

SELECTED ANGLICISMS IN SERBIAN REGISTER OF AGRICULTURAL MECHANISATION IN FRUIT GROWING AND VITICULTURE

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¹Gor evi R. Admir, ¹Kladni anin I. Adela, ²Dazdarevi N. Samina, ¹ anak M. Stevan

¹State University of Novi Pazar

²University of Novi Pazar

E-mail: agorcevic@gmail.com

***Abstract.** The current paper focuses on an empirical study of selected anglicisms found in the language register of agriculture mechanisation in fruit growing and viticulture. The aims of the study are to explore, classify and determine the frequency of their use in several glossaries according to the classification given by Pr i (2004). The results show that this register contains a considerable number of anglicisms, fully or partially assimilated. The most common ones used in this specific language field, according to the figures, are calques and obvious anglicisms, which are more or less integrated in Serbian linguistic system with minor modifications. The number of hidden and raw anglicisms is significantly smaller. The agricultural machines and the capital allowances are vehicles and tools used worldwide, therefore the most pragmatic move in their nomenclature, especially when dealing with complex expressions, is to translate the original term in order to be recognisable in different languages.*

Keywords: *anglicisms, agriculture, mechanisation, fruit growing, viticulture, calques.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Agriculture is essential for human's survival. Agriculture represents the cultivation and breeding of animals, plants and fungi for food, fibre, biofuel, medical plants and other products used to sustain and improve human life. Agriculture has made great progress in feeding the increasing world population, but it is still dealing with serious problems and challenges. Food production is constantly increasing and the predictions are indicating that gap between demand and production will grow with the growth of the population, urbanisation and income growth in developing countries, which, consequently are fuelling a massive global increase in demand for food. In order to solve these problems and challenges modern agriculture is constantly improving technical processes and mechanisation [3]. Besides improving production efficiency, mechanisation encourages large scale production and sometimes can improve the quality of farm production.

Mechanised agriculture is the process of using agricultural machinery to mechanise the work, greatly increasing farm worker productivity. Mechanisation enables farmers to increase farm productivity via production intensification and expansion. In its broadest sense it can contribute significantly to the development of food systems. The machines and the implements are used for various agricultural processes such as irrigation, drainage, conservation, soil cultivation, transportation of goods or harvesting. The machines are elements that are used to direct the action of forces based energy work, and motor mechanisms used in this work lighten the production and improve farming techniques. Agricultural or farm equipment, such as ploughs, drags, sprayers, planters, fertilizers, are devices designed for various works in the field.

The application of farm power to appropriate tools, implements and machines – “farm mechanisation” – is an essential agricultural input with the potential to transform rural families' livelihoods by facilitating increased output of higher value product while eliminating the drudgery associated with human muscle-powered agricultural production [6].

Despite the fact that the Serbian language has its own vocabulary and register of words in agriculture, mechanisation, fruit growing and viticulture, many words and expressions with obvious English origin are used in the discourse, written and oral. The impact of these words is evident and considerable.

In order to determine the type of anglicisms, we have used the corpus analysis. The aim of the paper is to determine, present and classify anglicisms found in the linguistic corpus of agricultural mechanisation in fruit growing and viticulture, according to the different level of their assimilation in Serbian. The examples found in *Englesko-srpski i srpsko-engleski poljoprivredni rečnik* (Institut za kukuruz “Zemun Polje”), *Englesko-srpski, srpsko-engleski poljoprivredni rečnik* (Poslovni sistem “Grme”), *Glossary of biotechnology and genetic engineering*, *Glossary of agri-environmental terms* (University of Reading), *Glossary of definitions of agricultural terms* (Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture) and *Mašine u voćarstvu i vinogradarstvu* are classified and put into the tables which represent different types of anglicisms - *obvious*, *hidden*, *raw*, and, *calques* as a subcategory.

Having in mind the fact that we encounter anglicisms on a daily basis in all aspects of life, we presume that words of English origin can also be found in the names of agricultural machinery.

The Serbian language contains words of English origin (anglicisms) in agricultural (mechanisation in fruit growing and viticulture) language register and they are in use along with their Serbian equivalents (translations).

Methodological approach to this investigation of anglicisms involved the following objectives:

- Selection of glossaries used as corpora,
- Identification of anglicisms in agriculture, agriculture mechanisation, fruit growing and viticulture,
- Assessment of frequency of the selected anglicisms.

2. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Anglicisms in Agriculture

An anglicism, according to Filipović [2], is any word borrowed from the English language denoting an object or a concept which is at the moment of borrowing an integral part of English culture and civilization; it need not be of English origin, but it must have been adapted to the linguistic system of English and integrated into the vocabulary of English.

According to the criterion of their form and integration into the borrowing language, Pr i [5] classifies anglicisms into *obvious*, *hidden* and *raw* anglicisms. *Obvious* anglicisms are all lexical units (lexemes and affixes) that are taken from the English language and are more or less integrated into the Serbian orthographic, phonological, morphological, syntactic, semantic and pragmatic system. *Hidden* anglicisms are the ones in which English language forms and meanings are ‘hidden’ inside Serbian forms [5] and easily integrated into the Serbian language system. They are created either by means of translation or by remodeling and adaptation of English words to Serbian language system. *Raw* Anglicisms are directly taken from the English language without any adaptation to the Serbian orthographic system [5].

A word is borrowed from English when there is a need to fill empty spaces in the vocabulary of the receiving language. Since in languages which are in contact with English there do not exist equivalent words for the transferred objects and concepts which have to be named, the simplest way of naming them is to borrow their names from the donor language. It is the case in the language register of agriculture as well. There are many types of machinery, from hand tools to countless kinds of farm implements. Modern mechanisation includes the names of tractors, trucks, combine harvesters, countless types of farm implements and tools, aeroplanes and helicopters (for aerial application) and other vehicles. The transfer of their names from English into the receiving languages belongs to the process of borrowing, which is regulated by the laws and rules of the theory of languages in contact. *Table 1* shows some of the anglicisms found in agriculture jargon in general.

Table 1 General agricultural terms

ENGLISH TERM	ADAPTED SERBIAN TERM	SERBIAN TERM
Agriculture	Agrikultura	Poljoprivreda
Agronomy	Agronomija	
Accumulation	Akumulacija	Nagomilavanje
Biodiversity	Biodiverzitet	

Biomass	Biomasa	
Compost	Kompost	
Clon	Klon	
Ecosystem	Ekosistem	
Farm	Farma	Poljoprivredno gazdinstvo
Farmer	Farmer	Poljoprivrednik
Fermentation	Fermentacija	Vrenje
Fertilization		ubrenje
Fertirrigation (Fertilization + Irrigation)		Navodnjavanje sa ubrenjem
Horticulture	Hortikultura	
Hybrid	Hibrid	
Incubation	Inkubacija	Vešta ko leženje pili a
Irrigation	Irigacija	Navodnjavanje
Lactation period	Period laktacije	
Pollen	Polen	
Pollination	Polinacija	Oprašivanje
Viticulture	Vitikultura	Vinogradarstvo

Table 1 contains three columns – 1) *English term*, original term in English, 2) *Adapted Serbian Anglicism*, a counterpart used in Serbian, an obvious anglicism which is adapted to comply with the orthographic system of the Serbian language, 3) *Serbian translation*, hidden anglicism which is a Serbian original word, a counterpart of the translation.

As it can be seen in the table, not all the terms have dual translation, as an adapted anglicism, and the Serbian counterpart.

There are cases when anglicisms appear as the output words of the process of blending. One of these characteristic terms found in the processed corpus is *fertirrigation*. It consists of source words *fertigation* (or *fertilization*) and *irrigation*. According to Agropedia, fertigation is a process in which fertilizer is dissolved and distributed along with water in a drip or spray irrigation system, while Merriam-Webster online dictionary defines irrigation as the watering of land by artificial means to foster plant growth. These two terms, combined, give a complete picture of this process in agriculture.

3. CASE STUDIES

3.1. Identification and analysis of obvious anglicisms

Obvious anglicisms comprise lexical units (including affixes) which are taken over from the English language but which quickly adapted within the system of the Serbian language (on orthographic, phonological, morpho-syntactic, semantic and pragmatic level) where over time they receive the status of the native words. *Table 2* shows selected obvious anglicisms in Serbian, and original terms in English.

Table 2 Obvious anglicisms

ENGLISH TERM	SERBIAN TERM (OBVIOUS ANGLICISM)
Aerosols	Aerosoli
Tractor	Traktor
Cultivator	Kultivator
Types of cultivators: grabers, extirpators, scarifiers	Tipovi kultivatora: gruberi, ekstipatori, skarifikatori
Motocultivator	Motokultivator
Chisel (plow)	izel plug (plug podriva)
Mulching	Mal iranje (pokrivanje zemljišta ili korena stable biljnim ostacima i drugim u svrhu zaštite)
Bulldozer	Buldozer
Angledozer	Anglidozer
Scraper	Skreper
Grader	Grejder
Grader elevator	Grejder sa elevatorom
Pump	Pumpa

Impeller and centrifugal pump	Impeler i centrifugalna pumpa
Atomiser	Atomizer (raspršiva za te nost)
Reservoir	Rezervoar

Given the circumstances, these lexical units are not necessarily of English origins. Source of borrowings, which marks the language from which the word was taken, is English, but the origin of borrowings, which marks the language to which the word may be ultimately traced, may be:

- Latin (tractor, cultivator, scarifier, motocultivator, impeller, centrifugal, reservoir (taken from French, but originally from Latin),
- Greek (aerosols)
- French (chisel, reservoir)
- Middle Dutch (pump)

3.2. Identification and analysis of hidden anglicisms

The Serbian form of an adapted anglicism conceals its true identity, and this is the reason why they are called hidden. They are often made through the process of translation.

In the process of borrowing, two semantically identical forms appear – adapted anglicism, which is a copy of an English expression (works as a minimal pair), and hidden anglicism, which is the translation of the original term. A Serbian word *zamagljiva*, for example, and the original English term *fogger* or adapted Serbian anglicism *foger* do not share common ground in terms of linguistic adjustment. Nevertheless, both terms were accepted in the linguistic system of Serbian, hence they can be found in the corpora (selected dictionaries). The level of the acceptance of the newly created (borrowed) term largely depends on the attitude of lexicographers towards giving the new English senses the benefit of trust. However, many inovative uses are treated as a reflection of linguistic fashion and therefore perceived as short-lived [7]. Regarding etymology, *fogger* is an original English term.

Table 3 Hidden anglicisms

ENGLISH TERM	ADAPTED SERBIAN ANGLICISM	HIDDEN ANGLICISM
Fogger	Foger	Zamagljiva

Calque (loan expression) is a word or expression which is a result of literal translation; the input parts are English, but the word-formation pattern of the Serbian language. Many of such English-derived expressions are used internationally. Table 4 contains calques or literal translations of some agricultural terms used in fruit growing and viticulture.

Table 4 Calques – Serbian translations

ENGLISH TERM	SERBIAN TRANSLATION
Crane tractor loader	Kranski traktorski utovara
Manure distributor	Rasipa stajnjaka
Mineral fertilizer distributor	Rasipa mineralnog ubriva
Mobile platforms for fruit harvesting	Mobilne plaforme za berbu vo a
Fruit shaker (machine)	Tresa i vo a
Hand-held fruit shakers	Ru ni vibracioni tresa i
Machines for collecting and loading of stones in the lines	Sakuplja i i utovara i kamenja iz redova
Single axle and double axle tractor	Jednoosovinski i dvoosovinski traktor
Sprayers (hand-held, trailed)	Prskalice (nošene, vu ene)
Contour cut	Konturna rezidba
Stone crushers	Droblilice kamena
Stone digging and collecting machines	Mašine za va enje i sakupljanje kamenja
Stone collecting –clearing machines	Sakuplja i-odlaga i kamenja
Stone loading machines from the lines	Sakuplja i utovara i kamenja iz redova
Machines for pipe laying and mole drainage	Mašine za postavljanje cevne i krti ne drenaže
Pipe drainage laying machine	Drenopolaga i
Machines for mole drainage	Mašine za izvo enje krti ne drenaže
Self-propelled elevating scraper	Samohodni skreper sa elevatorom
Trailed elevating grader	Vu eni grejder sa elevatorom

Vineyard rakes	Vinogradske grablje
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Approximately half of the examples from the table are borrowed from English, mostly word-for-word or root-for-root translations. Expressions such as *crane tractor loader*, *mobile platforms for fruit harvesting*, *single axle and double axle tractor*, *sprayers*, *contour cut*, *machines for pipe laying and mole drainage*, and *vineyard rakes* share the same linguistic pattern with the Serbian counterparts *kranski traktorski utovara*, *mobilne platforme za berbu vo a*, *jednoosovinski i dvoosovinski traktor*, *prskalice*, *konturna rezidba*, *mašine za postavljanje cevne i krti ne drenaže*, *mašine za izvo enje kriti ne drenaže i vinogradske grablje*.

The rest (*manure distributor/rasipa stajnjaka*, *mineral fertiliser distributor/rasipa mineralnog ubriva*, *fruit shaker/tresa vo a*, *hand-held fruit shakers/ru ni vibracioni tresa i*, *machines for collecting and loading of stones in the lines/sakuplja i i utovara i kamenja iz redova*, *stone crushers/drobnice kamena*, *stone digging and collecting machines/mašine za va enje i sakupljanje kamenja*, *stone collecting-clearing machines/sakuplja i-odlaga i kamenja*, *stone loading machines from the lines/sakuplja i utovara i kamenja iz redova*, *Pipe drainage laying machines/drenopolaga i*, *self-propelled elevating scraper/samohodni skreper sa elevatorom*, *trailed elevating grader/vu eni grejder sa elevatorom*) are adapted to fit in Serbian.

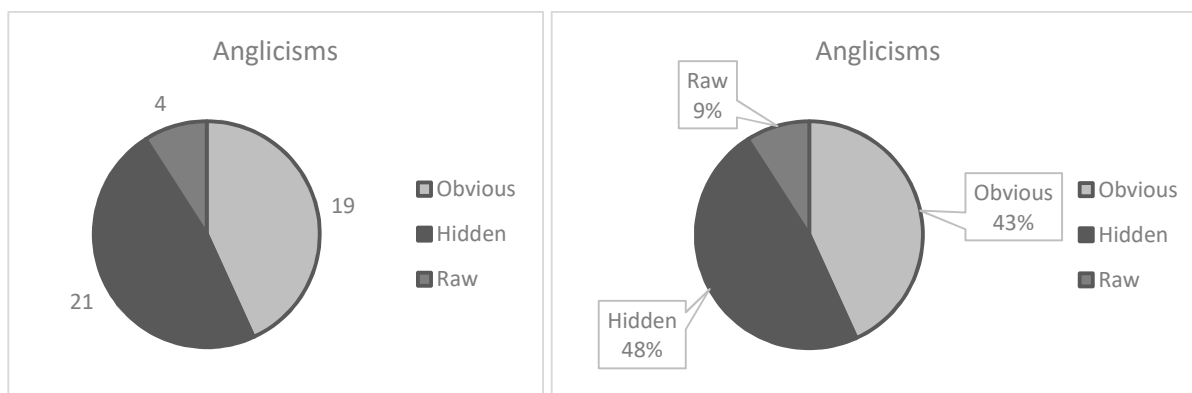
3.3. Identification and analysis of raw anglicisms

Raw anglicisms are words and phrases used in their original form, as they are found in the English language, without undergoing any adaptation. They are considered to be partially assimilated – on one hand they are fully adapted on the semantic level, partially adapted on the phonological level, and are not adapted on orthographical, morphological and morphosyntactical level to the system of the Serbian language [4]. Table 5 presents raw anglicisms and their English counterparts.

Table 5 Raw anglicisms

ENGLISH TERM	RAW ANGLICISM
Tiltadozer	Tiltadozer
Atomizer	Atomizer
Dozer	Dozer
Drift	Drift

A raw anglicism *drift* presents the process of application of the pesticides in the open field everything that turns away drops of the jets from the ideal trajectory that should reach the object of treatment.



Graphic 1 and 2 Distribution of anglicisms

Graphic 1 and 2 show the distribution of anglicisms according to the classification. Graphic 1 shows their final number in various classes, and Graphic 2 shows the percentage of their use.

4. CONCLUSION

Lexical borrowing is a common moment in expanding vocabulary; due to difficulties of finding Serbian equivalents for agricultural terms and problems in their translation (especially when it comes to technical vocabulary in mechanisation), words and expressions which describe devices designed and produced in foreign countries, are borrowed, with or without adaptation.

Comparing the agricultural terms in both Serbian and English we have come to the conclusion that besides *partial equivalency* of expressions in both English and Serbian (terms hidden inside Serbian equivalents, e.g. *fogger-fogger-zamagljiva*), there is also the *absolute equivalency* which includes terms borrowed without any adaptation to the Serbian orthographic system (*raw* expressions, e.g. *tiltdozer-tiltdozer*). There are cases when anglicisms appear as the output word or expression of the process of blending (e.g. *fertirrigation = fertigation* (or *fertilization*) and *irrigation*).

The findings in the paper confirm that the most common anglicisms in the Serbian register of agricultural mechanisation in fruit growing and viticulture is *calque* since the agricultural machines and the capital allowances are vehicles and tools used worldwide. The most pragmatic move in their nomenclature, especially when dealing with complex expressions, is to translate the original term in order to be recognisable in different languages. Calque is a reflection of the need for one's own word and, ultimately, the result of tendencies for language clarity, but not the clarity in the negative sense that is usually attached to it, but an active relation towards cherishing the foreign heritage in its own culture. These words and expressions are more comprehensible than those of foreign origin. It is a compromise by which the Serbian language is enriched following the English model retaining expressive originality.

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