

Anglicisms in Czech

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Abstract

Anglicisms are becoming more widespread in many world languages, Czech being no exception to this. The Czech language has been exposed openly to the Western influences since the fall of Communism and the development in modern technology and the prevailing general trends have caused a flood of English loanwords to enter the language. The aim of this research was to see how these new English loanwords and influences have affected the Czech language and to see if it would be possible to find any variation between the language usage of different generations or the genders. Also various topics such as hi-tech and sports were studied to see if there would be differences in the amount of loanwords between them. To get the most up-to-date picture of these loanwords in the Czech language, four different newspapers were researched and then based on these findings a questionnaire was drawn. The questionnaire had two parts, the first consisting of word pairs in which one of the words was a domestic word and the other a loanword. The point in here was to see how people would react to the different types of loanwords. The second part of the questionnaire required the respondents to compose a short piece of writing in Czech. The idea behind this was to see if such a short piece of writing would include many loanwords or whether they really only come to play when one needs to add flavour, for example when writing a longer newspaper article. The results revealed that the younger generations are more likely to accept new loanwords than the older generations. It would seem that the young people have a better knowledge of the new loanwords and their original forms due to their interests in modern technology and therefore they are also more unwilling to accept the Czechified forms of these words. There were no big differences found in the language usage between the genders. The volume of loanwords varied hugely between the topics, the terminology around hi-tech having the largest amount of loanwords.

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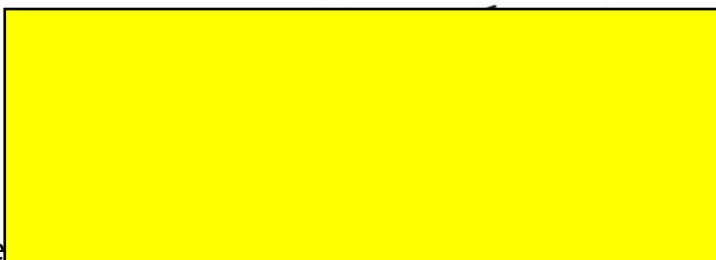
Last but not least I would like to thank my wife Bernadette for all her support.

Author's Declaration

I declare that, except where explicit reference is made to the contribution of others, that this dissertation is the result of my own work and has not been submitted for any other degree at the University of Glasgow or any other institution.

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Introduction

Right now English is the language of science and modern technology and therefore it has a huge influence on the other European languages, Czech being no exception to this. The common perception often seems to be that older people are worried about the language usage of younger people; that the young would have let their language somehow to deteriorate. One of the ideas behind this research was to see if there really was any truth to this hypothesis, whether it would be possible to find conclusive evidence about the differences between old and young people using the Czech language. Another point was to research the terminology of various interests such as the already mentioned modern technology and for example the sports terminology and try to look into the type and the amount of loanwords appearing in these fields. The research also tried to test if there would be any variation between men and women using loanwords. It was felt that to understand the current loanword situation it is necessary to understand what has happened in the past with loanwords. Furthermore it is important to comprehend how the loanwords adapt and behave in their new “home” i.e. how (if at all) they fit into the existing grammar, phonetical and other current rules of the Czech language. Therefore the theoretical part of this thesis consists of the two aforementioned parts; the past and the adaptability (or the lack of) of the loanwords. The research part was conducted so that various newspapers were first researched and according to these findings a questionnaire consisting of the various loanword types was drawn. This was seen as the way to get the best possible overview on what is really going on in the Czech language when it comes to the English loanwords.

1 Chapter 1 - Theory

1.1 History

People might often think that the phenomenon of loanwords would be a recent event in the world languages, brought on by the advances in modern technology and means of communication, but in fact loans have existed as long as there has been interaction between people from different language backgrounds. In order to understand better how loanwords function in the contemporary Czech language and to consider what the future might look like it is necessary to look back into the history of loanwords. This chapter will discuss the most prominent features concerning the history of loanwords in the Czech lands and tries to point out how temporary and fluctuating most of the loanwords are.

When people come into contact with new cultures and things that they have no previous knowledge of, one way of solving the problem of what the object should be called is to use the word that the representatives of the new culture are using i.e. adopt a loanword. These loanwords can be direct borrowings or the language can act as an intermediary between languages that would not usually come in contact with each other. The intermediaries naturally leave their own mark in the words that have “travelled” through them and the words that are adopted this way are always somehow corrupt or mispronounced i.e. they have changed more or less considerably from the original. Šmilauer¹ gives the Czech word for sugar as an example of a word that has come through several languages eventually to reach the Czech language. That word originates from the Indian “*śárkarâ*” from which it became “*šäkär*” in Persian and then it went through the Arabian “*sokkar*” to become “*zucchero*” in Italian. Before arriving into the Czech language the word went through its final stage by appearing as “*zucker*” in German before reaching Czech as “*cukr*”. Svobodová² writes that from the etymological point of view we are talking about an intermediary language when its influence is noticeable in these written or spoken forms of the

¹ Šmilauer, Vladimír, Nauka o českém jazyku, Státní pedagogické nakladatelství, Praha, 1972, page 128.

² Svobodová, Diana, Internacionalizace současné české slovní zásoby, Universitas Ostraviensis, 2007, page 11.

word. She also points out that sometimes the influence can even be seen in the meaning of the word. As an example of this she gives the Czech word “armáda” which instead of corresponding with the meaning of the original Spanish word (fleet of warships) agrees with the meaning of the Italian “armata” and the French “armée” (army). This reveals the fact that the word must have been adapted through one or both of these languages. Sometimes words that originally denoted only specific things to a certain culture or location can also attain wider meanings in the spoken language. For example “džungle”³ (originally meaning “tropical forest”) can also now mean “chaos or disorder” in Czech. Regarding the changes in meaning Svobodová⁴ goes on to point yet another peculiarity in the history of loanwords; the second appearance of a loanword that has already appeared as a loanword in the language. Sometimes the word can even appear again in the same form as is the case with “brigáda”, first adapted from Spanish with the meaning “military brigade” and later on from Russian with the meaning changed to “work group or team”.

Nowadays, thanks to modern technology and easier movement of people, words from far apart languages are more accessible and there is necessarily no need for intermediary languages. This, however, is a fairly recent development. Kučera⁵ writes that when the word “bill” was adapted into Czech in the beginning of the 20th century it came through German and people in general also considered it to be of German origin because they had neither contact with English speakers nor any knowledge of the language. This of course leads to the fact that, whereas nowadays words can travel long distances fast, in the past loanwords were adopted through direct contacts and were more bound to their geographic location. Therefore German, due to the geographical proximity, and direct contacts with Germans and other foreigners play a big part in the history of the language currents in the Czech lands.

The earliest loanwords date back to the times when the Slavonic people started to spread from their native lands towards north and west coming across new

³ ibid, page 12.

⁴ ibid, page 12.

⁵ Kučera, Karel, “K nejnovějším vlivům angličtiny na český jazyk”, in Přednášky z XXXIV. a XXXV. běhu LŠSS, UK, Praha, 1995, page 77.

situations and people. Some of these early proto-European influences are said to be visible in words such as *beran*, *jedle*, *kapr*, *kůň*, *smrk* and *železo*⁶.

The arrival of Christianity brought a strong current of loanwords from Latin and Greek. Words such as *amen*, *apoštol*, *epištola*, *evangelium*, *mše* and *satan* are direct loans from the two languages. Some words were also adopted indirectly through German (*biřmovat*, *biskup*, *fara*, *mnich*) but also German words such as *hřbitov* and *půst* were adopted at the time⁷. As mentioned above, from the early times onwards foreigners moving or travelling into the Czech lands have been an important factor in the development of the language. Missionaries brought with them new words for fruit trees, vegetables and herbal plants, traders new words such as *hedvábí*, *cukr*, *mandle*, *pižmo* etc. Knights on the other hand brought with them French chivalry terminology⁸.

After the Battle of White Mountain in 1620 the Germanization of the nation began, which led to strong German influence since the townspeople were eager to emulate the speech of the higher classes. There was a societal pressure to adapt, a feeling of superiority was attached to the German language itself and thus people started using more and more German loanwords. French and also Italian and Spanish had a smaller influence in the language through the nobility which started to change from a German majority to French in the 17th century⁹. Words from this time were once prominent but have now more or less disappeared or if they have not they at least feel archaic.

When people feel that the influence of a certain foreign language has become too strong, there are always “flashbacks” and attempts to move away from the adapted loanwords and substitute them with domestic words. This was particularly strong during The National Revival when many of the common German loans were “forced out” of the written language. Šmilauer¹⁰ gives *fedrovat*, *foch* and *vinšovat* as examples of the loanwords that were subject to

⁶ Svobodová, Diana, Internacionalizace současné české slovní zásoby, Universitas Ostraviensis, 2007, page 13.

⁷ *ibid*, page 13.

⁸ Šmilauer, Vladimír, Nauka o českém jazyku, Státní pedagogické nakladatelství, Praha, 1972, page 125.

⁹ *ibid*, page 125.

¹⁰ *ibid*, page 127.

the changes implemented by the purists. The nobility now wanted to be more like the common man and the language “tide” between the nobility and the townspeople changed. The nobility started to use more and more Czech words. The National Revival also saw the people of the Czech lands looking back to their Slavonic roots and many words from other Slavonic languages were adapted into Czech, for example from Russian (*babočka*, *vzduch*), Serbocroatian (*škumpa*, *lastura*) and from Slovenian (*dražba*, *slap*).¹¹

What all these loanwords have in common is that they were once common because of the political or cultural situation at the time but have now disappeared when the times have moved on.

Up until 1918 German, however, was dominant simply because it was the official state language of Austria. Therefore people came into contact with it through their dealings with the authorities, young men were subjected to long periods of hearing the language during their army spells and if you wanted to get anywhere in life you had to speak German.

After the First World War the influence of English started to show for the first time, words from sports terminology such as *trénink*, *faul* and *ofsajd*¹² date from this period. The prominence of English, however, was short lived at this time. The Second World War and the aftermath of it brought changes and Czechoslovakia started to lean towards the East. The communists took a hard line towards Anglicisms, so much so that even signs like *Hot dogs* were changed for *párek v rohlíku*¹³. Then when the Communist regime fell, things changed again and the Anglicisms took their place as the most commonly used loanwords. The terminology in the modern technology is largely adapted from English and there are not many domestic words in this field.

It is probably hard to imagine right now that something like the vocabulary relating to computer technology would become less used but the same thing has happened in the past, for example with terminology relating to chivalry. Once

¹¹ *ibid*, page 121.

¹² Rejzek, Jiří, “K formální adaptaci anglicismů”, *Naše řeč* 76, únor, 1993, page 26.

¹³ Kučera, Karel, “K nejnovějším vlivům angličtiny na český jazyk”, in *Přednášky z XXXIV. a XXXV. běhu LŠSS*, UK, Praha, 1995, page 77.

something relevant, now it has disappeared in the background and many of the loanwords important at the time have been forgotten. One thing that should comfort the most vocal critics of internationalisms/ loanwords is the fact that the most common words in languages are of domestic origin. Šmilauer¹⁴ points out that in the hundred most common words there are no loanwords and even in the second hundred most common words there is only one loanword. Although this is an old observation it would seem that the situation has remained more or less unchanged.

History has shown us that the dominance of languages and with them the preferred loanwords will keep changing. Languages will always keep evolving. German used to be the main influence for a long time for the Czech language, at the moment English is the leading influence, maybe in another 100 years' time the Spanish culture will be revered all over Europe and loanwords adapted from Spanish will be the norm. Nobody knows. One thing is for certain: the core of the language will remain.

1.2 Theory of loanword adaptation

When loanwords are adapted into a language they go through different phases and levels of adaptation. The tendency is to Czechify the words that are in common use and more specific i.e. scientific words tend to remain in the original form. Loanwords also cause indecision with regard to their spelling and pronunciation for example *-ing* forms can be Czechified either as *-ink* or *-in* or they retain their original spelling: *briefing-brífink-brífin* are all possible variations of this loanword. Some confusion has also arisen in grammatical classification of a few new loans. There is no foolproof rule when loanwords are adapted but there are certain tendencies which will be explained next.

In this chapter the rare cases where the loanwords are causing disagreement in the Czech grammar or even initiating potential functional changes in it will be discussed first. Then the paper tries to portray how (if at all) the loanwords are most commonly adapted to fit into the grammar rules of the language. Finally

¹⁴ Šmilauer, Vladimír, Nauka o českém jazyku, Státní pedagogické nakladatelství, Praha, 1972, page 121.

the parts of life which are most productive for the loanword adaptation will be discussed.

Anglicisms are usually most evident in the vocabulary of the recipient language and Czech is no different in this matter. There are, however, some minor conflicts or deviations from the Czech grammar rules that the English loanwords are causing.

Kučera¹⁵ points out that in the field of phonology the only minor change that is happening is the change in the treatment of the velar *-n* sound. Previously *-n* only appeared in positions before *-k* and *-g* (e.g. *branka*, *ryngle*). The adaptation of the *-ing* forms seems to be changing this situation. These endings are commonly Czechified with *-ink* endings (*brífink*) but there are also reports of *-in* (*brífin*) endings. This presents a new development in the Czech grammar since the velar *-n* has never before appeared in the final position.

As the biggest problem affecting Czech morphology Kučera¹⁶ sees the number of cases where an indeclinable adjective is preferred to a declinable one (*instant kaše* but also *instantní kaše*). This is also causing the fact that some nouns are now being adapted as adjectives without any changes (*fax papír*, *disko večer*). This, as in English, leads not only to indecision with regard to the treatment (i.e. whether the words should be connected with a hyphen, written together or left separate) of these multiword expressions, but also questions over the grammatical classification of them arise. Kučera¹⁷ sees three different problems that the indeclinable adjectives can cause:

- 1) morphological tidiness of the language is lost (two forms, the undeclined *fax* and the adapted *faxový*, exist side by side).
- 2) word-formational problems (variations such as *disko večer* and *diskovečer* appear because *disko* can be seen as indeclinable adjective or as a part of a new compound word).

¹⁵ Kučera, Karel, "K nejnovějším vlivům angličtiny na český jazyk", in Přednášky z XXXIV. a XXXV. běhu LŠSS, UK, Praha, 1995, page 77.

¹⁶ *ibid.* page 78.

¹⁷ *ibid.* page 78.

- 3) in syntax the word order is affected (the appointive nominative in cases such as *bonzai klub* is common in English but did not exist in Czech before this development).

Like already stated the changes that the loans are causing in the Czech grammar itself are very sporadic and these deviations that were mentioned above were the only ones that were reported in the numerous articles researched. Most of the time the adaptation works in the opposite direction and the loanwords change so that they would be more easily accommodated in the grammar system and in this way would also agree with the nuances and other special characteristics of the language.

When loanwords are being adapted, there are some common patterns (for example the *-ovat* ending is the most common one for loanverbs) for different word classes for example nouns and verbs, but there are also cases where the words do not comply with these rules. The main patterns of adaptation in the different word classes will now be portrayed and also some of the anomalies will be pointed out.

According to Šmilauer¹⁸, there are five major changes that the loanwords have to go through when they are adapted; 1) phonological changes, 2) word-formational changes, 3) morphological changes, 4) changes in meaning, 5) changes in spelling 6) phonetical changes

The adaptation of the English loanwords causes the following phonological changes¹⁹:

- 1) [ä, ae] (written a) becomes e: dandy - dendy : handicap - hendykep
- 2) [a] (written u) becomes a: lunch - lanč
- 3) [ei] (written a, ai) becomes ej: lady - lejdy, cocktail - koktejl²⁰

¹⁸ Šmilauer, Vladimír, Nauka o českém jazyku, Státní pedagogické nakladatelství, Praha, 1972, page 129-130.

¹⁹ *ibid.* 130.

²⁰ Also koktajl.

4) [ier] (written eare) becomes ír: Shakespeare - šejkspír

5) w, wh becomes v: Washington - vošinkton, whisky - visky

6) th becomes t in the end positions and before consonants: Asquith - eskvit

7) double consonants become one: volleyball - volejbal

8) g becomes k

Some of these phonological changes, however, can differ from these rules if the word is clearly a literary loan. For example the words from the point 2 above can remain as *-u* if this is the case: *džungle*, *klub*. Also the latter of the two possible variations *tramp/tremp* disagrees with the point 1²¹.

There are several phonological changes among the loanwords concerning sibilants. Out of these the fact that *-s* becomes *-z* after *-r* and *-n* is the one that concerns the English loans the most, for example *conversation* - *konverzace*.²²

Word-formational changes in the loanwords happen by adding a common Czech ending. For example in adjectives there are three endings that are most productive when they are constructed from a noun:

-ní ending (commonly with the elision of the final vowel): *exekutiva*-*exekutivní*, *mobil*-*mobilní*, *masmédia*-*masmediální*

-ový ending: *chat*-*chatový*, *bit*-*bitový*, *deathmetal*-*deathmetalový*

-ský ending (most commonly derived from words denoting people): *developer*-*developerský*, *outsider*-*outsiderský*, *investor*-*investorský*²³

²¹ Šmilauer, Vladimír, *Nauka o českém jazyku*, Státní pedagogické nakladatelství, Praha, 1972, page 130.

²² *ibid.* 130.

²³ Svobodová, Diana, *Internacionalizace současné české slovní zásoby*, Universitas Ostraviensis, 2007, page 65-68.

As already stated the loan adjectives are also often being used in undeclinable forms. Svobodová²⁴ groups the loan adjectives in three different classes:

1) indeclinable adjectives which are used as an attribute in syntagmatic relation with domestic or loan nouns: *fax papír*

2) adjectives which appear in undeclined form but also in suffixed form: *projekt manažer*, but also *projektový manažer*

3) adjectives most commonly derived from nouns (with the aforementioned *-ní*, *-ový* and *-ský* endings)

Loan verbs traditionally belong to the *kupovat* conjugation group by adding the *-ovat* ending into their stem, for example: *akceptovat*, *certifikovat*, *fungovat*. Svobodová writes²⁵ that this is also causing some new vowel groupings in the present tenses: *distribuuji*, *asociuji*, *rekreuji*.

Nowadays with the surge of new loanwords there are also some other very productive verbal endings. Some of these endings quite often appear only in the spoken language or in the words denoting action in the sphere of modern technology. One of the most common endings in these verbs is *-nout* (the 2nd conjugational group): *kliknout*, *shiftnout*, *mailnout*. There are also several verbs falling in the 4th and 5th group of verbs with *-at* and *-it* endings added in the stem: *browsit*, *klikat*, *redbulit*. Again, as can be seen from these examples, these verbs are mainly specialized computer language or verbs from spoken language usage.

Although the loan verbs sometimes have only one (aspectual) form, many of them have their imperfective/perfective pairs or the basic verbs can attain a more descriptive meaning by adding the common prefixes that are being used in the domestic verbs. Here the verb *surfovat* is used as an example:

prosurfovat (spend time surfing the net)

²⁴ *ibid.* 64.

²⁵ *ibid.* page 70.

dosurfovat (get to a particular webpage by surfing)

zasurfovat si (investigate a webpage with enthusiasm for some time)

Another development that Svobodová mentions are the periphrastic forms used by younger people who mix Czech and English elements together, for example: *dát do ignorace*²⁶ (trans. to ignore).

When it comes to nouns Čechová²⁷ writes that there are two main groups:

- 1) nouns which have fully adapted into the declension groups and decline according to the rules of the different declension types
- 2) nouns which have not fully integrated into the system and instead have formed their own paradigms (for example the endings: *-us, -os, -es, -as, -um, -on, -is*)

For masculine animate nouns the endings *-er* and *-man* (*designer, developer, byznysman, šouman*) are common but when it comes to actual word-formational changes the examples become much more sporadic and also more spoken language-like. The international *-ismus/-ista* ending is of course common in older loans such as *fejetonista* or *fotbalista* but it is also productive among the new loans: *internetista, paraglidista, snowboardista* etc. The typically domestic Czech endings in the newer loanwords are rarer and they tend to stray strongly on the side of the slang expressions. For example:

-ář, ař: *četař, cyklokrosař, mobilář*

-ák: *hiphopák, homelesák, hipisák*

-ík, ník: *hippík, gamesník*²⁸

²⁶ *ibid.* page 76.

²⁷ Čechová, Marie, et.al., *Čeština – řeč a jazyk. 2.*, ISV, Praha, 2000, page 195.

²⁸ Svobodová, Diana, *Internacionalizace současné české slovní zásoby*, Universitas Ostraviensis, 2007, page 58 (for all these examples).

The traditional *-ka* ending for feminine nouns is often seen in conjunction with new loanwords and this is a very productive type when it comes to word-forming, for example: *moderátorka, surferka, pivotmanka*.

Nouns usually fall into the declension groups and genders according to their endings. Loanwords ending in a pronounced consonant take the masculine gender, words ending in *-a* are regarded as feminine and all the other endings usually become neuter. Not all of the words fall into these declension categories so effortlessly, Kučera²⁹ and Svobodová³⁰ claim that the word *image* in Czech can either be masculine, feminine or neuter. This finding is disputed by the *Pravidla českého pravopisu*³¹, but even in there it is recognized as either masculine or feminine. Know-how³² presents another kind of problem; because of its ending (pronounced vowel in the end) it could be seen as a neuter but the proximity of the meaning to words like *znalost* and *zkušenost* can also suggest that it should be seen as a feminine noun. There are also many other nouns which do not settle easily into just one gender. Words such as *executive* and *office* can either be masculine or feminine, whereas *factory*, *rallye* and *fair-play*³³ can be feminine or neuter. Because users are often not sure about the gender of these words, they are used in a way, for example in nominative or accusative, which does not reveal the gender e.g. *jeho dnešní image*. It remains to be seen whether these words would eventually take a further step towards fitting into the grammatical system and somehow become easier to classify into a particular gender.

In the field of morphology there are not that many examples when it comes to the English loans because these changes usually concern adapted words from languages that have different genders, for example French, from which the Czech language has adapted the word *krém* as masculine; The original in French being feminine (*la crème*). One morphological change that concerns English

²⁹ Kučera, Karel, "K nejnovějším vlivům angličtiny na český jazyk", in *Přednášky z XXXIV. a XXXV. běhu LŠSS*, UK, Praha, 1995, page 78.

³⁰ Svobodová, Diana, *Internacionalizace současné české slovní zásoby*, Universitas Ostraviensis, 2007, page 40.

³¹ Hlavsa, Zdeněk et. al., *Pravidla českého pravopisu*, Academia, Praha, 2007, page 146.

³² Kučera, Karel, "K nejnovějším vlivům angličtiny na český jazyk", in *Přednášky z XXXIV. a XXXV. běhu LŠSS*, UK, Praha, 1995, page 80.

³³ Svobodová, Diana, *Internacionalizace současné české slovní zásoby*, Universitas Ostraviensis, 2007, page 40.

loans is the plural words which appear in Czech, such as *skinheads* and *headhunters*. These plural forms can also be found in morphologically adapted variations of *skinheadi* and *headhunteři*³⁴.

Loanwords can also go through changes in their meaning when they are adapted. The adapted words can acquire a wider meaning in the recipient language or vice versa, they can also lose some of the meanings that the word had in the original language. Some established loanwords have also been recently “updated” due to the growing prestige of English. In some other cases the meaning of the word can change completely from the original when they go through intermediary languages before reaching the recipient language.

Kučera³⁵ points out that *gangster* meant originally in English only a member of a criminal gang but in Czech *gangster* can now mean any kind of criminal. The word *juice*³⁶ on the other hand has gone the opposite direction. In English the word can mean different kind of “juices” (e.g. gastric juice) whereas in Czech the scope of the loanword *džus* is narrowed down to the “drinkable fruit and vegetable juices”. According to Daneš³⁷ the word *exkluzivní* also portrays the growing English influence. This loanword in Czech originally used to mean “extraordinary, special” but Daneš sees the fact that the media has recently started to use the word in the meaning “personal or used only by one person or a group” as a sure pointer to the ever increasing English influence. Yet another variation of this kind are the new word-for-word “translations” of denominations such as *mouse* (in the meaning of the device by which a computer can be controlled) where the Czech equivalent (*myš*) also acquires this new meaning. *Armáda* is an example of a word which has lost its original meaning and which has come to denote a local phenomenon. Like already stated in Chapter 1, the word was most likely adapted through French and/or Italian from Spanish. In Spanish the word used to mean “a fleet of warship” but this word arrived through the aforementioned languages into Czech as “army”.

³⁴ *ibid.* page 40.

³⁵ Kučera, Karel, “K nejnovějším vlivům angličtiny na český jazyk”, in Přednášky z XXXIV. a XXXV. běhu LŠSS, UK, Praha, 1995, page 79.

³⁶ Daneš, František, “Xenizmy v dnešní češtině”, in Čeština – Univerzália a specifika, Nakladatelství Lidové noviny, Praha, 2002, page 31.

³⁷ *ibid.* page 31.

Vachek stated in 1962 that “a language system does not accept such external intrusions which would be in conflict with its structural needs”³⁸. Although the situation is not so bright and loanwords that do not agree with the Czech grammar are entering the language, spelling changes that help the word to function in the grammatical system are very common among the loanwords. Here Daneš³⁹ lists 5 different possible spelling - pronunciation combinations. He points out that with regard to this it matters in which way (i.e. from graphic or sound form) the word was adapted.

- 1) English spelling with English pronunciation: *laser* [lejzr]
- 2) Czech spelling according to English pronunciation: *byznys* (*business*), *sprej* (*spray*)
- 3) Both English and Czech spelling variations exist with English pronunciation: *byte*/*bajt*
- 4) English spelling with Czech pronunciation according to spelling: *radar* [radar] (but also [rejdár])
- 5) Czech spelling with Czech pronunciation according to English spelling: *volejbal* (*volleyball*- [valiból])

These spelling changes, however, are not always desirable. Bozděchová⁴⁰ states that they should be avoided in scientific terminology, because the identification value of the word will diminish if it is adapted in this way. Quotations like *fair play* and *top secret*⁴¹ are another instance where the loanwords remain without any changes. What often happens is that when a specialized, scientific word is introduced to a wider audience, for example in the newspapers, it is somehow then adapted to fit into the phonology and the grammar system of the language.

³⁸ Vachek, J. (1962), quoted in Daneš, František, “Xenizmy v dnešní češtině”, in Čeština – Univerzália a specifika, Nakladatelství Lidové noviny, Praha, 2002, page 29.

³⁹ Daneš, František, “Xenizmy v dnešní češtině”, in Čeština – Univerzália a specifika, Nakladatelství Lidové noviny, Praha, 2002, page 32.

⁴⁰ Bozděchová, Ivana, “Vliv angličtiny na češtinu”, in Daneš, František et. al., Český jazyk na přelomu tisíciletí, Academia, Praha, 1997, page 272.

⁴¹ Kučera, Karel, “K nejnovějším vlivům angličtiny na český jazyk”, in Přednášky z XXXIV. a XXXV. běhu LŠSS, UK, Praha, 1995, page 80.

Kučera⁴² also believes that when the number of English speakers in Czech Republic grows and their level of English gets better it would also affect the spelling changes and the words would attain forms closer to the English pronunciation.

Living languages are constantly evolving and in the changing world there are always new objects and ideas coming from one culture to another and the recipient culture (language) will need new words to denote these things. According to Vachek⁴³ in 1986 sports was one the main spheres of life where the English loanwords were evident. He goes on to write about the struggle between the loanwords and their domestic equivalents and about how the “battles” are being won; sometimes because of the pithiness of the expression (*v ofsajdu* versus *v postavení mimo hru*), sometimes because it seems easier to derive further words from the expression (*fotbal* easily becomes *fotbalový*, whereas further derivations from *kopaná* such as **kopankářský* have never existed), sometimes for no particular reason (according to Vachek the puristic term *útočník* loses out to the loanword *forvard*⁴⁴, although the words are standing on the same line when it comes to word-formational qualities and the length of the expression). The importance of the different loanwords and the areas that are mostly affected by them also keep changing through the cultural changes brought on by decades and centuries. Šmilauer⁴⁵ points out the once prominent but now disappeared French terminology surrounding knighthood and the German words such as *cušpajs*, *lajntuch* and *šuplera* that have moved to the peripheries of the Czech vocabulary. Already the differences between generations matter a lot when it comes to the kind of loanwords that are being used; the older generations might still use German loanwords such as *šnuptychl*⁴⁶ and the younger generations might go for the English loanword *burnout*⁴⁷. Both generations will most likely struggle to fathom the meaning of the word used by

⁴² Ibid. page 81.

⁴³ Vachek, Josef, “Some Remarks on English Loans in Czech Sports Terminology”, in Viereck, Wolfgang et.al., English in Contact with Other Languages, Akademiai Kiado, Budapest, 1986, page 25.

⁴⁴ Ibid. page 26 (for all of these examples).

⁴⁵ Šmilauer, Vladimír, Nauka o českém jazyku, Státní pedagogické nakladatelství, Praha, 1972, page 136.

⁴⁶ Anecdotal evidence.

⁴⁷ Anecdotal evidence, used sometimes instead of *vypálit* as in “to burn/copy a CD/DVD”.

the other generation. These words represent the opposite “corners” of the Czech vocabulary, one being on the periphery about to disappear and the other just entering the language at the opposite end and trying to find its place in the language system.

These generational differences and the spheres of life that are nowadays the most productive ones for the proliferation of Anglicisms will now be discussed.

As has already been stated, the influence of English among the generations is most prominent in the spoken language used by young people. Hladká⁴⁸ writes that the young people come into contact with Anglicisms and loanwords from other languages through travelling, studying, their interest in computers and popular music. She goes on to say that she sees the usage of loanwords as a sort of rebellion against the older generations and as an attempt to block them out from their discussions. According to Schneiderová⁴⁹ the editors and the readers of magazines for teenagers are using a pidgin language by mixing English and Czech together. The mixing of the languages is their way of being fashionable and expressing playfulness. The same thing is happening on the internet and there can be several languages which are leaving their mark in here⁵⁰.

In her study of correspondence between young people Hladká⁵¹ found at least one Anglicism in 36% per cent of the 600 hundred letters that she studied. This rose to 60% when she studied the language used in text messages sent by young people, but she goes on to clarify that this was partially due to the repetition of certain English words such as *super* and *sorry*. Interestingly, there was at least one German loanword in 2% of the letters and also some loanwords from Slovakian, Russian and Latin. This kind of code-mixing is typical for young people but also older people start easily using code-mixing when they are “submerged” into another language. In previous times this was more likely to happen through

⁴⁸ Hladká, Zdeňka, “Cizojazyčné prvky v korespondenci mladých lidí”, Naše řeč 86, č.5, 2003, Praha, page 241.

⁴⁹ Schneiderová, S.(1999), quoted in Hladká, Zdeňka, “Cizojazyčné prvky v korespondenci mladých lidí”, Naše řeč 86, č.5, 2003, Praha, page 241.

⁵⁰ Čmejrková, S. (1997), quoted in Hladká, Zdeňka, “Cizojazyčné prvky v korespondenci mladých lidí”, Naše řeč 86, č.5, 2003, Praha, page 242.

⁵¹ Hladká, Zdeňka, “Cizojazyčné prvky v korespondenci mladých lidí”, Naše řeč 86, č.5, 2003, Praha, page 243.

immigration, but nowadays it is enough to open one's computer or television and be exposed to English. This could easily lead into code-mixing when young people idolize American movie stars, they start filling in their speech with small phrases that they have heard. Markéta Slezáková has written about the code-mixing that is taking place nowadays by describing the usage of two interjections oops! and wow! in Czech spoken and literal expression⁵². Some of Josef Škvorecký's books also offer humorous examples of what might happen if one is exposed to English too much: [...] *Brzy nato jeli jsme dědečka na torontský érport, kde vzal opět letadlo společnosti Air Canada, direktní let do Prahy, kde cena lístku návratu byla už dříve pokryta mým otcem.*⁵³

When it comes to the specific areas and spheres of life where the loanwords are the most prominent, Svobodová⁵⁴ has divided them as follows:

1) Specialist terminology, 2) advertisements, 3) the names of companies and professions, 4) "social dialects" i.e. professional slang and slang around different interests.

Ladislav Janovec⁵⁵ writes about the internationalisation and democratisation of languages which both are factors to be taken into consideration when talking about "specialist terminology". The former is seen as the prestige of the older written languages which causes younger written languages to "accept" specialist terminology from their older counterparts. Internationalisation works mainly on the levels of vocabulary and syntax, whereas the democratisation of language affects phonetical and morphological issues. Traditionally Greek and Latin have been the most influential languages and they are also such an integral and established part of the European culture that they have never been seen as a threat against the integrity of the smaller languages and therefore the internationalisms from these languages have prospered. In the past loanwords from other languages with less traditions faced eventual opposition and calls for

⁵² Slezáková, Markéta, "Wow! To 'sem teda nečekala! Oops! To 'sem nechtěla! O cizích slovech, ale nejen o nich", *Naše řeč* 89, 2006, č.2., pages 57-72.

⁵³ Škvorecký, Josef, *Ze života české společnosti*, Naše vojsko, Praha, 1994, page 114.

⁵⁴ Svobodová, Diana, *Internacionalizace současné české slovní zásoby*, Universitas Ostraviensis, 2007, pages 103-130.

⁵⁵ Janovec, Ladislav, "K projevům jazykových vývojových tendencí v současné češtině", *Naše řeč* 90, č.2, 2007, pages 58-59.

linguistical purism. Nowadays, however, linguistical purism is really not a question in the internationalisation of the specialist terminology, Svobodová⁵⁶ gives the type of *computer* - *počítač* as an example of word type where replacing international terms with a domestic word is still taking place.

Although Czech specialist terminology has nowadays loanwords from many different European languages (for example Italian and French) the main influence is at the moment of course English. Specialist terminology is the point where words trickle down to the mainstream of word usage when they appear in printed media and become part of the common language. Specialist terminology can exist as scientific expressions but also as slang expressions for example drug-slang (*joint*). Janovec⁵⁷ talks about words that have lost (at least partially) their scientific or slang-like character in the process of de-terminologization and become a part of the common language. Some of the examples he gives are *server*, *myš*, *bungee jumping*, *duatlon* and *last minute*.

Another point is the “democratisation” of internationalisms that are used in the written language in their original form but through pressure from the spoken language their spelling form is Czechified. This phenomenon can be seen also as harmful in some cases where the “modified” spelling variations diminish the international recognition value of the word. Many scholars and scientists also nowadays read and learn about their particular topics in English and therefore also start using these expressions without any changes in their everyday lives⁵⁸. This impression was also confirmed by few respondents in the questionnaire who stated in the B part of the questionnaire that they feel strange and do not particularly like them when they see Czechified forms of English words. It seems that for them these words feel “artificial” and fake.

The language of advertisements is a world of its own, in here the normal language rules and regulations are broken and even English verbs like “go” are acceptable. Advertisements often use word plays and double-meanings which

⁵⁶ Svobodová, Diana, Internacionalizace současné české slovní zásoby, Universitas Ostraviensis, 2007, page 104.

⁵⁷ Janovec, Ladislav, “K projevům jazykových vývojových tendencí v současné češtině”, Naše řeč 90, č.2, 2007, page 59.

⁵⁸ Svobodová, Diana, Internacionalizace současné české slovní zásoby, Universitas Ostraviensis, 2007, page 103.

sometimes might be hard to decipher if one does not speak any English. A good example of this was the advertisement slogans for the telephone card GO which used the English verb “go” in the following way: GO za svobodu! GO svou cestou!⁵⁹

Company and shop names have also gone through some dramatic changes since the privatization. In 1994 Čechová⁶⁰ reported on the boom of foreign names in the signs for businesses on Czechoslovakian streets after the fall of communism. Many of the old names were replaced with foreign names, most commonly with a hybrid of Czech and an English word, for example: *muzic shop Vaško*, *masošop*, *nonstop shop* (notable is the spelling variation of *shop/šop*), *Klokan market second hand*, *Tv-Wild-Sat Elektronik*⁶¹. Svobodová lists many further examples of English words appearing in company names, for example: *capital*, *catering*, *consulting*, *development*, *financial*, *group* and *holding*.⁶² Names of professions have also changed mainly due to the arrival of multinational companies. The new denotations for professions have contributed to indeclinable nouns (*representative*), to partially indeclinable expressions (*produkt specialista*) and some words have attained additional meanings due to the influence of English (*monitor* - can now also mean “a person”, *trenér* - now used also in other contexts then in sports). Job descriptions have also started to use code-mixing: *operátorky pro credit checks*, *pracovník pro public relations*⁶³.

When it comes to “social dialects” Svobodová has divided them into four main groups: a) graffiti, b) sports, c) popular music, d) computers and communication technology. *Sprejer*, *fauovaný*, *performerka* and *reinstalace* are just some examples of English loanwords in these groups. All of the groups are full of many English loanwords for phenomenons that previously did not exist in the Czech language. There will be plenty of examples from all of these social dialects in

⁵⁹ Ibid., page 108.

⁶⁰ Čechová, Marie, “Současné změny ve firemních názvech”, *Naše řeč* 77, č.4, 1994, pages 169-178.

⁶¹ Ibid., pages 174-175.

⁶² Svobodová, Diana, *Internacionalizace současné české slovní zásoby*, Universitas Ostraviensis, 2007, page 111.

⁶³ All of these examples from Svobodová, Diana, *Internacionalizace současné české slovní zásoby*, Universitas Ostraviensis, 2007, page 110.

the following research chapters so therefore more of these examples will not be listed in here now.

2 Chapter 2 - Research

2.1 Newspaper Research

This newspaper research was conducted during three months from November 2007 to January 2008⁶⁴. The newspapers studied were MFDNES, Lidové noviny, Právo and Hospodářské noviny. The purpose was to see what kind of English influences could be found in the language used in these newspapers. Languages keep evolving and adapting new words all the time, so a printed dictionary is out of date almost at the moment it is published and often dictionaries are “slow” to accept new words, therefore this kind of study was seen as the best way of establishing the “scale” of Anglicisms that are currently influencing and changing the Czech language.

The volume and the type of the findings varied hugely from one topic to another, for example there was a large number of Anglicisms in the field of modern-technology and the loanwords found in this category were more likely to be in a non-nativized form⁶⁵ whereas for example in normal news reporting Anglicisms were scarce and they were usually older and already had gone through adaptations so that they would agree better with the grammatical or phonetical rules⁶⁶ of the language. This newspaper report was divided in several categories in order to portray the differences between different spheres of life and in order to show where the influences are the most prominent. The usage of loanwords versus “domestic” words in cases where a Czech word already exists but a loanword is used for some reason will also be compared. The instances where a loanword is used instead of a perfectly “functioning” domestic word could easily be seen as the most harmful and therefore a lot of the focus will be on these cases.

Loanwords tend to go through varying degrees of adaptation, and it would seem that the tendency is towards changing the loanword so that the word would

⁶⁴ In the case of Lidové noviny, November and December 2007 and then February 2008.

⁶⁵ For example *roaming*.

⁶⁶ For example *offside* – *ofsajd*.

eventually agree with the rules of the language which is borrowing the word. A good example of these changes is the loanword “*team*“ which was still the recognised spelling⁶⁷ for this word in the 1966 edition of *Pravidla českého pravopisu*⁶⁸, but the only accepted form now -- “*tým*“⁶⁹ -- has been adapted so that it would suit the phonetical system of Czech.

Šmilauer⁷⁰ lists these different kinds of phonetical mutations as follows:

ä, ae (written a) becomes e: *handicap* - [hendikep]

A (written u) becomes a: *lunch* - [lanč]

ei (written a, ai) becomes ej: *cocktail* - [koktejl or koktajl]

ou (written o, oa) becomes o: *goal* - [gól]

w, wh becomes v: *whisky* - [visky]

ie(r) (written eare) becomes ír: *Shakespeare* - [Šejspír]

th becomes t at the end of words and before consonants: *Asquith* [Eskvit]

double consonants become one: *volleyball* - [volejbal]

g becomes k

However, even these descriptions are not completely foolproof and there always tends to be a certain hesitation in which way a loanword should be spelled, thus resulting in different forms, especially among the newer words. This is only logical since the word has had not time to “settle”. For example, out of the list shown above the word “*hendikep*” is also listed as “*handicap*” in the latest

⁶⁷ This spelling would suggest that the word “*team*” was a recent loan into the language at the time.

⁶⁸ Havránek, Bohuslav et.al., *Pravidla českého pravopisu*, Academia, Praha, 1966, page 409.

⁶⁹ In Hlavsa, Zdeněk et. al., *Pravidla českého pravopisu*, Academia, Praha, 2007, page 295.

⁷⁰ Šmilauer, Vladimír, *Nauka o českém jazyku*, Státní pedagogické nakladatelství, Praha, page 128.

*Pravidla českého pravopisu*⁷¹. Both of these spellings were also found in the newspapers ([...*dokumentárních a animovaných filmů o lidech i od lidí s mentálním hendikepem*⁷²...] but [...*Dům se otevře handicapovaným osobám*⁷³...]) showing that both forms are “living” and not just relics from a bygone-era remaining in the dictionaries for a reason or another. Kučera⁷⁴ notes that the tendency to “nativize” loanwords still exists but it is not as drastic as it used to be in the past and words that retain their original English spelling⁷⁵ have started to become more common. He also argues that as the knowledge of English among Czechs becomes better and better, not only the amount of loanwords will rise but also loanwords in their original form of spelling will become the norm.⁷⁶

2.1.1 Hi-Tech

One subject matter where the English loans in their original spelling form are the most prominent feature is the field of hi-tech. This is a field that has had to adapt many loanwords because Czech terminology for these objects simply does not exist and the loanwords have not really had any time to go through changes, in other words they are just English words (non-czechified versions of the loanwords). In these articles the words identified as English loans amounted to 24% of the whole word count. Some examples of the loanwords found in this section will now be given and their features will be discussed.

As already stated the terminology in this field is flooded with loanwords. Among the words found in this section, examples of loanwords (adapted), “English words” (i.e. words in their original form), loan translations and hybrid-words could be found. The most prominent type was the non-nativized English word. The examples are numerous, for example:

⁷¹ Hlavsa, Zdeněk et. al., *Pravidla českého pravopisu*, Academia, Praha, 2007, page 138.

⁷² Quote from MFDNES 19.11.07

⁷³ Quote from MFDNES 31.01.08

⁷⁴ Kučera, Karel “K nejnovějším vlivům angličtiny na český jazyk”, in *Přednášky z XXXIV, a XXXV. běhu LŠSS*, UK, Praha, 1995, pages 81-82.

⁷⁵ for example *briefing* but also *brífink*.

⁷⁶ Interestingly in the aforementioned “*handicap/hendikep*” spelling variation, the first form which retains the original spelling (apart from i changing to y) was used more than twice as much as the latter form.

Notebook, upscaler, touchpad, trackpoint.

[...]že i malý cenový rozdíl může znamenat **notebook** o třídu lepší⁷⁷.

[...]Má **upscaler** přepočítávající obraz na vyšší rozlišení a zoom na fotografie.⁷⁸

[...]**Touchpad** je destička, po které se pohybuje prstem, **trackpoint** kulička, na kterou se tlačí.⁷⁹

There are also cases where a domestic expression exists but a loanword is still being used for example *memory card* instead of *paměťová karta*.

Adapted loanwords are common in this field but not as frequent as the non-nativized words. Examples of these adapted loanwords are:

Aktivace, *empétrojka* (which is an acronym turned into noun), *rippování*.

[...] Registrace i nákup jsou zdarma včetně **aktivace** účtu.⁸⁰

[...] V prvním případě to znamená, že se **empétrojka** hlásí jako další disk [...]⁸¹

[...]Možnost převodu (**rippování**) CD disku [...]⁸²

Loan translations are harder to come by, only one could be found: mouse - *myš*

[...]I když je plošný touchpad pro ovládání notebooku dostačující, i nejlevnější **myš** jej dokáže nahradit daleko lépe.⁸³

⁷⁷ Quote from MFDNES 04.12.07.

⁷⁸ Quote from MFDNES 27.11.07.

⁷⁹ Quote from MFDNES 04.12.07.

⁸⁰ Quote from MFDNES 15.01.08.

⁸¹ Quote from MFDENS 18.12.07.

⁸² Quote from MFDNES 27.11.07 .

In his study of compound loanwords Mitter⁸⁴ points out the most common “prefixes” for loanwords that are formed so that the first part of the word is foreign and the second part a domestic word, for example: *fit-* (*fitcvik*), *hifi-* (*hifisouprava*), *sprej-* (*sprejobraz*), *play-* (*playlist*) and *top-* (*topdívka*).

These kinds of compound loanwords are very common in Czech hi-tech terminology:

[...] Kompletně vybavené výpočetní centrum včetně televizního tuneru, **webkamery** a sluchátek s mikrofonom.⁸⁵

[...] Internetové stránky vše kombinují - přinášejí kromě textu a fotografií i spoustu **audio- a videoukázek** a navíc je zcela na vás.⁸⁶

2.1.2 Economy

The language around economy and business involves many internationalisms due to the rise of big multinational companies and globalization. It seems that in here it is very common to “throw in” an Anglicisms even when there would be a perfectly functioning domestic word in place. For example:

[...] Nová organizační struktura bude lépe odpovídat povaze a rozsahu podnikání a **best practice** řízení velkých mezinárodních energetických společností a vyplývá také z výsledků programu Efektivita, který byl ve společnosti zahájen letos,“ řekl Právu mluvčí temelínské elektrárny Marek Sviták.⁸⁷

[...]“Cílem tohoto **hapeningu** je upozornit na vysokou administrativní zátěž českých živnostníků a podnikatelů a pokusit se ji snížit,“ vysvětlil Petr Šimůnek z Hospodářských novin, které byly vyhlášovatelem soutěže.⁸⁸

⁸³ Quote from MFDNES 04.12.07.

⁸⁴ Mitter, Patrick, “Hybridní složeniny s prvním komponentem cizího původu a vývoj společnosti“, in Český jazyk a literatura, č.5, 54/ 2003-2004, Praha, page 217.

⁸⁵ Quote from MFDNES 04.12.07.

⁸⁶ Quote from MFDNES 15.01.08.

⁸⁷ Quote from Právo 22.11.07.

⁸⁸ Quote from Právo 07.11.07.

[...]Mezi nejoblíbenější **destinace** patří Paříž, kam za letošní leden až listopad letělo z Ruzyně 530 tisíc cestujících, Frankfurt nad Mohanem a Londýn.⁸⁹

[...]Fio, burzovní společnost, jež je největším on-line **brokerem** v zemi, zaznamenalo ve třetím čtvrtletí 2007 výrazný nárůst klientů - celkově přes 1200.⁹⁰

[...]Za úspěšný označil šéf Unipetrolu **rebranding** čerpacích stanic Benzina.⁹¹

[...]Letenka v rámci balíčku **refundovatelná** nebude.⁹²

All of the highlighted words in here are examples of words that could be considered as unnecessary usage of Anglicisms, because there is a domestic alternative for all of these words in the Czech language. There is a feel of code-mixing in the case of *best practice* and it sounds as if this person would like to point out that he is a “man-of-the-world”. These kinds of interjections, however, are not altogether rare. The spelling of the loanwords in this field is not usually Czechified in order to preserve the international recognition value of the words. The business loanwords with favourable endings do usually take Czech grammatical endings but there are also many indeclinable words in here. In some cases there are no good Czech alternatives for the loanword expression and these can be seen as “good” loanwords. For example:

[...]V oblasti strategických služeb měl loni největší ekonomický přínos pro ČR projekt IBM na **outsourcing** informačních technologií v Brně.⁹³

[...]Odbory jsou také proti zamýšlenému **opt-outu**, tedy možnosti převést část odvodů ze státního systému do fondů.⁹⁴

⁸⁹ Quote from Právo 14.12.07.

⁹⁰ Quote from Právo 04.12.07.

⁹¹ Quote from Právo 14.11.07.

⁹² Quote from Právo 24.01.08.

⁹³ Quote from Právo 22.11.07.

⁹⁴ Quote from Právo 14.12.07.

Sometimes the loanword is preceded by the Czech abbreviation tzv. (so-called), which could be there to indicate that the reader might not know the loanword but that the word is used commonly abroad. For example:

[...]”Tato tzv. **codesharová** spolupráce přinese nabídku letů, kterou budou moci využívat manažeři korejské továrny Kia v Žilině i Hyundai v Nošovicích,” sdělil včera viceprezident ČSA Petr Pištělák.⁹⁵

[...]Ta dnes na portále Megabus.cz zahájí internetový prodej tzv. **low cost** autobusových jízdenek.⁹⁶

2.1.3 Sports

There are also plenty of loanwords in the sports terminology but most of them are much more established than the loanwords in “hi-fi” and economy. This means that one is much more likely to find Czechified spelling forms in here. Sports terminology also has many “competing” cases where a loanword has existed alongside a domestic equivalent already for a long time. It could be that often these loanwords are there just to provide an alternative for the journalists who can not always repeat the same word over and over again. For example:

[...]”Když to tak musím říct, tak hrajeme úplný h....,” řekl po nedělním utkání zklamaný **forvard** Pražanů Tomáš Netík.⁹⁷

The usage of *forvard* in the questionnaire was criticized by some, who thought that this would be a word that no longer exists. It would seem that this would be a good example of a word that is mainly used by journalists to give their text a bit of “colour” every now and then. *Forvard* was used only 3 times in the sport pages of Lidové noviny during February 2008 compared to 102 mentions for its equivalent, *útočník*. This finding was also reflected in the questionnaire where *forvard* was only preferred by 0.94% of the respondents. Other cases of such loanwords are for example:

⁹⁵ Quote from Právo 23.01.08.

⁹⁶ Quote from Právo 12.12.07.

⁹⁷ Quote from Lidové noviny 21.02.08.

[...]Libor Procházka (33) V Naganu si jako sedmý **bek** nezahrál ani minutu.⁹⁸

[...]Krátce po přestávce pak z rychlého **brejku** vystřelil Weisenberger na brankáře Bielefeldu Haina, ten ještě stihl zareagovat, ale na dorážku Fenina už byl krátký.⁹⁹

One particular sport that has many loanwords is tennis. Words such as *mečbol*, *tie-brejk* and *servis* are apart from the last one (*servis / podání*) without Czech equivalents. Tennis terminology also produces variations in the loanwords for example in the case of *breakball / brejkbol*:

[...]Až ve druhém jsem začala přemýšlet o tom, že by to skutečně mohlo vyjít,“ citovala agentura Reuters Kvitovou, která v rozhodující sadě proměnila tři **brejkboly** ze čtyř.¹⁰⁰

[...]Vliegenovi dovolil v druhé sadě jediný **breakball**, ale ten Belgičan nevyužil.¹⁰¹

There are also many so-called extreme sports that have only received a wider audience in the recent years and therefore there are many loanwords in here that do not have a Czech equivalent, at least yet:

[...]”V Americe to většina lidí bere jako prestižnější závod, než je olympiáda, ale pro mě jsou olympijské hry určitě víc,“ vysvětluje Novotný, který závodí v disciplíně **snowboardcross**.

[...]U-Rampa (Halfpipe na X-Games Superpipe)

[...]Slopestyle - Kombinace **freestylové** jízdy, kde na závodníka čekají skoky, boule nebo zábradlí a předvádí na nich různé triky a mají víc pokusů.¹⁰²

⁹⁸ Quote from Lidové noviny 21.02.08.

⁹⁹ Quote from Lidové noviny 09.02.08.

¹⁰⁰ Lidové noviny 28.02.08.

¹⁰¹ Lidové noviny 09.02.08.

¹⁰² Lidové noviny 02.02.08 for the three “extreme” sports quotes.

2.1.4 Regular newsreporting

Regular newsreporting did not have as many loanwords as the rest of the fields researched but there were many cases where there really was no need to use the loanword i.e. there is a domestic equivalent. For example:

[...]Česká věda dostane **excelentní** centra.¹⁰³

[...]Je to rychloobrátkové zboží jako potraviny a drogerie a s výjimkou **outdooru** a sportu neumíme prodávat ani oblečení.¹⁰⁴

In some cases the domestic equivalents might be harder to come by or at least require a longer explanation and the loanwords can also sometimes be presented in brackets as a sort of acknowledgement towards the fact that there might be a better way of saying this.

[...]Velkou změnu "žízivého" amerického autoparku přinese v návrhu avizované povinné zvýšení efektivity motorů osobních aut a třídy, do které spadají například **pick-upy** a terénní vozy.¹⁰⁵

[...]Nicméně se zdá, že Gyurcsány poslechl své poradce a přestal si hrát na "**onemanshow**".¹⁰⁶

All in all the newspaper research gave a good overall picture of the kind of loanwords that are being used in the newspapers and thus enabled the construction of the questionnaire in a meaningful way; to be able to try out some of the more contemporary loanwords and to see whether these would only be used by journalists and avoided by the "common people".

¹⁰³ Quote from Hospodářské noviny 28.01.08.

¹⁰⁴ Quote from Hospodářské noviny 31.01.08.

¹⁰⁵ Quote from Hospodářské noviny 08.12.07.

¹⁰⁶ Quote from Hospodářské noviny 28.01.08.

3 Questionnaire:

3.1 Structure and contents

The questionnaire was based on the findings from the newspaper research and on some of the claims made in the published articles regarding the varying forms of loanwords. Some of the scholarly articles, which will be discussed in detail later, were stating¹⁰⁷ that journalists are using many Anglicisms for stylistic effect and that these loanwords would not always be understood by the reader¹⁰⁸. The idea behind the questionnaire was to see how normal¹⁰⁹ people will react to some of the Anglicisms found in the newspapers and other reported general developments in the Czech vocabulary caused by the influence of English. Words from all of the main parts (“regular” news reporting, sports, economy and hi-fi) of the newspaper research were included. One point that the word pairs (see Appendix 1 for the questionnaire) were trying to establish was how people react to the different spelling variations, whether they would prefer to see the words in their original English forms or in their adapted Czech spelling forms.

When it came to the word pairs that had a loanword and a Czech domestic word competing for popularity, there were many different points and ideas behind their selection. Some of them were markedly new (for example *low-endový*, which only appeared once in the newspapers¹¹⁰) some old and established (for example *tým*) and some even possibly past their sell-by-date (for example *forvard*, which appears quite frequently in hockey reporting but is no longer recognized in the 2007 version of Pravidla českého pravopisu). Although the inclusion of some of the newer loanwords had an element of trying to point out that the more “extreme” and less adapted words would be rejected and that the

¹⁰⁷ for example: Svobodová, Diana, Internacionalizace současné české slovní zásoby, Universitas Ostraviensis, 2007, page 20.

¹⁰⁸ In fact translations do appear sometimes in the newspapers for example: *caddie* (*nejbližší pomocnice hráče*, pozn.red).

¹⁰⁹ The readership of www.blisty.cz, where the questionnaire was published, will be discussed in detail under the heading “Methods” later on in this chapter.

¹¹⁰ [...]Nutno podotknout, že mnohdy jde jen o jednoduché **low-endové** telefony, popřípadě „kauflandáčkou“ druhořadou elektroniku. MF Dnes 05.11.07.

older loanwords that had have more time to establish themselves would be accepted, the old loanword versus new loanword was by far not the only idea behind the word pairs. Why these word pairs were selected and what sort of phenomenon they represented will be explained next.

As already stated time is an important factor when it comes to loanwords. Some loanwords relevant and popular at one point disappear as the years go by, whereas others seem to become such a big part of the language that words such as *folklor*¹¹¹ are not even seen as loanwords anymore. The tendency is usually towards a varying degree of adaptation (depending how well or badly the loanword suited the different language nuances in the first place) and to an eventual agreement in the treatment of the word. This is not, however, always the case. Some older words according to Rejzek¹¹² such as *jazz/džez*, *handicap/hendikep* and *game/gem* still retain two or more forms, which is a common feature among the new loanwords. Rejzek¹¹³ goes on to state that these variations usually appear at the stage when a word, formerly only used by professionals in certain field, is being introduced to the wider audience for example by the press. The professionals keep using the original form so that the international recognition value of the word would not diminish, whereas the general public wants to adapt the word in order to make it sound and look more like a domestic word.

Many scholars like Kučera¹¹⁴, however, are of the opinion that when the number of English speakers grows and their language skills get better, the volume of Anglicisms in Czech would not only grow but also the original spelling forms would become much more common. It is also widely assumed that the younger Czechs are better in English than the older generations and therefore it was seen as very important to have the respondents tick in their age group in the questionnaire. In this way one could draw some conclusions about the changes that the growing knowledge of English might be bringing about. Traditionally the spelling changes have always been so that the English loanwords have been

¹¹¹ Anecdotal evidence.

¹¹² Rejzek, Jiří, "K formální adaptaci anglicismů", *Naše řeč* 76, únor, 1993, page 28.

¹¹³ *ibid*, page 26.

¹¹⁴ Kučera, Karel, "K nejnovějším vlivům angličtiny na český jazyk", in *Přednášky z XXXIV. a XXXV. běhu LŠSS*, UK, Praha, 1995, page 82.

“Czechified” i.e. they have somehow been altered for example to fit the Czech word conjugation and thus become a word that looks more like a Czech word (for example changing an exotic character to a character typical to the Czech language). According to Rejzek¹¹⁵ the fact that the word *manager* sometimes appears (e.g. 3 times in the Hi-Fi part of the research) as an substitute for the old loanword *manažer*¹¹⁶ points to this fact that the traffic is not only one way traffic, that already long ago Czechified words can also go the other way and start appearing in their original spelling form again. He explains this reverse phenomenon by the growing international prestige of English.

Another thing tested in the questionnaire were the different variations of the adapted *-ing* forms and whether everybody would reject the reported appearance of the velar *-n* sound in the final position. *Headhunters / headhunteři* word pair was an example of a recent loanword which appears both in the original plural form but which also has an morphologically adapted plural form. In the questionnaire there were 13 word pairs that reflected these spelling variations considered above:

- 1) make-up / mejkap
- 2) briefing / brífink
- 9) hendikep / handicap
- 11) headhunters / headhunteři
- 19) dressing / dresink
- 29) game / gem
- 31) manager / manažer
- 32) skinheads / skinheadi

¹¹⁵ Rejzek, Jiří, “K formální adaptaci anglicismů”, *Naše řeč* 76, únor, 1993, page 27.

¹¹⁶ “Manažer” is already recognized by the 1966 version of the Pravidla českého pravopisu.

33) lízink / lízin

44) remake / rímejk

46) džem / jam

49) engineering / inženýrink

58) spíkr / speaker

Image (ž) / image (m) was added to see whether people have already decided whether they see this as masculine or feminine noun. Originally also neuter was considered as a possibility in here, but since the 2007 edition of *Pravidla českého pravopisu* only lists these two options, the neuter form was considered to be obsolete and therefore not given as an option. *Poslat odkaz / poslat link* was an example of the so called periphrastic forms which mix English and Czech together. These and other periphrastic expressions, such as *dát do ignorace*, are again reported¹¹⁷ to be very popular among younger people.

Vachek¹¹⁸ writes that sport terminology has always been very productive for the new loanwords. In 1986 he stated that the native puristic terms for *golman*, *bek*, *halbek* and *forvard* (*brankář*, *obránce*, *záložník* and *útočník* respectively) only asserted themselves gradually and have never really lost their bookish stylistic tinge completely. This seems, however, to have changed quite drastically since that statement. The questionnaire shows that for example *obránce* was preferred to *bek* by 95% of the respondents. The strongest support (7.1%) for *bek* was in fact among the 50-59 years olds and the weakest (1.4%) among the 12-19

¹¹⁷ Svobodová, Diana, *Internacionalizace současné české slovní zásoby*, Universitas Ostraviensis, 2007, page 76.

¹¹⁸ Vachek, Josef, "Some Remarks on English Loans in Czech Sports Terminology", in Viereck, Wolfgang et.al., *English in Contact with Other Languages*, Akademiai Kiado, Budapest, 1986, page 26.

olds. This points out *bek* as an old loanword¹¹⁹ that is being replaced by a domestic equivalent.

In general it is also assumed that the short and pithier loanwords would always win “the battle” against their longer Czech counterparts. This was especially taken into consideration when selecting some of the word pairs from the sports reporting. Sports fans tend to get quite “heated” when supporting their favourite team and therefore it is easy to understand why the shorter forms could easily be preferred in all the excitement. Vachek points out that some of the one-word native purist terms are handicapped against the English loans because of their polysyllabic extent e.g. *zámezí* vs. *aut*¹²⁰. There were 12 word pairs in the questionnaire that reflected on the sports terminology:

5) kulturistika / bodybuilding

8) trestný kop / penalta

10) forvard / útočník

13) v postavení mimo hru / v ofsajdu

15) tým / mužstvo

20) rekordmanka / držitelka rekordu

26) bek / obránce

45) brejk / únik

47) přesilovka / power-play

50) oddechový čas / timeout

¹¹⁹ Listed in the 1966 Pravidla českého pravopisu as “*bek i back*”

¹²⁰ Vachek, Josef, “Some Remarks on English Loans in Czech Sports Terminology”, in Viereck, Wolfgang et.al., English in Contact with Other Languages, Akademiai Kiado, Budapest, 1986, page 27.

52) kotouč / puk

56) plejer / hráč

Some of the other word pairs from different fields of terminology also reflected on the question whether a perfectly functioning, but slightly longer, domestic word would succeed over its shorter loanword. For example:

3) prudký vzestup/boom

12) developer / stavební podnikatel

40) sluchátka s mikrofonom / headset

43) newsroom / zpravodajský dispečink

In hi-tech terminology it was expected that some of the new loanwords would be considered as too informal (almost slang like) and face a crushing defeat against their domestic counterparts, but at the same time it was also assumed that they would receive a warmer welcome from younger people than from older. For example:

6) porucha / buga

35) vypálit / burnout

51) uložit / sejvnout

In general (and this applies to loanwords from all fields of terminology) it was expected that if there was already a perfectly functioning, short domestic word in place, they would be preferred to the new loanwords by a wide margin. This of course should not be the case with some of the older loanwords (for example *tým*) which have managed to establish themselves in the language for a reason or another (for example shortness of expression, lack of domestic equivalent) so much so that they are not seen so readily as loanwords anymore. The lack of domestic equivalent also seemed to come into play with some of the word pairs. Although the word pairs were carefully considered, it seemed that the

respondents did not like the pairing of *distributor / prodejce* and *asertivní / energický*. It was possible to see this from the part B of the questionnaire, but people could also not agree on what should have been the right pair for these words, there were many different suggestions, which indicates that a good domestic alternative does not exist.

The point of part B (see appendix 1 for the original question), which was already mentioned briefly, was to see whether a short piece of free writing like this would produce many examples of Anglicisms. It was expected that in such a short piece of writing the amount of loanwords would be minimal because there would be no need to enrich the text with alternative words, but a journalist writing a longer story can not always use the same word, for example *útočník*, but would also use the word *forvard*. On the other hand it was also considered that the “informality” of this writing situation could bring about some expressions (for example typical abbreviations used in chatrooms etc.) that are not normally found in published texts.

3.2 Methods used

The questionnaire was put online on the web pages of a political/cultural Czech (language) internet daily *Britské listy*. The questionnaire consisted of 60 word pairs and a short piece of writing (see appendix 1 for the questionnaire). The system did not enable to submit the questionnaire unless the respondent had ticked a box in front of a word in each of the word pairs. In other words you could not opt out from answering some of the points and still submit. Also you could not select both of the words in case you would have liked both equally well. Part B was asking the respondent to come up with a short piece of writing of 5-10 sentences. In this part the system did not make any demands so that one could fill in freely anything upwards from a single character. This resulted in many emoticons or other single character replies but also in many replies that were at least the hoped 5-10 sentences long or even more than that. The questionnaire also asked for the age group (12-19, 20-29, 30-39, 40-49, 50-59, 60-69, 70 or more years old) of the respondent, which enabled the comparison for the generational differences. In here it was also possible to tick a box that allowed the respondent not to disclose their age. As a final detail before the

respondents started on the questionnaire they had to tick a box for their gender or again tick a box that enabled them not to give this information. There was a link to the questionnaire on the main webpage of Britské listy at www.blisty.cz. This link was kept active for approximately two weeks.

One very important factor to consider in here is the type of platform on which the questionnaire was published in. If the questionnaire had been published in a publication like Bravo that has mainly teenagers in the readership the results would have probably been quite different from the ones acquired through Britské listy¹²¹. Another thing to consider in here is also the estimated educational levels of the readership, which would most likely also increase the level of their knowledge of English and thus, like has been stated for example by Kučera¹²², cause them to adapt more Anglicisms in their vocabulary. Again the results would have been very different if the questionnaire would have been published in a tabloid like Blesk instead of the Britské listy.

To shed more light on the readership of Britské listy, a questionnaire that was filled in by more than 5000 readers of the online newspaper was studied. This questionnaire was done in 2006 to survey the readership, asking questions about their education, occupation, interests and so on. This survey revealed that the majority of the readers (more than 3000) had a university degree and that 82% of them were male. From this one could draw that “Blisty” is mainly read by intellectuals and that there might be something in the tone of the writing that keeps the readership largely male. Blisty is not a sensationalist newspaper and instead concentrates on writing highly analytical takes on the current events, which keeps the more “casual” readers away.

Finally it is also important to consider that these words were not in any context and that the results, at least for some word pairs, might have been different if this would have been the case.

¹²¹ Out of the 2120 respondents, only 70 (or 3,3%) fell into the lowest 12-19 age group.

¹²² Kučera, Karel, “K nejnovějším vlivům angličtiny na český jazyk”, in Přednášky z XXXIV. a XXXV. běhu LŠSS, UK, Praha, 1995, page 82.

3.3 Results

The questionnaire was filled in by 2118 respondents (see appendix 2 for the overall results of the word pairs). Several interesting issues arose from the results. For example it was very clear that there were big differences between the age groups and as expected the most recent loanwords were rejected by most. The results of these word pairs will now be discussed in their intended¹²³ groupings rather than in the published order.

3.3.1 The Spelling Variations

First the spelling variations where two forms were given will be discussed; one being the original English spelling form and one the Czechified (adapted) form. Looking at these word pairs (*make-up / mejkap, hendikep / handicap, game / gem, remake / rímejk, engineering / inženýrink, spíkr / speaker*) it seems as if the Czech spelling forms of the loanwords are nowadays considered somehow “backwater-like” and the original English spelling was in all of these cases preferred¹²⁴. Somebody made a comment in part B saying that he works in an IT environment where English is used all the time and that he finds seeing these Czech spelling variations as very wrong and weird after a day working in English. Nowadays that everything is so readily available to be seen on internet and also the knowledge of English has risen, people will know already how a new loanword is “properly” spelled and therefore are more resistant to the spelling changes. In former times when the knowledge of English was not as good and most of all the learning of new words was less graphic it was much easier to adjust to words and make them go through these spelling changes. Now that people know better how the original English words are spelled there might also be certain snobbery in refusing to accept the Czech spelling variations.

Two of the word pairs representing spelling variations here (*manager/ manažer, džem / jam*) ended up in the favour of the Czech spelling but this was expected since these particular Czechified forms have had a long time to establish

¹²³ Some of the wordpairs would fit into more than one of these groupings.

¹²⁴ For overall results see appendix 2.

themselves in the minds of the people. Both *manažer* and *džem*¹²⁵ were already recognized by the 1966 version of the Pravidla českého pravopisu. In fact Rejzek¹²⁶ saw the appearance of *manager* in some recent texts as an example of the possibility that some already Czechified words might revert back to the original English spelling with advancement in the level of English amongst the Czech people. Although *manager* does not appear in the 2007 version of Pravidla českého pravopisu, a considerable minority of 16% (or 339 out of 2118) chose it as their favourite.

If something was established from the results for the various ways of spelling the English *-ing* form (*briefing* / *brífink*, *dressing* / *dresink*, *lízink* / *lízín*), it was the fact that the *-in* ending is the one that is considered the least suitable for printed material. Only 7% of the respondents preferred the ending in the velar *-n*, which was expected to be deemed too slang-like to begin with. The fact that the *-ing* ending won in the case of *briefing* but lost in the case of *dressing* would seem to be down to the fact that the former is used in business (and therefore in a “world” where English words are abundant) and the latter in everyday situations explains the different results. English is preferred in the business world but thankfully not yet in everyday situations.

The results for the examples from the possible morphological changes in Czech (*headhunters* / *headhunteři*, *skinheads* / *skinheadi*), showed that most Czechs are not yet ready for the English plural forms. The Czech form *skinheadi* was preferred by 72% of the respondents whereas the results for *headhunters* / *headhunteři* were much closer (45% to 55%). This could again be explained by the fact that *skinheadi* is a much more established and a more common word and that *headhunters* is seen as much less of a Czech word and therefore people are split and more hesitant to assign a Czech ending to such a word. The first word of these two examples is much more specialized compared to the latter one.

¹²⁵ Pravidla českého pravopisu from 1966 still recognizes both *džem* and *jam* whereas the 2007 version only lists the former.

¹²⁶ Rejzek, Jiří, “K formální adaptaci anglicismů”, *Naše řeč* 76, únor, 1993, page 27.

3.3.2 The sports terminology and short versus long expressions

The assumption here was that the short expressions would be favoured at least in the sports terminology due to the fact that in the fast-moving world of sports there is no time for long expressions and that these short expressions would then have also caught on in the field of published materials. In the case of *trestný kop / penalta, v postavení mimo hru / v ofsajdu, rekordmanka / držitelka rekordu* the short and pithy expressions won by a clear mark (72%, 66% and 65% respectively). *Penalta, ofsajd* and *rekordmanka* were all present already in the 1966 version of Pravidla českého pravopisu. In the case of *oddechový čas / timeout* the English word did appear in the newspapers but it is not recognized by either versions of the Pravidla českého pravopisu used in this research. In this case the longer Czech equivalent was preferred by 85% of the respondents. When it came to the short loanword expressions versus long domestic expressions in other fields of speech (*prudký vzestup / boom, developer / stavební podnikatel, sluchátka s mikrofonom / headset, newsroom / zpravodajský dispečink, destinace / cíl cesty, za letenku se peníze nevracejí / letenka není refundovatelná, cash / v hotovosti*) the domestic equivalents won easily against their new loanword rivals. In the long expression versus short expression pairings *jiná varianta / alternativa* was the exception. *Alternativa* can be found in both editions of the Pravidla českého pravopisu that were used and possibly due to the oldness of the word it was also preferred to the longer expression. Apart from this only *boom* made an appearance in the books (to be found in both of the version), but as it was pointed out by somebody the “accepted” meaning of the word would rather be the sound from a cannon or a gun than what was meant in here (rapid development). It takes time for the new loanwords to settle, a shorter loanword expression does not automatically gain popularity over the longer Czech expression. It remains to be seen whether *timeout* will ever reach the popularity of *ofsajd* in the Czech language.

The English loanwords in the case of *forvard / útočník, tým / mužstvo, bek / obránce, kotouč / puk* represented loanwords that were already present in the 1966 version of the Pravidla českého pravopisu. In the case of *bek* and *tým* the 1966 version also accepted the original English spellings of *back* and *team* respectively alongside the Czechified spellings. This could point to the fact that

these loanwords were recent acquisitions into the language at the time in 1966. These loanwords have had varying success in establishing themselves: although *forvard* and *bek* appear in newspapers they are no longer recognised by the 2007 version of Pravidla českého pravopisu. This also showed in the questionnaire, the former was only selected by 0.9% of the people, whereas the latter fared slightly better but only gained 4.5% of the vote. *Tým* and *puk* on the other hand were preferred to their domestic equivalents.

In the case of *kulturistika* / *bodybuilding*, *brejk* / *únik*, *přesilovka* / *power-play*, *plejer* / *hráč* none of the loanwords were in the Pravidla českého pravopisu and they also received a cold reception from the respondents. It could be said that they almost fall into the category of sports slang.

3.3.3 The Curiosities

The so called periphrastic phrases which mix Czech and English together are said to be particularly in fashion with the younger generations. For the periphrastic phrases there were several suggestions made (for example *dát do ignorace* / *ignorovat*) but they were all deemed too slang-like by the supervisor of this thesis. Finally *poslat odkaz* / *poslat link* was selected as the example. This resulted in the periphrastic phrase being chosen only by 18% of the respondents. This and the several rebuttals of the other periphrastic forms point to the fact that this kind of mixing of languages is not seen as desirable.

Image is an example of a word where the gender of the word in Czech is not very clear to many people. In fact there is a lot disagreement about this and the word is often used in such a way that the gender is not “revealed”, for example *jeho dnešní image*. Some even consider this word as neuter but since the Pravidla českého pravopisu only recognizes the masculine and feminine genders the questionnaire followed this ruling. *Image* was seen as a feminine by 69% of the respondents, probably due to its ending which is much more common for a feminine noun than for a masculine noun.

3.3.4 Hi-fi

Hi-fi and computer language is abundant with loanwords due to new developments happening in this field all of the time. Many of these loanwords (for example: *chatroom*, *resetovat*) do not have a Czech equivalent and might therefore be considered as less harmful. The terminology around hi-fi and computer technology is also rich in slang, but often these words are only used by a select group of people. The wordpairs *porucha* / *buga*, *vypálit* / *burnout*, *uložit* / *sejvnout*, *počítač* / *komputer* testified to this. *Sejvnout* was the only word that was really accepted by anybody, but it was preferred by a mere 2% of the people. *Buga* and *burnout* both received less than 0.5% of the vote.

But even if the case is that there are many loanwords in the computer technology that can not necessarily be considered slang, the fact is that many of these loanwords still have their more successful domestic counterparts. For example in the case of *ovládač* / *joystick*, *browser* / *prohlížeč*, *memory card* / *paměťová karta* and *sít* / *net*, the domestic words were preferred. Out of these loanwords *joystick* received the warmest welcome, being chosen by 34% of the respondents. Somehow surprisingly in the wordpair *hardware* / *zařízení*, *hardware* was preferred by 71% of the voters. Considering the ending of *hardware* and the fact that it is pronounced (with [-vér] ending) and spelled the English way it is rather surprising that people still prefer it to a word that fits better into the more traditional grammar rules (*hardware* is also masculine in Czech). In the case of *brouzdat po internetu* / *surfovat* the longer version with the Czech verb was seen as less desirable against the English verb (*surf*) with the added Czech ending *-ovat*. *Displej/monitor* / *zobrazovací jednotka* also contributed to the theory that shorter and pithier expressions would be preferred.

3.3.5 Regular Newsreporting

The examples from the “regular newsreporting” were the once that got the most criticism (many mentioned *atraktivní* / *přitažlivý* and *asertivní* / *energický* in their answers for part B as not really corresponding) from the respondents. In their criticism the people wanted to give their own alternative word which in

their opinion would have fit the wordpair better. Interestingly these words were never the same, underlining the fact that in some of these more abstract notions the synonym is often debatable and bit different for many people. Out of the newer loanwords (*distributor* / prodejce, *rebranding* / přejmenování, *low-endový* / podřadný) none were preferred to their domestic equivalents although *distributor* and *low-endový* received backing from 28% and 26% respectively. This was especially surprising in the case of the latter word since it made only one appearance in the newspapers researched. In here *atraktivní* / *přitažlivý* and *asertivní* / *energický* divided people in their support especially in the case of the former where *atraktivní* received 50.5% of the vote. The remaining block of *příspěvek* / *kontribuce*, *indiferentní* / *lhostejný*, *kontrakt* / *smlouva*, *věrnost* / *loajalita*, *sleva* / *diskont*, *deadline* / *termín*, *zajímavý* / *intresantní*, *comeback* / *návrat* and *komparace* / *srovnání* seem to point to the positive fact that where there is a perfectly functioning domestic word available people like to see this one in favour of the loanword. All of the domestic words won against the loanword in here.

3.3.6 Age differences

The 20-29 year olds formed the biggest group out of the 2118 respondents. 29.8% (or 630 individuals) were from this age group. The opposite ends (12-19 and 70+) formed the smallest groups, the younger group consisting of a sample of 70 people and the older from 42¹²⁷. Even though the age groups were not equally distributed they gave notion to some interesting facts about the generational differences. First of all there was a big difference between the age groups when it came to the spelling variations. The support for the Czech spellings *mejkap* and *rímejk* rose steadily from a lowly 4.4% and 2.6% respectively in the two youngest generations to 22.8% and 15.1% in the oldest two categories. In the case of the word pair *spíkr* / *speaker*, the Czechified spelling started from only a 5% support to be the favoured one in the last age group where 69% of the respondents preferred it. Similar thing happened with the pair *engineering* / *inženýrink* where the English spelling was preferred by 74.3% of the 12-19 olds but only by 26.2% of the respondents in the 70+. In other words, the younger generation preferred the English spelling as much as the older generation hated

¹²⁷ For complete details for the age groups see appendix 3.

it. Curiously the word *engineering* is not recognized by either version (2007 or 1966) of the Pravidla českého pravopisu.

Interesting was also to look at the generational differences between the reactions to the *ing-* / *-ink* / *-in* forms. Even in the case of *briefing* / *brifink* where overall the *-ing* form was preferred (56% to 44%), the *-ink* form was preferred by 52.4% of the people among the 4 age groups from 40-49 year olds to the 70+. Also in the case of *dressing* / *dresink* where there was a 63.5% overall preference for the *-ink* form, the English way of spelling was more popular for the younger generations than for the older. If one also considers that in the two youngest age groups the *-in* form (*lízink* / *lízín*), which is seen as the most slang-like, received 8.2% votes and in the two oldest 3.7%, one can see a certain trend forming here. This might not be significant enough to say that the *-ink* forms are disappearing but when we move from older to younger the people become much more receptive towards the *-ing* and even the *-in* forms. Of course it is impossible to say whether the *-ing* forms will become more and more popular as the times go by but it would definitely seem that overall the young people are much more happier to accept English words or English spellings than the older people.

A difference between the acceptance of some of the more slang like or recent loanwords was noticeable between the generations. In general the computer slang words (*sejvnout*, *burnout* and *buga*) did not receive a strong support but they started off with some recognition from the younger people only to completely peter out in popularity by the time they reached the older age groups. In this the word *sejvnout* is a good example; it received a 7.1% support from the 12-19 year olds and no votes from the 70+ age group. Some of the more recent loanword additions such as *joystick*, *developer*, *browser*, *distributor*, *rebranding*, *net*, *hardware*, *low-endový*, *displej/monitor*, *headset*, *deadline*, *timeout* and *comeback* were much more popular overall than these slang expressions but there was also the tendency among these to succeed better in the younger age groups than in the older ones. The example of the periphrastic form *poslat link* fared much better in the younger age groups and the older generations were also much more reluctant to accept some of the shorter expressions such as *penalta*, *v ofsajdu* and *letenka není refundovatelná*. In the case of *penalta* and *v ofsajdu*, which started in clear favour of these said

expressions when going from young to old, their counterparts *trestný kop* and *v postavení mimo hru* nearly caught up in the 70+ category by receiving 47% of the vote in both case.

Out of the older loanwords *tým* was preferred to *mužstvo* in 12-19 year olds by 74.3%. These percentages change so that by the time we get to the 70+ age group the word *mužstvo* is now the preferred word for 66.7% of the respondents. Judging by the comments made in part B of the questionnaire there could be something in the fact there is the component *muž-* (man) in *mužstvo*. Maybe some of these comments about “why not *ženstvo*?” were in jest, but there could be some signs of political (over-)correctness here. It could be that the younger generations prefer *tým* because there are no such gender-associations with that word. The other old sports loanwords had varying fortunes like has already been stated. It seems that *puk* is taking over from *kotouč*; older people are again in more favour of the domestic word than the younger people. *Bek* on the other hand seems to be disappearing. There is some support for it from the older generations and minimal from the younger.

These were just examples of the clearest differences between the age groups. In the rest of the wordpairs there were no such big, clear cut, variations to be found. All in all one could draw from this age group comparison, maybe not surprisingly, that the younger people are more open towards loanwords and that they do not like the Czechified loanwords too much.

3.3.7 Gender differences

The fact that a large majority of the Blisty.cz readership is male also showed in the questionnaire. 76.5% of the people who filled in the questionnaire were men and 23% were women. The rest did not want to reveal their gender. There were mainly only small percentual differences between the genders, which were not considered significant. On few occasion, however, the gap between the genders was more than +/-10%¹²⁸.

¹²⁸ For the complete gender results see Appendix 4.

One of the biggest differences between women and men was in the gender of *image*. Women seemed happier to see *image* as a feminine word, 85% of them preferred it this way. Out of the men a considerably smaller percentage of 65% deemed it to be feminine. When it came to the computer technology, it was expected that since there traditionally are more men working in IT that women might shy away from some of the loanwords that only people that spend their days glued into a computer screen might know. In most cases the responses were almost the same without big percentual differences. On three occasions these words managed to cause a rift between the genders. In all of these cases the men percentually preferred the loanword more than the women did. There were 18% more men than women who voted for *joystick*. *Browser* and *hardware* were preferred respectively by 5.7% and 7.3% more men than women.

Again, if we stick to gender stereotypes, it is often considered that there are more female language students than male language students. If we agree with the earlier argument that when people's language skills get better they would also take on more loanwords and prefer the original spellings there might be something in the acceptance of the spelling variations in the questionnaire between the genders. Women got bigger percentages for the original English spellings than men. For example there was a difference of 5.5% for *make-up*, 13.5% for *handicap* (the less Czechified spelling of the two possibilities), 7,2% for *game* and 4.4% for *speaker*. This could be saying that women are more knowledgeable in English and therefore do not like to see the Czechified spellings, which in their eyes might look fake and laboured.

The biggest differentiation between the genders, however, was in the wordpair *low-endový / podřadný*. In here only 8% of the women preferred the English loanword, whereas this rose to 31% when the men were in question.

Overall there were no big differences between the genders and the fact that the response was so lopsided in favour of the men (76.5% to 23%) blurs out this comparison a bit between women and men.

3.4 Part B of the Questionnaire

The part B¹²⁹ consisted of a question that read: *Co pro vás znamená moderní technologie? Jaké funkce používáte? Popište 5-10 větami.* The system did not make any requirements or limits for this so the kind of responses that were received for this part of the questionnaire varied hugely. Some people wrote just a single word or an emoticon, while others chose to write everything in English. These were naturally ignored and the words used in them were not regarded as anglicisms. Another common “problem” that came through the answers was the reluctance or laziness to use the Czech special characters when writing in Czech with a computer. Of course not everybody has a Czech keyboard but the special characters can be easily programmed. There were quite a few people making comments about how they do not really like the Czechified forms, for example:

[...] Denne se potkavam s odbornou anglictinou a proto mne nekteere pocestene vyrazy pripadaji silne nezvykle.

[...] Pocestene vyrazy mi prijdou spise usmevne, zejmena ale nejspise i proto, ze je slycham od laiku, coz jsou vzhledem k IT vyraznou vetsinou i novinari.

While others chose to give examples of particularly bad Anglicisms or of code-mixing that they had heard:

[...] Zejmena v prostredi nadnarodnich firem se mluvi podivnou smesici jazyku - misto - rezevovat zasedaci mistnost pro schuzi se bukuje rum pro mitink nebo conference-call.

[...] Manager downloadoval fajly s promocnimi kampanemi, aby byznysmeni mohli komparovat imidz ruznych firem.

There were many loanwords used here and it seems that in computer technology people are happy to use anglicisms such as *laptop, email, software, hardware*

¹²⁹ See appendix 5 for the original answers and appendix 6 for the English translation of them.

etc. Interestingly “email” was spelled as *email* 8 times and as *e-mail* 7 times. Only one person used the word *elektronická pošta* in this case.

[...]casove efektivni zaslani **elektronicke posty** jakehokoliv obsahu

Also only one respondent questioned the usage of the word *hardware*:

[...]Pouzivam internet, Linux, pracuji s **hardwarem** (nevim jak se to cesky prelozi - asi **zelezem**)

It was expected that there would be more English interjections in the answers, but only one was received which was a typical one from chat rooms: *wtf?* This came after a full sentence in Czech, serving as an example of the English interjections in Czech writing, discussed already before.

It was felt that the most useful point of the Part B in the questionnaire were the answers where people went to talk about their feelings about English loanwords. It went a long way to confirm the fact that in general the Czechified spellings are not very popular or at least they cause people to smile because of their silliness. Interesting were also the comments made by some people that they actually selected the domestic word because they did not follow the particular field (in this case sports) and therefore did not know what the English equivalents meant at all. On a similar note, a person who had been living outside of Czech Republic (in England) for years said that she would probably have hard time understanding the Czechs nowadays if it wasn't for the fact that many of the loanwords in the Czech language are at the moment taken from English, her new adopted language. This could in the long run lead to the fact that you could only speak Czech in your own special field of interest or you could talk about very simple things like weather and so on. You would no longer easily understand the special terminology; it would be like learning a new language.

4 Conclusion

In the newspaper research it was concluded that the type and the volume of loanwords varied hugely between the different topics (Hi-tech, economy, sports and regular newsreporting) and that there is a certain kind of hesitation in how some of the (especially newer) loanwords are spelled, thus resulting in different forms of the same word (for example *hendikep* / *handicap*). Hi-tech was the topic that had the most loanwords and in particular the terminology in here is flooded with “English words” (loanwords in their original form such as *touchpad*, *notebook*). 24% of the words from the collected hi-tech articles were identified as English loanwords. The economy and business language also has a lot of English influence due to multinational companies relocating to Czech Republic, but here it seemed that the loanwords were not so necessary (i.e. Czech equivalents already existed for example in the case of *best practice* and *rebranding*) as in the hi-tech terminology where often there were no readily available Czech equivalents. In the articles about economy the *tzv.* (translation: so-called) abbreviation was also prominent in conjunction with the loanwords (for example *tzv. low cost*, *tzv. codesharová*), probably saying something about the popularity and esteem of the English in the field of economics. Here the English influence could be seen as much more harmful than for example in hi-tech, as the loanwords are replacing perfectly functioning domestic words. In sports there are plenty, already long-ago established, English loanwords (for example *tie-brejk* and *servis*), which have gone through changes in order to fit in the Czech grammar better. Naturally, however, some of the more recent types of sports break this pattern as they haven’t had time to “settle” into the language and these kind of loanwords appear mainly in their original unchanged spelling forms (for example *halfpipe* and *slopestyle*). Regular newsreporting did not have as many loanwords as the rest of the topics, but also here the popularity of English was easy to see. Single English words often appeared inside inverted comas in otherwise completely Czech sentences, it would seem, to add flavour (for example “*onemanshow*”), sometimes it was also seen as necessary to explain the meaning of the English word in brackets.

One of the reasons why the questionnaire was set up was to see how “real” people would react to some of the new loanwords used by the journalists in their articles. Not surprisingly, most of the new loanwords did not fare well against

their Czech equivalents or at least their older, more established, counterparts did much better. The comparison of the spelling variations revealed that the Czech spelling forms were not liked much. This would point to the more graphic (through films, internet etc.) way of adopting English words nowadays and also to the fact that the Czech people are now better in English (or at least the English language keeps pushing its way to the minds of people from every possible medium). With the growing knowledge of English it is harder to accept the Czechified forms, which now must look “backwater-like” for many (this was confirmed by some respondents in the Part B of the questionnaire). The conclusions made in this research were also strengthened by the gap that appeared between the generations in this matter. The younger generations were very sceptical about the Czech spelling forms, whereas when moving towards the older people the resistance got much weaker (for example in the case of *mejkap* the support for the Czech form rose steadily from 4.4% in the youngest age group to 22.8% in the oldest group). These generational differences were also easily seen in some of the more slang-like words and in the terminology surrounding modern technology. Again the younger people gave at least some support for the new loanwords (*sejvnout* and *burnout* for example), whereas the older people were not receptive at all in accepting them. Continuing with the theme of hi-fi it was reassuring to see that domestic words such as *ovládač* and *prohlížeč* prevailed against their loanword pairs (in this case *joystick* and *browser* respectively).

In general, when it came to gender, there were no big differences between men and women. One of the biggest differences in voting between men and women was in the gender of the word *image*. 85% of the women considered it to be feminine, while only 65% of men saw it as such. In this matter it was also important to note that 75% of the respondents were male.

The biggest thing to come out of the short pieces of writing in the Part B of the questionnaire was the comments made by people with regard to the Czechified forms. After a long day at work, hearing or using English, they find these forms as almost laughable. Another interesting factor to consider in here was the usage of the special characters (such as *č*, *ž*, *á*, and *ý*) or rather the lack of them. Not many seemed to bother about using them. It is of course not that hard to program your keyboard and computer so that you can insert them, but it seems

that people are resigned not to use them. This merits a question (and this was also mentioned by somebody in their answer to Part B) how long it will take before people forget where to put their diacritics?

Every modern language is a mixture of different influences and these influences keep changing. There are certainly changes that can be seen between the old and the young generations when it comes to the acceptance of loanwords (young people are more welcoming to the loanwords), but the Czech language also has a well-functioning system when it comes to adapting loanwords to fit the various language rules. It could be claimed that some of the current subject specific loanwords would become archaic as the times go by (as have some words regarding for example feudalism in the past) and the more general loanwords would stick, taking on varying levels of adaptation into the language system. As the history of loanwords and languages has shown, any living language will always keep evolving to a varying degree and it will apply its own rules to these changes in order to survive.

5 Appendices

5.1 Appendix 1

Věk:

Pohlaví:

A) Z 60 slovních párů vyberte slova, kterým byste dávali přednost v novinách.

- 1) make-up / mejkap
- 2) briefing / brífink
- 3) prudký vzestup/boom
- 4) ovládač / joystick
- 5) kulturistika / bodybuilding
- 6) porucha / buga
- 7) cash / v hotovosti
- 8) trestný kop / penalta
- 9) hendikep / handicap
- 10) forvard / útočník
- 11) headhunters / headhunteeři
- 12) developer / stavební podnikatel
- 13) v postavení mimo hru / v ofsajdu
- 14) příspěvek / kontribuce
- 15) tým / mužstvo
- 16) browser / prohlížeč

- 17) distributor/ velkoobchodník
- 18) rebranding / přejmenování
- 19) dressing / dresink
- 20) rekordmanka / držitelka rekordu
- 21) brouzdat po internetu / surfovat
- 22) indiferentní / lhostejný
- 23) za letenku se peníze nevracejí / letenka není refundovatelná
- 24) kontrakt / smlouva
- 25) memory card / paměťová karta
- 26) bek / obránce
- 27) asertivní / energický
- 28) síť / net
- 29) game / gem
- 30) věrnost / loajalita
- 31) manager / manažer
- 32) skinheads / skinheadi
- 33) lízink / lízin
- 34) image (ž) / image (m)
- 35) vypálit / burnout
- 36) hardware / zařízení
- 37) low-endový / laciný
- 38) jiná varianta / alternativa
- 39) displej/monitor / zobrazovací jednotka
- 40) sluchátka s mikrofonem / headset
- 41) atraktivní / přitažlivý
- 42) sleva / diskont
- 43) newsroom / zpravodajský dispečink
- 44) remake / rímejk
- 45) brejk / únik
- 46) džem / jam
- 47) přesilovka / power-play
- 48) deadline / termín
- 49) engineering / inženýring
- 50) oddechový čas / timeout
- 51) uložit / sejnout
- 52) kotouč / puk
- 53) zajímavé / intresantní
- 54) comeback / návrat
- 55) počítač / komputer
- 56) plejer / hráč
- 57) poslat odkaz / poslat link
- 58) spíkr / speaker
- 59) destinace / cíl cesty
- 60) komparace / srovnání

B) Co pro vás znamená moderní technologie? Jaké funkce používáte? Popište 5-10 větami.

5.2 Appendix 2

(Preferred word highlighted, numerical values are percentages)

Overall results

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|
| 1) make-up / mejkap | 89.28 / 10.72 |
| 2) briefing / brífink | 56 / 44 |
| 3) prudký vzestup /boom | 81.54 / 18.46 |
| 4) ovládač / joystick | 64.78 / 35.22 |
| 5) kulturistika / bodybuilding | 98.21 / 1.79 |
| 6) porucha / buga | 99.72 / 0.28 |

7) cash / v hotovosti	8.40 / 91.60
8) trestný kop / penalta	27.20 / 72.80
9) hendikep / handicap	30.74 / 69.26
10) forward / útočník	0.94 / 99.06
11) headhunters / headhunteri	45.47 / 54.53
12) developer / stavební podnikatel	38.29 / 61.71
13) v postavení mimo hru / v ofsajdu	33.62 / 66.38
14) příspěvek / kontribuce	99.10 / 0.90
15) tým / mužstvo	59.73 / 40.27
16) browser / prohlížeč	10.81 / 89.19
17) distributor/ velkoobchodník	28.23 / 71.77
18) rebranding / přejmenování	7.60 / 92.40
19) dressing / dresink	36.54 / 63.46
20) rekordmanka / držitelka rekordu	64.73 / 35.27
21) brouzdat po internetu / surfovat	41.55 / 58.45
22) indiferentní / lhostejný	8.36 / 91.64
23) za letenku se peníze nevracejí / letenka není refundovatelná	94.15 / 5.85
24) kontrakt / smlouva	12.65 / 87.35
25) memory card / paměťová karta	5.57 / 94.43
26) bek / obránce	4.49 / 95.51
27) asertivní / energický	43.44 / 56.56
28) sít' / net	81.59 / 18.41
29) game / gem	79.56 / 20.44
30) věrnost / loajalita	69.88 / 30.12
31) manager / manažer	16.01 / 83.99
32) skindhheads / skinheadi	27.29 / 72.71
33) lízink / lizin	92.12 / 7.88
34) image (ž) / image (m)	69.64 / 30.36
35) vypálit / burnout	99.53 / 0.47
36) hardware / zařízení	71.48 / 28.52
37) low-endový / laciný	25.73 / 74.27
38) jiná varianta / alternativa	24.65 / 75.35
39) displej/monitor / zobrazovací jednotka	90.42 / 9.58
40) sluchátka s mikrofonom / headset	73.18 / 26.82
41) atraktivní / přitažlivý	50.57 / 49.43
42) sleva / diskont	98.30 / 1.70
43) newsroom / zpravodajský dispečink	29.89 / 70.11
44) remake / rímejk	93.20 / 6.80
45) brejk / úník	14.73 / 85.27
46) džem / jam	87.82 / 12.18
47) přesilovka / power-play	93.77 / 6.23
48) deadline / termín	13.79 / 86.21
49) engineering / inženýrink	66.24 / 33.76
50) oddechový čas / timeout	85.22 / 14.78
51) uložit / sejvnout	97.83 / 2.17
52) kotouč / puk	19.59 / 80.41
53) zajímavé / intresantní	97.31 / 2.69
54) comeback / návrat	19.45 / 80.55
55) počítač / komputer	97.54 / 2.46
56) plejer / hráč	1.04 / 98.86
57) poslat odkaz / poslat link	82.48 / 17.52
58) spíkr / speaker	28.14 / 71.86
59) destinace / cíl cesty	28.52 / 71.48
60) komparace / srovnání	7.65 / 92.35

5.3 Appendix 3

Age group results
(Numerical values are percentages)

1) make-up / mejkap	95.71/4.29	95.56/4.44
2) briefing / brífink	67.14/32.86	64.60/35.40
3) prudký vzestup/boom	78.57/21.43	81.75/18.25
4) ovládač / joystick	58.57/41.43	62.54/37.36
5) kulturistika / bodybuilding	100/0	97.94/2.06
6) porucha / buga	95.71/4.29	99.68/0.32
7) cash / v hotovosti	11.43/88.57	8.10/91.90
8) trestný kop / penalta	18.57/81.43	22.22/77.78
9) hendikep / handicap	25.71/74.29	33.17/66.83
10) forvard / útočník	1.43/98.57	0.48/99.52
11) headhunters / headhunteeři	40.00/60.00	41.75/58.25
12) developer / stavební podnikatel	38.57/61.43	56.03/43.97
13) v postavení mimo hru / v ofsajdu	22.86/77.14	33.49/66.51
14) příspěvek / kontribuce	98.57/1.43	98.89/1.11
15) tým / mužstvo	74.29/25.71	68.73/31.27
16) browser / prohlížeč	12.86/87.14	11.43/88.57
17) distributor/ prodejce	48.57/51.43	37.14/62.86
18) rebranding/přejmenování	4.29/95.71	10.00/90.00
19) dressing / dresink	37.13/62.86	38.73/61.27
20) rekordmanka / držitelka rekordu	62.86/37.14	62.22/37.78
21) brouzdat po internetu / surfovat	30.00/70.00	38.57/61.43
22) indiferentní / lhostejný	7.14/92.86	9.84/90.16
23) za letenku se peníze nevracejí/letenka není refundovatelná	88.57/11.43	91.11/8.89
24) kontrakt / smlouva	28.57/71.43	12.70/87.30
25) memory card / paměťová karta	8.57/91.43	4.76/95.24
26) bek / obránce	1.43/98.57	2.86/97.14
27) asertivní / energický	42.86/57.14	53.81/46.19
28) síť / net	72.86/27.14	80.79/19.21
29) game / gem	77.14/22.86	74.92/25.08
30) věrnost / loajalita	52.86/47.14	64.76/35.24
31) manager / manažer	14.29/85.71	15.40/84.60
32) skinheads / skinheadi	34.29/65.71	30.79/69.21
33) lízink / lízin	92.86/7.14	92.06/7.94
34) image (ž) / image (m)	71.43/28.57	70.48/29.52
35) vypálit / burnout	98.57/1.43	99.52/0.48
36) hardware / zařízení	82.86/17.14	79.84/20.16
37) low-endový / podřadný	31.43/68.57	36.19/63.81
38) jiná varianta / alternativa	5.71/94.29	15.87/84.13
39) displej/monitor / zobrazovací jednotka	98.57/1.43	97.14/2.86
40) sluchátka s mikrofonem / headset	60.00/40.00	64.76/35.24
41) atraktivní / přitažlivý	55.71/44.29	53.49/46.51
42) sleva / diskont	100/0	98.25/1.75
43) newsroom / zpravodajský dispečink	18.57/81.43	39.37/60.63
44) remake / římejk	98.57/1.43	97.30/2.70
45) brejk / únik	17.14/82.86	17.46/82.54
46) džem / jam	88.57/11.43	84.44/15.56
47) přesilovka / power-play	92.86/7.14	92.86/7.14
48) deadline / termín	20/80	22.86/77.14
49) engineering / inženýrka	74.29/25.71	70.48/29.52
50) oddechový čas / timeout	71.43/28.57	78.25/21.75
51) uložit / sejmout	92.86/7.14	96.83/3.17
52) kotouč / puk	20/80	17.30/82.70
53) zajímavý / intresantní	91.43/8.57	97.30/2.70
54) comeback / návrat	30/70	24.29/75.71
55) počítač / komputer	94.29/5.71	98.41/1.59
56) plejer / hráč	4.29/95.71	1.27/98.73
57) poslat odkaz / poslat link	70/30	75.40/24.60
58) spíkr / speaker	5.71/94.29	15.08/84.92
59) destinace / cíl cesty	50/50	40.48/59.92
60) komparace / srovnání	8.57/91.43	10.48/89.52

	30to39	40to49
1) make-up / mejkap	92.51/7.49	88.37/11.63
2) briefing / brífink	58.43/41.57	50.83/49.17
3) prudký vzestup/boom	83.33/16.67	79.40/20.60

4) ovládač / joystick	53/47	65.78/34.22
5) kulturistika / bodybuilding	98.31/1.69	97.67/2.33
6) porucha / buga	100/0	99.67/0.33
7) cash / v hotovosti	6.18/93.82	7.31/92.69
8) trestný kop / penalta	23.03/76.97	32.89/67.11
9) hendikep / handicap	33.33/66.67	23.26/76.74
10) forvard / útočník	0.75/99.25	0/100
11) headhunters / headhunteři	42.51/57.49	51.50/48.50
12) developer / stavební podnikatel	45.88/54.12	27.57/72.43
13) v postavení mimo hru / v ofsajdu	34.83/65.17	35.55/64.45
14) příspěvek / kontribuce	99.63/0.37	99/1
15) tým / mužstvo	61.80/38.20	57.81/42.19
16) browser / prohlížeč	14.23/85.77	10.63/89.37
17) distributor/ prodejce	27.72/72.28	20.93/79.07
18)rebranding/přejmenování	11.61/88.39	6.64/93.36
19) dressing / dresink	34.46/65.54	40.20/59.80
20) rekordmanka / držitelka rekordu	63.11/36.89	66.78/33.22
21) brouzdat po internetu / surfovat	43.63/56.37	41.20/58.80
22) indiferentní / lhostejný	6.18/93.82	7.64/92.36
23) za letenku se peníze nevracejí/letenka není refundovatelná	96.07/3.93	95.02/4.98
24) kontrakt / smlouva	8.43/91.57	10.30/89.70
25) memory card / paměťová karta	5.06/94.94	5.98/94.02
26) bek / obránce	4.49/95.51	3.65/96.35
27) asertivní / energický	46.44/53.56	39.53/60.47
28) síť / net	82.77/17.23	79.40/20.60
29) game / gem	82.21/17.79	87.71/12.29
30) věrnost / loajalita	75.28/24.72	70.10/29.90
31) manager / manažer	16.48/83.52	17.61/82.39
32) skinheads / skinheadi	25.84/74.16	25.25/74.75
33) lízink / lízin	89.70/10.30	88.70/11.30
34) image (ž) / image (m)	72.78/27.72	69.44/30.56
35) vypálit / burnout	99.44/0.56	99.34/0.66
36) hardware / zařízení	75.09/24.91	64.12/35.88
37) low-endový / podřadný	35.58/64.42	17.28/82.72
38) jiná varianta / alternativa	25.28/74.72	31.23/68.77
39) displej/monitor / zobrazovací jednotka	95.32/4.68	91.36/8.64
40) sluchátka s mikrofonem / headset	71.35/28.65	80.73/19.27
41) atraktivní / přitažlivý	49.25/50.75	53.16/46.84
42) sleva / diskont	99.25/0.75	97.34/2.66
43) newsroom / zpravodajský dispečink	38.76/61.24	19.93/80.07
44) remake / rímejk	96.82/3.18	93.36/6.64
45) brejk / únik	13.48/86.52	14.62/85.38
46) džem / jam	89.33/10.67	91.69/8.31
47) přesilovka / power-play	94.94/5.06	94.68/5.32
48) deadline / termín	13.30/86.70	7.31/92.69
49) engineering / inženýrink	69.10/30.90	68.77/31.23
50) oddechový čas / timeout	87.83/12.17	89.04/10.96
51) uložit / sejnout	97.38/2.62	98.67/1.33
52) kotouč /puk	15.92/84.08	17.94/82.06
53) zajímavý / intresantní	98.31/1.69	99.34/0.66
54) comeback / návrat	20.04/79.96	17.61/82.39
55) počítač / kompuťer	98.31/1.69	98.01/1.99
56) plejer / hráč	0.37/99.63	0.33/99.67
57)poslat odkaz / poslat link	80.15/19.85	87.04/12.96
58) spíkr / speaker	26.03/73.97	29.90/70.10
59) destinace / cíl cesty	25.66/74.34	18.60/81.40
60) komparace / srovnání	5.24/94.76	3.99/96.01
	50to59	60to69
1) make-up / mejkap	82.37/17.63	76.96/23.04
2) briefing / brífink	42.71/57.29	50.87/49.13
3) prudký vzestup/boom	82.71/17.29	81.30/18.70
4) ovládač / joystick	77.63/22.37	76.96/23.04
5) kulturistika / bodybuilding	98.31/1.69	98.70/1.30
6) porucha / buga	100/0	100/0

7) cash / v hotovosti	10.85/89.15	12.61/87.39
8) trestný kop / penalta	31.19/68.81	35.65/64.35
9) hendikep / handicap	31.19/68.81	26.52/73.48
10) forward / útočník	2.71/97.29	1.74/98.26
11) headhunters / headhunteeři	51.86/48.14	51.30/48.70
12) developer / stavební podnikatel	19.66/80.34	16.52/83.48
13) v postavení mimo hru / v ofsajdu	32.20/67.80	30.43/69.57
14) příspěvek / kontribuce	98.31/1.69	99.57/0.43
15) tým / mužstvo	52.20/47.80	43.48/56.52
16) browser / prohlížeč	7.80/92.20	6.96/93.04
17) distributor/ prodejce	20.68/79.32	19.13/80.87
18)rebranding/přejmenování	2.37/97.63	2.17/97.83
19) dressing / dresink	35.93/64.07	35.22/64.78
20) rekordmanka / držitelka rekordu	64.07/35.93	73.91/26.09
21) brouzdat po internetu / surfovat	46.44/53.56	38.26/61.74
22) indiferentní / lhostejný	9.15/90.85	9.13/90.87
23) za letenku se peníze nevracejí/letenka není refundovatelná	95.59/4.41	95.65/4.35
24) kontrakt / smlouva	17.29/82.71	13.91/86.09
25) memory card / paměťová karta	7.12/92.88	6.09/93.31
26) bek / obránce	7.12/92.88	6.52/93.48
27) asertivní / energický	36.61/63.39	28.26/71.74
28) síť / net	79.66/20.34	86.52/13.48
29) game / gem	78.64/21.36	81.30/18.70
30) věrnost / lojalita	71.86/28.14	72.61/27.39
31) manager / manažer	18.64/81.36	13.91/86.09
32) skinheads / skinheadi	27.46/72.54	24.78/75.22
33) lízink / lízin	95.59/4.41	96.09/3.91
34) image (ž) / image (m)	74.58/25.42	59.13/40.87
35) vypálit / burnout	99.66/0.34	100/0
36) hardware / zařízení	65.76/34.24	56.52/43.48
37) low-endový / podřadný	10.17/89.83	9.13/90.87
38) jiná varianta / alternativa	32.20/67.80	31.74/68.26
39) displej/monitor / zobrazovací jednotka	77.97/22.03	76.09/23.91
40) sluchátka s mikrofonem / headset	81.36/18.64	78.70/21.30
41) atraktivní / přitažlivý	45.08/54.92	49.57/50.43
42) sleva / diskont	97.29/2.71	97.83/2.17
43) newsroom / zpravodajský dispečink	18.31/81.69	19.57/80.43
44) remake / římejk	85.42/14.58	85.22/14.78
45) brejk / únik	14.24/85.76	10.87/89.13
46) džem / jam	89.93/10.17	85.22/14.78
47) přesilovka / power-play	93.22/6.78	92.61/7.39
48) deadline / termín	8.47/91.53	6.09/93.91
49) engineering / inženýring	57.63/42.37	62.17/37.83
50) oddechový čas / timeout	89.49/10.51	90.87/9.13
51) uložit / sejnout	99.32/0.68	99.57/0.43
52) kotouč /puk	24.07/75.93	28.70/71.30
53) zajímavý / intresantní	97.29/2.71	95.22/4.78
54) comeback / návrat	15.59/84.41	11.30/88.70
55) počítač / komputer	96.27/3.73	95.65/4.35
56) plejer / hráč	1.69/98.31	0/100
57)poslat odkaz / poslat link	91.19/8.81	91.74/8.26
58) spíkr / speaker	42.71/57.29	46.52/53.48
59) destinace / cíl cesty	23.73/76.27	16.52/83.48
60) komparace / srovnání	10.85/89.15	7.39/92.61
	70+	
1) make-up / mejkap	78.57/21.43	
2) briefing / brífink	40.48/59.52	
3) prudký vzestup/boom	78.57/21.43	
4) ovládač / joystick	90.48/9.52	
5) kulturistika / bodybuilding	97.62/2.38	
6) porucha / buga	100/0	
7) cash / v hotovosti	7.14/92.86	
8) trestný kop / penalta	47.62/52.38	
9) hendikep / handicap	42.86/57.14	

10) forvard / útočník	0/100
11) headhunters / headhunteeři	33.33/66.67
12) developer / stavební podnikatel	9.52/90.48
13) v postavení mimo hru / v ofsajdu	47.62/52.38
14) příspěvek / kontribuce	100/0
15) tým / mužstvo	33.33/66.67
16) browser / prohlížeč	2.38/97.62
17) distributor/ prodejce	14.29/85.71
18)rebranding/přejmenování	0/100
19) dressing / dresink	16.67/83.33
20) rekordmanka / držitelka rekordu	61.90/38.10
21) brouzdat po internetu / surfovat	59.52/40.48
22) indiferentní / lhostejný	7.14/92.86
23) za letenku se peníze nevracejí/letenka není refundovatelná	97.62/2.38
24) kontrakt / smlouva	11.90/88.10
25) memory card / paměťová karta	2.38/97.62
26) bek / obránce	4.76/95.24
27) asertivní / energický	19.05/80.95
28) síť / net	97.62/2.38
29) game / gem	66.67/33.33
30) věrnost / loajalita	76.19/23.81
31) manager / manažer	7.14/92.86
32) skinheads / skinheadi	7.14/92.86
33) lízink / lízin	97.62/2.38
34) image (ž) / image (m)	40.48/59.52
35) vypálit / burnout	100/0
36) hardware / zařízení	57.14/42.86
37) low-endový / podřadný	0/100
38) jiná varianta / alternativa	35.71/64.29
39) displej/monitor / zobrazovací jednotka	71.43/28.57
40) sluchátka s mikrofonom / headset	95.24/4.76
41) atraktivní / přitažlivý	38.10/61.90
42) sleva / diskont	100/0
43) newsroom / zpravodajský dispečink	7.14/92.86
44) remake / rímejk	83.33/16.67
45) brejk / únik	9.52/90.48
46) džem / jam	88.10/11.90
47) přesilovka / power-play	95.24/4.76
48) deadline / termín	4.76/95.24
49) engineering / inženýrink	26.19/73.81
50) oddechový čas / timeout	92.86/7.14
51) uložit / sejnout	100/0
52) kotouč /puk	33.33/66.67
53) zajímavý / intresantní	95.24/4.76
54) comeback / návrat	7.14/92.86
55) počítač / komputer	100/0
56) plejer / hráč	7.14/92.86
57)poslat odkaz / poslat link	97.62/2.38
58) spíkr / speaker	69.05/30.95
59) destinace / cíl cesty	26.19/73.81
60) komparace / srovnání	0/100

5.4 Appendix 4

Gender results
(Numerical values are percentages)

women men

1) make-up / mejkap	93.67/6.33	88.14/11.86
2) briefing / brífink	54.29/45.71	56.52/43.48
3) prudký vzestup/boom	80/20	82.09/17.91
4) ovládač / joystick	78.37/21.63	60.65/39.35
5) kulturistika / bodybuilding	97.35/2.65	98.46/1.54
6) porucha / buga	99.59/0.41	99.75/0.25
7) cash / v hotovosti	11.63/88.37	7.35/92.65
8) trestný kop / penalta	26.12/73.88	27.42/72.58
9) hendikep / handicap	20.41/79.59	33.91/66.09
10) forvard / útočník	1.02/98.98	0.93/99.07
11) headhunters / headhunteři	43.47/56.53	46.32/53.68
12) developer / stavební podnikatel	36.33/63.67	38.85/61.15
13) v postavení mimo hru / v ofsajdu	35.92/64.08	32.92/67.08
14) příspěvek / kontribuce	97.96/2.04	99.44/0.56
15) tým / mužstvo	65.31/34.69	58.12/41.88
16) browser / prohlížeč	6.33/93.67	12.04/87.96
17) distributor/ prodejce	34.08/65.92	26.31/73.69
18) rebranding/přejmenování	6.33/93.67	7.97/92.03
19) dressing / dresink	36.94/63.06	36.50/63.50
20) rekordmanka / držitelka rekordu	62.04/37.96	65.47/34.53
21) brouzdat po internetu / surfovat	40.20/59.80	42.00/58.00
22) indiferentní / lhostejný	10.41/89.59	7.84/92.16
23) za letenku se peníze nevracejí/letenka není refundovatelná	92.04/7.96	94.69/5.31
24) kontrakt / smlouva	15.51/84.49	11.74/88.26
25) memory card / paměťová karta	6.94/93.06	5.06/94.94
26) bek / obránce	5.71/94.29	4.01/95.99
27) asertivní / energický	51.84/48.16	40.89/59.11
28) síť / net	74.49/25.51	83.76/16.24
29) game / gem	85.10/14.90	77.89/22.11
30) věrnost / loajalita	65.71/34.29	70.91/29.09
31) manager / manažer	12.04/87.96	17.11/82.89
32) skinheads / skinheadi	26.53/73.47	27.30/72.70
33) lízink / lízin	93.88/6.12	91.66/8.34
34) image (ž) / image (m)	85.10/14.90	64.98/35.02
35) vypálit / burnout	99.39/0.61	99.57/0.43
36) hardware / zařízení	65.92/34.08	73.26/26.74
37) low-endový / podřadný	7.96/92.04	31.13/68.87
38) jiná varianta / alternativa	25.92/74.08	24.09/75.91
39) displej/monitor / zobrazovací jednotka	91.43/8.57	90.06/9.94
40) sluchátka s mikrofonem / headset	73.47/26.53	73.26/26.74
41) atraktivní / přitažlivý	56.12/43.88	49.23/50.77
42) sleva / diskont	96.12/2.88	98.95/1.05
43) newsroom / zpravodajský dispečink	28.78/71.22	30.14/69.86
44) remake / římejk	93.47/6.53	93.21/6.79
45) brejk / únik	8.78/91.22	16.68/83.32
46) džem / jam	89.39/10.61	87.46/12.54
47) přesilovka / power-play	93.06/6.94	94.01/5.99
48) deadline / termín	17.35/82.65	12.54/87.46
49) engineering / inženýrka	65.51/34.49	66.40/33.60
50) oddechový čas / timeout	86.33/13.67	85.05/14.95
51) uložit / sejmout	98.78/1.22	97.53/2.47
52) kotouč / puk	16.12/83.88	20.88/79.12
53) zajímavý / intresantní	97.14/2.86	97.41/2.59
54) comeback / návrat	24.69/75.31	17.97/82.03
55) počítač / komputer	96.73/3.27	97.96/2.04
56) plejer / hráč	0.61/99.39	1.17/98.83
57) poslat odkaz / poslat link	85.63/13.47	81.47/18.53
58) spíkr / speaker	24.90/75.10	29.28/70.72
59) destinace / cíl cesty	36.33/63.37	26.25/73.75
60) komparace / srovnání	9.59/90.41	7.10/92.90

5.5 Appendix 5

(Answers to part B of the Questionnaire in original)

nic

nerozumím otázce

An incredible change of life in all its aspects, even in my thoughts

But not always in good sense of the word .

I use PC, but recently started with Macbook- much better than Bill Gates' windows ! I use applications like Photoshop, Internet , etc .

The test was a bit confusing..

Internet

psat se mi opravdu nechce :-)

Zjednoduseni zivota ve smyslu: co by bez moderni technologie (napr. internet, mobilni telefon) trvalo treba pul dne, se ted svede na par minut. Dostupnost informaci, moznost komunikace i s lidmi, kteri se nenachazeji v nasi bezprostredni blizkosti.

Znamenají možnosti i omezení.

(Bohuzel) mne zivi. Pisi bohuzel protoze jsem presvedcen ze soucasne tempo rozvoje neni trvale udrzitelne a ze tedy parazituji na celkem pochopitelne mezere mezi moderni technologií a vetsinou ubohych uzivatelu. Tedy stejne jako pravnici, lekari a podobna sorta vydelavajici na problemech jinych.

Z historie vime velice dobre ze zadny pokrok neexistuje, je to jen pozlacena cesta do pekel. Dobre nam tak!

(Budu psat bohuzel bez interpunkce, nemam ceskou klavesnici/Windows)

Osobne nejdůležitější jsou pro mě komunikační technologie - mobil, mail a v poslední době zejména Skype (včetně webcam). Žiji v zahraničí (Německo) a často cestuji do dalších zemí a díky Skype si mohu udržet kontakt s přáteli a rodinou za téměř nulovou cenu.

Internet v mé domácnosti vytlačuje klasická média:

Televizi již prakticky nezapínám, noviny téměř nekupuji - jen občas si koupím nějaký časopis do letadla či na dovolenou. Radio jsem neměl rád ani dříve.

A modern technology is the main source of my income so I am not in a position to choose really, therefore the modern technology became a necessity for me.

I work with wide variety of data storage, data recovery and data replication technologies. This range involves usage of different operation systems, networking technologies and variety of data storage alike. Narrowed down, the most used functions are among Windows based operation systems and related data backup and recovery.

And apart from that, as every business seems to be dependant on communication, the messaging system functions might be the most used.

a) Technologie vynalezena a užívána v posledním desetiletí.

b) Funkce moderní technologie? asi audiobook podcast, porn

Ad 1)

pomůcka a doplněk denního života

Ad 2)

internet a mobilní telefon

analytik IS

Asi počítač, když to vyplnuju, vole.

Being online, being watched. Endless possibilities, possibility of turning wrong.
Internet, mobile phone, ...

bez modernich technologii bych se jen tezko obesel se zachovanim stejne efektivity prace. pouzivam synchronizaci dat (emaily, kontakty, poznamky, dokumenty, soubory) mezi podnikovym systemem, stolnim pc, notebookem a pda. veskerou svou praci se snazim zaznamenavat do digitalni podoby.

Bohužel i bohudík naprostá nezbytnost.

boosting up a possibilities

cd, dvd, mp3 prehravac

Co je moderní technologie? A její

Co pro me znamena moderni technologie?

Obohaceni denniho zivota ve vsech smerech intelektualnich aktivit.

Kratkodobe narocna (zvladnuti know-how), dlouhodobe prospesna (uspora casu).

Zkracuje vzdalenost, prodluzuje energickou spotrebu.

Prohlubuje znalosti, umoznuje take jejich vyuzivani a zneuzivani.

Jake funkce pouzivam?

Internet, Word, Excel, Office, Kaspersky a mnoho jinych

Denni obzivu / kontakt se svetem.

denní práce

digitální fotografie,internet, GPS navigace, satelitní TV

Dobro a zlo.Pouz. digi foto,pc,games,net ,sware.

dobry sluha, spatny pan. Pouzivam a obcas i vyrabim pocitace a pocitacove site, internet , email, skype - tedy hlavne pro telefonovani do zahranici a obcasnou videokonferenci. Taky jako nahradu za mobil k psani SMS zprav, jeste jsem se je prilis nenaucil psat na male klavesnici mobilu. Taky ze zahranici je to podstatne levnejsi. . Naopak nepouzivam ICQ ani nic podobneho, nic bych pak v praci neudelal. Nedavno (asi rok) jsem jsem si poridil mobilni telefon. Zivim se biotechnologii a genovym inzenyrstvym, obcas si privydelam jako prekladatel, IT specialist nebo manualni pracovnik.

dokonalost. ulehцени zivota. pouzivam notebook, mobil vse vzajemne propojene a pripojene na net

Doma pouzivam bezna technicka zarizeni (mimo televize, kterou jiz 10 let nevlastnim). V praci jsem potom vystaven nejmodernejsim technologiim v nekolika oblastech. Hlavni zdroj informaci je pro me internet a predevsim pres nej dostupne databaze, publikace i popularni media.

e-mail - kontakt se znamymi a rodinou

internet - zdroj informaci, vzdelavani, komunikace, debaty, tvorivost

Energický a asertivní nejsou synonyma.

gem se nerovna game, asertivni se nerovna energicky, lizink se nerovna lizin, takove slovo v cestine neexistuje, brejk se nerovna unik.

GPRS, EDGE, GSM, UMTS, HSDPA, DSL, PPPoE and stuff

Hlavne moznost volby jak resit ukoly. Muzu se rozhodnout mezi jednotlivymi technologiemi a uvazit, která bude v danem pripade nejvhodnejsi. Taky se mi vybaví komunikacni zavislost moji pritelkyne. Jak se sape z objeti a z postele aby si precetla smsku, která ji prave prisla.

Hm.

Hodne Internet pro vsemozne ucely (hledani informaci, vzdelavani, zabava, komunikace s lidmi, prezentace fotografií)

Potom veci osobni potreby jako laptop, digitalni fotoaparát atd...

I use computer, drive car but basically I live in 1968. In British history I admire Ludites. Anyway doufam ze Vam moje odpoved bude k necemu dobra. S pozdravem

I'm a programmer, so it's necessary working tool. Above that the Internet is a tool which I use to find any information I need in my personal life, on-line shopping. However I'm not so keen on the latest development like on-line social networks or virtual worlds.

I use

- * computer, which I cannot image without the Internet (WIFI equipped notebook)

- * cellphone (which comes with an MP3 player and acceptably good camera)

- * GPS navigation (one in car and other when cycling or hiking)

Impacts of modern technology (if you mean ICTs) are ambivalent. On the one hand it allow us to realise our needs, but on the other it can also reconstructs those needs. ICTs are autonomous forces but yet they can operate as a mere tools according to subjective wishes of their users. We can say both yes and no to them, but it is becoming more and more evident that human capacities are somehow reconstituted through the operations of a new technological framework of 21st century.

informace, spojeni

Informace.

internet, mobil, ipod

internet, mobil, SMS, PC...

internet, notebook, mobil,

-ulehčení práce, ušetření práce, rozšíření možností

-používám různé networky (pracovní či zábavné jako facebook)

-snadnější kontakt k různým lidem

-spojení

-propojení

internet, telekomunikace

Internet, notebook, skype,,,.....Je to úžasné!

Internet. Informace.

Jako programátor/analytik se už 30 let pohybuji v oblasti IT. V této oblasti je samozřejmě vliv a užívání anglické terminologie nutný, nicméně mám pocit, že mladší generace si mnoho starostí s hledáním vhodného českého ekvivalentu nedělá. Zejména v prostředí nadnárodních firem se mluví podivnou směsicí jazyků - místo -- rezervovat zasedací místnost pro schůzi se bukuje rum pro mitink nebo pro conference-call.

Jako uživatel Internetu od roku 1992/1993 (měl jsem e-mail adresu ještě v doméne .cs) považuji moderní technologie za důležitou a téměř nezbytnou součást našeho života. Přitom slovo "téměř" je pro mě důležitější než slovo "nezbytnou".

Je to pro mě pomalu ale jistě zátěž.

Je to životní nutnost.

Je vhodné je používat. Internet, telefon, GPS.

Jsem informatik a minimálně v mém oboru jsou mi moderní technologie velmi blízké.

Jsem informatik, programátor.

Jsem inženýr, což znamená dle jednoho našeho profesora

jsem IT profesional

Jsem IT specialista, nedělá mi problém používat nové technologie, pokud mi usnadňují život, popř. jsou pro mě přidanou hodnotou. Používám datové služby na mobilním telefonu, digitální technologie v domácnosti (počítač, televize, domácí počítačová síť, atp.)

Jsem IT-specialista...

Jsem počítačový programátor, takže jsem denne ve styku s počítači a s kolegy se o počítačích a všem, co s nimi souvisí, často bavíme.

Jsem programátor a mám rád moderní technologie v obecném smyslu. Ovšem na druhou stranu, jsem poměrně konzervativní, takže nelze říct, že bych si kupoval a používal vždycky ty nejnovější vynálezy. Nemám žádný problém s angličtinou, ale s přijímáním zbytečných slov do cesty ano.

Jsem programátor, navíc se zajímám o

Jsem programátor.

Jsem programátor. Moderní technologie využívám k své obživě, ke komunikaci (pracuji v zahraničí), ke studiu i jako zdroj zábavy.

jsem programátorka. test je špatně sestavený. páry neobsahují ekvivalentní pojmy - často bych z párů vybrala slovo v závislosti na tom co potřebuji vyjádřit. mám pocit že z takto sestaveného testu lze těžko vyvodit jakékoli závěry. chtěla jsem pomoci, ale pokud vás tento komentář nedovede k vylepšení testu nebo změně vašich vědeckých metod, byla má snaha ztrátou času:-(přeji příjemný a plodný den!

Jsem správce IT a nejsem pro anglikanismy za každou cenu.

jsem student fel

Jsem technoevangelista. Používám, co jde.

JSOU TO TECHNOLOGIE, USNADNUJICI LIDEM JEJICH PRACI, KOMUNIKACI, ZABAVU A VYZKUM ATD. TYTO TECHNOLOGIE DOVOLUJI LIDEM DOSAHOVAT LEPSICH VYKONU A KDO POUZIVA K MODERNI TECHNOLOGIE MA TAK VYHODU. POUZIVAM POCITAC NAPOJENY NA INTERNET PRES BEZDRATOVY ROUTER (PROMINTE NEPOUZIVAM CESKE SLOVO), VESTAVENY ALARM VE SVEM MOBILU. DIGITALNI FOTAK S MNOHA FUNKCEMI , KTERE ZJEDNODUSUJI OVLADANI A NABIZEJI VICE ZABAVY Z FOCENI.

DEKUJI ZA VAS ZAJEM.

Kazdodenni pouziti, pracovni nastroj aktivniho uzivatele, ale ne vyvojare. Maji mi slouzit a ne si me podrizovat. Musi plnit funkce, kvuli kterym jsem si je zakoupil a kvalita musi odpovidat cenne alespon po dobu nekolika let. Nejlepsi den je, kdyz si zapomenu mobil a jsem delsi dobu mimo dosah internetu.

kazdy pouzivam i-net na mobilu:-)

každodenní nástroje k práci

Každodenní nutnost.

. otázce nerozumím.

komunikace a svoboda

internet, mobil

Komunikace mobilním telefonem, používání vyhledávací k získávání informací 'o všem a o všech'.

Komunikace prostřednictvím počítače a mobilu a jejich propojením event. jste s kamerou. Rychlost a pomalost přenosu dat. Byť dostupná v jakékoliv situaci a možnost téměř ovládat běh světa i z jeho nejdálejšího kout - nebo taky ne, když technika z nějakého důvodu není přístupná...

Komunikace, žonglování s daty.

Komunikaci, práci, zábavu.

Krome pocitace a laptopu sem podle me patri vsechna mozna elektronicka udelatka jako jsou iPody, Mp3prehravace, GPS navigace a mobilni telefony s nejruznejsimi funkcemi, plus jeste dalsi elektronicke vymozenosti, o kterych ani nemam tuseni, protoze jejich vyvoj nesleduji.

Co se myho vyuzivani modernich technologii tyce, tak pracuji pouze s pocitacem, pripadne notebookem pro psani dokumentu, posilani e-mailu a vyhledavani informaci na internetu.

U meho mobilniho telefonu mi z funkci bohate staci prijimani zprav a hovoru a jejich odesilani. O dalsi funkce nemam valny zajem.

longbow and arrow

sword and knife

mace and club

pen feather and scroll of parchment

religion and obscurantism

mail

mala by byt lepsia, rychlejsia , lacnejsia s energeticky mensim vstupom. Predovsetkym by mala ulahcit a zjednodusit pracu.

Predovsetkym pocitac a pristup na internet.

miluju je :)

Miniaturizace, zvetsovani vykonu a kapacit, vetsi presnost(napr. experimentu), nove materialy zajimavych vlastnosti atd.

Funkce pouzivam hlavne telesne, netusim, na co se ptate (funkce ceho?).

Minimální pracnost a odolnost proti lidským chybám.

mnoho možností jak získat informace a komunikovat s jinými lidmi.

mobilní telefon, internet

moc ji nerozumím a ani se nesnažím můj PC a internet pro mě znamená spojení se světem a informacemi někdy lidmi, kteří jsou mi protihraci.

S přáním všeho dobrého everyone from Czech republic-Karlovy vary. Good lake Ireland

Moderní technologie je užitečný nástroj mě práce, i když cíle mého snažení jsou ovšem jinde. Z profesního hlediska mě spíše zajímá technologie strastiho data, ostatně ji vyhledávám i ve volném čase (technická muzea, exkurze historickými vlaky, četba na toto téma, drive hracky :o). Na druhé straně je pro mě moderní technologie, zvláště pocitace, také výzvou, protože jsou užitečné oblasti moderní technologie jako třeba Photoshop či tvorba webových stránek, jejichž užívání mi uniká a myslím, že bych si je měla osvojit. Tak snadné pronikání anglicismů do češtiny mi připadá jako příznak jistého "komplexu zaostalosti", který chceme horečně nahradit dovozem anglických slov. Je to pomýlená snaha o světovost, která by měla spočívat ve znalosti cizích jazyků, nikoli v přiznání jazyka vlastního. Dávám přednost francouzskému či španělskému "slechtitelskému" přístupu k vlastnímu jazyku, protože vážně pochybuji o tom, že se těžko dá napsat kvalitní česká literatura větami jako "Manager downloadoval soubory s proměcnými kampanemi, aby podnikatelé mohli komparovat imidž různých firem." :o)

Modern (information) technology - the main way for communication with the world.

I use those types of modern (information) technology:

Cell phone

Internet (work, mailing, instant messengers, searching for particular informations, e-shopping, netbanking)

modern technology:

often very fragile gadgets, less durable against damage.

dependency on electricity.

in general:

space research (theoretical physics), Large Hadron Collider, nuclear powerplant, unfortunately weapons

functions

i use canned food, mobile phone, car, computer, hot water, in general i profit from electricity

good luck man:)

Moderna technologia pre mna znamena ulahcenie zivota v mnohych smeroch. Su vsak pripady kedy pracu neulahcuje ci jednoducho k nej nemam kladny postoj a v tychto situaciach nemam najmansie vycitky ked zostavam pri tradicnych nastrojoch.

Moderna technologie su pristroje ktore mi ulahcuju moj denno denny zivot. Najcastejsie pouzivam pristroje: notebook, mobil, televizor. Ulacujuju mi komunikaciu z ludmi od ktorych ma delia tisice kilometrov alebo sprostredkovavaju zabavu.

Moderni tech. pro me znamena predevsim zabavu a usnadneni nekterych ukonu. Libi se mi vzajemna kompatibilita mezi digit. pristroji, kdy data z jednoho zarizeni lze upravit v jinem a poslat zpet.

Nejvic vyuzivam pocitac kvuli internetu, mptrojkam, videu a prevazne textovy a tabulkovy editor. Mobil jen pro smsky a volání..

Moderni technologie je pro mne obecne vypocetni technika, internet, mobilni telefony, televize. Dopravni prostredky, hlavne osobni auta, kola. Bezne tyto prostredky pouzivam , a to hlavne ke sve praci, ale take k zabave.

Dale je pro mne dulezity vyvoj v lekarstvi, farmacii, kde se snazim dopatrat novych informaci, ktere by mi dopomohly zit co nejdele plnohodnotny, aktivni zivot.

moderní technologie - nové metody, postupy a výrobní procesy, zlepšující kvalitu a efektivnost dosavadních.

moderni technologie - technicke medialne - komunikacni novinky - web, iphody, iphony

Moderni technologie beru jako prispevek moderni doby, vyzkumu atd., ktere nam mohou podstatnym zpusobem ulehcit zivot a komunikaci). Velice zjednodusene receno jako nastroje k dosazeni cile.

Ze sveta PC pouzivam Vetsinu beznych aplikaci na platforme WVista 64bit a la MS Office, MS project, castecne MS Visio, internetove prohlizece (MSIE, FIREFOX), emailove klienty (Outlook, Thunderbird), messengery ICQ/SKYPE, Winrar, Far, Putty... Krome Win pouzivam jeste Linux (Fedoru). V ramci vyse popsanych platforem/aplikaci pouzivam radu i pomerne pokrocilych funkci (slozitejsi formatovani, skriptovani, exporthy ...).

Pro telefonovani a navigaci pak smartphone HTC TYTN II (Kaiser) + odpovidajici aplikace.

moderni technologie je bezna soucast meho zivota jako treba obleceni, obuv, koupelna... Znamena tudiz pro me zprijemneni a zjednodusseni kazdodennich povinnosti. Jedna se zejmena o navigaci, mobilni internet, PDA.

Moderni technologie je moje zamestnani a castecne i konicek. V zamestnani pracuji s pocitacem (vyvoj programu) cely den a jeden ze zpusobu, jak travim svuj volny cas jsou videohry.

Take muj mobilni telefon je precpany modernimi technologiemi.

Nejcasteji brouzdam po internetu - sleduji videa a posloucham internetova radia. Na telefonu nejvic posilam e-maily, sleduji nahrane serialy a ctu elektronicke knihy.

Moderní technologie je pro mě nový, vylepšený postup výroby věcí. Na druhou stranu se termín používá i pro věci samotné, které více či méně nějaký nový postup používají pro svou funkci. Nerozumím otázce, jaké funkce používáte. Funkce věcí s moderních technologií jako třeba nová metoda vstřikování motoru, nebo výroba procesoru?

Moderní technologie je součástí vývoje. Člověk se rád zajímá o nové věci ale ne v každém případě je skutečně potřebuje, snad jen za cílem mít to poslední a pochlubit se. Zastávám názor, pokud je nejnovější technologie potřebná až už pro zlepšení podnikání, zivobytí, či věci pohodlnosti nebo snad ušetří času pro neobnovovat. Ale že by bylo potřeba kupovat nejnovější počítač, telefon atd. když původní splňují očekávání s tím nesouhlasím.

Vezměme si například nové Windows Vista, chcete mít to nejlepší..., pokud se v tomto případě dá takto nazvat nejnovější systém, musíte si radně vylepšit počítač nebo koupit nový, jelikož tento systém vám na starším nepoběží. Jiná cesta je zachovat starší počítač ale používat nenáročný systém, který však běží, alespoň v mém případě mnohem rychleji než Vista.

Závěrem je snad dobře se zmínit že technologie je cestou ke zlepšení ale je nutné zvážit následek a zachovat zdravý rozum.

Ja žiji v zahraničí, a český jazyk se nestáším zaměňovat s jiným. Čestina je krásná a tak by měla i zůstat. Chcete používat anglická slova... ..mluvte anglicky.

Moderní technologie jsou mojí obživou. Používám je jako profesionál v oboru. Nerozumím otázce

Moderní technologie jsou nyní pro mě nezbytné nástroje mé každodenní činnosti, v zaměstnání i ve volném čase. Používám převážně bezdrátové funkce, které nabízejí výpočetní techniku a mobilní komunikaci; zcela určitě nejsem "průkopníkem" ve využívání nových typů služeb a nástrojů.

Moderní technologie jsou pro mě denním chlebem i koníčkem, přesto nejsem velkým příznivcem anglicismů v běžné mluvě. Samozřejmě pro některé výrazy není ekvivalent v češtině, tam je podle mě na místě používat anglický název, ale

zbytečne jimi "hyrit" mi přijde trochu poklesle. Každopádně otázka zněla, co bych preferoval v novinách, tam bych raději viděl české výrazy, pokud by to bylo vhodné. Jinak bych měl vytky k několika možnostem, např. distributor/prodejce, což jsou dle mě rozdílné funkce a někde jsem nevěděl, co spíše, když výrazy byly (téměř) stejné. JH

Moderní technologie jsou pro mě svým chlebem.

Moderní technologie jsou pro mě pouze nástroj a zdroj problému. Používám internet, počítač, umím máčkat tlačítka (=tlačítka) a čekám že ty kramy budou fungovat. Většinou se na nich něco vysype a tak se ze mě stává konzervativce, snažím se používat co nejméně nové nespolehlivé technologie. Používám internet, Linux, pracuji s hardwarem (nevím jak se to česky přeloží - asi železem :) Naučil jsem se vyprat v práci, zvládám ale jen 2 programy.

Když nefunguje tlačítko ESCape tak mám pod stolem desetakilové kladivo.

To je nejlepší technologie jakou lidstvo vymyslelo. Funguje i bez baterií.

Moderní technologie jsou pro mě věci a služby které nejsou staré nebo technologicky překonány více než přibližně 10 let. Vše závisí na určité věci nebo službě. Moderní technologie pro mě znamenají zlepšení kvality života, zjednodušení a/nebo zrychlení postupu které provádíme v každodenním životě a/nebo zjednodušení složitých situací a úkolů. Moderní technologie by měly pomáhat, ulehčovat a vyučovat. Z moderních technologií používám internet (jeho služby a prostředky), mobilní telefon, přenosný hudební přehrávač (HDD jukebox).

moderní technologie jsou výsledky myšlení lidí.

Moderní technologie mě doprovází na každém kroku. Např. bez počítače a mobilního telefonu si nedovedu představit svůj pracovní den. Nemůžu říct, že pro mě znamená mnoho, jednoduše patří k dnešní době a já si její prostřednictvím ulehčuji "život".

Moderní technologie mě žije i baví. Trávím spoustu času její údržbou. Využívám ji ke sledování filmu, poslouchání hudby, čtení i hraní.

Moderní technologie mi dává možnost dozvědět se o čemkoliv prakticky cokoliv, a to velmi rychle. Denodenne využívám internet a také internetový telefon, který je téměř zadarmo. Navíc mohu přijímat televizní signál přes satelit a sledovat programy v mnoha různých jazycích. Tím vlastně nahlížím na události z několika, často velmi rozdílných, úhlů pohledu. Mobilní telefon využívám spíše méně, ale nosím ho u sebe, jelikož mi dává pocit jistoty, že si mohu přivolat pomoc, kdybych jí opravdu potřebovala.

Moderní technologie mi umožňují

-snadno a rychle získávat informace

-kdykoliv a kdekoliv komunikovat

-vytvářet efektivní software

Moderní technologie mne žijí (jsem programátor).

Moderní technologie pro mě neznamenají nic zvláštního. Používám ty funkce, které potřebuji k efektivní práci a komunikaci.

Moderní technologie pro mě zahrnuje používání zařízení jako mobilní telefon, počítač, notebook, digitální fotoaparát apod. Nevím přesně, co znamená, jaké funkce používám. Co se týče počítače, používám programy Word, Excel, a pak už jen internetové prohlížeče.

Moderní technologie pro mě znamená čtení nočních SMS hned po probuzení. Sálání čaje u Internetu během prohlížení RSS (Blisty, Gmail), dále na Facebook a MySpace. Kontrola emailu a bankovního účtu přes mobil. Tvorba hudby na počítači a sdílení s přáteli po celém světě. Někdo si představit život bez moderních technologií, jsou součástí mé osobnosti.. :)

Moderní technologie pro mě znamená hodně. V jednom kuse lítám ze země do země a bez m. technologie bych se neobešel. Bez mého notebooku a telefonu bych to měl těžko. A bez letadel bych asi nemohl fungovat.

Moderní technologie pro mě znamená pokrok lidstva a také spojení me samotného s ní a s okolním světem. Prevažně moderní technologie používám k uniku z reality do živých světů (PlayStation 2; počítač); k odpočinku (MP3) a také k bezným činnostem jako praní prádla, vaření, uklizení atd....

Moderní technologie pro mě znamená pomoc při práci. A někdy také oddech a zábavu. Používám ji ve své profesi ke spojení s pracovními partnery a v soukromí ke spojení s přáteli a známými. Pomáhá mi rozšiřovat vědomostní obzor. A pomáhá i v rozšiřování mezilidské komunikace.

Moderní technologie pro mě znamenají rozšíření možností komunikace, možnosti řešení problému ve virtuální rovině a v neposlední řadě usnadnění života. Osobně využívám v práci i domácnosti počítač s internetem na uživatelské úrovni a mobilní telefon pouze pro telefonování a psaní textových zpráv. Jsem konzervativní a v soukromém životě přecházím na nové věci/funkce jen v případech, že to má své opodstatnění, nebo když už mi opravdu nic jiného nezbyvá. V profesním životě považuji za nezbytné držet krok s dobou a tedy i se současnými technologiemi za každou cenu.

Moderní technologie pro mě znamená nutnost.

Moderní technologie pro mě znamená velké ulehčení života (jako uživatel), obživu (jako vyvojáři software) i koníček. Používám mnoho různých funkcí, například \sin , \cos , \ln , \exp , ...

Moderní technologie pro mě znamenají každodenní chléb. Nejčastěji používám svůj Apple MacBook, mobilní telefon, scanner, tiskárnu, landline, kameru a fotoaparát. Zásadně nekoukám na televizi a rádio neposlouchám téměř vůbec.

Moderní technologie pro mě znamenají například počítač, mob. tel., navigace, ale například i keramické desky na vaření v kuchyni, chytré ledničky, také nové přístroje v medicíně, nové léky a pod. Vám bych asi hlavně o počítačovou terminologii, ale v té se moc nevyznam, jsem spíše jen takzvaným surferem :-)

Moderní technologie znamenají zjednodušení, zábavu

Moderní technologie? do nedávna jedna velká neznáma, teď už neodmyslitelná součást mého života. Bez svého laptopu s připojením a iPodu bych se už neobešla. a nejen bez nich. co se toho dotazníku týká, občas sem zatrhla slova i trošku proti své vůli, kolikrát bych upřednostnila anglickou variantu (či tu poangličtěnou) ale s ohledem na zbytek populace a lásku k českému jazyku :) jsem zvolila tu druhou alternativu. Jde o to, že některé anglicismy už jsou natolik zaužívané, že se bez nich v novinách používají, ale některá slova zůstávají v českém jazyce a tam bych preferovala i nadále cestinu.

Moderní technologie? Jsem IT programátor, používám hojně internet, počítače atd... Jediný co jsem se nenaucil je psát s háčky a čárkami, myslím že naše generace, která zná pravý (původní) slovo s háčky a čárkami tak s tím nemá problém, ale další generace která nebude znát původní česká slova tak už bude fůpitche :)

Moderní technologie? pro mě v prvním řadě znamená ulehčení práce, úspora času, a možnost zefektivnit práci....co se týče poslední jmenovaného, to není bohužel v mé kompetenci.

při používání pc a mobilu snad vše co je mi dostupné.

Moderní technologii chápu jako opak zastaralé technologie

Moderní technologie ulehčuje lidstvu progres životem na této planetě.

Počítače a moderní komunikace přes web mě eliminují vzdálenosti a umožňují mě kontakt s přáteli okolo světa levně a rychle.

web je pro mě teď jediný způsob jak vyhledávám informace o čem koliv.

Moderní technologie je to na co spoléháme. Věda nás zachrání od katastrofálních změn klimatu.... 2012 se vypne elektřina až na výjimky (par hippies a jiných bláznů) budou ty jediní kteří budou vědět jak se "dělá jídlo". Veskerá vědomost lidstva se zapomene.. protože je uložena na serverech bez energie...

a to je moderní technologie. Sweet dreams.

Moderními technologiemi pro mě jsou především tzv. technologie informační a komunikační, tedy především mobilní telefon (využíván téměř výhradně na SMS a hovory) a PC s internetem (zejm. e-mail, diskusní servery, zpravodajství).

Moderní technologie jsou pro mě velmi významné. Funkce v moderních technologiích používám všechny, které daná technologie nabízí.

Moi!

Moderní technologie pro mě představuje efektivní a kvalitní nástroj ke komunikaci a sdílení znalostí a informací.

- mobil
- skype
- icq
- gmail
- google talk
- google groups, reader, bookmarks
- msn

Možnost být ve spojení se známými z celého světa, téměř bez časového zpoždění. Co se týče lékařství tak třeba novou ruku či ledvinu. Používání tissue cultures arustu orgánů z kmenových buněk. V letectví moderní letadla a spolehlivost letadel při zachování rychlosti. V ekologii používání energie ze zdrojů, které jsou obnovitelné.

Možnost čist zprávy z druhé strany zeměkoule sedíce ve svém obyvatelstvu. Usnadnění vyhledávání potřebných informací (např. jízdní rad). Nesrovnatelně větší dostupnost libovolných informací. Větší svoboda slova, ovšem spojená se snížením průměrné kvality projevu. Efektivizace různých činností a odstranění nudných rutinních činností.

Možnost připojení ke světu (informační hodnota), zrychlení toku informací jak "k sobě" i "od sebe"

možnost komunikace a získávání informací

musím?

Myslím že u velké části slov by měl být i uveden kontext, protože mohou mít různé významy a pak by byly i rozdílně použity.

Na testu jde vidět, že jej psal někdo, kdo stráví spoustu času před počítačem, a pokud ne před ním, tak před televizí koukající na fotbal.

Některé dvojice jsou naprosto rozdílné výrazy, ve kterých snad nemá ani smysl rozhodovat, nebo naopak naprosto stejné; někdy má i člověk pocit, že tu a tam chybí písmenko.

'Moderní technologie' pro mě znamená především práci, jen poslední dobou už ani ne moc zábavy jak dříve. Z jazykového hlediska se jako programátor setkávám s přisernými pocestnými výrazy jako 'sešna' místo session, 'konekšna' a podobně, které mě již značně začínají vadit. Ale pravdou je, že překládat vše do češtiny je holý nesmysl a mnohdy i pěkná zvrhlost (viz. např. session = sezení). A jaké funkce používám? Funkce čeho? (chtelo by to upřesnit) :)

Např. v němčině je pojem

Naprosto nechápu na co mám odpovídat. Technologie jaká? Vyroby potravin? Strojírenská? Informační? Funkce čeho? Mého auta? Mého strýce? Mého počítače?

Narodil jsem se v osmdesátých letech, moderní technologie je pro mě nedílnou součástí světa, ve kterém se pohybuji - např. práčka, žehlička, lednice, dokonce i automobil. Všechny tyto předměty, patříci dnes k naprosto běžnému standardu, byly vymyšleny, aby usnadnily člověku práci a ušetřily čas. Existují i předměty, které člověku pomáhají ušetřit čas vyplnit. Některé z nich rovněž používám - čímž rozhodně nemyslím hrací automaty...

Nechce se mi nic popisovat....a navíc mám jen pc.

nejak divne formulovana otazka. pouzivam tri laptopy, mobil.

Nejprve k dotazníku. Nektere dvojice jsou ekvivalentni, nepocituje se to jako anglikanizmus, ale bezne cizi slovo (pochazejici vetsinou z latiny). Napr. komparace, loajalita, kontrakt, indiferentny, distributor, tym, refundovat.

Za velmi negativni povazuji vtahovani neoduvodnenych anglikanizmu do jazykoveho projevu (napr. plejer, speaker, headhunter, engineering, feature,)

Moderní technologie pouzivam na urovni bezneho uzivatele, pracuji ako VS pedagog.

Nektere dvojice uvedených slov se v cestine pouzivaji obe, ale kazde jinak. Proto nelze jednozadne rici, komu z nich dat prednost. Například: loajalita ke statu, ale vernost manzelce, hardware u pocitace, ale zarizeni bytu, comeback zpevaka, ale navrat domu apod.

Moderni technologie je pro me docela normalnim pomocnikem.

Neoddelitelnou soucast meho zivota. :-/

Neomazeny pristup k internetu=veskerym informacim lidstvem

vytvorene

nerozumím co konkretne otázka znamená

nerozumím druhé otázce!

Nerozumím otázce.

Nerozumim otazce. Asi nesmysl.

Nerozumim otazce. Sorry

Nevim co mate na mysli pod pojmem "moderni technologie", pouzivam moderni vybaveni domacnosti vctne PC, protoze jsem v duchodu...:-)

nevím, co bych napsal(a)

nezbytnost, zábavu

nic

používám mobil, PC a fotoaparát

nové možnosti

nové možnosti

Nutné zlo.

Mobil, počítač, internet.

Nutné zlo.

Nutnost, bez které dnes nelze fungovat.

Nutnost.

'Jaké funkce používáte?' Funkce čeho - moderní technologie? Pojem 'Používat funkce moderní technologie' je pojem přinejmenším podivný a velice nejasný. Zde možná došlo ke špatnému překladu nebo autor používá nějaký příliš abstraktní jazyk poněkud odtržený od běžného jazyka. A přinejmenším strašlivě široký, což odrazuje od dalšího se zabývání touto podivnou otázkou.

Pozn:

lízín nebo lízínk (těžko rozhodnout co je blbější, chybí možnost vyloučit obe)

Nutnost. Žit. V třetím tisíciletí. S odporem.

Nutnost....Používám počítač s internetem, a je to můj největší přítel tady v záměru. A nadchnul mě iPod. Porad nemůžu pochopit, že se do něčeho tak miniaturního, narve tolik CD...A používám, ale nedůvěřuji - mobil a mikrovlnnou troubu...myslím, že nás to pomalu ale jistě oslabuje a likviduje svými

neviditelnými vlnami...Automatická pračka,sušička,myčka na nádobí=osvobození
naš žen....

Obživu, zábavu, komunikaci, usnadnění získávání informací, usnadnění koupení
nových věcí a v neposlední řadě pracuji jako IT tudíž nutnost stáleho
sebevzdělávání.

obživu.

Obživu. Jsem informatik, žiji se programováním.

Obživu.

oci a uši tam kde nemohu osobně být. PC používám cca 15 let denně, k práci i
komunikaci.

Okamžitá dostupnost. Stojí to někdy nervy, pokud se něco porouchá.

os win/linux

Pane mate tam chyby a nektěre páry neodpovídají...

Jsem student právnické fakulty UK, kterou mimochodem považují za velmi
spatnou školu - prosím rozšířte tuto informaci, aby se konečně něco dělo!
Moderní technologie používám počítač, mobilní telefon, všechny novinky od
Google, a nevím co tady chcete slyšet... Vesměs jsem pokročilý uživatel nových
technologií.

A jestli můžu mít ještě poznámku, uniká mi význam porovnávat ve vaší studii
slova jako ofsajd která jsou převzata už sto let a slova zajímavější která jsou
typická pro dnešní (zbytečně) nadužívání anglických slov. S pozdravem

j

pc - internet, digitální fotoaparát, mobilní telefon,

PC a internet, mobilní telefon, digitální TV a fotoaparát

PC uživatel,

mobil

internet -cteni mimo mainstream

digi foto kamera dvd tv- doma i v praci amatersky

internetbanking - nemusim na postu

pc+net-ok

mobil-shit

tv-shit

PC, fax,TV

PC, Mac, Internet

PC, mobil, DVD, GPS, LCD

PC, mobil, Internet

PC, Natel, Wärmepumpe

PC, tiskárny, e-maily, internet, písenná a elektronická komunikace

Pocitac k praci. Zbytek co mozna nejmene.

pocitac, internet, mobilni telefon...ale je diskutabilni, co si pod tim predstavujete, pro nekho toho je nejmodernejsi typ mobilu, pro nekoho mobil obecne...

omlouvam se, ale nechce se mi psat miniesej na tema moderni technologie.,je to moc obecne tema...

pocitac, kopirka, mobil, skype, ...

pocitac, urychleni prace, internet,

pocitac,mobil

pocitac,mobilni telefon,navigace

Pocitace predevsim jsou brana do sveta - internet a informace

pocitacova technika.pouzivam zakladni funkce textovy editor, internet, tabulkovy editory, programy na pousteni hudby a filmu. r

Pod timto pojmem si predstavim mobilni telefon, pocitac, internet.

U internetu programy jako icq apod, neposilam vsak napr. MMS-ky, nefotim mobilem.

pohodlí

pokrok

Pokrok.

Pomáhá mi lépe zvládnout zadanou práci.

Pouzivam IT od 89, pracuji v nem od 94. Navrhoval jsem a spravoval site, pres management IT jsem presel k puvodnimu zajmu, programovani. V soucasne dobe ho spojuji i se navrhem/spravou vyvojove i produkcní infrastruktury, a resenim interdisciplinarnich problemu v ramci IT. Anglictina mi vyhovuje v puvodnim tvaru, tam kde se jedna o terminus technicus, tj. ve stejnem smyslu jako napr. latina. Pocestene vyrazy mi prijdou spise usmevne, zejmena ale nejspise i proto, ze je slycham od laiku, coz jsou vzhledem k IT vyraznou vetsinou i novinari.

Pouzivam jen mobilni telefon a pocitac.A malo a jen z nutnosti.

Používám každodenně počítač pro svou profesi. Především programy Solidworks a ACAD. Dale používám intenzivně internet pro vyhledávání vhodných komponentů. Internet využívám i pro soukromé potřeby

Používám mobil a počítač.

používám pc (laptop, stolní)internet, wifi, skype, mp3 přehrávač, dvd přehrávač, mobilní telefon (pouze telefonování a sms), digitální fotoaparát, úpravy fotek v PC, fotoblog, vyhledávače (google), internetovou poštu (gmail, seznam.cz), GPS v automobilu... To je tak asi vše..

...mimochodem v dotazníku mi chyběla možnost zvolit obě možnosti, jelikož mi občas připadlo jejich použití rovnocenné.

Používám PC,GSM, nikoli GPS, na 5 vět teď nemám čas ani chuť.

Používám telefon, počítač, video kameru, digitální fotoaparát, internet, CD/DVD.

Myslím, že i bez toho mohu žít celkem spokojeně, některé věci budou trvat mnohem déle, ale vše je v principu možné.

Težší je myslím být bez knih.

Používám internet - zde email, skype, facebook apod.

Používám neustále, jsem programátor.

Používám internet vyhybám se závislosti na technologiích typu GPS, abych neztratil schopnost používat metody, které namáhají kreativně mozek. Preventivně se vyhybám bezdrátovým technologiím na základě možných zdravotních rizik.

práce

Práce pro mě. Pokrok pro lidstvo. Zábava.

Práci a zábavu. Všechno co se týká počítačů, mobilů, elektroniky.

Pracovní nástroj

Pracovní nástroj, informace, zábava.

Internet, WiFi, mobilní telefonie, digitální fotografie + zpracování obrazu.

Pracovní nástroj.

Pracujem v IT. Mojou ulohou je starat sa o bezpečnosť v IT. Moderne technológie sú moj koníček. Aj keď sa snažím nepoužívať anglické slová, hlavne v tomto odvetví často neexistuje vhodný ekvivalent. Napr. firmware, groupware...

Pracuji bezne s ruznymi IT. Laptop :-) - vedle kancelarskeho softwaru:-) pouzivam ruzne hudebni a video programy; ruzne audio a video nahravaci technologie... To vse vice mene v ramci sve profese.

Pracuji jako programátor a analytik, takže se s moderními technologiemi setkávám každý den.

Pracuji jako vyvojář software, takže jisté druhy technologií už se spjate s mou prací pro mě znamenají nutnost. Nutnost se je naučit, nutnost je používat a sledovat trendy, které u nich probíhají.

Pracuji v IT, takže angličtina a moderní technologie používám na každém kroku.

Mail, Web, Instant messaging, Linux, programování

Pracuji v IT.

Pravidelne používam internet a notebook pro práci i pro zábavu. Moderní technologie pro mě znamená různé možnosti připojení a komunikace (GPRS a EDGE, WIFI, ..), telefon s operačním systémem a jeho připojení s PC.

prdim na vas, nemam cas 8)

Predevsim internet, komunikace, konzumní "vydobytky" poslední doby jako iPod. Ovšem také nové zbraně a prostředky kontroly (CCTV apod.).

Predevsim rozsireni novych moznosti komunikace mezi lidmi. Pouzivam vyhledavani, internetove prekladace, komunitni servery.

predevsim zrychlene metody komunikace, vyuziti objemove malych pametovych disku k porizovani snimku, poslechu hudby, nahravani videi, casove efektivni zaslani elektronicke posty jakehokoliv obsahu, pohodlne a rychle platebni moznosti pomoci kreditni karty...

Predmet studia, zaliba a zdroj obzivy. Vyuzivam vetsinu modernich vymozenosti, ackoliv se snazim zbytecne nepodlehlat natlaku toho, co ma byt prave in.

Predpotopni mobil, který mam, normalne skoro nepouzivam, tedy pokud ho mam vubec sebou, není zapnutý. Zapinam ho jen pro hovor, který chci vyridit (pardon, INICIOVAT) sama. Zpravy SMS nepouzivam vubec, a, kupodivu, se za to vubec nestydim. Muj zivot není az zas tak komplikovany a telefon v baraku mi staci. Mame ovsem broadband a bez internetu, e-mailu a Googlu si dnes uz zivot nedovedu predstavit. Brouzdam na siti, poustim si videa a uz i sleduji nektere kratši televizni programy u pocitace. Take pouzivam SKYPE na pokec s prateli. Obcas pouzivam sluzby internetoveho prodeje letenek a mody. Neholduji pocitacovym hram, mimo odpocinkoveho hrani MAHJONG. Jak vidite, spravne kodovani cestiny jeste nemam, ale je zajimave, ze cestina ta 'nabodenicka' kupodivu skoro nepotrebuje. U televize mame zapojene prehravace DVD a jeste i VHS, coz se porad jeste hodi. Pak mame nahravac Humax, takže muzeme sledovat zajimave programy, kdy se nam to hodi. SATNAV v aute nemame, ale chodime na vejslapy se satelitnim prijimacem Garmin, který pak umoznuje zmapovat nase vychazky na Googlu. Rada bych podotkla, ze ziji 40 let v Anglii a snobske, lacine a line anglicismy v domaci cestine nenavidim. Pokud to takhle pujde dal, bude Ceska republika potrebovat nove Obrozeni - obrozeni jazyka ceskeho. Myslim, ze nektere technicke anglicismy jsou nevyhnutne, ale to, s cim se setkavam v kazdodenni mluve by bylo k smichu, kdyby to nebyla narodni tragedie. Jsem jeste rada, ze to jsou anglicismy, protoze jinak bych mela potiz lidem, který mluvi a pisi 'cesky', nekdy vubec rozumet.

Preji Vam hodne zdaru ve Vasi praci.

Presto, ze pracuji jako programator, z modernich zarizeni pouzivam pouze pocitac a mobil, nepocitam-li televizi a rozhlas. Potencialni prinos informacnich

technologii je nesmirny, zatim vsak mam pocit, ze jejich uzivatele nici cesky jazyk jak nadmernym pouzivanim cizich slov, tak i ztratou plasticity vyrazovych prostredky jazyka jeho zjednodusovanim. Pokud jste chteli informace jine, omlouvam se vam, ale napsal jsem to, co povazuji za nejdulezitejsi.

Pro me to jsou pocitace a mobil a hlavne pripojeni k internetu.

Proboha kdo tento dotaznik delal?! Jak muze dat nekdo k sobe slova

programuji

Programuji aplikace.

programuju, správce

První otázka je obecná, druhá nespecifikuje obor.

Puvodne stroje ke zjednoduseni prace, ale v praxi stroje ke zvyšení závislosti na techto strojich. Samoucelnost.

Pouzivam jen nezbytné nutné přístroje a software; bohužel, jak plyne čas, nezbytným se stává čím dál víc věcí. Pretechnizovanost vede do slepe ulicky.

radost i starost, PC, Wifi, mobil, online prodej-nákup

Rychle a spolehlive se kamkoli dostat.

Sehnat informace v okamziku jejich potreby.

Solidni uroven sluzeb a vyrobku.

Ale moderni technologie je pro me i to ze prijdu kamkoliv a stisknu ci otocim knoflik, vse ostatni se deje bez meho pricineni.

Vyuzivam prevazne informacni a komunikacni sluzby vseho druhu a system verejne dopravy.

rychlé komunikace, zdroj informací

Rychlejší přístup k velkému množství informací - internet, lepší a jednodušší komunikace i na velké vzdálenosti. Kromě mobilního telefonu a internetu používám zejména Skype.

Hm. A když o tom tak uvažuju, tak používám taky práčku a myčku.

rychlost, dostupnost informací, vysoká hustota jejich uložení.

Rychlost. Nové možnosti. Pomoc. Mezilidské odcizení.

sa, nechce se mi

Sam jsem programátor, takže používám všechny možné technologie

a vymoženosti. Zajímá mě jak software tak hardware, jak uživatelské

programy tak operační systémy. Bez počítače jsem jako bez ruky.

Jinak používám mobil, internet, DVD přehrávač, set-top-boxy, kabelovou

televizi.

Skoro vše...jsem SW inženýr ;-)

Služba pomáhající s komunikací, vyhledáváním, poslední zprávy. Mobilní telefon, internet.

som programátor datových skladů

součástí dnešního života. Mobil, internet, počítač

studuji IT, takže pro mě znamená hodně. používám internet úplně ke všemu, vyhledávám tam informace i zábavu, ostatní technologie mě taky zajímají a informace o nich získávám opět na webu :) jinak samozřejmě používám mobilní telefon, mikrovlnku mp3 přehrávač, do vesmíru zatím ale neletám :)

su neoddeliteľnou súčasťou každodenného života, umožňujú mi komunikovať s okolím, rodinou a priateľmi a tiež sú zdrojom informácií o dianí v krajine, svete,

mojom pracovnom obore. Vyuzivam predovsetkym internet, rozne komunikacne prostriedky (email, ICQ, Skype, Facebook,...) a samozrejme mobilny telefon.

switch atd., nastavování IOSu

digitalizace

Tak tohle fakt nemam cas&nalasu vymyslet.

Technologia sa rozvija od nepamati a s nou sa rozvija aj jazyk. Niektore novoty su tak prevratne ze ich pomenovanie sa preberie z cudziny spolu s technologiou, je vsak smutne ze novinari si nedostatok slovnej zasoby nahradzaju vyrazmi nasilu prebranymi z anglictiny. Da sa pochopit odbornik ktory cerpa vedomosti od zdroja v cudzom jazyku ze pri prednaske pouzije skomoleninu cudzieho slova, vsetky informacie cernal z cudzojazycnej literatury, ale novinari, hlasatel v tv, je plateny aby hovoril spisovne, by rozhodne nemal speakovat.

A my ostatni, podme gemovat na compe...

...napadlo ma nemala by sa upratovacka nazvat enviromental managerka?

technologie využívající služeb internetu

Technologii pouzivam pouze jako nutnou soucast zivota, tzn. ze ji, pokud to jde, nevyhledavam. Pouzivam mobilni telefon, pocitac, atd. A to je tak z moderni technologie vsechno.

Totez co "nemoderni" technologie: rozsireni lidskych moznosti.

Typicky pro mne moderni technologie predstavuje neco, co mi muze prineset zajimave podnety, ale v podstate to nepotrebuji. Vyjimku tvori moderni technologie v oblasti programovani - ty jsou soucasti meho zamestnani.

Ulahcenie bezneho zivota, pristup k informaciam. Pouzivam platobne karty, mobil, intenzivne pocitac a internet.

ulehčení práce, vyuzivam word, excel, power point, access, corel, photoshop, topol.

Urychlení a zjednodušení komunikace. Mobil, Internet, Internetové komunikátory.

usnadnění a urychlení práce

základní, internet, základní programy, databáze

usnadnění každodenní činnosti, inteligentní řešení problému. bez internetu si neumím představit den.

uvítal bych nějaké poděkování za můj čas namísto příkazu k popisu sekvence etc.

Uživatel domácích počítačů Apple a PDA PalmOne

Uznávám ji .

v práci grafické stanice, administrativní software, internet

Vedec FzU AV CR, analýza dat

Velmi užitečný a významný nástroj sloužící k usnadnění komunikace a předávání informací, ve všech oblastech lidské činnosti, včetně vzdělávání.

výučování založeném na internetu (web-based teaching)

virtuální univerzitní kampus k výučování mimo třídu, na dálku

internetové noviny a zprávy všeho druhu, včetně videových záznamů, YouTube atd.

Veskeré zařízení, které mi umožňuje lépe komunikovat, pracovat, být v dosahu a hlavně informovan o všem, co mě zajímá. Jednou z nejdůležitějších vlastností, kterou si cením na moderních technologiích je jejich snadná dostupnost, skladnost a zejména rychlost. Když potřebuji sehnat bydlení, pronajmout byt, vím okamžitě relevantní nabídky a zároveň okamžitě reaguji. To jsou M.T...

Vyberu si s dovolením jen jeden fenomén moderní technologie, a tím je internet. Internet využívám denně a je pro mě velkým pomocníkem, Nejen že jej

potřebuji ke své profesi, ale využívám ho i v běžném životě téměř každý den - při komunikaci s přáteli v zahraničí, při vyhledávání informací, poslouchání zahraničních zpravodajství, poslechu hudby, nákupu přes internet.... Setřel mi čas i peníze ;).

Výraz moderní technologie je pojem poněkud zvláštní. Ve výrobním procesu lze dosáhnout stejného cíle pozitivem různých dříve neznámých postupů s využitím dříve neznámého zařízení či funkce, případně s pomocí dříve nepoznané látky, která proces urychlí a zlepší. Moderní technologie by tedy měla vždy znamenat nějaký pokrok oproti předchozímu způsobu, jehož výsledkem bude změna k lepšímu. Zvýšení kvality, zkrácení času, úspora materiálu, vyšší využití materiálu, využití materiálu podradné třídy ke zhodnocení s výsledkem stejným jako při použití materiálu I A třídy atd. Otázka druhá mi není zcela zřejmá, na co se autor táže, nicméně ve spojitosti s moderní technologií lze za pokrokovou verzi, cíli moderní považovat každou funkci, která bude automatizována, tedy obejde se bez zásahu člověka.

Vyžívám, počítače mě žijí, odborná terminologie se dá někdy těžko přeložit, anglickou dokumentaci používám běžně (téměř výhradně). Kdo mi přeje abych

Vzhledem ke své práci používám moderní technologie v molekulární biologii - PCR, Maspeck, genotyping, sekvenování. Pochopitelně se neobejdu dnes a denně bez počítače, a to jak PC, tak Macu. Mnou vyplněný dotazník bude asi poněkud ovlivněn tím, že jsem Česka žijící 15 let v USA.

vše od r. 2000

webhosting, grafika, obchod, management, marketing

Zařízení, vynález, patent vytvořený nebo výrazně změněný v minulých cca 2 letech, které ulehčuje, či zpřijemňuje život. Primárně v oblasti neživých věcí, ale fakticky výrazný produkt vědecké činnosti.

závislost :)

Zdroj informací.

Možnost komunikace.

Práce s infomacemi, jejich archivace.

Zdroj informací.

Zdroj obživy, zdroj informací, mocný vládce nad životem jedincu i společnosti. Aplikována logika a projev nejnižších lidských pudů - Bože chraň Microsoft. Proč má ta klávesnice tak zkrvavený rozložení?

Zdroj obživy :-). Jaké funkce? Nejasná otázka (v jaké oblasti - matematické, logické, programovací, psychosomatického systému, ekonomické, sociální aj.?)

Žiji s moderními technologiemi, jsem IT konzultant, znalost moderních technologií je mojí obživou i zábavou.

IT nabízí neustále se rozšiřující obzor poznávání, získávání informací rychle, přehledně a selektivně.

Používám email, přístup na web, v jednoduché formě i publikování na webu, IP telefonii, chat, WiFi technologie, kryptování, různé strategie zálohování, editace digitálního videa a zvuku.

Hodně zdaru!

J;-)

Živí mě práce s počítači, mám mobilní telefon s wi-fi a emailem, nezajímá mě sport (takže otázky týkající se fotbalu jsem vybíral české, protože cizím verzím nerozumím).

Počítačová technologie je pro mě nezbytnou součástí života (včetně mobilního telefonu)

Živí mě. Každopádně mi nevládnou, ale slouží. Na počítači/internetu trávím 10+ hodin denně.

Zivi mne IT a je to i muj konicek takze pro mne znamenaji hodne. Funkce pouzivam prakticky vsechny (pokud potrebuji).

Zivim se jako administrator SUN OS, moderni technologie vyuzivam, ale branim se tomu, abych se stal plne zavislym, i kdyz komunikace se svetem je neocenitelna, existuji i nebezpeci, ktera jsou v soucasne dobe popirana nebo zatlacovana do pozadi a tak se cely komercni svet ridi heslem "Ucel sveti prostredky", coz je pro me neprijatelne!! Zarizeni, ktere si porizuji vzdy peclive volim a hledam nejakou prijatelnou moznost. Nejsem tak bohaty, abych si mohl kupovat levne veci.

zivim se jako zarizovac (manager) pocitacovych odbornosti (IT)

Zivim se jimi, jsem sw. vyvojar. Denne se potkavam s odbornou anglictinou a proto mne nekteere pocestene vyrazy pripadaji silne nezvykle.

Zivim se technologiemi. Jsem technik- technologie jsou moje zivobyti. Termin moderni technologie je podivny- technologie se neustale meni, vyviji...

Zivim se v oblasti IT jako software engineer (:-) / vedouci tym testeru. Kazdodenne vyuzivam sluzeb Internetu a s modernimi technologiemi jsem take v uzkem kontaktu.

Zivobyti :).

Zivobyti, nebot pracuju jako prekladatel. .

zjavne nechapete vyznamy jednotlivych slov - asertivny a energicky??? wtf?

zjednodusene obtezují... z 90%

Zjednoduseni a zrychleni prace s informacemi, umozneni novych metod zpracovani, pristup k informacim drive nedostupnym nebo obtizne dostupnym. Vyuzivam databaze, online encyklopedie, online komunikaci - IM, email, VoIP+video, P2P site. Vyuzivam navigacni systemy, mapy, GPS, GIS systemy.

Zjednodušení a zkrácení práce. Zábavu. Internet, mobil.

Znamená to pro mě možnost volby. Zjednodušení. Pomoc. Používám vše. De facto je dnes i mikrovlnka nebo práčka moderní technologií.

Způsob, jak se domluvit na velké vzdálenosti (skype, mobil, chat)

Způsob, jak zabít čas jinak strávený smysluplnou činností (prohlížení internetu)

Způsob obzivy (používání počítače k práci)

Způsob, jak zjistit důležité informace (mapy, dopravní rady, počasí, encyklopedie)

Ztrátu soukromí..

Zvýšení možnosti komunikace a pohybu. To znamená internet, mobil, automobily, dopravní prostředky. Neomezené možnosti posílání různých dat, obrazových, zvukových, a tak dále.

Živím se jimi

že nemusím nic psát

živobytí

živobytí.Word.Exel

5.6 Appendix 6

(Answers to part B of the Questionnaire in English)

nothing

I don't understand the question

An incredible change of life in all its aspects, even in my thoughts

But not always in good sense of the word .

I use PC, but recently started with Macbook- much better than Billl Gates' windows ! I use applicacions like Photoshop, Internet , etc .

The test was a bit confusing..

Internet

I really don't want to write :-)

Making life easier in the sense that: what used to take perhaps half a day without modern technology (For example internet, mobile phone), is now possible in few minutes. Accessibility of information, possibility of communication also with people who are not at close quarters with us.

It means possibilities but also limitations.

(Unfortunately) I make my living from it. I write unfortunately, because I'm convinced that the current speed of growth is not perpetually sustainable, and that they are taking advantage of the totally understandable gap between the modern technology and the mostly poor users. Then like lawyers, doctors and similar types, they are making money out of other's problems. From history we know very well that no progress exists, it is only a gilded way to hell. Serves us right!

(I will unfortunately write without punctuation, I don't have Czech keyboard/Windows)

Personally the most important thing for me is the communications technology - mobile phone, email and in the recent times especially Skype (including webcam). I live abroad (in Germany) and I often travel to other countries and thanks to Skype I can keep in touch with friends and family for almost no cost at all.

Internet forces the classical types of media out of my household:

I practically never open the television anymore, I almost never buy newspapers - only sometimes I buy some sort of magazine for flights or on holiday. I did not like the radio even before.

A modern technology is the main source of my income so I am not in a position to choose really, therefore the modern technology became a necessity for me.

I work with wide variety of data storage, data recovery and data replication technologies. This range involves usage of different operation systems, networking technologies and variety of data storage alike. Narrowed down, the most used functions are among Windows based operation systems and related data backup and recovery.

And apart from that, as every business seems to be dependant on communication, the messaging system functions might be the most used.

a)Technology invented and used in the last decade

b)Function of modern technology? perhaps audiobook podcast, porn

1)

Aid and addition to daily life

2)

internet and mobile phone

Analyst of IS

Perhaps a computer, since I'm filling this in, you fool!

Being online, being watched. Endless possibilities, possibility of turning wrong. Internet, mobile phone, ...

Without modern technology it would be very hard for me to keep up to the same level of effectivity in my work. I synchronize data (emails, contacts, notes, documents, files) between computer systems, table top PC, notebook and PDA.

I try to record all my work in digital form.

Unfortunately but also fortunately an absolute necessity.

boosting up possibilities

cd, dvd, mp3 player

What is modern technology? And it's

What does modern technology mean to me?

Enrichment of daily life in all spheres of intellectual activity.

In short term demanding (mastering the know-how) in long term beneficial (saving time)

Makes distances smaller, stretches the demand for energy.

Increases your knowledge, makes possible the use and the abuse of it.

Which functions do I use?

Internet, Word, Excel, Office, Kaspersky, and many others

Daily livelihood / contact with the world.

Daily work

Digital photography, internet, GPS navigation, satellite TV

Good and evil. I use digital photos, pc, games, net, sware.

Good servant, bad master. I use and sometimes also build computers, computer networks, internet, email, skype - mainly for calling abroad and sometimes for video conference. Also as a substitute for a mobile phone for writing SMS messages, I still can not write very well on the small mobile phone keypad. Also from abroad it is by far the cheapest way. On the other hand I do not use ICQ or

anything similar, nothing that I would not do at work. Recently (maybe a year ago) I bought myself a mobile phone. I work in biotechnology and genetic engineering, sometimes I earn extra money as a teacher, IT specialist or manual labourer.

perfection. making life easier. I use a notebook everything mutually connected and interconnected in the net

At home I use ordinary technical devices (apart from television, which I haven't owned for 10 years now). At work then I'm surrounded by the latest technology in several different domains. The main source of information for me is internet and most of all databases, publications and popular media, which are available through it.

e-mail- contact with friends and family

internet - source of information, education, communication, debates, creativity

Energicky and asertivni are not synonyms.

Gem is not the same as game, asertivni is not the same as energicky, lizink is not the same as lizin, such words do not exist in Czech, brejk is not the same as unik.

GPRS, EDGE, GSM, UMTS, HSDPA, DSL, PPPoE and stuff

Mainly the possibility to choose how to solve tasks. You can choose over different technologies and consider, which in the given circumstances is the most suitable. Also my girlfriend's dependence to communication came to my mind. How she flies out of my embrace and from the bed in order to read an SMS, which she just received.

Hm.

A lot of Internet for all kinds of purposes (searching for information, cultivation, entertainment, communication with people, displaying photographs)

Then things of personal need like laptop, digital camera and so on...

I use computer, drive car but basically I live in 1968. In British history I admire Ludites. Anyway I hope that my answer was good for something. With greetings

I'm a programmer, so it's necessary working tool. Above that the Internet is a tool which I use to find any information I need in my personal life, on-line shopping. However I'm not so keen on the latest development like on-line social networks or virtual worlds.

I use

- * computer, which I cannot image without the Internet (WIFI equipped notebook)

- * cellphone (which comes with an MP3 player and acceptably good camera)

- * GPS navigation (one in car and other when cycling or hiking)

Impacts of modern technology (if you mean ICTs) are ambivalent. On the one hand it allow us to realise our needs, but on the other it can also reconstructs those needs. ICTs are autonomous forces but yet they can operate as a mere tools according to subjective wishes of their users. We can say both yes and no to them, but it is becoming more and more evident that human capacities are somehow reconstituted through the operations of a new technological framework of 21st century.

information, connections

information.

internet, mobile phone, ipod

internet, mobile phone, SMS, PC...

internet, notebook, mobile phone,

-making work easier, saving work, expanding possibilities

-I use different networks (work related or for fun such as facebook)

-easier contact with different people

-connections

-interconnections

internet, telecommunication

Internet,notebook,skype,,,.....It is fantastic!

Internet.Information.

As a programmer/analyst I have already moved about for the last 30 years in the IT domain. In this sphere the influence and usage of English terminology is necessary, although I have a feeling that the younger generation is not really bothered to look for suitable Czech equivalents. Especially in multinational companies people speak a funny mix of languages - instead of “rezevovat zasedaci mistnost pro schuzi” they “bukuje rum pro mitink nebo pro conference-call.”

As a user of internet since 1992/93 (I already had an email address in the .cs domain) I regard modern technology as important and almost indispensable part of our lives. At the same time the word “almost” is more important to me than the word “indispensable”.

For me it is a slow but certain stress.

It is a necessity in life.

It is practical to use. Internet, telephone, GPS.

I'm an information technology designer and at least in my discipline modern technology is very close to me.

I'm an information technology designer, programmer.

I'm an engineer, which means for one of your professors

I'm an IT professional

I'm an IT specialist, I don't have any problems using new technology, as long as it helps my life, in other words there is added value there for me. I use data services on mobile telephone, digital technology at home (computer, television, home computer network, and so on.)

I'm an IT-specialist...

I'm a computer programmer and I like modern technology in the basic sense. On the other hand, I'm relatively conservative, so you can't really say that I would buy and use all the latest gadgets. I don't have any problems with English, but adopting unnecessary words into Czech I do have a problem with.

I'm a programmer, most of all I'm interested in

I'm a programmer.

I'm a programmer. I use modern technology in my livelihood, for communication (I live abroad), for studying and also as a source of entertainment.

I'm a programmer. The test is constructed badly. The pairs do not contain equivalent notions - often I would pick up a word from the pair depending on what I would need to express. I have a feeling that from a test, constructed this way, it is hard to get any results out. I would like to help, but since this commentary does not lead to improvements in your test or change in your research methods, my attempt would be waste of time:-(I wish you a nice and fruitful day!

I'm an IT administrator and I'm against Anglicisms at any cost.

I'm a student of fel

I'm a techno-evangelist. I use whatever.

They are technologies, which make work, communication, entertainment, research and so on easier for people. These technologies help people achieve a better performance and those who utilize modern technology will also have their

profits. I use a computer connected to internet via wireless router (forgive me for not using a Czech word) and an built-in alarm in my mobile phone. Digital camera with many functions, which make controlling the device easier and offer more entertainment from taking photos.

Thank you for your interest.

Everyday use, working device of an active user, but not a developer. It should serve me and not subordinate me. It must fulfil the functions, according to which I bought it and the quality must respond to the price I paid at least for few years. The best day is when I forget my mobile phone and I'm out of the reach of internet for a long time.

Every (day) I use i-net on my mobile phone :-)

Everyday tool for work

Everyday necessity.

. I don't understand the question.

communication and freedom

internet, mobile phone

Communication with mobile phone, use of search engines for obtaining information "about everyone and everything".

Communication with the help of a computer and mobile phone and connecting them, if need be, with a camera. Speed and slowness of getting data. To be enough in any kind of situation and to grasp the events happening in the world also from the further most corner of the world - but also no, when technology is for some reason not accessible...

Communication, juggling with data.

Communication, work, entertainment.

In my opinion into it belongs, besides computers and laptops, every possible electronic device like iPod, Mp3 player, GPS navigation and mobile phone with most varied functions and also other electronic devices of which I have no idea of, because I don't follow their development.

What comes to my usage of modern technology, I work only with computers, mainly with a notebook for writing documents, sending emails and searching for information in the internet.

It is enough for me to be able to receive messages and to call and to be able to send them from my mobile phone. I have no interest for other functions.

longbow and arrow

sword and knife

mace and club

pen feather and scroll of parchment

religion and obscurantism

mail

it should be better, faster, cheaper with smaller energy input. First of all it should make work easier and more simple.

First of all computer and access to internet.

I love it :)

Miniaturization, increasing performance and capacity, bigger accuracy (for example for experiments), new materials of interesting qualities and so on.

I utilize mainly physical functions, I don't understand what you are asking (function of what?).

Minimal difficulty of work and immunity against human errors.

lots of possibilities how to obtain information and communicate with other people.

mobile phone, internet

I don't understand it much and don't try that hard either, my PC and the internet are a link for me to the world and information about some people, who are my opponents.

With wishes of everything good everyone from Czech republik-Karlovy vary. Good lake Ireland

Modern technology is an useful tool for my work even if the aim of my efforts is completely somewhere else. From a professional point of view I'm rather interested in technology of older data, incidentally I follow it also in my free time (technical museums, excursions with historical trains, reading material on this topic, earlier toys :0). On the other hand for me modern technology, especially computers, do also appeal, because there are useful areas of modern technology such as perhaps Photoshop or creation of webpages, which I don't know how to use and I think that they would develop me. The easy flooding of Anglicisms into Czech seems to me to be a symptom of clear "back-water complex", which we try hard to replace by importing English words. This is a mislead attempt of worldwide appeal, which should depend on knowledge of foreign languages never on corruption of your own language. I prefer the French or Spanish "improvement" approach to their own language, because many times the thing is that it is hard to write quality Czech literature with sentences like "Manager downloadoval fajly s promocnimi kampanemi, aby byznysmeni mohli komparovat imidz ruznych firem." :0)

Modern (information) technology - the main way for communication with the world.

I use those types of modern (information) technology:

Cell phone

Internet (work, mailing, instant messengers, searching for particular informations, e-shopping, netbanking)

modern technology:

often very fragile gadgets, less durable against damage.

dependency on electricity.

in general:

space research (theoretical physics), Large Hadron Collider, nuclear powerplant, unfortunately weapons

functions

i use canned food, mobile phone, car, computer, hot water, in general i profit from electricity

good luck man:)

Modern technology for me means making life easier in many ways. Devices which do not help or make things simpler I have a negative view on and in this case I don't have anything against for using the traditional tools.

Modern technology is a tool that makes my daily life easier. Most commonly I use the following devices: notebook, mobile phone, television. It helps my communication with people who I'm thousand kilometres away from or I use it for entertainment.

Modern technology to me means first of all entertainment and it makes some things easier. I like mutual compatability between digital equipment, where you can modify data from one device in another one and then send it back.

I use a computer mostly because of the internet, MP3s, videos and also text and table editors. Mobile phone only for SMS and calling..

Modern technology to me is the common computer technology, internet, mobile phones, television. Means of transport , mainly personal car, bike. I use these means often and mainly in my work, but also for pleasure.

Further on the development in medicine and pharmacy is important for me, this is where I'm trying to get new information which would help me to lead, as long as possible, a full and active life.

modern technology - new methods, standpoints and manufacturing processes, making the quality and effectivity of the existing ones better.

modern technology - technological media - communicational news - web, iphody, iphony

modern technology is like a benefit of modern times, research and so on, which should at the basic level make our lives and communication easier) Very simplistically said as a tool to attain goals.

From the world of PCs I mainly use common applications on WVista 64bit platform such as MS Office, MS project, partially MS Visio, internet browsers (MSIE, FIREFOX), email clients (Outlook, Thunderbird), messengers ICQ/SKYPE, Winrar, Far, Putty... Apart from Win I also use Linux (Fedor). In the framework of aforementioned platforms/applications I also use more advanced functions (more complex formatting, scripting, exports...).

For calling and navigation I use a smarthphone HTC TYTN II (Kaiser) + corresponding applications.

modern technology is an ordinary part of my life like perhaps clothing, shoes, bathroom...To me it means a more pleasureable and simplistic everyday tasks. It is especially about navigation, mobile internet, PDA.

Modern technology is my occupation and partially also a hobby. At work I deal with computers (developing programs) the whole day and one of the ways how I spend my free time are videogames.

Also my mobile phone is crammed with modern technology.

Most often I surf the net - I look for videos and listen to internet radio. With my telephone I mostly send e-mails, I follow series and read electronic books.

Modern technology for me is a new, better method to produce things. On the other hand the term is also used for things, which more or less use some new method for their functions. I do not understand the question, which functions do you use. Function of things with modern technology as perhaps new method of injecting a motor, or a production process?

Modern technology is part of development. People are interested in new things but they do not really always need them, perhaps there is an aim to have the latest gadget and show off. I hold the view that as long as new technology is needed for the improvement of business, living, or for indolence or it maybe saves times why not renew the thing. But that you would have a need to buy the latest computer, phone and so on, when the original fulfills your needs I do not agree with that.

Let's for example take the new windows vista, you want to have the best...as long as in this case it also means the latest system, you have to make your computer better or buy a new one, since this system will not run on the old one. The other way is to keep the old computer but use a modest system, which still runs, at least in my case much faster than vista.

As a result it is perhaps good to understand that technology is the way to improvement but it is necessary to consider carefully the effects and keep a clear head.

I live abroad, and I do not want to mix the Czech language with other languages. Czech is beautiful and that is how it should stay. If you want to use English words...speak English.

Modern technology is my livelihood. I use it as a professional in my occupation. I do not understand the question

Modern technology is now an indispensable tool of my everyday tasks, at work and also during my free time.

I mainly use the common functions, which computer technology and mobile communication are offering; I am not a “pioneer” in using new types of services and instruments.

Modern technology is for me my daily bread and butter and a hobby too, although I’m not a supporter of Anglicisms in the common Czech. Off course for some expressions there are no equivalents in Czech, in my opinion this is the place to use English words but to carouse them needlessly seems bit hollow to me. Anyways the question was what I would prefer in the newspapers, there I would rather see Czech expressions, as long as it is possible. Otherwise I would like to point out some of the selections here for example distributor/prodejce, which to me are different functions and I never knew that these expressions would be the same thing.

JH

I make my living from modern technology.

Modern technology is only an instrument and source of problems. I use the internet, computer, I know how to press gadgets (=buttons) and I wait that the thing works. Mostly something does not work and therefore I have become a conservative, I try to use mainly the trustworthy new technologies. I use the internet, Linux, I work with hardware (I don’t know how to translate that to Czech - perhaps as zelezo:) I learned how to wash laundry, but I only know two programs.

When the ESCape button does not work I have a ten kilo hammer under my table.

That is the best invention that mankind has come up with. Works also without a battery.

Modern technology is to me things and services which are not old or have not been technologically overcome more than for roughly 10 years. Everything depends on certain things or services. Modern technology to me means betterment of the quality of life, simplification of and/or speeding up of methods which we use in our daily lives and or simplification of complex

situations or tasks. Modern technology should help, simplify and teach. From modern technology I use the internet (it's services and surroundings), mobile phone, portable music player (HDD jukebox).

modern technology is the result of peoples's thinking.

Modern technology accompanies me to everywhere I go. For example I could not imagine my working day without computers and mobile. I cannot say that it means a lot to me, simply it belongs to this time and it simplifies "life".

I earn my living from modern technology and it also entertains me. I spend a lot of time using the services it provides. I use it for watching films, listening to music, for reading and playing.

Modern technology gives me the possibility to know almost everything from everything and that very fast. From day to day I use the internet and also internet phone, which is practically free. I can also get the television signal via satellite and follow programs in many different languages. This way I get the impression of events from several, often very different points of view. Mobile phone I use rather less, but I do carry it with me, at least it gives me a feeling of security because I know that I can call for help if I would really need it.

Modern technology enables me to

-simply and quickly get information.

-communicate whenever and wherever

-create effective software

I earn my living from modern technology (I'm a programmer)

Modern technology doesn't mean anything special to me. I use the functions that I need for effective work and communication.

Modern technology for me includes things like mobile phone, computer, notebook, digital camera and so on. I don't exactly know, what you mean by

what functions I use. What comes to computers, I use the programs word, excel and then only internet browser.

Modern technology for me means reading the SMS messages which I have received during the night immediately when I get up. Cup of tea when browsing RSS (Blisty, Gmail), and further on to Facebook and MySpace. Control of emails and bank account through mobile phone. Creation of music on computer and sharing with friends from around the world. I could not imagine life without modern technology, it is a part of my personality.. :)

Modern technology means a lot to me. Without let-up I dash around from country to another and without m. technology it would not work. I would have a hard time without my notebook and phone. And without airplanes I could not function.

Modern technology to me means progress of mankind and also connections with them and with the surrounding world. I mainly use modern technology to escape from reality to another world (PlayStation2;computer);for relaxation(MP3) and also for ordinary tasks such as washing laundry, cooking, cleaning and so on...

Modern technology for me means help during my work. And sometimes also relaxation and entertainment. I use it in my profession for communicating with my colleagues and in private for connections with friends and acquaintances. It helps me expand the horizons of my knowledge. And it also helps the communication between people.

Modern technology for me means expanding the possibilities for communication, possibility of solving problems on virtual level and last but not least making life easier. Personally I use a computer at work and at home with internet on a user level and a mobile phone only for calling and for writing text messages. I'm conservative and in private life I only take up new things/functions in the case that there is a well-founded reason for it, or if simply nothing else goes. In professional life I consider it essential to stay in touch with the times and the modern technology at any cost.

Modern technology means a necessity for me.

Modern technology means a great help in life (as a user), livelihood (as a software developer) and a hobby.

I use many different functions, at random sin, cos, ln, exp,...

Modern technology is my bread and butter. Most often I use my Apple Macbook, mobile phone, scanner, printer, landline and camera. In principle I don't watch television and radio I don't listen to at all.

Modern technology to me means for example computers, mob. tel., navigation, but also the ceramic disks for cooking in the kitchen, intelligent freezers, new instruments in medicine, new drugs and so on. I understand computer terminology for the most part, but I do not know much about it, I'm rather a so called surfer :-)

Modern technology means simplification, entertainment

Modern technology? That recently big unknown, now already unseparable part of my life. Without my laptop connections and Ipod I could not go on, and not only without them. What comes to the questionnaire, sometimes I ticked off a word even a bit against my will, several times I would have preferred the English variant (or the Anglified) but with regard to rest of the population and love towards the Czech language :) I chose the other alternative. It was because some of the Anglicisms are so much used that they are already common in newspapers, but some words still remain in Czech language and there I would still like to see Czech.

Modern technology? I'm an IT programmer, I use the internet a lot, computers and so on...Something that I did not learn was to write with the diacritics, I think that our generation which know the correct (original) words with the diacritics has no problem with them, but the next generation who does not know the original Czech word will already be deep in it :)

Modern technology? For me in the first instance it means simplification of work, saving of time, and the possibility to make work more effective...What is meant by the second one? It is unfortunately not in my competence.

When using a pc and mobile perhaps everything that is available to me.

I understand modern technology as technology which is constantly getting out of date.

Modern technology helps the progress of people on this planet.

Computers and modern communication through web eliminates the distances and enables me to contact friends around the world cheaply and quickly.

Web right now is the sole method for me to search for information about anything.

Modern technology is the thing that we depend on. Science protects us from catastrophical climate change...In 2012 electricity will be cut off and there will only be a few exceptions(a couple of hippies and other crazy people) who know how to "make food". All knowledge of mankind will be forgotten...because it is saved on servers without energy...

and that is modern technology. Sweet dreems.

Modern technologies to me first of all are the so called technologies of information and communication, mobile phone (I use it exclusively for SMS and speaking) and a PC with internet (especially e-mail, discussion servers, newscasts).

I know modern technology very well. From the functions of modern technology I use all the functions that the given technology offers.

Moi!

Modern technology for me means an effective and first-class tool for communication and expanding of knowledge and information.

- mobil

- skype

- icq
- gmail
- google talk
- google groups, reader, bookmarks
- msn

The possibility to be in contact with acquaintances from all over the world, practically without any time delay. What comes to medicine perhaps new hands or kidney. Using tissue cultures and growing organs from tree cells. In flying, modern light machines and dependance of planes during conservation of speed. In ecology using energy from sources, which are renewable.

The possibility to read news from another side of the world while sitting in one's living room. The simplification of obtaining the required information (for example timetables). Incomparably bigger availability of any kind of information. Bigger freedom of speech, naturally connected to reduction in average quality of speeches. Making different tasks more effective and elimination of boring routine tasks.

Possibility of connection to the world (information value), speeding up of the stream of information as "to oneself" and also "from oneself"

The possibility of communication and receiving information

Do I have to?

I think that in most of the words the context should have been given as well, because the words can have different meanings and therefore they would also be used differently.

It is possible to see from the text that it was written by somebody who spends a lot of time in front of the computer and if not in front of that, then in front of the television watching football.

Some of the wordpairs are simply just different expressions, in which there are not even any point in choosing, or on the contrary simply the same, and sometimes you get the feeling that here and there is a letter missing.

“Modern technology” for me means first of all work, only in the recent times not so much fun as before. From the linguistical point of view as a programmer I see horrible Czechified expressions such as “sešna” in place of session, “konekšna” and similar, which are starting to bother me extensively. But it is so that to translate everything to Czech is pure nonsense and many times it is funny in a perverse way (for example session = sezení). And which functions do I use? Whose functions? (I would like that explained) :) My car’s ? My uncle’s? My computer’s?

I was born in the 1980s, modern technology is inseparable part of today’s world in which I live - for example washing machine, iron, fridge, even car. All these things, which today simply belong to common standards, were thought out so that they would help people in their work and would save time. There are also things which help people to spend that saved time. I use some of them - although I’m not thinking about fruit machines here...

I don’t want to write anything...and anyways I only have a PC.

Somehow strangely formed question, I use three laptops, mobile.

First to the questionnaire. Some of the wordpairs are equivalents, I don’t see them as Anglicisms but common foreign words (mainly coming from Latin). For example komparace, lojalita, kontrakt, indiferentny, distributor, tym, refundovat.

I see the the adopting of unnecessary Anglicisms to the language expression as very negative (for example plejer, speaker, headhunter, engineering, feature,)

Modern technology I use on the level of a common user, I work as an university educator.

Several words from the wordpairs are used both in Czech, but both differently. Therefore it is not simple to say which one I would prefer. For example: lojalita

towards state, but vernost when talking about couple, hardware with computers, but zarizeni when the question is about flats, comeback of a singer, but navrat when you are returning home and so on.

Modern technology is for me a totally ordinary helper.

Inseparable part of my life.

Unlimited access to the internet = the entire information about mankind.

produced

I don't understand what the question means

I don't understand the second question!

I don't understand the question.

I don't understand the question. Probably nonsense.

I don't understand the question. Sorry

I don't understand what you have in mind with "modern technology", I use modern household equipments including PC, because I'm retired. :-)

I don't know what to write

necessity, enterntainment.

nothing

I use a mobile, PC and a camera

new possibilities

new possibilities

Necessary evil.

Mobile, computer, internet.

Necessary evil.

Necessity, without which it is not possible to work.

Necessity.

“Which functions do you use?” Functions of what - of modern technology? The notion “To use functions of modern technology” is a notion which is to say the least, strange and very unclear. This was probably caused by a bad translation or the author is using too abstract language, which is somewhat removed from the common language. And very horribly vague also, which discourages from thinking further about this strange question.

Remark:

lizin or lizink (hard to decide which is more stupid, the possibility to get rid of both is missing)

Necessity. To live. In the third century. With disgust.

Necessity...I use a computer with internet, and that is my biggest friend here across the sea. And iPod also inspires me. I still can't understand that it is possible to fit so many CDs into something so small...And I use, but don't trust - a mobile and a microwave oven...I think that they are slowly but surely weakening and liquidating us with invisible waves...Automatic washing machine, drier, dishwasher= liberation of us women...

Livelihood, entertainment, communication, obtaining information is more simple, facilitation of buying new things and last but not least I work in IT so a necessity of constant self-education.

livelihood.

Livelihood. I'm an information technology designer, I earn my living from programming.

Livelihood.

Eyes and ears where you can't be personally. I have used a PC approx. 15 years daily for work and communication.

Quick accessibility. It really gets on my nerves sometimes, when something malfunctions.

os win/linux

Sir, you have there some mistakes and some of the wordpairs do not correspond...

I'm a student of Faculty of Law in UK, which by the way I regard as a very bad school - please spread this information, so that finally something would happen! Out of modern technology I use computer, mobile phone, news from google, and I don't know what you want to hear here...Altogether I'm an advanced user of new technology.

And if I can still make a comment, I can't really understand the point of comparing in your study words such as ofsajd which was already adopted 100 years ago and words such as intresantni which are typical for today's (Unnecessarily) overused English words. With greetings j

pc - internet, digital camera, mobile phone,

PC and internet, mobile phone, digital TV and camera

PC user,

mobile

internet - reading outside the mainstream

digi photo camera dvd tv - home and also at work

internetbanking - I don't have to go to the post office

pc+net-ok

mobile-shit

tv-shit

PC, fax,TV

PC, Mac, Internet

PC, mobile, DVD, GPS, LCD

PC, mobile, Internet

PC, Natel, Wärmepumpe

PC, printer, e-mails, internet, written and electronic communication

Computer for work. The rest as little as possible.

computer, internet, mobile phone...but it is debatable, what do you regard as such, for whom is that the latest type

mobile, for somebody mobile in general...

I apologize but I don't want to write a miniessay on the topic of modern technology.,that is a very common topic...

computer, copier, mobile, skype,...

computer, making work faster, internet,

computer, mobile

computer, mobile phone, navigation

Computers are first of all a gate to the world - internet and information of computer technology. I mainly use basic functions of text editors, internet, table editors, programs for playing music and films. r

Under this notion I imagine it to be mobile phone, computer, internet.

In the internet programs such as icq and so on, I don't send MMS messages, I don't take photos with my mobile.

comfort

advancement

Advancement.

It helps me to manage the given tasks better.

I have been using IT since 89, and I have worked in it since 94. I designed and maintained sites, through IT management I went back to my original interest, programming. Nowadays I combine it with designing/maintaining developmental and in-production infrastructure, and solving interdisciplinary problems in the IT framework. English in it's original form suits me in cases where it is about terminus technicus, in other words used in the same sense as for example Latin. The English forms are bit laughable to me, especially but not only when I hear them from laymen, who when talking about IT are the majority but also from journalists too.

I only use a mobile phone and a computer. But little and only out of necessity.

I use a computer everyday for my profession. For the most part Solidwoks and ACAD programs. Further on I use internet intensively for searching suitable components. I use internet also for personal needs

I use a mobile and a computer.

I use a pc (laptop, table top) internet, wifi, skype, mp3 player, dvd player, mobile phone (only for calling and sms messages), digital camera, adjusting

photos on a PC, photoblog, search engine (google), internet mail (gmail, seznam.cz), GPS in car... That is probably everything...

...by the way in the questionnaire I was missing the possibility to choose both of the options, because many times their usage seemed the same to me.

I use PC, GSM, no GPS, in 5 years I haven't had the time or the interest.

I use a phone, computer, video camera, digital camera, internet, CD/DVD.

I think that even without it I can live totally contented, some things will last longer, but in principle everything is possible.

It is harder to imagine being without a book.

I use the internet - email, skype, facebook and so on.

I use it constantly, I'm a programmer.

I use the internet, I try to avoid dependance on the GPS type of technology, so that I would not loose the ability to use methods which exercise the creative part of the brain. Preventively I avoid wireless technology on the basis of possible health risks.

work

Work for me. Advance for people. Entertainment.

Work and entertainment. Everything to do with computers, mobiles, electronics.

Working tool

Working tool, information, entertainment.

Internet, WiFi, mobile telephones, digital photography + working on photos.

Working tool

I work in IT. My task is to take care of safety in IT. Modern technology is my hobby. Eventhough I try not to use Anglicisms, mostly in this case there are no suitable equivalents to use. For example firmware, groupware...

I work in general with different IT. Laptop :-) - besides office software :-) I use different music and video programs; different audio and video recording technology...That more or less in the framework of my profession.

I work as a programmer and analyst, therefore I'm faced with modern technology everyday.

I work as a software developer, therefore every type of technology closely tied with my work means a necessity to me. It is a necessity to learn it, necessity to use it and follow the trends, which are going on.

I work in IT, therefore I use English and modern technology in my every move.

Mail, Web, Instant messaging, Linux, programming

I work in IT.

I use the internet and notebook regularly for work and for entertainment. Modern technology for me means different possibilities for connections and communication (GPRS and EDGE, WIFI,..), telephone with operational system and connecting it with a PC.

I fart on you, I have no time 8)

First of all internet, communication, the "conquests" of consumerism during the recent times such as iPod. Off course also new weapons and means of control (CCTV and so on.).

First of all the expansion of new communication possibilities between people. I use search engines, internet translations, community servers.

First of all the speeded up methods for communication, using small memory disks for gathering of photos, listening to music, recording videos, time effective

sending of emails of any size, comfortable and fast purchasing possibilities with the help of credit cards...

Subject of studies, affection and a source of livelihood. I use most of the modern devices, although I try in vain not to crumble under the pressure and follow everything that is "in" at the moment.

The prehistoric mobile, which I have, I normally almost never use, and when I have it on me at all, it is not open. I open it only for calls, which I want to start (pardon, INICIATE) myself. SMS messages I don't use at all and strangely enough, I'm not ashamed about that at all. My life is not so complicated and a telephone at home is enough for me. We off course have a broadband and it is not possible to imagine life without internet, e-mail and Google nowadays. I surf the net, I watch videos and I also watch some short television programmes on the computer. I also use SKYPE for smalltalk with friends. Sometimes I use the services for buying plane tickets and fashion on the internet. I don't revel in computer games, apart from playing MAHJONG for relaxation. As you see I don't have the right coding for the Czech language and it is interesting that Czech strangely enough does not need that. To the television we have connected a DVD player and also a VHS, which is still working. Then we also have Humax player, so that we can watch interesting programmes when that suits us. We do not have SATNAV in our car, but for visits we use the satellite receiver Garmin, which then gives us the possibility to map our travels on Google. I would like to point out that I have lived 40 years in England and I hate the snobbish, shoddy and lazy Anglicisms in Czech. If that continues this way, Czech Republic will need a new Revival - revival of Czech language. I think that some technical Anglicisms are unavoidable but the fact that I hear them in everyday speech would be laughable if it was not a national tragedy. I'm still happy that these are Anglicisms, because otherwise I would sometimes have problems at all understanding people who speak and write "Czech".

I wish you a lot of luck in your work.

In spite of the fact that I work as a programmer out of the modern devices I only use a computer and a mobile, I'm not counting here television and radio. The potencial benefit of information technology is enormous, eventhough I have the feeling that it's users weaken the Czech language also with exessive usage of

foreign words as with the loss of plasticity in expressive means of the language be making it simpler. If you would still want some information, I apologize, but I wrote what I saw as the most important.

For me those are computers and mobile and mainly connections to the internet.

Oh my god who did this questionnaire?! How can somebody give yourself a word

I program

I program applications.

I program, maintain...

First question is general, next one does not specify the field.

Original tool for making work easier, but at work also making the dependence on these tools bigger. Purposelessness.

I only use essential necessary instruments and software; Unfortunately, as time goes by, more and more things become essential.

Making everything too technical leads to a dead end.

Joy and worry, PC, Wifi, mobile, online shops

Getting quick and reliably everywhere.

To get information immediately when you need it.

Solid level of services and products.

But modern technology is for me also the thing when I arrive in any place and by pressing a button I can print something, everything else happens without any effort on my part.

I mainly use information and communication services of all types and the public transport system.

fast communication, source of information

Fastest way of getting large chunks of information - internet, better and simple communication and also good for cultivation.

Apart from mobile phone and internet I use especially skype.

Hm. And if I think about it like that, I also use a washing machine and a dishwasher.

speed, availability of information, higher density in saving it

Speed. New possibilities. Help. Interhuman alienation.

I don't want to

I'm a programmer myself, therefore I use all possible forms of technology and devices. I'm interested in software and hardware, user programs, operational systems. Without computers I'm like without hands. Otherwise I use a mobile, internet, dvd player, set-top-box, cable television.

Almost everything...I'm a SW engineer ;-)

Help for communication, searching for information, latest news. Mobile phone, internet.

I'm a data programmer

part of everyday life. Mobile, internet, computer.

I study IT, therefore it means a lot to me. I use the internet for everything, I search for information and entertainment, rest of the technology also interests me and the information about them I get again from the web :) otherwise I of course use a mobile phone, microwave oven mp3 player, meanwhile I'm not going to fly to outer space :)

It is a inseparable part of modern everyday life, it enables me to communicate with my surroundings, family and friends and it is a source of information about

things abroad, world, my professional field. I use most of all internet, different communicational means (email, ICQ, Skype, Facebook,...) and off course mobile phone.

switch and so on, creating of IOS

Digitalization

I don't have time&interest to think about this fact.

Technology has been developed from the time immemorial and with it develops the language. Some of the new things are so special that their name is taken also from abroad together with the technology and it is then sad that journalists whose vocabulary is not big enough substitute the expressions that we already have violently with expressions from English. It is possible to understand that an expert who gets all his knowledge from a source in the foreign language would use these words in a presentation, because he got all his information from literature in foreign language, but that a journalist, or a presenter on tv, who is paid so that he would speak properly, should use these foreign expressions is hard to understand.

And we others then, go and play on a computer...

...It came in to my mind, should not a maid be called an environmental manager?

technology using services of the internet

I use technology only as a necessary part of life, so that wherever things work without it I don't go looking for it. I use a mobile phone, computer, and so on. And that is everything about modern technology.

So what about "un-modern" technology: spreading of people's possibilities.

Typically for me modern technology means something, which has to give me interesting impulses, but in reality I don't need it. The exception is formed by modern technology in the field of programming - that is a part of my profession.

Making life easier, access to information. I use credit cards, mobile, computer and internet intensively.

Making work easier, I use word, excel, power point, access, corel, photoshop, topol.

Making communication faster and easier. Mobile, internet, internet communicators.

Simplifying work and making it faster

basic, internet, basic programs, database

Making everyday tasks easier, solving problems intelligently. I could not imagine my day without the internet.

I would welcome some sort of thanks for my time instead of commands for writing sequences etc.

User of home computer Apple and PDA PalmOne

I appreciate it.

at work graphics centre, administrative software, internet

Scientist of FzU AV CR, analysing data

Very useful and familiar tool for simplifying communication and obtaining information from all fields of human actions, including education.

Teaching based on internet (web-based teaching)

virtual university campus for teaching outside of class, remotely

internet newspapers of all types, including video recordings, youtube and so on.

All appliances, which help me to communicate better, to work, to be in touch and to be more informed about everything which I'm interested in. One of the

most important characteristics of modern technology, which I value is the easy accessibility, storability and especially the speed. When I need to look for accommodation, rent a flat, I know immediately the relevant offers and I react at once. This is M.T...

I choose only one phenomenon of modern technology and this is the internet. I use internet daily and for me it is a great helper, I do not only need it for my profession, I also use it in my normal life everyday - for communication with friends abroad, for searching information, for listening to foreign news, for listening to music, purchases through internet....It saves me time and money ;)

The expression modern technology is a rather bizarre notion. In the manufacturing process it is possible to arrive at the same result using different, previously unknown steps, by using previously unknown appliances or functions, peculiarly with the help from previously unknown substances, which the process makes quicker and of higher quality. Modern technology would therefore always have to mean some sort of advancement compared to previous methods and its result should be a change for the better. Higher quality, saving time, saving materials, higher usage of materials, usage of materials of inferior class and getting results as if using materials of 1A class and so on. It is not quite clear to me what the author wants with the second question, nevertheless with connection to modern technology it is possible to see the advanced version, to consider as modern every function, which is automated and running without the interference of a person.

I use it , I earn my living from computers, scientific terminology is sometimes hard to translate, I use English documentation commonly (now entirely). Who wishes me to

With regard to my work I use modern technology in molecular biology - PCR, Maspeck, genotyping, sequencing. Understandably that does not work today and daily without a computer, sometimes PC and also Mac. My filling in of the questionnaire will somehow be affected by the fact that I'm a Czech who has been living already 15 years in the USA.

everything from the year 2000 onwards.

webhosting, graphics, shopping, management, marketing

Applications, gadgets, patents created or markedly changed approx. in the past 2 years, which make life easier or more enjoyable. Primarily in the field of non-living things, but also the outstanding products of scientific interests.

Dependency :)

Source of information.

Possibility of communication.

Work with information, archiving it.

Source of information.

Source of livelihood, source of information, powerful ruler over lives of the individual and also the society. Applied logic and speech of the lowest human instincts - God save Microsoft. Why does this keyboard have such a fucked up lay-out?

Source of livelihood :-) What function? Unclear question (in which field - mathematics, logical, programming, psychosomatic system, economical, social and so on?)

I make my living from modern technology, I'm an IT consultant, knowledge of modern technology is my livelihood and entertainment.

IT offers constantly expanding horizons of cognition, enables us to obtain information fast, clearly and selectively.

I use email, access to web, in simple form also publication in web, IP telephone, chat, WiFi technology, crypting, different strategies of back-up, editing digital video and sounds.

Lots of luck!

J;.)

I earn my living from computers, I have a mobile phone with wi-fi and email, I'm not interested in sports (therefore in the questions concerning football I chose Czech, because I don't understand the foreign versions).

Computer technology for me is an essential part of modern life (including mobile phone)

I earn my living from it. It is not my master, it serves me. On a computer/internet I spend about 10+ hours daily.

I earn my living from IT and it is also my hobby, so it means a lot to me. I use almost every kind of function (if I need to).

I work as an administrator of SUN OS, I use modern technology, but I try to save myself becoming fully dependant on it, and eventhough communication with the world is invaluable, also dangers do exist, which are in the current time denied or rolled to the background so much that the whole commercial world lives behind the slogan "The end justifies the means", which to me is unacceptable!!

Appliances which I use I always choose nicely and look for a good option. I'm not that rich, that I could buy cheap things.

I work as a equipment (manager) in computer sciences (IT)

It is my work, I'm a sw developer. I'm faced daily with scientific English and therefore some Czechified forms to me seem strongly unsuitable.

I earn my living from technology. I'm an engineer - technology is my livelihood. The term modern technology is strange - technology changes constantly, it develops...

I make my living in the IT field as a software engineer (:-) / as a leader of team of testers. I use internet services everyday and I'm in close contact with modern technology.

Livelihood :).

Livelihood, as I work as a translator..

clearly you don't understand the meaning of individual words - asertivny and energeticky??? wtf?

simplified troubles...from 90%

Simplifying and making work with information faster, enabling new methods of work, access to information previously not accessible or accessible only with difficulty. I use databases, online encyclopedia, online communication - IM, email, VoIP+video, P2P net. I use navigation systems, maps, GPS, GIS systems.

Simplifying and shortening of work. Entertainment. Internet, mobile.

To me it means the possibility to choose. Simplification. Help. I use everything. It is a fact that microwave or washing machine are also modern technology.

The way, by which to get rid of big distances (skype, mobile, chat)

The way, how to kill time which otherwise would be used in meaningful activities (using internet)

Way of livelihood (using computers at work)

The way how to get to know important information (maps, timetables, weather, encyclopedia)

The loss of intimacy.

Higher possibilities of communication and movement. That means internet, mobile, cars, means of public transportation. Being able to send different data, pictures, sounds, and so on without restraints.

I make my living from it

that I don't have to write anything

livelihood

livelihood.Word.Exel

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