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Loanwords 1 – Notes (Page 1 of 4)

No.	English spelling:	Clear Alphabet:	Polish:	Origin language:	Date of first use:	Notes on the original spelling:
1	pierogi	piy Reu gii	pierogi	Yiddish	1811	From Yiddish; plural of pirog = pie
2	banana	b Nar n	banan	Portuguese	1597	From Portuguese banana < from West African, possibly Wolof banana
3	loch	Lohh	jeziro	Gaelic	late 14th c.	From Gaelic loch = lake. Anglo-Irish: lough. Old Northumbrian: luh . (Note: in Polish, <i>loch</i> means dungeon)
4	pyjamas	p Jar mz	piżama	Urdu and Persian	early 19th c.	From Urdu and Persian: pai (leg) + jamahs (clothing)
5	schadenfreude	Shar dn froy d	schadenfreude	German	1922	From German: schaden = damage/harm + freude = joy
6	orange	O rinj	pomarańcza	Old French	c. 1300	From Old French orange < from Arabic nananj < from Persian narang . Loss of 'n' may be due to definite article confusion, e.g. une norange = une arange
7	mozzarella	mo_ s Re l	ser mozzarella	Italian	1911	From Italian mozzarella , diminutive of mozza , a type of cheese < from mozzarre 'to cut off' < from mozzo 'blunt' < from Vulgar Latin mutius = cut off/blunted = mutilated
8	baguette	b Get	bagietka	French	1731	From French baguette – a wand, rod, stick (16 c.) < from early 18th c. Italian bacchetto , diminutive of bacchio < from Latin 'staff'. Modern sense (long bread) from 1958
9	utopia	yoo Teu piy	utopia	Modern Latin	1551	From Modern Latin: Utopia , literally 'nowhere' < from Greek: ou (not) + topos (place). A portmanteau word coined by Thomas More in <i>Utopia</i> , 1516
10	quartz	Kworts	kwarc	German	1756	From German Quarz , Zwarc ('rock crystal') < from twarc , possibly from Polish dialect kwardy/twardy + Czech tvrdy = hard

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11	zeitgeist	Zai_ gaist	zeitgeist	German	1848	From German Zeitgeist = time (zeit) + spirit/ghost (geist) = the spirit of the times
12	guerrilla	g Ri l	partyzant	Spanish	1809	From Spanish guerrilla = little war; diminutive of guerra = war; a guerrilla fighter operates within a small armed force
13	choir	Kwaiy	chór	French	c.1300	From French: choeur < from Latin chorus = the place in church for the choir
14	gymkhana	jim Kar n	gymkhana	Hindi	1854	From Hindi gend-khana , literally 'ball house'. Khan = house in Middle Persian; gym from the English prefix in words like gymnasium, gymnast, and gymnastics
15	llama	Lar m	lama	Spanish	c.1600	From Spanish llama < copied from Quechua language (Peru)
16	ceilidh	Kei lii	ceilidh	Old Irish	1875	From the Old Irish céle (singular) = companion. Over time became céilidhe and céilidh
17	eureka	yuuw Ree k	eureka	Greek	c.1600	From Greek heureka = 'I have found (it)' supposedly announced by Archimedes (c.287-212 BC) as he realised the answer to a problem
18	bigos	Bee gos	bigos	Polish	c.1600	From Polish bigos ; origin is disputed: perhaps comes from German begossen = doused or basted
19	khaki	Kar kii	khaki	Urdu	1857	From Urdu khaki . Literally means dusty < from khak = Persian for dust
20	origami	o ri Gar mii	origami	Japanese	1956	From Japanese origami < from ori = fold + kami = paper

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21	karaoke	ka rii Yeu kii	karaoke	Japanese	1979	From Japanese kara = empty + oke = orchestra. Oke = short form of okesutora < from Japanese form of the English word orchestra
22	moussaka	moo Sar k	moussaka	Turkish	early 1900s	From Turkish musakka < from Arabic musaqqa 'a = chilled
23	bureaucracy	byuuw Ro kr sii	biurokracja	French	1818	From French bureaucratie < from bureau = office/desk + Greek suffix kratia = power of
24	dachshund	Da ksnd	jamnik	German	1881	From German Dachshund < from Dachs = badger + Hund = dog. The dogs were used in badger hunts
25	ptarmigan	Tar mi gn	ptarmigan	Gaelic	1680s	From Gaelic tarmachan < pt- spelling is an incorrect attempt at a Greek construction, e.g like pterodactyl. A ptarmigan (bird) is a kind of grouse
26	sudoku	suu Deu koo	sudoku	Japanese	early 21 st c.	From Japanese sudoku = numbers singly < from sū(ji) = number + doku (shin) = single status
27	gherkin	Ger kin	korniszon	Dutch	1660s	From Dutch gurken , augurken < from East Frisian augurk < possibly from Polish ogórek (= cucumber). A gherkin is a small cucumber
28	jodhpurs	Jo tpz	jodhpurs	Hindi	1899	From Hindi jodhpur = riding-breeches < from Jodhpur , former state in northwestern India, which was founded by Rao Jodha (1459). Jodhpurs are horse-riding trousers
29	cello	Che leu	wiolonczela	Italian	1855	From shortened Italian violoncello (1724) < diminutive of violone < from bass viol < from viola . -cello is a suffix = little, so the word cello literally means 'little'
30	giraffe	j Rarf	żyrafa	French	1590s	From French girafe (13c.) < via Italian giraffa < based on Arabic zarafa < possibly from an African language

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31	sheikh	Sheik	szej	Arabic	1570s	From Arabic shaykh = chief or old man < from shakha = to grow old. A sheikh is the head of an Arab family
32	lieutenant	le Fte nnt	porucznik	Old French	late 14 th c.	From Old French lieu tenant = literally lieu = place + tenant = holder (from tenir = to hold). A lieutenant is a junior officer in the armed forces – like a deputy or substitute (in place of) a higher ranked person
33	chocolate	Cho klt	czekolada	Spanish	c. 1600	From Spanish < from Nahuatl (Aztecan) xocolatl < possibly from xocolia = make bitter + atl = water. Spelled jocolatte in Pepys' diary (1664)
34	spaghetti	sp Ge tii	spaghetti	Italian	1849	From Italian spaghetti = plural form of spaghetto = string or twine. Diminutive of spago = cord
35	whisky	Wi skii	whisky	Gaelic	1715	From Gaelic uisge beatha = water of life < from Old Irish uisce (water) + bethu (life). Possibly loaned from Medieval Latin aqua vitae = water of life (early 14 th c.)
36	chauffeur	Sheu f	szofer	French	1902	From French chauffeur = stoker – operator of a steam train < from French verb chauffer meaning to heat < from Old French chauffer . Chauffeur originally meant motorist (1902). The first motor cars were powered by steam
37	tsunami	soo Nar mii	tsunami	Japanese	1896	From Japanese tsunami = a portmanteau word from tsu (harbour) + nami (waves)
38	muesli	Myoo zlii	muesli	Swiss-German	1926	From Swiss-German Müesli < diminutive of Mues = mashed dish
39	croissant	Kwa son	rogalik	Anglo-French	late 19 th c.	From Anglo-French cressaunt and Old French creissant (12 th c. crescent of the moon); named for the shape
40	sugar	Shuu g	cukier	Old French	late 13 th c.	From Old French sucre (sugar) < from Medieval Latin succarum < from Arabic sukkar < from Persian shakar < from Sanskrit sharkara = grit/gravel