s phonological system. The analysis revealed that loanwords of foreign masculine origin usually acquire Lithuanian endings such as **-as, -is**: Consider *Table 5*:

**Table 5**

Akaunt <b>-as</b>	Account
Blog <b>-as</b>	Blog
Apgreid <b>-as</b>	Upgrade
Armrestling <b>-as</b>	Arm-wrestling
Atačment <b>-as</b>	Attachment
Audit <b>-as</b>	Audit
Bagaž <b>-as</b>	Baggage
Bandit <b>-as</b>	Bandit
Banknot <b>-as</b>	Banknote
Barjer <b>-as</b>	Barrier
Bekon <b>-as</b>	Bacon
Biznesmen <b>-as</b>	Businessman
Bliuming <b>-as</b>	Blooming
Bliuz <b>-as</b>	The Blues
Blokavim <b>-as</b>	Blocking
Bodibildig <b>-as</b>	Bodybuilding
Bouling <b>-as</b>	Bowling
Brifing <b>-as</b>	Briefing
Buklet <b>-as</b>	Booklet
Bag <b>-is</b>	Buggy
Barter <b>-is</b>	Barter
Beib <b>-is</b>	Baby
Autsaider <b>-is</b>	Outsider
Bizn <b>-is</b>	Business
Broker <b>-is</b>	Broker
Brauser <b>-is</b>	Browser

In Lithuanian, nouns possess ending **-is** or **-as** and relate both to person and thing. It is interesting to note that *blogas* is widely used, especially by people who are Internet users. With reference to *blogas*, it could be called semantic neologism, due to the meaning of this word is new but the form already existed, namely the semantics has been changed due to adaptation.

Thus, consider the following subsection dealing with the analysis of feminine loanwords.

### 3.1.2. Feminine Nouns

It is important to emphasize the fact that loanwords may also transform stress as they enter the target language, for example: *diferencija* ‘difference’, *publistika* ‘publicity’, *inovacija* ‘innovation’. Lithuanian stress is mobile and free, i.e. not only can fall on any syllable of the word, but it frequently varies within inflectional paradigms. Loanwords such as *inovacija* ‘innovation’, *hiperinfliacija* ‘hyperinflation’ include the so-called *international* suffix **-acija**. As far as international suffixes are concerned, there are many of them in Lithuanian language such as **-ažas**, **-entas**, **-icija**, **-izmas**, etc., but they are not very common. As Professor Salys claims, “Mūsų kalba iš kitų išsiskiria kaip tik savo priesagingumu” („The Lithuanian language is particularly characterized by unusual richness in suffixes“).<sup>34</sup> Cf:

Table 6:

Table 6

Diferencij <b>-a</b>	Difference
Hiperinflacij <b>-a</b>	Hyperinflation
Inovacij <b>-a</b>	Innovation
Isolvencij <b>-a</b>	Insolvency
Kokokol <b>-a</b>	Coca-cola
Digresij <b>-a</b>	Digression
Pres <b>-a</b>	Press
Preskonferencij <b>-a</b>	Press conference
Publistik <b>-a</b>	Publicity

<sup>34</sup> Source: [http://www.lituanus.org/1974/74\\_3\\_05.htm](http://www.lituanus.org/1974/74_3_05.htm)

### 3.1.3. Indeclinable Nouns.

There are exceptional borrowed words, usually ending on an odd vowel, not recognized by Lithuanian grammar. The analysis revealed that there are certain nouns that are indeclinable in Lithuanian. Cf. *Table 7*:

*Table 7*

Barbek- <b>iu</b>	Barbecue
Taks- <b>i</b>	Taxi
Tab- <b>u</b>	Taboo
Interv- <b>iu</b>	Interview
Men- <b>iu</b>	Menu

Therefore, only few borrowed words, like *barbekiu* ‘barbecue’, *taksi* ‘taxi’ are indeclinable, whilst others are not subject to the rules of declension. Indeclinable words do not belong to any declension class and do not have endings and, hence, this is the reason why they are called *indeclinable nouns*. They always end in a vowel and keep a constant inflection despite its position or grammatical case in the sentence. *Table 7* shows lexemes that denote inanimate objects and are of foreign origin. Thereby, these words of foreign origin could be called nouns of neutral gender.

### 3.2. Adjectives

Qualitative adjectives are the most extensively used in Lithuanian and denote all qualities of simple nouns, for instance, ‘blue’, ‘small’, ‘loud’.

Contrary to nouns, adjectives have masculine, feminine and neuter gender. Neuter gender occurs in such words that do not refer to any male or female and they are usually pertinent to lifeless objects. Neuter gender has the following inflections such as **-a**, **-ia**, or **-u**, for instance, *karšta* - *it is hot*, *gražu* – *nice*.

Adjectives with ending **us-**, **-is**, **-as** indicate the feature and describe the person or the thing. Adjectives usually acquire ending **-us**, **-i**, or have got Lithuanian suffixes. Adjectives, like nouns are declined similarly. The difference is that adjectives have three declensions instead of five ones as nouns have. However, adjective declension is determined by the

singular and plural nominative case inflections. Moreover, adjectives are fitted to nouns on the basis of gender, number, and case. Cf. *Table 8*:

*Table 8*

	First declension	Second declension	Third declension
Sg. Nominal	Importuojam-as	Selektyv-us	Ofšorin-is
Pl. Nominal	Importuojam-i	Selektyv-ūs	Ofšorin-iai

The words above are English adjective loanwords. Mostly loanwords possess the inflection **-us**, **-is**, **-as**. These inflections of adjectives are fully productive in Lithuanian and belong to masculine gender. Consider *Table 9*:

*Table 9*

Ofšorin <b>-is</b>	Offshore
Edukacin <b>-is</b>	Educational
Faktin <b>-is</b>	Factual
Serijin <b>-is</b>	Serial
Barjierin <b>-is</b>	Barrier
Importuojam <b>-as</b>	Importable
Selektyv <b>-us</b>	Selective

It is important to note that adjectives are matched with nouns in terms of numbers, genders, and cases.

### 3.3. Verbs

Lithuanian verbs are very complicated because they possess many inflection forms. Lithuanian verbs have four tenses, three types of conjugation, three moods and a large number of verbal forms like participles, semi-participles, infinitives and supine.<sup>35</sup> The basic productive forms of the Lithuanian verb loanwords are the following: the infinitive stem which is formed by the infinitive without its ending (e.g. *adoruoti* - to adore; stem *adore*), whilst the 3rd person present simple tense (e.g. *adoruoja* - he adores, they adore); finally, the 3rd person presents past simple (*adoravo* - he/they adored). In a dictionary one will usually see all three forms of any verb namely the infinitive and two 3rd persons. Similarly, the suffix **-uoti** is the most productive suffix in Lithuanian. Cf. *Table 10*.

<sup>35</sup> Source: <http://babaev.tripod.com/archive/grammar12.html>

The verb has three main kinds of formation namely it is conjugated in number and in person. In Lithuanian, the third person does not alternate in number (*he adores = they adore*, Lith. *adoruoja*).

Each Lithuanian verb rests upon one of three distinct conjugations. The first conjugation is the most commonly used in Lithuanian, including these verbs whose infinitive form ends in **auti**, **-uoti** or a consonant followed by **-ti** (e.g. *adoruoti*). This conjugation is mostly widespread in grammar. However, the second conjugation relates to those verbs which infinitive form finishes in **-ėti**. There are scarcely any cases of irregularity for this conjugation. Finally, the third conjugation consists of those verbs whose infinitive form ends in **-yti**. The analysis has revealed that English verb loanwords in Lithuanian get suffix **-uoti** (s) or **-inti** and are the most productive English verb loanwords in Lithuanian. There are several derivative suffixes in Lithuanian, namely these ones with suffixes **-(i)uoti**, **-(i)auti**, **-(i)oti**, **-ėti**, **-yti**, **-inti**, **-enti**. The analysis of English loanwords in Lithuanian proved that verbs with suffixes **-uoti** (s) or **-inti** are considered to be most productive ones. Consider *Table 10*:

*Table 10*

Ador <b>-uoti</b>	Adore
Akcept <b>-uoti</b>	Accept
Import <b>-uoti</b>	Import
Prodius <b>-uoti</b>	Produce
Miks <b>-uoti</b>	Mix
Kompiuteriz <b>-uoti</b>	Computerize
Konvert <b>-uoti</b>	Convert
Instal <b>-inti</b>	Install
Print <b>-inti</b>	Print
Užsilog <b>-inti</b>	Log
Seiv <b>-inti</b>	Save

It follows that words with suffix **-uoti** belong to the neutral and technical vocabulary, whilst words with suffix **-inti** belong to the colloquial technical or computerized vocabulary. These colloquial words with suffix **-inti** are slang words and they are not included in Lithuanian dictionaries, whereas verbs with ending **-uoti**, are used in formal written language as well as in colloquial, but are included into dictionaries.

With reference to conjugations, verb tenses should be taken into consideration as well. To start with the present tense, it is the basic tense in Lithuanian which describes situations happening at the moment of speaking. Cf. *Table 11*:

**Table 11**

	importuoti = to import
1	Importuoj – <b>u</b>
2	Importuoj – <b>i</b>
3	Importuoj – <b>a</b>
1	Importuoj – <b>ame</b>
2	Importuoj – <b>ate</b>
3	Importuoj – <b>a</b>

As far as the past tense is concerned, it is also one of the main tenses in Lithuanian which deals with actions, especially these ones which happened in the past. Cf. *Table 12*:

**Table 12**

	importuoti = to import
1	Importav – <b>au</b>
2	Importav – <b>ai</b>
3	Importav – <b>o</b>
1	Importav – <b>ome</b>
2	Importav – <b>ote</b>
3	Importav – <b>o</b>

The Past Iterative Tense could be explained as ‘used to’ in the English language. Its formation is very simple. Firstly, one has to exclude the infinitive ending **-ti**. Then to put the suffix **-dav-** to the stem. Finally, one has to add the needed ending of the past tense for the first conjugation. Cf. *Table 13*:

**Table 13**

	importuoti = to import
1	Importuo- <b>dav</b> -au
2	Importuo- <b>dav</b> -ai
3	Importuo- <b>dav</b> -o
1	Importuo- <b>dav</b> -ome
2	Importuo- <b>dav</b> -ote
3	Importuo- <b>dav</b> -o

Finally, the future tense is the tense that describes what will happen in the future. It is relatively simple to form. First of all, one has to drop the **-ti** ending from the infinitive form of the verb. Then to attach the **-s-** suffix which is used to form the Future Tense. Finally, one has to add the appropriate ending. Cf. *Table 14*:

**Table 14**

	importuoti = to import
1	Importuo-s-iu
2	Importuo-s-i
3	Importuo-s
1	Importuo-s-ime
2	Importuo-s-ite
3	Importuo-s

In linguistics, participle “is the term for two non-finite verb forms, the – ing participle (known traditionally as the *present participle*) and the – ed participle (known traditionally as the *past participle* or *passive participle*)” (McArthur, 2005:431). Participles often retain features with other parts of speech, especially nouns and adjectives. It is strange, yet true that Lithuanian possesses participial forms of the verb. Some of these forms are inflected either by gender and case. For instance, the loanword verb *konvertuoti* (‘to convert’) has the active participle forms *konvertuojąs/konvertiojantis* (‘converting’, present tense), *konvertavęs* (past tense), *konvertuosiąs* (future tense), *konvertuodavęs* (past frequentative tense), the passive participle forms *konvertuojamas* (‘being converted’, present tense), *konvertuotas* (‘converted’ past tense), *konvertuosimas* (future tense), the adverbial participles *konvertuojant* (‘while [he, different subject] is converting’ present tense), *konvertavus* (past tense), *konvertuosiant* (future tense), *konvertuodavus* (past frequentative tense), the semi-participle *konvertuodamas* (‘while [he, the same subject] is converting’) and the participle of necessity *konvertuotinas* (‘that which needs to be converted’). The active, passive and the semi-participles are inflected by gender. According to the analysis of semi-participles, the following semi-particles have been revealed and one semi-particle, i.e. *konvertuojamas*, has been analyzed above. Cf. *Table 15*:

*Table 15*

Importuoją <b>-mas</b>	Importable
Konvertuoją <b>-mas</b>	Convertible

Moreover, cf. how the present passive participles are conjugated in the *Table 16* below:

*Table 16*

	Singular		Plural	
	Masculine	Feminine	Masculine	Feminine
N.	Konvertuoją <b>-mas</b>	Konvertuoją <b>-ma</b>	Konvertuojam <b>-i</b>	Konvertuojanč <b>-ios</b>
G.	Konvertuoją <b>-mo</b>	Konvertuojam <b>-ōs</b>	Konvertuojam <b>-ų</b>	Konvertuojanč <b>-ių</b>
D.	Konvertuoją <b>-mam</b>	Konvertuojam <b>-ai</b>	Konvertuojam <b>-iems</b>	Konvertuojanč <b>-ióms</b>
A.	Konvertuoją <b>-mą</b>	Konvertuojam <b>-ą</b>	Konvertuojam <b>-us</b>	Konvertuojanč <b>-ias</b>
I.	Konvertuoją <b>-mu</b>	Konvertuojam <b>-a</b>	Konvertuojam <b>-aīs</b>	Konvertuojanč <b>-iomis</b>
L.	Konvertuojam <b>-ame</b>	Konvertuojam <b>-oje</b>	Konvertuojam <b>-uose</b>	Konvertuojanč <b>-iuosè</b>



## CONCLUSION

Due to the profound impact of the English language, in the 20<sup>th</sup> century many terms were borrowed from the diverse fields such as music, sports, economics, and social life. English, Polish, Latin, German, Russian loanwords are common in Lithuanian. The analysis has proved that English loanwords could be subdivided into three large groups namely old *loanwords* (loans, borrowings), *international* words, and *slang*. However, the largest number of English loanwords makes up nouns which are divided into *masculine*, *feminine* and *neuter* genders. Consequently, Lithuanian noun loanwords have *five declensions*. It is impossible to build a simple sentence in Lithuanian without knowing the gender of nouns. Moreover, it is significant to note that only few borrowed words are *indeclinable*, whilst others are not subject to the rules of declension. Indeclinable nouns always end in a vowel and keep a constant inflection despite its position or grammatical case in the sentence.

English loanwords in Lithuanian use patterns of derivation namely the derivatives are divided into two main subgroups, i.e. *the derivatives proper* and *the compounds*. The derivatives proper are again divided into three subgroups: *suffixal derivatives*, *inflexion (ending) derivatives* and *prefixal derivatives*. The most productive noun inflections of loanwords in Lithuanian end in *-as*, *-is*. Derivatives by flexion is one of the productive types of word-formation in Lithuanian and the most prototypical masculine endings are *-is*, *as*, and *-us*, whilst *-a* and *-ija* are the most prototypical feminine endings. Moreover, the suffix *-acija* is the most productive suffix in Lithuanian. There are more international suffixes such as *-ažas*, *-entas*, *-icija*, *-izmas*, etc., but they are not very common. With reference to adjectives, most adjective loanwords possess inflections *-us*, *-is*, *-as*. These inflections of adjectives are fully productive in Lithuanian and belong to masculine gender. Finally, English loanwords in Lithuanian proved that verbs with suffixes *-uoti (s)* or *-inti* are considered to be most productive ones. Thereby, morphological productivity gives rise to new formations, or in other words, it helps to form new words.

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## APPENDIX

### A List of English Loanwords in Lithuanian:<sup>36</sup>

1.	Adoruoti	Adore
2.	Akauntas	Account
3.	Apgreidas	Upgrade
4.	Armrestlingas	Arm-wrestling
5.	Atačmentas	Attachment
6.	Auditas	Audit
7.	Autsaideris	Outsider
8.	Bagas	Buggy
9.	Bagažas	Baggage
10.	Bai-bai	Bye-bye
11.	Baksai	Bucks
12.	Banknotas	Banknote
13.	Barbekiu	Barbecue
14.	Barjerinis	Barrier
15.	Barteris	Barter
16.	Beibis	Baby
17.	Bekonas	Bacon
18.	Biznesmenas	Businessman
19.	Biznis	Business
20.	Bliumingas	Blooming
21.	Bliuzas	The Blues
22.	Blogas	Blog
23.	Bodibildigas	Bodybuilding
24.	Boulingas	Bowling
25.	Brauseris	Browser
26.	Brifingas	Briefing

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<sup>36</sup> Loanwords are taken from: Rudaitienė, V., Vitkauskas, V. (1998). *Vakarų kalbų naujieji skoliniai*. Vilnius. Enciklopedija.

27.	Brokeris	Broker
28.	Bukletas	Booklet
29.	Čarlstonas	Charleston
30.	CD plėjari	CD-player
31.	Čipsai	Chips
32.	Čysburgeris	Cheeseburger
33.	Dancingas	Dancing
34.	Dartas	Darts
35.	Daunlaundinti	Download
36.	Dedlainas	Deadline
37.	Didžei	DJ
38.	Diferencija	Difference
39.	Digresija	Digression
40.	Dileris	Dealer
41.	Diskas	Disk
42.	Diskas	Disk
43.	Displėjus	Display
44.	Dizainas	Design
45.	Dizaineris	Designer
46.	Dopingas	Dope
47.	Draiveris	Driver
48.	Džemperis	Jumper
49.	Džiazas	Jazz
50.	Džiazbendas	Jazz-bend
51.	Džiazininkas	Jazzman
52.	Džinas	Jinn
53.	Džinsai	Jeans
54.	Edukacinis	Educational
55.	Eksportas	Export
56.	Eksportavimas	Exportation
57.	Eksportuotojas	Exporter
58.	Entrepreneris	Entrepreneur
59.	Failas	File

60.	Faktinis	Factual
61.	Fandraizingas	Fundraising
62.	Finišas	Finish
63.	Fitnesas	Fitness
64.	Flešas	Flash
65.	Fontas	Font
66.	Golkiperis	Goalkeeper
67.	Hai	Hi
68.	Hakeris	Hacker
69.	Hamburgeris	Hamburger
70.	Hardas	Hard
71.	Hitas	Hit
72.	Hokėjus	Hockey
73.	Holdingas	Holding
74.	Hotdogas	Hot dog
75.	Humanitarinis	Humanitarian
76.	Imeilas	E-mail
77.	Imidžas	Image
78.	Imidžmeikeris	Image-maker
79.	Imobilaizeris	Immobilizer
80.	Impičmentas	Impeachment
81.	Importas	Import
82.	Importuojamas	Importable
83.	Inovacija	Innovation
84.	Instalinti	Install
85.	Interfeisas	Interface
86.	Internetas	Internet
87.	Interviu	Interview
88.	Invoisas	Invoice
89.	Isolvencija	Insolvency
90.	Kantri	Country( music)
91.	Keiteringas	Catering
92.	Kempingas	Camping



93.	Kempusas	Campus
94.	Kileris	Hired killer
95.	Klipas	Clip
96.	Kliringas	Clearing
97.	Kokokola	Coca-cola
98.	Kokteilis	Cocktail
99.	Kolaborantas	Collaborator
100.	Koledžas	College
101.	Kombainas	Combine
102.	Kompiuterio virusas	Computer virus
103.	Kompiuteris	Computer
104.	Kompiuterizuoti	Computerize
105.	Kongresmenas	Congressman
106.	Konsensusas	Consensus
107.	Konteineris	Container
108.	Kornfleiksai	Cornflakes
109.	Kreizi	Crazy
110.	Krekeris	Cracker
111.	Kruizas	Cruise
112.	Kul	Cool
113.	Kursorius	Cursor
114.	Laptopas	Laptop
115.	Linkas	Link
116.	Lizingas	Leasing
117.	Lobis	Lobby
118.	Lyderiavimas	Leading
119.	Lyderis	Leader
120.	Makdonaldai	McDonalds
121.	Marketingas	Marketing
122.	Mečandaizingas	Merchandizing
123.	Menedžeris	Manager
124.	Mikseris	Mixer
125.	Miksuoti	Mix

126.	Minimarketas	Minimarket
127.	Mitingas	Meeting
128.	Miuziklas	Musical
129.	Modemas	Modem
130.	Moldingas	Molding
131.	Monitoringas	Monitoring
132.	Monitorius	Monitor
133.	Motelis	Motel
134.	Non-stopas	Non-stop
135.	Noutbukas	Notebook
136.	O'kay	OK
137.	Obzervuoti	Observe
138.	Ofisai	Offices
139.	Ofšorinis	Offshore
140.	Pabas	Pub
141.	Pampersai	Pampers
142.	Parkuotis	Parking
143.	Pasvordas	Password
144.	Peidžeris	Pager
145.	Pepsikola	Pepsi cola
146.	Pluralizmas	Pluralism
147.	Polaris	Polar
148.	Poliesteris	Polyester
149.	Polismenas	Policeman
150.	Pop (festivalis)	Pop (festival)
151.	Popsinė	Pop (music)
152.	Portas	Port
153.	Presa	Press
154.	Preskonferencija	Press conference
155.	Printeris	Printer
156.	Printinti	Print
157.	Publistika	Publicity
158.	Puzlis	Puzzle

159.	Reidas	Raid
160.	Reitingas	Rating
161.	Reketas	Racket
162.	Remixas	Remix
163.	Renovuoti	Renovate
164.	Rentingas	Rent
165.	Repas	Rap
166.	Retro	Retro
167.	Rokas	Rock
168.	Roumingas	Rooming
169.	Saitas	Site
170.	Šampūnas	Shampoo
171.	Sandvičas	Sandwich
172.	Šeipingas	Shaping
173.	Seivinti	Save
174.	Sekond-hendas	Second-hand
175.	Seksova	Sexy
176.	Seksšopas	Sex shop
177.	Selektyvus	Selective
178.	Sensorius	Sensor
179.	Sertifikatas	Certificate
180.	Serveris	Server
181.	Singlas	Single
182.	Skaneris	Scanner
183.	Skinhedas	Skinhead
184.	Slidai	Slides
185.	Slaidų šou	Slide show
186.	Smolas	Small
187.	Snaiperis	Sniper
188.	Snekas	Snack
189.	Šopai	Shops
190.	Šou biznis	Show business
191.	Šoumenas	Showman

192.	Spa	Spa (center)
193.	Spamas	Spam
194.	Spikeris	Speaker
195.	Sponsorius	Sponsor
196.	Sportsmenas	Sportsman
197.	Steikas	Steak
198.	Stresas	Stress
199.	Strytas	Street
200.	Super (jėga )	Super (power)
201.	Super (zvaigzde )	Super (star)
202.	Supermarketas	Supermarket
203.	Supermenas	Superman
204.	Supervaižoris	Supervisor
205.	Suportas	Support
206.	Taimautas	Time-out
207.	Telekomunikacija	Telecommunication
208.	Tenderis	Tender
209.	Testas	Test
210.	Tonikas	Tonic
211.	Topas	Top
212.	Topmodelis	Top model
213.	Tosteris	Toaster
214.	Trafikas	Traffic
215.	Tramsakcija	Transaction
216.	Transferas	Transfer
217.	Trileris	Thriller
218.	Tyneidžeris	Teenager
219.	Užsiloginti	Log
220.	Vebas	Web
221.	Vebsaitas	Website
222.	Vinserfingas	Windsurfing
223.	Vykendas	Weekend