



THE USE OF FOREIGN WORDS FROM TRANSPORT PUBLICATIONS OF THE END OF THE 19TH CENTURY AND THE FIRST HALF OF THE 20TH CENTURY

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Abstract. The article analyses foreign words (their origin, meaning and equivalents), selected from the transport publications of the end of the 19th century and the first half of the 20th century: the conducted questionnaire method assesses the relevancy of foreign words nowadays, i.e. whether the respondents are aware of the equivalents of foreign words, as well as examines the usage frequency of foreign words. The research defines the respondents' attitudes towards changing foreign words into their equivalents. It also examines the current usage of the foreign words in different language functional styles. The results of the research are structured and provided in the table and figures.

Keywords: transport terms, questionnaire method, foreign words, equivalents, respondents, origin of the foreign words.

*“The use of foreign words is as old,
vibrant and relevant,
as the language of our papers itself”*

P. Skardžius

Introduction

Talking about the usage of foreign words during the period of the eighth decade of the 19th century and the end of the fourth decade of the 20th century, Z. Zinkevičius (1992) emphasized the importance and relevancy of the language purification. It was necessary to approve the correct application of some foreign words, as well as to eliminate and replace some foreign words by their native equivalents. At first, they had to examine all loanwords, existing in the Lithuanian language. K. Būga provided the basis for the loanwords investigation, contributing a lot to this area of research. P. Skardžius continued his work, compiling a dictionary of Slavic loanwords used in the old papers. K. Alminauskis (Alminas) examined and registered German loanwords, publishing their dictionary in 1935. These and other works influenced better differentiation of loanwords and establishment of their status in the official language (Zinkevičius 1992).

J. Šlapelis (1907) “Dictionary of alien and incomprehensible words” (*Svetimų ir nesuprantamų žodžių žodynėlis*), published in Tilžė in 1907, is the first work of

Lithuanian lexicography, systematically managing words of foreign origin (transport, economy and management terms are found in this dictionary as well as in other further mentioned sources) (i.e.: *benzinas* (benzine), *cilindras* (cylinder), *transportas* (transport), etc.). “Dictionary of alien and international words” (*Svetimų ir tarptautiškų žodžių žodynėlis*) compiled by M. and S. (M. ir S. 1923), in Šiauliai (i.e.: *motoras* (motor), *navigacija* (navigation), *tranzitas* (transit), etc.), and “Dictionary of alien and incomprehensible words” (*Svetimų ir nesuprantamų žodžių žodynėlis*), compiled by J. Norkus (1924), in Kaunas (i.e.: *instruktorius* (instructor), *mechanizmas* (mechanism), etc.). “Dictionary of international words” (*Tarptautinių žodžių žodynas*) (Boruta *et al.* 1936) is the first Lithuanian dictionary of international words (i.e.: *avarija* (accident), *ekonomika* (economics), *karbiuratorius* (carburetor), etc.).

This article investigates students' usage of foreign words from transport publications of the end of the 19th century and the first half of the 20th century.

The aim of the article is: to present foreign words from the publications under discussion.

The ultimate goals are:

1. To determine the origin and value of foreign words.
2. To investigate the level and frequency of usage of foreign words in students' speech.
3. To reveal students' attitudes towards changing foreign words into their equivalents.

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The research methods:

1. Theoretical: the foreign words from the publications of the end of the 19th century and early 20th century in the area of transport are selected and analysed, the aspects of their survival, entrenchment and changes in the Lithuanian language investigated. To achieve this objective, the existence of the discussed foreign words in the dictionaries of various periods reviewed, as well as the examples from the periodic publications of the first half of the 20th century, reviewed at the website (<http://www.epaveldas.lt>) presented.
2. Empirical: questionnaire-method, data structuring and generalization.

73 students of the first-cycle *Transport Engineering Economics and Logistics* study programme of full-time studies from the Faculty of Transport Engineering of the Vilnius Gediminas Technical University, responded to the questionnaire, conducted in October 2016.

The following publications were analysed: *Garo mašinos ir geležkeliai* (Steam Engines and Railways) (Olševskis 1899); *Įrankis pagerinimui ir sutaisimui šosejų ir paprastųjų kelių* (Tool for Improving and Repair of Highways and Roads) (Vileišis 1903), *Instrukcijos karo automobilių šoferiams* (Instructions for Drivers of Military Vehicles) (KAM 1919).

1. The research of foreign words usage in transport sources of the period under discussion

Table 1 shows foreign words, their origin and equivalents, selected for the research. The research included foreign words from transport (i.e., *resorai*), economics (i.e., *tavorai*) and other technical spheres (i.e., *šeštarnė*) or very frequently used foreign words (i.e., *bertainis* found in all analysed publications). All foreign words from the publications are presented in the Table 1 (see Note 1).

Table 1. Foreign words from the sources of the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century

Foreign words (barbarisms)	Origin of foreign words	Equivalents, original (English)
<i>adyna</i>	Byelorussian <i>гдына</i> (Balčiūnienė 2012)	<i>valanda</i> (hour); <i>laiko tarpas</i> (time interval)
<i>bertainis</i>	in Prussia from the German spoken language <i>Bertel</i> (German <i>Viertel</i>) (Čepienė 2006)	<i>ketvirtadalis</i> , <i>ketvirtis</i> (quarter); <i>nedidelė statinaitė alui supilti</i> (barrel); <i>šulė</i> , <i>šulikė</i>
<i>blėta</i>	German. <i>Blatt</i> “lapas, plokštė” (Čepienė 2006)	<i>skarda</i> (sheet), (<i>skardos</i>) <i>lapas</i> , <i>lakštas</i> (sheet), <i>plokštė</i> (panel)
<i>bosas</i>	Compare German <i>Faß</i> (Čepienė 2006)	<i>statinė</i> (barrel), <i>kubilas</i> (tub)
<i>karbas</i>	Compare <i>Kerb</i> in new German Highlands language (Čepienė 2006)	<i>pakraščio atsikišimas</i> (protruding edge), <i>nelygumas</i> (irregularity), <i>išrantymas</i> ; <i>įkarpa</i> , <i>išpjova</i> (notch, cut)
<i>kerneris</i>	German <i>Körner</i> (Lemchenas 1951)	<i>žymeklis</i> (plater)
<i>kreismeselis</i>	German <i>kriegsmesser</i> (Križinauskas 2009)	<i>karo peilis</i> (military knife)
<i>naždako popierius</i>	Russian <i>наждачная бумага</i> (VLKK 2017)	<i>švitrinis popierius</i> (abrasive paper)
<i>pasąžieras</i>	French <i>passager</i> (Lietuvių–prancūzų žodynas 2017)	<i>keleivis</i> (passenger)
<i>reliai</i>	Russian <i>рельсы</i> (Lemchenas, Macaitis 2005)	(<i>geležinkelio</i>) <i>bėgiai</i> (rails)
<i>resorai</i>	French <i>ressort</i> (Katalynaitė et al. 1995)	<i>lingės</i> (springs)
<i>rulis, ruliai</i>	German Lowlands <i>rulle</i> (Čepienė 2006)	<i>ritė</i> (spool), <i>velenas</i> (shaft), <i>ritinys</i> (roll)
<i>stacija</i>	Latin <i>statio</i> (see Note 2), French <i>station</i>	<i>stotis</i> (station)
<i>šeštarnė</i>	Russian <i>шестерня</i> (Katalynaitė et al. 1995)	<i>krumpliaratis</i> (gear)
<i>šosiejai</i> (Olševskis 1899), <i>šoseja</i> (-os) (Vileišis 1903)	French <i>chaussée</i> (Boruta et al. 1936)	<i>plentas</i> (-ai) (highway)
<i>tavorai</i>	Slavic language (Russian <i>товар</i> , Polish <i>towar</i>) (VLKK 2017)	<i>prekės</i> (goods)
<i>trambleris</i>	French <i>trembleur</i> (Žitkutė 1996)	<i>uždegimo skirstytuvas</i> (ignition distributor)

German and Russian foreign words dominated in the publications of the period under discussion, for comparison see Petrėtienė, Tomaševskis (2011).

Note 1:

These foreign words are from the publications Olševskis (1899); Vileišis (1903); KAM (1919):

- *asaba*, *adyna*, *balkis*, *bertainis*, *bliuza*, *bravoras*, *čeverykas*, *ėvekai*, *dyvas*, *dišlius*, *džiegoriai*, *gaspadinė*, *gazaras*, *lenciūgai*, *miera*, *mislė*, *pačta*, *paduška*, *pielnykai*, *pielės*, *reliai*, *rokunda*, *rubežius*, *smertis*, *spėka* *stacija*, *svietas*, *šnapšas*, *šosiejai*, *špižas*, *špulė*, *tavorai*, *triusas*, *ulyčia*, *verbliudas*, *viortas*, *zerkolai* (Olševskis 1899);
- *bertainis*, *fašina*, *lopeta*, *materijolas*, *miera*, *nedelė*, *prudas*, *radijusas*, *spėka*, *šniuras*, *šoseja*, *triubos*, *vaterpasas*, *viortas* (Vileišis 1903);
- *babina*, *bašlikas*, *bertainis*, *blėta*, *bosas*, *buksva*, *bukšva*, *gazaras*, *karbas*, *kerneris*, *konusas*, *kntas*, *kreismeselis*, *kronšteinas*, *naždako popierius*, *pasąžieras*, *pielyčia*, *reliai*, *resorai*, *rulis*, *ruliai*, *samovaras*, *šaiša*, *šassi*, *šeštarnė*, *šina*, *šinelis*, *šniūras*, *šoferis*, *špulė*, *šriubas*, *štauferis*, *trambleris*, *trotuaras*, *trosas*, *tuba* *uksusas*, *tormazas*, *žikleris* (KAM 1919).

Note 2:

The meaning has been defined according to the context (*Va vėl didesnė stacija. Čia jau trukis ant pusadinio susiturėjo* (This is one more big station. The train was delayed for half an hour) (Olševskis 1899), based on the data of Table 2.

The dictionaries of the first half of the 20th century (Table 2) also contained the foreign words, selected from the analysed sources. Some of the explanations of foreign words, such as *ketvirtis* (quarter), *statinė* (barrel), *keleivis* (passenger), (*geležinkelio*) *bėgiai* (rails), *plentas* (highway) over time changed foreign words, becoming special terms themselves. The foreign words *pasažieras*, *šosiejai*, *šosieja* in the dictionaries of that time differ in their grammatical form from those found in the transport sources (Table 2). By analysing the international terms of *Fizika* by I. Končius (1919), A. Kaulakienė (2009) pointed out that “part of them have slightly different phonetic or morphological form, which is not quite common nowadays, for example: *aluminijus* (aluminium); *amplituda* (amplitude) <...>” (Končius 1919). This is typical of the Lithuanian terms, found in the older sources and at different periods, for example: *atspindis* (= *atspindys*) (reflection), *duja* (= *dujos*) (gas) (Končius 1919; Kaulakienė 2009); *velėnas* (= *velenas*) (shaft), *žvaki* (= *žvakės*) (plugs) (KAM 1919; Petrėtienė, Tomaševskis 2011).

In order to determine the popularity of foreign words and their survival in the current students’ speech, the respondents answered the following questions: “What equivalents do you use for the presented words?” and “Do you often use the presented words?” Table 2 shows the statistical data of the research. The results of the first question are arranged in the descending order, highlighting in bold the exact equivalents of foreign words.

There is a list of old foreign words in the book “Lexis: the usage of loanwords” (*Leksika. Skolinių vartojimas*) from “Language advices” (*Kalbos patarimai*), published in 2013 (Mikulėnienė, Dvylytė 2013), with only two foreign words from Table 1 – *adyna*, *risorai* (*resorai* – KAM (1919)). The results of the research suggest that these foreign words are still known (Table 2): 38.4% of the respondents indicated the exact equivalents *valanda* (hour), 19.2% *lingės* (springs).

There are words of hybrid formation in Olševskis (1899): *pusadinis*, *adynėlė*: *Čia jau trukis ant pusadinio susitūrėjo* (The train was delayed for half an hour). *Adynėlė praėjo – vėl atsiliėpė švilpikas, trukis stabdytis prasidėjo ir ant keleto minutų ant stacijos apsistojo* (An hour passed, after the repeated whistle the train started to brake and in several minutes it stopped at the station).

The foreign word *resorai* in KAM (1919) is used interchangeably as *linginės*, indicating the same item and originating from the Samogitian dialect, but not becoming a term of transport, i.e.: *Prirėikus ilgą laiką važinėti blogais keliais lingines patartina sandariai apvynioti virvėmis* (If necessary to drive on bad roads for a long time, it is advisable to wind up the springs tightly by ropes).

The data from Table 2 show that 23.3% of the respondents know the equivalent of *tavorai*, in the meaning of *prekės* (goods) (the respondents also indicated words of close meaning: *produktai* (products), *pirkiniai* (purchase)). The popularity of the foreign word *tavorai* in the proverbs and other poetical works of Lithuanian folklore, could

possibly make the great influence for its survival:

Kas pejk sawa tavora; tan isz turgaus wara (The person who speaks badly about his own goods, is sent away from the market) (Valančius 1867). *Geras tavoras pats apie save kalba* (Qualitative goods are praising themselves) (Buftenė et al. 2008).

Mano tavoras žemiškas, žmonėms pažadėtas; Iš duonos ir druskos paprastai sudėtas <...> (My goods are worldly, and intended for people; formed from bread and salt <...>) (Trys Telšių kepyklos 1931).

The introduction of “Language advices” (Mikulėnienė, Dvylytė 2013) states, that “in some cases, the old foreign words can be considered as words, identifying national heritage units, objects or products. As a potential stylistic means, they can be used in the texts of publicistic or artistic styles”.

The results of the research show that the respondents know foreign word *bosas*, as a loanword, defining a man in the leading position, (46.6% as *viršininkas* (head), 31.5% as *vadovas* (manager), 11% as *direktorius* (director)). Such equivalents of foreign word are specified in “Language advices” (Mikulėnienė, Dvylytė 2005) as *viršininkas* (head), *vadovas* (manager), *šefas* (chief). The examples from other publications of that period prove the fact that during that period of time, foreign word *bosas* had this meaning, as well as the meaning of the barrel (*statinė*, *kubilas*): *Amerika ligi tol nežinojo apie Lietuvą ir lietuvius, nebent kur kokioj dirbtuvėj „bosas“ težinojo lietuvius kaipo gerus darbininkus <...>* (Hitherto in America nobody knew about Lithuania or Lithuanians, unless “the boss” of the manufactory knew Lithuanians as good workers <...>) (Nedarykite, kas nedarytina 1924). <...> *laivas prisikrovė kelis bosus labai pavojingų dujų (fosgeno) ir išplaukė į jūrą* (<...> the ship filled up several tubs with very dangerous gases (phosgene) and left) (Negyvųjų laivas 1932).

Even 68.5% of respondents indicated the exact equivalent *keleivis* (passenger) of the foreign word *pasažieras*. Examples of both sources – transport publications and the periodicals, show that the word *keliaininkas*, meaning “somebody travelling or walking” (Keinys 2012) was also used during that period of time, i.e.: *Automobilio bėgimo greitumas priguli nuo kelio paviršiaus, oro, dienos laiko, keliaininkų daugumo ir t. t.* (The speed of a vehicle depends on the road surface, weather, time of day, number of passengers, etc.) (KAM 1919). *Tame laike visai sutemo; keliaininkai pradėjo lipti nū lubu; o ant laivo pakilo didelė sumata* (At that time it became dark; the passengers started to descend from the deck and complete night fell on the ship) (Milcziauckas 1886).

The statistical data of the research show that 32.9% of respondents know the foreign word *rulis* as a “steering wheel”. It is likely that the Russian language word *руль*, originating from the Dutch language, influenced the fact. The Boruta et al. (1936) describes this foreign word in the same way, while in KAM (1919) this word means “cylinder” (*cilindras*) (for comparison: Petrėtienė, Tomaševskis 2011).

Table 2. The research data of the usage of foreign words and their popularity (items, percentage)

Foreign words, meaning in the dictionaries of the first part of the 20th century	“What equivalents do you use for the presented words?”		“Do you often use the presented words?”
adyna	not specified 43 (58.9%) valanda (hour) 28 (38.4%) <i>vienas (one)</i> 1 (1.4%) <i>vienetas (one)</i> 1 (1.4%)		often 1 (1.4%) rarely 5 (6.8%) never 67 (91.8%)
bertainis <i>bertainis</i> – a quarter, čvertis (Šlapelis 1907)	not specified 70 (95.9%) ketvirtis (quarter) 1 (1.4%) ketvirtadalis (quarter) 1 (1.4%) <i>ritė (coil)</i> 1 (1.4%)		often 0 (0%) rarely 0 (0%) never 73 (100%)
blėta	not specified 56 (76.7%) skarda (sheet) 11 (15%) <i>sena moteris (old woman)</i> 2 (2.7%) <i>boba (woman)</i> 1 (1.4%)	<i>keptuvė (frying pan)</i> 1 (1.4%) <i>padėklas (tray)</i> 1 (1.4%) <i>blėka (sheet)</i> 1 (1.4%)	often 0 (0%) rarely 9 (12.3%) never 64 (87.7%)
bosas <i>bosas</i> – barrel (Šlapelis 1907) <i>bosas</i> – I. The lowest masculine voice; 2. The lowest main tone of an accordion; 3. barrel (Boruta et al. 1936) <i>bosas</i> [angl. boss] – 1) the owner or head of an enterprise (Lemchenas 1951)	not specified 4 (5.5%) <i>viršininkas (head)</i> 34 (46.6%) <i>vadovas (manager)</i> 23 (31.5%) <i>direktorius (director)</i> 8 (11%)	<i>šefas (chief)</i> 2 (2.7%) <i>muzikos instrumentas (musical instrument)</i> 1 (1.4%) <i>indas skystai medžiagai (a vessel for fluid storage)</i> 1 (1.4%)	often 22 (30.1%) rarely 42 (57.5%) never 9 (12.3%)
karbas	not specified 36 (49.3%) <i>karbiuratorius (carburetor)</i> 23 (31.5%) <i>krepšys (bag)</i> 6 (8.2%) <i>degalų dozatorius (fuel batcher)</i> 2 (2.7%) <i>garintuvas (evaporator)</i> 1 (1.4%)	<i>pintinis krepšys (braided bag)</i> 1 (1.4%) išsikišimas (protrusion) 1 (1.4%) <i>maitinimo sistema (fuel supply system)</i> 1 (1.4%) iškili, atsikišusi dalis (protruding part) 1 (1.4%) <i>protektorius (protector)</i> 1 (1.4%)	often 9 (12.3%) rarely 17 (23.3%) never 47 (64.4%)
kerneris <i>kerneris</i> – plater – equipment in metalsmithing, i. e. a sharp steel tine for marking dots while marking details (Lemchenas 1951)	not specified 68 (93.2%) žymeklis (plater) 2 (2.7%) <i>įrankis (tool)</i> 1 (1.4%)	<i>padavėjas (waiter)</i> 1 (1.4%) <i>apykaklė (collar)</i> 1 (1.4%)	often 1 (1.4%) rarely 0 (0%) never 72 (98.6%)
kreismeselis	not specified 71 (97.3%) <i>durtuvas (bayonet)</i> 1 (1.4%) peilis (knife) 1 (1.4%)		often 0 (0%) rarely 0 (0%) never 73 (100%)
naždako popierius	not specified 41 (56.2%) švitrinis popierius (abrasive paper) 24 (32.9%) <i>šlifavimo popierius (buffing paper)</i> 5 (6.8%)	<i>skolos raštas (debt paper)</i> 1 (1.4%) <i>abrazyvinis popierius (abrasive paper)</i> 1 (1.4%) šveičiamasis popierius (abrasive paper) 1 (1.4%)	often 5 (6.8%) rarely 12 (16.4%) never 56 (76.7%)
pasažieras <i>pasažeras</i> – passenger, travelling by railway or a steamboat (Šlapelis 1907); <i>pasažierius</i> – passenger, travelling by train or other means of travelling, paying for the trip (Boruta et al. 1936)	not specified 20 (27.4%) keleivis (passenger) 50 (68.5%) <i>padėjėjas (assistant)</i> 1 (1.4%) <i>vairuotojas (driver)</i> 1 (1.4%) <i>palydovas (attendant)</i> 1 (1.4%)		often 3 (4.1%) rarely 7 (9.6%) never 63 (86.3%)
reliai <i>reliai</i> – railway rails (Boruta et al. 1936)	not specified 46 (63%) (geležinkelio) bėgiai (railway rails) 24 (32.9%) <i>geležinkeliai (railways)</i> 2 (2.7%) <i>reisas (trip)</i> 1 (1.4%)		often 5 (6.8%) rarely 4 (5.5%) never 64 (87.7%)
resorai <i>resorai</i> – springs in a carriage, vehicle, etc. (Boruta et al. 1936)	not specified 53 (72.6%) lingės (springs) 14 (19.2%) <i>resursai (resources)</i> 4 (5.5%)	<i>rezervai (reserves)</i> 1 (1.4%) <i>peiliai (knives)</i> 1 (1.4%)	often 6 (8.2%) rarely 4 (5.5%) never 63 (86.3%)

End of Table 2

Foreign words, meaning in the dictionaries of the first part of the 20th century	“What equivalents do you use for the presented words?”		“Do you often use the presented words?”
rulis, ruliai <i>rulis</i> (ol.) – wheel (Boruta <i>et al.</i> 1936)	not specified 35 (47.8%) <i>vairas</i> (steering wheel) 24 (32.9%) <i>rulonas</i> (roll) 3 (4.1%) ritinys (roll) 2 (2.7%) <i>volas</i> (roller) 2 (2.7%) <i>šiaudų ritinys</i> (a roll of straw) 1 (1.4%)	<i>kočėlas</i> (rolling pin) 1 (1.4%) <i>šieno ritinys</i> (a roll of hay) 1 (1.4%) <i>šieno rulis</i> (a roll of hay) 1 (1.4%) velenas (shaft) 1 (1.4%) <i>volelis</i> (roller) 1 (1.4%) ritė (coil) 1 (1.4%)	often 7 (9.6%) rarely 6 (8.2%) never 60 (82.2%)
stacija [lat. <i>statio</i> “habitation”] – the habitation place used by an animal or animal species constantly or for a specified function (Lemchenas 1951)	not specified 55 (75.3%) stotis (station) 8 (11%) <i>situacija</i> (situation) 3 (4.1%) <i>stotelė</i> (stop) 3 (4.1%)	<i>paveikslas</i> (picture) 2 (2.7%) <i>straipsnis</i> (article) 1 (1.4%) <i>radijas</i> (radio) 1 (1.4%)	often 2 (2.7%) rarely 3 (4.1%) never 68 (93.2%)
šėštarnė	not specified 63 (86.3%) krumpliartis (gear; wheel) 9 (12.3%) <i>krumplis</i> (gear) 1 (1.4%)		often 3 (4.1%) rarely 2 (2.7%) never 68 (93.2%)
šosiejai, šoseja <i>šosė, šosiejus</i> – highway (Boruta <i>et al.</i> 1936)	not specified 69 (94.5%) <i>vairuotojas</i> (driver) 1 (1.4%) <i>kelias</i> (road) 1 (1.4%)	<i>sijos</i> (beams) 1 (1.4%) plentas (highway) 1 (1.4%)	often 0 (0%) rarely 0 (0%) never 73 (100%)
tavorai	not specified 50 (68.5%) prekės (goods) 17 (23.3%) <i>daiktai</i> (objects) 1 (1.4%) <i>produktai</i> (products) 1 (1.4%)	<i>atitvarai</i> (barriers) 1 (1.4%) <i>kraitis</i> (dowry) 1 (1.4%) <i>pirkiniai</i> (purchase) 1 (1.4%) <i>lauktuvės</i> (presents) 1 (1.4%)	often 0 (0%) rarely 3 (4.1%) never 70 (95.9%)
trambleris	not specified 69 (94.5%) <i>sunkvežimis</i> (truck) 2 (2.7%) <i>skriėjikas</i> (crank) 1 (1.4%) skirstytuvus (distributor) 1 (1.4%)		often 0 (0%) rarely 0 (0%) never 73 (100%)

2. The evaluation of the exchange of foreign words by their equivalents, and the environment of usage

Several statements assisted in determining the respondents’ approach to the exchange of foreign words into their Lithuanian equivalents: “I approve, that foreign words should be changed by their Lithuanian equivalents” (“Approve”), “I disapprove it, all foreign words should be left in the Lithuanian language” (“Disapprove”), “Only some of the foreign words should be changed by their Lithuanian equivalents” (“Partly”), and “No opinion” (Figure 1).

Vaicekauskienė (2008) pointed out that “extreme purism for the normative Lithuanian linguistics is not and has not ever been inherent”. Transport management students underlined the possibility to use already existing international words instead of looking for the Lithuanian equivalents of foreign words (“international words could stay as they are”); the equivalents should be clear and identify the concept in an accurate way (“equivalents of foreign words are sometimes completely incomprehensible and difficult to use”). According to the respondents, the foreign words should be changed by their equivalents: “In order to preserve the identity of the language, we should change the foreign words”; “To my mind, for the majority of Lithuanians, not only for me, many foreign words are just confusing”.

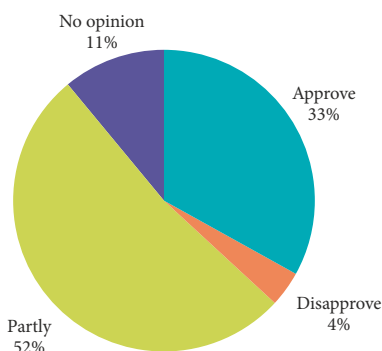


Figure 1. The results of question “What is your opinion to changing foreign words by their Lithuanian equivalents?”

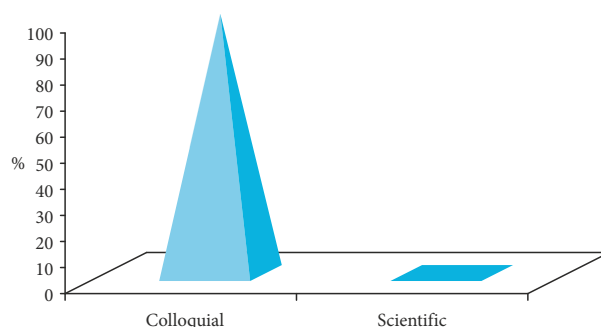


Figure 2. The results of the answers to the question “In which language style do you use the presented foreign words?”

The results of the answers to the question “In which language style do you use the presented foreign words?” show (Figure 2), that foreign words completely disappeared from the scientific language of transport, still remaining only in the colloquial language style of the respondents.

Conclusions

1. At the end of the 19th century and the first half of the 20th century, the linguists in Lithuania emphasized the importance of the language purification. Lithuanian linguists (K. Būga, P. Skardžius, etc.) put great effort in laying the basis for the loanwords investigation and classification (vocabularies of slavic, german loanwords, and other languages compiled). The first works of lexicography, systematically managing the words of foreign origin, as well as the first Lithuanian dictionary of international words, appeared. These and other works influenced a stronger base for better differentiation of loanwords and establishment of their status in the official language.
2. The majority of the respondents are aware of the foreign words *adyna*, *naždako popierius*, *reلسai*, *tavorai*, *resorai*, *blėta*, *šeštarnė*, *stacija* as the following equivalents: *valanda* (hour) (38.4%), *švitrinis popierius* (abrasive paper) (32.9%), *(geležinkelio) bėgiai* (rails) (32.9%), *prekės* (goods) (23.3%), *lingės* (springs) (19.2%), *skarda* (sheet) (15%), *krumpliariatis* (gear) (12.3%), *stotis* (station) (11%).
3. Some of foreign words now have another meaning than in the analysed publications. 30.1% of the respondents frequently use the foreign word *bosas*. The data in Table 2 show that students do not know the meanings of the word *bosas*, as defined in Šlapelis (1907), Boruta et al. (1936). The foreign word *bosas*, taken from the English language, meaning “chief”, “head”, has been introduced in Lemchenas (1951) and is still being used. 31.5% of the respondents use the word *karbas*, meaning “carburettor”. The method of reducing words is used for creating a modern jargon (more for comparison: *akumuliatorius* → *akūmas*, *benzinas* → *benzas*).
4. The frequency of usage of the words analysed is either small or the respondents do not use them at all. These foreign words (in the meanings, which they had during the considered period) are still used by the students: *resorai* (8.2%), *naždako popierius* (6.8%), *reلسai* (6.8%), *pasazieras* (4.1%), *šeštarnė* (4.1%). The respondents totally abandoned the following foreign words: *bertainis*; *kreismeselis*; *šosiejai*, *šoseja*; *trambleris* (100% of the respondents answered “Never”).
5. The analysed foreign words, still used by students in their colloquial language, have completely disappeared from the scientific language.
6. There are foreign words of transport (i.e.: *reلسai*, *resorai*) and other technical areas, as well as economics (i.e.: *kerneris*, *šeštarnė*, *trambleris*, *tavorai*) in the analysed transport publications of that period.
7. It can be stated that old foreign words are the inheritance of the past, not quite forgotten, a part of our national heritage, assisting in restoring the authenticity of a particular period in Lithuania.

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