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Общи тематични области при полските и българските неологизми след 1989 година въз основа на данни от паралелни корпуси

Резюме: В статията се разглеждат областите, в които се наблюдава най-активно проникване на нови лексикални единици. Анализират се някои от активизираните в последно време словообразователни модели при образуването на нови думи в полския и българския език. Представяната лексика, обща за двата езика, е свързана с интернационализационните процеси, протичащи в съвременните езици (в това число и в славянските). Общите тематични области, покривани от полските и българските неологизми, са представени въз основа на данни от електронни корпуси. Материалът, разглеждан в статията, е извлечен от много текстове на полски и на български език, включващи около 8 милиона думи, както и от Паралелния полско-българско-руски корпус (създаден в рамките на европейския проект Clarin). Извлечените от тези източници неологизми са съпоставени с материала от научни разработки, посветени на новата лексика в български (с автори Д. Благоева, С. Колковска, Е. Пернишка, П. Сотиров, М. Мостовска, Мокжицка и др.) и полски (К. Вашакова, Р. Токарски, Л. Качмарек, Т. Скубаланка, Я. Грабяс и др.). Материалът е верифициран също с помощта на специално проведени анкети. Във връзка с това може с положителност да се каже, че анализираните неологизми са с висока честотност на употреба и са достатъчно представителни за протичащите в съвременната лексика процеси. Предложеното от авторката тематично разпределение на неологизмите е взето предвид при съставянето на том първи от „Съвременен българско-полски речник“.

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Common thematic Domains of occurrence of Polish and Bulgarian Neologisms after the Year 1989 on the Basis of Parallel Corpora¹

Abstract: The aim of this article is to examine the most active domains of occurrence of new lexical units and indicate the most popular suffixes used in recent time for creating Polish and Bulgarian neologisms. The common domains of occurrence of Polish and Bulgarian neologisms will be presented on the basis of language corpora.

Key words: Parallel Corpora, contrastive studies, neologisms, internationalisms, Polish language, Bulgarian language.

¹

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1.0. Formal collation of the two Slavonic languages in the form of terms and expressions is to illustrate a certain temporary process in the work on parallel corpora, which begins with ‘aligning’ texts in a parallel corpus and ends with a specific comparative result connected with a linguistic problem chosen by a linguist researcher.

The language corpus itself is not (apart from a huge, in part of the cases, material basis) an effect of research. It is the basis which can become a reliable source of information and is efficiently searched by an intelligent computer tool narrowing down the search field to definite paragraphs / sentences / lexemes / suffixes and others.

1.1. The common thematic domains of occurrence of Polish and Bulgarian neologisms have been chosen deliberately. Why? They give real information on what connects both developing countries, on visible integrating language tendencies which will undoubtedly come in useful , for instance in learning the Polish language by Bulgarians and the Bulgarian language by the Poles. They can also be helpful in writing paper and electronic bilingual dictionaries which come from a form in language A to the meaning of this form in language B expressed by another form (and do not include semantic definitions of description of form A).

1.2. The problem of translating many neologisms is often analyzed in specialist texts and translators’ forums. At present, translating neologisms by translators is a language problem often discussed on account of the difficulty in translating some lexemes or expressions unknown in language B because of their informality, individual experiences of the speaker set in a different culture or emotions accompanying the formation of such a lexeme in only one language. A good example are Polish expressive neologisms such as: *pisior*, *ziobrysta*, and the like or Bulgarian: *неоживковист*, *люсна*. The problem is (as we know from articles on the art of translation) how to include in works such as dictionaries neologisms which do not have their equivalent in the other collated language. What is more, the specificity of the newest words and taking into account the current state of the language does not allow referring to the linguistic past or using other dictionaries.

1.3. While describing ‘parallel’, common areas of occurrence of neologisms, despite noticeable similarity of the terms, one could repeatedly point out interesting differences in their realization (morphological, phonetic), which are always the most interesting for linguists.

1.4. Common planes of occurrence in the newest Polish and Bulgarian lexicography can have exceptional significance in creating different instruction manuals for equipment or dictionaries including current language tendencies. They give the opportunity to include the lexis isolated by the corpus in lexicographical works (as was in the case of ‘Contemporary Bulgarian-Polish Dictionary’²) because the realization of a term in one language has an equivalent in the other (lexical equivalent and not descriptive one which is a longer definition-a paraphrase).

2.0. Methodology

The Polish-Bulgarian Russian parallel language corpus, created jointly with a group of academics from the Institute of Slavic Studies PAS (realised within the European *Clarin*

²

The authors of the dictionary are J. Satoła-Staškowiak and V. Koseska-Toszewa.

project) served as the main source in finding representative examples in the two collated languages. For additional verification other language corpora and the newest dictionaries (cf. Sources), Internet forums, conversations with natural language bearers and the knowledge of both languages were used.

Parallel language corpora, thematic language corpora of one language (Polish or Bulgarian) national language corpora are today an invaluable source of knowledge about the newest lexis (cf. Sources).

The store of information on the shared areas of occurrence of Polish and Bulgarian neologisms obtained by the author is also used by her in other comparative works which have the task of presenting current linguistic tendencies of contemporary languages. The first volume of *Contemporary Bulgarian-Polish Dictionary* by Joanna Satoła-Staškowiak and Violetta Koseska-Toszewa which has been given to press is an example.

The collation of Polish and Bulgarian neologisms presented here concerns the period after the year 1989. The unique dynamics observed in specific groups of vocabulary gives a picture of the changes which were taking place at that time in the societies of both collated countries.

2.1. Distinguishing specific neologisms or neosemanticism in a corpus does not yet give a linguist the right to include these forms in serious lexicographical works such as electronic dictionaries or printed dictionaries. The responsibility for vocabulary introduced into lexicographical work rests with the author of a dictionary which is in the process of being constructed. It is necessary to adopt a research method which will aid works on the newest vocabulary and address the problem of accepting definite forms, frequency and style of the analyzed lexical units.

2.2. Well tried in many cases, described above way of accepting chosen lexical units which possess in the system of natural language the above mentioned determinants such as inflected endings, plural form or multiplication within the family of words is not a method without exceptions. **It should be noted that there are neologisms which in spite of the lack of such features have the right to acceptance in the system of natural language. A determinant here can be the frequency of use of definite neologisms.** An example of such a lexeme is *etui* which is no longer a neologism today as it has been present in the system of the Polish language for a long time, is uninflected and does not have a family of words.

2.3. The common lexis has an obvious connection with internationalization, a process strongly present in contemporary languages, also in Slavonic ones. According to J. Maćkiewicz 'international words' (internationalisms) are so similar to each other 'that their identification does not cause problems even for non-linguists'³ (Maćkiewicz 2001:557), all the more when sometimes the spelling of words is identical, cf. 'Polish *boa*, Bulgarian *boa*, Czech *boa*, Russian *boa*, German *Boa*, Swedish *boa*, English *boa*, French *boa*, Spanish *boa*, Italian *boa*, Hungarian *boa*' (example after Maćkiewicz). However, difficulties can arise from structural calques which come from different languages and contain more or less literal translation of a foreign word. Maćkiewicz rightly draws attention to the fact of the common experience and cultural heritage, which in case of the Slavonic languages collated in this monograph is essential and impossible to omit. He also points out the affiliation to a specific dictionary

³ Translation mine – Joanna Satoła-Staškowiak

league: ‘Both linguistic and extra-linguistic reasons contributed to the creation of the European Sprachbund. The former consist in the functioning in different periods in the history of Europe of international or transnational languages: Latin, French, English. Each of these languages left (or leaves) a mark in dictionaries in the form of proper borrowings (international morphemes and words) or structural (international structural or phraseological calques).’ (Maćkiewicz 2001:559) Among the extra-linguistic reasons he mentions: ‘a community of experiences connected with similar geographical and natural environment (...), common history (...) (cf. *feudalism, fascism, democracy*), cultural contact (...) (cf. *atlas, narcissist*) (...) as well as scientific and economic exchange (international names of the products of technology are its testimony)’⁴ (Maćkiewicz 2001:559).

European dictionaries show a large increase in the number of international elements as a result of close cultural, scientific and economic contact. As other chapters of this monograph indicate, English, which occurs in colloquial, general and specialist language, predominates.

3.0. Research material

The year 1989 has become a symbolic period beginning the changes in Central and Eastern Europe. The need for opening to other countries and willingness to change the communist system into democracy contributed to the formation of many new lexical units or intensified the use of existing vocabulary which was not present in the communication of that period for political reasons.

The relation of similarities in vocabulary plays a crucial role in interpreting the world. ‘Similarity is also one of the factors shaping so called semantic areas, whose methodology was developed particularly by structural linguistics. The analyses examining semantic areas were carried out also in Polish linguistics (cf. Z. Cygal-Krupa 1986 or A. Markowski 1990)’⁵. (Tokarski 2001:360), (cf. Also Dąbrowska 1993)

3.1. D. Blagoeva in the article *Неологизмите в съвременния български език* suggests, for the Bulgarian language, thematic division of the areas where neologisms occur. Blagoeva indicates 12 such areas: notions from the field of politics, social structure and ideology 2. Neologisms including notions from economics, banking and trade. Terms belonging to this group are also those which are not new but which at present go beyond the narrow specialist vocabulary and are assimilated by different people. 3. Notions from computer, information and telecommunication technologies. 4. Medicine. 5. Neologisms connected with military science and security. 6. New terms from the field of education and studying. 7. Art., music and mass culture phenomena. 8. Religion and beliefs. 9. Paranormal phenomena. 10. New sports terms. 11. New terms from the field of media and public relations. 12. New words and their combinations denoting everyday objects and phenomena, fashion and other fields. (Blagoeva 2006)

K. Waszakowa distinguishes four general categories of phenomena to which the neologisms examined by her refer (Waszakowa 2005:12). Explaining the aim of her work on internationalisms, the author underlines that separating a larger number of fields is not needed. In her opinion, she emphasizes only these characteristic of the examined period

⁴ As above

⁵ As above

(1985-2004). They are: 1. 'system transformations, ideology, politics and the like.'; 2. 'economics, finances, new forms of banking, economy, creating market economy in place of administrative command one – establishing numerous private companies, as well as restoring institutions and economic phenomena known before the Second World War.'; 3. 'new technical phenomena, that is to say everything that is connected with the development of civilization and technology, particularly implementation of IT solutions, computerization, telephone services and the Internet.'; 4. 'Health, sport, promoted lifestyle, forms of leisure activities, ways of nutrition, getting dressed, looking after oneself and the like.' *Mass culture* and *youth subculture* are closely linked with the last group separated by Waszakowa.

T. Smółkowa distinguishes (2001:130) 5 main groups: industry, economics, politics, medicine and culture among the fields of human activity.

Thematic division is taken into consideration in different lexicographical works, e.g. in 'A Dictionary of Student Slang' by L. Kaczmarek, T. Skubalanka and S. Grabias (1994), 'A Bulgarian-Polish Dictionary of Colloquial Lexis' by P. Sotirov, M. Mostowska and A. Mokrzycka (2011,2013) or 'A Dictionary of the Colloquial Polish Language' by J. Anusiewicz and J. Skawiński (1996). However, these dictionaries, on account of only one style of vocabulary characteristic of colloquial way of perceiving the world, cannot be the basis for thematic division of vocabulary prepared with special attention paid to fuller picture of the lexical world, including vocabulary marked and unmarked stylistically, colloquial, general or specialist, that is compiling the entire lexical wealth of the Polish and Bulgarian language.

Unfortunately, every thematic division is to a large degree subjective and the cause for frequent comments, often accusations. According to R. Tokarski 'Reading all works from this scope one cannot avoid the impression that these divisions, although making use empirically of given linguistic material, are not free from a large dose of research subjectivity, become overly dependent on the classificational invention of the interpreter. Lexical units, through their ambiguity, semantic vagueness, multitude of possible semantic associations greatly hinder the building of clear and logically cohesive system of going from the structures which are most important hierarchically to more and more detailed ones.'⁶ (Tokarski 2001:362)

In a sense J. Bartmiński's words concerning the linguistic picture of the world confirm this subjectivity (individual or collective): 'The LPW is a contained in the language, differently verbalized interpretation of reality which can be captured in the form of a set of judgements about the world. These judgements can be 'consolidated' in vocabulary in clichéd texts, e.g. in proverbs but they can also be 'presumed' in grammar, i.e. implied by lexical forms consolidated on the level of social knowledge, convictions, myths and rituals.'⁷ (Bartmiński 2006:12).

In the context of dividing neologisms into thematic categories it is worth paying attention to their division (also neosemanticisms) suggested by Emil Mleziva (Mleziva 1996:295-296), in which the relation of neologisms to the reality was divided into two basic categories- a Human Being and the Society. (Waszakowa 2005:12)]

⁶ As above

⁷ As above

3.2. Nine groups of neologisms collected in the chapter and described below could have been presented after the example of E. Mleziva or K. Waszakowa in two or four most basic areas. The possibility of a more detailed characterization of the compiled material induced me to choose another arbitrary presentation. The quoted material was chosen from *Contemporary Bulgarian-Polish Dictionary* and *Parallel Polish-Bulgarian-Russian Corpus* and was additionally verified thanks to the works concerning the Bulgarian language (D. Blagoeva (2006, 2012), S. Kolkovska (2008, 2010), Perniška (1999, 2006, 2010), Sotirov, Mostowska, Mokrzycka (2011,2013), etc.) the Polish language (K. Waszakowa (2006), R. Tokarski (2001), L. Kaczmarka, T. Skubalanki i S. Grabiasa (1994) etc.) as well as around 400 surveys which I carried out mainly on young people- secondary-school pupils, students and PhD students to be certain that the collated neologisms belong to the most common ones and are representative enough. The division suggested below has a real reflection in the I volume of *Contemporary Bulgarian-Polish Dictionary* (2014) of which I am a co-author.

3.3.1. The research on neologisms shows that terms connected with politics, ideology or social system constitute 24% of all the excerpts. These are:

| Polish language | Bulgarian language | Polish language | Bulgarian language |
|-----------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| pluralizm | плурализъм | lobbować | лобирам |
| lobbysta | лобист | postkomunistyczny | посткомунистически |
| lobby | лобизъм | antytotitalarny | анти тоталитарен |
| posttotalitarny | пост тоталитарен | globalizacja | глобализация |
| eurokrata | еврократ | antykorrupcja | антикорупция |
| antykorrupcyjny | антикорупционен | klientelizm | клиентелизъм |
| elektorat | електорат | marginalizacja | маргинализация |

Expressions:

| Polish language | Bulgarian language | Polish language | Bulgarian language |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| cicha dyplomacja | тиха дипломация | terapia szokowa | шокова терапия |
| klasa polityczna | политическа класа | partnerstwo dla pokoju | Партньорство за мир |
| polityka otwartych drzwi | политика на отворените врати | bariera procentowa | процентна бариера |

Social and political changes had a great influence on the creation of new social groups and phenomena whose names have an appraising character in both languages:

| Polish language | Bulgarian language | Polish language | Bulgarian language |
|-----------------|--------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| dresiarz | мутра | dresiarstwo | мутризация |
| dresiara | мутреса | przestępcy w białych kołnierzykach | престъпници с бели якички |
| łyse głowy | бръснати глави | polityka mafijna | мафиотщина |
| macho | мачо | bramkarz (ochroniarz) / kark | борец |

Disapproval is expressed by ironic or offensive neologisms of the type: *Pol.* *ziobryści, pisowcy, pisiory, komuchy*; *Bulg.* *тоталитарист, живковист, неоживковист* or the names of dismissed members of political parties: *клиновец, люсна, син кинжал, сини люспи, сини мравки*. (cf. Blogoeva, 2012), or *путинизатор* (cf. also: <http://neolex-bg.org/>).

3.3.2. Telecommunication and information technologies also contribute to the creation of new lexical means. They constitute 18% of all the excerpted neologisms. One can list here pairs of Polish and Bulgarian neologisms which come mainly from the English language (occasionally from other languages):

| Polish language | Bulgarian language | Polish language | Bulgarian language |
|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| serwer | сървър | haker | хакер |
| czarować | чатя | czat | чат |
| komputeryzować | компютризирам | interaktywny | интерактивен |
| cyfryzacja | цифровизация | antywirus | антивирус |
| emotikon | емотикон | baner | банер |
| laptop | лаптоп | link | линк. |
| notebook | ноутбук | telefaks | телефакс |
| przeglądarka | браузър | faks (fax) | факс |

New vocabulary concerning media and media communication:

| Polish language | Bulgarian language | Polish language | Bulgarian language |
|------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| mass media | масмедия | media elektroniczne | електронна медия |
| prime time | праймтайм | newsroom | нюзрум |
| public relations | пъблик рилейшънс | PR | пиар |

3.3.3. Lexis connected with trade and economics constitutes almost equally large group (16% of all the excerpted neologisms) as the one concerning politics and changes of the system.

Words belonging to this group are completely new and they have undergone neosemantization or extension of meaning which so far was narrow and specialist:

| Polish language | Bulgarian language | Polish language | Bulgarian language |
|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| menedżer | мениджър | liberalizacja | либерализация |
| menedżment | мениджмънт | prywatyzacja | приватизация |
| fiskalizacja | фискализация | bankowość | банкиране |
| leasingodawca | лизингодател | broker | брокер |
| transza | транш | leasing | лизинг |
| bonus | бонус | leasingobiorca | лизингополучател |

or expressions already described in the Bulgarian language by D. Blagoeva, S. Kolkovska and M. Popova (Blagoeva, 2006, 2012; Kolkovska, 2008, 2010, Popova, 2009), which at that time had a similar frequency:

| Polish language | Bulgarian language | Polish language | Bulgarian language |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| bon kompensacyjny | компенсаторен бон | spirala inflacyjna | инфлационна спирала |
| strategiczny inwestor | стратегически инвеститор | karta debetowa | дебитна карта |
| klimat inwestycyjny | инвестиционен климат | brudne pieniądze | мръсни пари |

3.3.4. A significant group of neologisms (14 %) is represented by terms directly referring to different fields of art, for example expressions concerning picture:

| Polish language | Bulgarian language | Polish language | Bulgarian language |
|------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| artkino | арткино | kino alternatywne | алтернативно кино |
| body art | бодиарт | wideo-art | видеоарт |
| performance | пърформанс | trailer | трейлър |
| akcja, (but also ekszyn), | екшън | happening | хепънинг |

diverse terms from the field of music:

| Polish language | Bulgarian language | Polish language | Bulgarian language |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| maksisingiel, or maxi-singiel, | максисингъл | playback | плейбек |
| muzyka etno | етномузика | muzyka alternatywna | алтернативна музика |
| hip-hop | хип-хоп | hiphopowiec | хип-хопър |
| rap | рап | raper | рапър |
| rapować | рапирам | miksować | . миксирам |
| remake or rimejk | римейк | house | хаус |
| remiks | ремикс | heavy metal | хевиметал |

| | | | |
|-------------|------------|--------|--------|
| punk | пънкмузика | rave | рейв |
| heavy metal | хевиметал | grunge | гръндж |

3.3.5. Neologisms appear in various scientific disciplines, particularly those whose rapid development (like the development of medicine, including cosmetology) is noticeable by everyone, not only specialists in a given field. People using neologisms from a given field do not have to be interested in it but for some reasons this terminology is connected with their life and its quality. The following words can serve as an example:

| Polish language | Bulgarian language | Polish language | Bulgarian language |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| wiagra | виагра | pampersy | памперси |
| medycyna alternatywna | алтернативна медицина | muzykoterapia | музикотерапия |
| arteterapia | арттерапия | lekarz rodzinny | семеен, фамилен лекар |
| hospicjum | хоспис | antynarkotykowy | антиспинов |
| refleksoterapia | рефлексотерапия | reiki | рейки |

Other popular expressions are also:

| Polish language | Bulgarian language | Polish language | Bulgarian language |
|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| peeling | пилинг | lifting | лифтинг |
| biolifting | биолифтинг | plastyka paznokcia | ноктопластика |

| | | | |
|---------------|------------|----------|----------|
| body wrapping | бодирепинг | piercing | пиърсинг |
|---------------|------------|----------|----------|

Owing to newer and newer discoveries, experiences or diseases, we are ‘earwitnesses’ of the creation of expressions, cf. *Pol. szalona krowa, szalone krowy, Bulg. луди крави*. The extracted group constitutes around 11% of all the excerpted neologisms.

3.3.6. New sports terminology is being popularized. It has a strong connection with fashion, sporting and healthy lifestyle (around 8% of the excerpted neologisms):

| Polish language | Bulgarian language | Polish language | Bulgarian language |
|-----------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| snowboard | сноуборд | stretching | стречинг |
| taekwondo | таекуондо | fitness | фитнес |
| jogging | джогинг | kitesurfing | кайтсърфинг |
| stretching | стречинг | kick-boxing | кикбокс |
| deskrolka | скейтборд | squash | скуош; |
| aqua aerobik | аквааеробика | kolarstwo górskie | маунтинбайк |
| aqua spinning | аква-спининг | callanetics | каланетика |

3.3.7. Neologisms naming food (5%) constitute another group in the Bulgarian and Polish language. Words which belong to this category are:

| Polish language | Bulgarian language | Polish language | Bulgarian language |
|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|

| | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|---|------------|
| napój energetyczny | енергийна напитка | tost | тост |
| musli | мюсли | corn flakes (formerly płatki kukurydziane) | корнфлейкс |
| chips | чипс | burger | бургер |
| cheeseburger | чийзбургер | sushi | суши |

3.3.8. Fashion vocabulary (3% of all the excerpted neologisms):

| Polish language | Bulgarian language | Polish language | Bulgarian language |
|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| haute couture | откутюр | prêt-à-porter | прет-а-порте |

and closely connected with it names of new fabrics:

| Polish language | Bulgarian language | Polish language | Bulgarian language |
|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| mikrofibra | микрофибър | lycra | ликра |
| body | боди | bokserki | боксерки |

3.3.9. The quest for the sense of life and metaphysical rapture are reflected in neologisms which are borrowings concerning new religions, sects, beliefs and the whole sphere of paranormal phenomena (1%) :

| Polish language | Bulgarian language | Polish language | Bulgarian language |
|------------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| wyznawca Kryszny | кришнар | świadek Jehowy | йеховист |
| scjentologia | сциентология | Kościół | сциентоложка |

| | | | |
|--|--|-----------------|--------|
| | | scjentologiczny | църква |
|--|--|-----------------|--------|

as well as:

| Polish language | Bulgarian language | Polish language | Bulgarian language |
|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| psychotronika | психотроника | psychotronik | психотроник; |
| psychokineza | психокинеза | synesteta | синестет |

It is worth noticing that in the Bulgarian language examples such as: *йеховист, кришна* possess Bulgarian suffixes and seem to be more assimilated into the language than their equivalent though descriptive Polish names: *świadek Jehowy, wyznawca Kryszny*.

4.0. The most popular derivational affixes among neologisms.

4.1. At present the most popular derivational prefixes in the Bulgarian and Polish language are: *anty-* / *анти-*; *bio-* / *био-*; *e⁸-* / *е-*; *eko-* / *еко-*; *euro-* / *евро-*; *makro-* / *макро-*; *mikro-* / *микро-*; *mega-* / *мега-*; *multi-* / *мулти-*; *hiper-* / *хипер-*; *super-* / *супер-*, *wideo-* / *видео-*, *np.: e-usługi* / *е-обслужване*; *e-administracja* / *е-администрация*; *e-mail* / *е-пошта* (In case of the Bulgarian language both colloquially and orally *имейл* is used, which in its written form has an equivalent *електронна пошта*, for short: *е-пошта*. In the Bulgarian language even today the form *e-mail* is not accepted).

4.2. Among the most active derivational suffixes in the group of neologisms (including neosemantisms) one can count a Pol. suffix *-nie* and Bulg. *-не*: Pol. *globalizowanie*, Bulg. *глобализиране*; Pol. *digitalizowanie*, Bulg. *дигитализиране*; Pol. *skanowanie*, Bulg. *сканиране*; Pol. *audytowanie*, Bulg. *одитиране*; Pol. *instytucjonalizowanie*, Bulg. *институционализиране*; Pol. *lobbowanie* (but also *lobbing*), Bulg. *лобиране*; Pol. *indeksowanie*, Bulg. *индексиране*; Pol. *recyklingowanie*, Bulg. *рециклиране*. N. Kostova (cf. N. Kostova, 2013: 77) in her article observes that ‘of all 298 new verbs (included in *Речник на новите думи в българския език*) most of the noun forms created from them have a suffix *-не*’, cf.: *принтира* (40 times) – *принтиране* (27 times); *номинира* (543 times) – *номиниране* (209 times). In case of the Polish language new gerunds with a suffix *-nie* are most often formed from new verbs possessing suffixes: *-owa-ć*, and in the Bulgarian language from new verbs with a suffix *-ира-* и *-изира-* (Pol. *lobbować*, *лобира се* – Pol. *lobbowanie*, Bulg. *лобиране*; but: Pol. *cyfryzować*, Bulg. *цифровизира* – Pol.

⁸ Groups of neologisms created by means of a prefix: *e-* (and in case of the Bulgarian language also thanks to an affix: *m-*: *m-банкиране*) are loan translations from English or semi-loan translations, cf.: *e-głosowanie* – *е-гласуване*; *e-bankowość* – *е-банкиране*; *e-learning* – *е-обучение*; *e-administracja* – *е-администрация* (Blagoeva 2005: 38-39). Affixes *e-* and *m-* came into existence in a strange language environment and mean: *e*–*e*(lectronic), *m*–*m*(obilny), they are abbreviations (Kolkovska 2010).

cyfryzacja, Bulg. *цифровизиране*). In the Bulgarian language new gerunds formed from lexemes with a suffix *-ва-* appear considerably less often than in the Polish language. The examples of such Bulgarian gerunds are: *атачване*, *възгрейдване*, or *хостване* (cf. N. Kostova, 2013).

Some Polish and Bulgarian neologisms with a suffix Pol. *-nie* and Bulg. *-не* described in this article are used frequently, more often than verbs from which they are created. N. Kostova⁹ gives as an example a Bulgarian noun *банкиране* which appears 1047 times in the Bulgarian National Corpus. Other examples, studied in the Polish National Corpus and Bulgarian National Corpus such as: Pol. *skanować* (57 times) – *skanowanie* (227 times); Bulg. *сканира* (186 times) – *сканиране* (495 times) confirm this thesis.

New nouns ending in Bulgarian suffix *-не* are not always created from verbs. They come (derivationally and semantically) from other nouns, cf.¹⁰: *акционирание* (from *акционер*), *симетризиране* (from *симетрия*) (cf. also N. Kostova, 2013).

4.3. Another essential group of names describing activities, on account of the frequency of use, is a collection of neologisms ending in a Polish suffix *-cja* and Bulgarian *-ция*. The group corresponds derivationally and semantically to the one described above, concerning words with a suffix *-nie* and *-не*. N. Kostova (Kostova 2013:87) quotes such examples where the frequency of neologisms ending with a suffix *-не* is not predominant and lexemes ending in suffix *-ция* appear much more often, e.g.:

визуализация – (192 times), *визуализиране* – (54 times), *визуализира* – (119 times);
електронизация – (36 times), *електронизиране* – (3 times), *електронизира* – (2 times);
цифровизация – (299 times), *цифровизиране* – (28 times), *цифровизира* – (20 times).

It is interesting that unlike Bulgarian neologisms with a suffix *-не*, new words with a suffix *-ция* are motivated exclusively from Bulgarian verbs with a suffix *-ира*, *-изира* (cf. also Костова 2013).

For comparison in the Polish language¹¹:

wizualizacja – (153 times), *wizualizowanie* – (14 times), *wizualizować* – (91 times);
elektronizacja – (108 times), *elektronizowanie* – (0 times), *elektronizować* – (once);
cyfryzacja – (59 times), *cyfryzowanie* – (0 times), *cyfryzować* – (once).

In the Polish language the situation is completely different and neologisms ending in *-nie* and *-cja* are competitors towards each other. However, this competition does not seem to be serious, judging from the results of the examined frequencies of use.

5.0. Summary

5.1. The phenomena described above, concerning lexical-stylistic sphere, can be observed after the year 1989. They are ‘a linguistic-stylistic sign of time of our new geopolitical, social, economic, civilizational and cultural reality.’ (cf. Miodek, 2010). The article presents the largest (quantitatively) areas of occurrence of neologisms in both collated languages. In the process of searching new terms language corpora have been used, including those which the

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¹⁰ Examples after N. Kostova

¹¹ cf. Polish National Corpus: <http://nkjp.pl/poliqarp/nkjp-full/query/>

author of the article co-created together with a group of academics, but also the newest dictionaries (cf. Literature), Internet forums and conversations with natural bearers of a language.

After analyzing extensive material one can come to the conclusion that a good command of a language, and first of all English, broaden the process of assimilation of borrowings from other languages, today mainly from English. Words which come from the English language constitute the largest group of lexical neologisms in Polish and Bulgarian. They come from the Internet (Internet forums, thematic websites, communicators) television, popular English songs, advertisements and others. They are the outcome of a language fashion but also better and better knowledge of the English language which determines contemporary reality in the observed globalization processes.

In the modern **Bulgarian language** all loanwords are “acoustic”; occasional concessions to orthography are only found in older literature. As the material shows, it concerns most of all sports vocabulary, fields of art connected with picture as well as fashion and media vocabulary: *Pol. body art, Bulg. бодуарт; Pol. performance, Bulg. пърформанс, Pol. trailer, Bulg. трейлър; Pol. grunge, Bulg. гръндж, Pol. snowboard, Bulg. сноуборд; Pol. stretching, Bulg. стречинг; Pol. taekwondo, Bulg. таекуондо; Pol. fitness, Bulg. фитнес; Pol. jogging, Bulg. джогинг; Pol. kitesurfing, Bulg. кайтсърфинг; Pol. deskorolka, Bulg. скейтборд; Pol. kick-boxing, Bulg. Кикбокс.*

In the modern **Polish** language new borrowings are in many cases written down in the acoustic version of the original but the vast majority of the newest lexis has a character of graphic borrowings, maybe as a result of still incomplete acceptance in the system of the Polish language or as a result of intentional resignation from creating a Polish version of a given word resulting from the popularity of a foreign word and its form.

5.2. Many newest words are created by means of prefixes popular in both languages (cf. 4.1.): *e-usługi / е-обслужване ; e-administracja / е-администрация.*

The most popular neologisms are created with the use of suffixes *-nie/-не, -cja/-ция*. One of the groups is semantically and derivationally connected with the newest verbs and the other with nouns. The use of the newest lexemes ending in *-nie/-не, -cja/-ция* is almost twice as big as the use of the newest verbs with which these lexemes are derivationally and semantically linked. (cf. Kostova, 2013:104, Satoła-Staškowiak, 2013)

5.3. The research presented in the article, which compares the newest Polish and Bulgarian lexis and sets its common thematic areas, should be regarded as preliminary. The reader will find its continuation as well as a detailed analysis of the newest Polish and Bulgarian lexis in a monograph by Joanna Satoła- Staškowiak entitled “The Newest Polish and Bulgarian Lexis”. In Poland the book will appear in print at the end of 2015.

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Corpora:

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The IPI PAN (Polish Academy of Sciences) Corpus: <http://korpus.pl>

Korpus PWN: www.korpus.pwn.pl

Korpus referencyjny języka polskiego PELCRA: <http://korpus.ia.uni.lodz.pl/index.php>

Korpus CLARIN: <http://www.clarin.eu/french-bulgarian-parallel-corpus>

Równoległy Korpus Polsko-Bułgarsko-Rosyjski (experimental, unpublished version of the corpus being created in Institute of Slavic Studies, Polish Academy of Sciences under the guidance of prof. V. Koseska- Toszewa within the European Project Clarin)