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DUBLOWÓZEK, MOSTEK AND KIK – ON THE ENGLISH INFLUENCE IN THE AREA OF POLISH SNOOKER TERMINOLOGY

One of the common reasons for borrowing is the introduction of new objects or the rise of new cultural, historical, political or social phenomena and the need to name them. The import of loanwords is extremely common in the domain of sports, especially as new disciplines develop, because, as Jarosz (2015) noted, general language is insufficient for dealing with various aspects characteristic of a given discipline, such as actions or equipment. Thus, within sports vocabulary a great deal of newly coined lexemes may be found, which have been categorised by Ożdżyński (1970) as: (i) loanwords, (ii) native neologisms (derivatives and compounds), (iii) semantic neologisms, and (iv) phraseological units.

It is believed that the terminology related to various billiard sports depicts the provenance of the discipline. For instance, a Polish pool-billiard (pocket-billiard) player pots balls into a pocket called *luza*, which seems to have been borrowed from French, whereas a Polish snooker player pots balls into a pocket called *kieszka*, which is a loan translation from English.

The aim of the article is to investigate the sports vocabulary used by snooker commentators in order to ascertain the kind of terminology that has been adopted by Polish commentators to cover the meanings related to snooker. As this discipline is relatively young, having been popularised in Poland only at the turn of the 20th and 21st centuries, the vocabulary is still developing. Therefore, the choice of spoken language to conduct the analysis gives us a chance to see the most up-to-date state of the lexicon. Attention will be paid to the various types of borrowings in order to see the motivation behind the processes involved in coining particular lexical items. The study has been based on approximately 130 hours of live coverage of the World Snooker Championship 2021.

Keywords: borrowing, direct loan, semantic loan, loanblend, loan translation, pseudo-anglicism, snooker, English influence on Polish

1. Introduction

The beginnings of the social activity that made use of a cue and balls on a specially constructed table date back to 15th-century France.¹ Over the centuries it has spread worldwide and evolved into many different games, whose exact places of origin are often impossible to establish. The observation may, however, be made that certain types of games remain firmly connected to the language of the country in which they evolved, which manifests itself in numerous borrowings into other languages. Some examples of this in contemporary cue sports are: carom (French), American pool (Am. English), Russian pyramid (Russian), and snooker (English).

In Poland the first mention of billiard games goes back to the 17th c. They are said to have been the favourite entertainment of king Stanislaw August Poniatowski and a very popular activity among the aristocracy.² In the early 20th century, billiard games (esp. those related to the French types of games) evolved into a sporting activity. During the communist period, however, they were severely limited in the social life and existed only in restricted locations. Traces of some technical vocabulary borrowed in this early period are nevertheless still present in Polish, i.e. *bila* ‘a ball’ (borrowed from French), *banda* ‘a cushion’ (from French), *luza* ‘a pocket’ (possibly from French)³.

In the late 1980s various cue sports, esp. pool-billiards (also known as pocket-billiards) and snooker, became available to the general public in Poland. In 1993 the Polish Billiard Association (Polski Związek Bilardowy), and four years later the Polish Billiards and Snooker Association (Polski Związek Snookera i Bilarda Angielskiego) were registered as official organisations for pool-billiards and snooker respectively.⁴ A real breakthrough in the popularity of snooker in Poland took place at the beginning of the 21st century, when Eurosport signed a long-term contract with snooker’s governing body for extensive coverage of the major events, many of which were broadcast with a Polish commentary.⁵

When it comes to the language of sport, Jarosz (2015) informs us that various phenomena characteristic of a given discipline must be designated by specialised vocabulary, as general language is insufficient for commentating on a live match.

¹ Similar activities were earlier played outdoors (on the ground), then they were moved indoors but were played on the floor.

² <http://www.bilard-sport.pl/informacje.php?cPath=47> (accessed: November 2021).

³ The direct source of the word is uncertain. One of the possible etymologies is French *blousse*.

⁴ <http://bilard-sport.pl/informacje.php?cPath=47>;

<https://snooker.pl/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/strategia-rozwoju-snookera-2019-2025.pdf>

⁵ The first Polish commentary was offered in 1997. Since 2003 most major snooker events have been broadcast with a Polish commentary (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oEuF-ohc28w>; accessed: October 2021).

One possible way to accommodate new phenomena, such as a new sport, is to borrow from the language of a region in which the discipline thrives. It is therefore argued that the language of snooker is heavily influenced by English. This is in agreement with numerous studies which demonstrate that the semantic area of sport has been deeply affected by an influx of English vocabulary (see Koneczna 1936-37; Fisiak 1961a; Grabowski 1971).

The first investigation devoted entirely to the English influence on sports terminology in Polish was probably the article published by Fisiak (1964), in which he lists and discusses 131 English borrowings found in the contemporary sports press and magazines. His loanwords belong to twelve categories, none of which includes snooker terminology.⁶ His publication was followed by, among others, Ożdżyński's (1970) classification of sports vocabulary, loanwords being one of the classes distinguished. Later publications either demonstrate the prominent impact of English on the area of Polish sports vocabulary (Mańczak-Wohlfeld 1988, 1992, 1995, Witalisz 2007, 2015), or concentrate on a single sports discipline, such as basketball (Sarna 2017), football (Kudła 2018), horse-racing (Wojtyńska-Nowotka 2021). No publication as yet has covered the area of cue sports terminology.

2. Terminology and methodology

This section deals with the terminology and methodology used in the body of this paper. The former refers to the notion of borrowing and its taxonomy that follow in the analysis of the data. The term *borrowing*, although rather unfortunate (Haugen 1950), has been generally accepted and seems to cause no misunderstandings (Haspelmath 2009), and thus it will be used alongside some partially synonymous terms, such as *transfer* or *adoption*. By borrowing we understand, in accordance with Haugen (1950: 212), "the attempted reproduction in one language of patterns previously found in another". Whereas Haugen's rather general definition does not exclude any areas of language, such as the borrowing of syntactic or pragmatic elements, Durkin (2014: 8) explains the notion of lexical borrowing as follows:

Lexical borrowing occurs when the lexis of one language (commonly called the donor language or sometimes the source language) exercises an influence on the lexis of another language (commonly called the borrowing language or sometimes the receiving language), with the result that the borrowing language acquires a new word form or word meaning, or both, from the donor language.

⁶ The fate of Fisiak's borrowings was later revisited in the study by Dylewski and Bator (2021).

As this analysis is based on vocabulary, we adopt the latter definition and have in mind the process of lexical borrowing whenever reference is made to borrowing or lexical transfer. Haspelmath (2009: 38, 39) recognises two major categories of borrowing, i.e. material and structural borrowing. The former being “borrowing of sound-meaning pairs (generally lexemes, or more precisely lexeme stems, but sometimes just affixes, and occasionally perhaps entire phrases)”, whilst the latter refers to “the copying of syntactic, morphological or semantic patterns (e.g. word order patterns, case-marking patterns, semantic patterns such as kinship term systems”. The first group comprises what Haugen (1950), and later Haspelmath (2009), call *loanwords* (or *direct loans*); the second group are *loanshifts*, which consist of *loan translations* (or *calques*) and *semantic loans* (or *loan meaning extensions*). Loan translations involve substitution of the entire lexeme with a target language equivalent; and semantic loans consist in the importation of meaning which is added to a target language form.⁷ Both Haugen and Haspelmath include another category, which combines material and structural borrowing, i.e. *loanblends* (or *hybrids*). These consist “of partly borrowed material and partly native material (the structural properties are also borrowed)” (2009: 39).⁸ Finally, the last categories covered in this study are *loan creations* and *pseudo-anglicisms*. The former are coined independently of the donor language, but answer “the need to match designations available in a language in contact” (Weinreich 1953: 51), whereas the latter are made of foreign material but do not exist in the foreign language (Witalisz 2016).⁹ The above-mentioned types of borrowings have been discussed with reference to the English influence on Polish in a number of studies, e.g. Zabawa (2012, 2017) or Witalisz (2016, 2020).

This paper seeks to present various types of borrowings from English into Polish in the field of snooker. It is based on lexical material collated from the commentaries of World Snooker Championship 2021 (hereafter: SWCh), broadcast between 17th April and 3rd May 2021 on Eurosport 1 and Eurosport 2.¹⁰ Not all the championship’s matches were included in the analysis. Firstly, in the preliminary rounds of the tournament two matches were played simultaneously with only one of them furnished with Polish commentary. Secondly, due to their long duration, the matches were divided into sessions and therefore not all the

⁷ Haugen (1950) restricts semantic loans to borrowing of meaning on the basis of the resemblance of the two forms in the donor and target languages. In Haspelmath’s typology (2009) a semantic loan may occur without such resemblance. The latter approach is followed in this paper.

⁸ Here a distinction should be made between *loanblends* and *loan-based creations* (or *hybrid formations*) which are not borrowed but formed on the basis of previously borrowed material. The latter are not counted as borrowings by Haspelmath (2009).

⁹ There is no common standpoint regarding whether these two types should be treated as borrowings.

¹⁰ Also available online via Eurosport Player (<https://www.eurosportplayer.com>).

sessions of a match would be commented on by Polish commentators. Thirdly, as a rule, snooker matches are played according to the ‘best of’ format,¹¹ so they vary in length and giving the number of matches included in the analysis would be rather meaningless. We have therefore decided to use the number of frames to indicate the length of the corpus. Altogether 340 frames were analysed, amounting to over 130 hours of live-streamed material.

We have decided to base our investigation on live coverage, i.e. on spoken language, as the spoken language reflects the most up-to-date state of development of any language in terms of vocabulary that is yet to make its way into dictionaries and other written sources. The register applied in the commentaries may be described as ‘sports announcer talk’ (SAT), a concept coined by Ferguson (1983) with reference to radio commentaries and later extended to TV broadcasts (Reaser 2003). It comprises two elements: “play-by-play description focuses on the action, as opposed to colour commentary which refers to the more discursive and leisurely speech with which commentators fill in the quite long spaces between spurts of action” (Holmes 2001: 247). This involves one or two commentators covering an event. They are often a professional journalist and a sportsman. As a result, the language used in such commentaries comprises specialised terminology, but includes colloquial terms,¹² as well as a set of distinctive lexico-grammatical features (cf. Lewandowski 2012). In the case of SWCh, the Polish coverage was provided by one or two (former) snooker players at a time, experienced in sports commentaries.

The study is mainly qualitative in nature. Its aim is, among other things, to compose a dictionary of vocabulary derived from or otherwise influenced by English, used within the semantic field of snooker. In the following sections, the selected borrowings are discussed with regard to the various types of lexical transfer they represent. Emphasis is put on the semantics of the items discussed. Where appropriate, references are made to the morphological assimilation of the borrowings.¹³ In the respective sections quantitative data are also referred to in terms of the number of borrowings included in each of the categories.

The process of transcription was conducted by one transcriber, who consulted with the other researcher regarding any ambiguous or insufficiently clear phrases used by the commentators; the snooker-specific senses of the selected terminology were assigned by the researcher, a professional in the field of cue sports. On deciding to base our analysis on oral material, especially that

¹¹ In the first round of the SWCh it was ‘best of 19’; the second round and quarterfinals ‘best of 25’, semifinals ‘best of 33’; and in the final ‘best of 35’.

¹² Faron (2015) has it that the language of sports commentaries has recently become much more colloquial than it used to be.

¹³ Their phonological assimilation has been deliberately put aside here. Suffice it to say that, since English and Polish have two distinctive phonological systems, the English phonemes are substituted by the closest Polish equivalents.

which has yet to make its way into the written language, we faced a number of problems and limitations, such as those related to the graphic representation of the borrowed items. Our uncertainty as how to spell the borrowings was reinforced once we turned to the social media on which the matches were heatedly discussed during the championship. They revealed a wide variety of possible spellings for the lexemes in question, for instance, *break*, *brejk*, *breik* (for English *break*),¹⁴ and *mis*, *mys*, *miss* (for English *miss*). As (i) some of the borrowed items were used more frequently than others, some not appearing on social media at all, and (ii) our knowledge of the background of the users of these borrowings is limited, this could not serve as a reliable source of reference for graphic representation of the lexemes. In the end, we decided to keep the ‘foreign’ orthography of the terms unless a word may be attested in one of the Polish dictionaries,¹⁵ e.g. *faul* or *sesja*, in which cases the orthographically assimilated spelling is used. The lexemes unattested in the dictionaries consulted are marked with an asterisk (*) and spelt in an English-like way whenever mentioned in the analysis, e.g. **deciderek* (for [d i s a i 'd e r e k]), **re-rack* (for [r i r a k]), etc.

3. Analysis

This section deals with the various types of anglicisms used in the coverage analysed. Witalisz (2016) tells us that the term *anglicism* may refer to a word of English origin borrowed directly or indirectly into another language, but it may also be used with reference to a word of non-English origin adopted via English. Witalisz also notes that anglicisms are not restricted to direct loans, but may take a variety of forms (see the discussion on types of borrowings above). Categories that do not represent borrowings as such, but have resulted from English influence, i.e. pseudo-anglicisms or loan creations, are also covered in this section.

In total 156 terms were extracted from the material analysed.¹⁶ They have been divided into seven categories, depending on the type of influence they reflect: (a) direct loans, (b) semantic loans, (c) loanblends, (d) loan translations, (e) loan creations, (f) pseudo-anglicisms, and (g) loan-based creations. Figure 1 illustrates the ratio of the respective types of borrowings found in the corpus.

¹⁴ Such a variety of spellings was encountered, despite the fact that the SJP records numerous phrases with the use of the noun *break* (e.g. *break*, *break point*, *tie-break*, etc.), none of which has been assimilated graphically.

¹⁵ For this purpose two online dictionaries of Polish were used: *Słownik Języka Polskiego PWN* (available at: <https://sjp.pwn.pl>) and *Wielki Słownik Języka Polskiego* (available at: <http://wsjp.pl>).

¹⁶ All the numbers given in the paper refer to types rather than tokens.

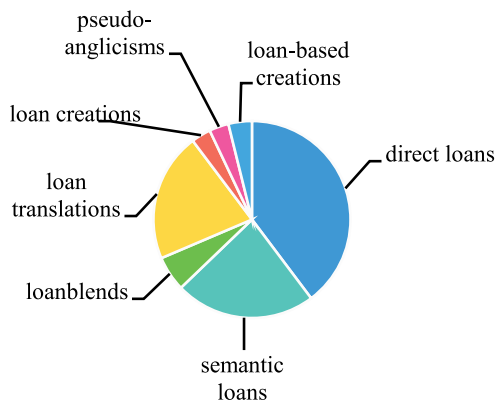


Figure 1. The ratio of the respective types of terminology influenced by English.

The list of all the items found in the material analysed, together with their English equivalents and meanings, is included in the Appendix.

3.1. Direct loans

The largest group of borrowings found in the corpus, 62 items (40%), are direct loans, introduced into Polish by transfer of the English form and meaning¹⁷, which may have undergone various degrees of adaptation, resulting in non-, partially- or fully-assimilated loans.¹⁸ Among these we may distinguish terms which have long been present in Polish and their denotation is rarely sports-related, such as *case* and *clue*. As they do not represent sports terminology, they have been excluded from the corpus and will be discussed no further. Instead, we shall concentrate on those lexemes which, in at least one denotation, belong to the semantic field of sports. These may be terms representing the general language of sport, which may be applied to a variety of disciplines, such as *faul* (Eng. *foul*), *hatrick* and *walkower* (Eng. *walkover*), as well as vocabulary used exclusively in the area of snooker, such as **cue action* or **re-rack*. The direct loans extracted from the corpus are listed under (a) below.

- (a) direct loans: *arbiter*, **back swing*, **ball run*, *ban*, **banana shot*, *blokować*, *break*, *coach*, *cross*, **cue action*, **decider* (also **deciderek*), *drag shot*,¹⁹ *dubel* (also *dubelek*), *fair*, *falstart*, *faul*, *faulować*, *finalista*, *finisz*, *fiterzy*, *frame*, **free ball*, *handikap*, *hatrick*, **hit and hope*, *kanon*,

¹⁷ Unless otherwise stated, by “meaning” we understand the item’s lexical meaning in at least one of its denotations.

¹⁸ For a discussion on graphic, morphological and phonological adaptation, see Mańczak-Wohlfeld (1992, 1995).

¹⁹ Spelling possibly by analogy to *drop shot* (see WSJP).

kik,²⁰ *kiss*, **main tour*,²¹ **match-ball*,²² *mecz*, **mini-butt*, **miss*, **offence*,²³ **Q-tour*, **re-rack*, *rotacja*, *runda*, *rywal*, *sekwens*, *sesja* (also *mini-sesja*), **set up*, **shoot out*, *shot*, **shot clock*,²⁴ **shot to nothing*, **sight right*, *snooker*, *sparing*, *spider*, *spot*, *start*, **stop ball*, *time* (also *timing*), *tip*, *tour*, *trik shot*, *triumf*, **up and down*, *walkower*, **white ball*.

Some of the direct loans are quotes, i.e. terms which do not adopt Polish inflection, e.g. **banana shot*, **cue action* or **up and down*, (see example (1)). The majority of the loans, however, follow the Polish inflectional system, which testifies to them being well assimilated morphologically in the target language (see examples under (2)). An example worth noting is the loan *kik* ‘a bad white-to-object ball contact resulting in an unusual reaction of the balls’ (see examples under (2c)). On the one hand, the loan was transferred into Polish in its singular form which follows the Polish paradigm, e.g. *kikiem* (Instr. Sng.). On the other hand, a depluralised formation was found in the corpus, i.e. the original plural form of the English term was adopted and interpreted as the singular form in Polish²⁵ and, as such, it follows the Polish paradigm, e.g. *kiksy* (Nom. Pl.), *kiksem* (Instr. Sng.). The latter form, *kiks*, has been attested in Polish with the denotation ‘a mistake’, in fields such as music or football (SJP) since 1995 (NKJP). Despite the fact that the lexeme without the *-s* ending prevails in the corpus, it has not been attested in any of the dictionaries consulted, which suggests that the form might have been recently re-borrowed into the snooker jargon.

- (1) *kij Bingtao nawet na momencik na bok nie drgnął więc to raczej nie w samym cue action, a w złożeniu się do uderzenia minimalny błąd popełnił (Bingtao’s cue didn’t make any sideways movement even for a moment, so it is not a cue-action problem; rather something wrong with his stance)*²⁶
- (2) a. albo po prostu obawiał się zagrywania **drag shotem**
(he must have been afraid to play a drag shot here)

²⁰ Although the form without the *-s* suffix has not been found in any of the consulted dictionaries, the polonised spelling (*kik*) is used here by analogy with the form *kiks* (see SJP); but the form might also be spelt analogously to the first component of compounds, such as *kick-boxing*, *kick-bokser*, *kick-bokserka* (see SJP, WSJP).

²¹ Only the latter element has been attested in SJP (s.v. *tour*).

²² The first element is a well adapted loan in Polish, but neither of the dictionaries contains such a compound.

²³ The loan was pronounced with the first syllable stressed.

²⁴ The first element has been attested in dictionaries, with a non-assimilated spelling.

²⁵ For a discussion on depluralisation, see for instance, Fisiak (1961b) or Mańczak-Wohlfeld (1992).

²⁶ All the translations are ours. They are free translations which capture the sense of the original and comply with the register rather than faithful (word-for-word) translations.

- b. **Missy** się kończą jeżeli w wyniku błędu zaistnieje potrzeba co najmniej jednego snookera
(after a foul, if a player requires any snookers, no miss will be called)
- c. nie próbuje usprawiedliwiać tego zdarzenia jakimś **kikiem**
(he is not trying to blame it on a kick)
nie deprymował się tym **kiksem**
(despite this kick, he hasn't lost his confidence)

A number of these borrowings have been productive in Polish, resulting in derivative forms. For instance, the English term *foul*, which has been adopted into Polish as the noun *faul* and the verb *faulować*, has given rise to derivatives such as *faulowany* 'the person who has been fouled' and *faulujący* 'the person who has committed a foul'.²⁷ The name of the discipline, *snooker*, led to nominal and adjectival derivatives *snookerzysta* (Eng. *snooker player*) and *snookerowy* (Eng. adj. *snooker*) respectively.

Some terms frequently adopt diminutive forms that are used together with the basic form, for instance **deciderek* (Eng. *decider*) and *dubelek* (Eng. *double*), see (3). Such formations may be treated as either cases of morphologically adapted direct loans or as loanblends (see Witalisz 2016).

- (3) a. kto wie, może pierwszy **deciderek** nam się w końcu pokaże na ekranach
(who knows? Perhaps we'll have the first decider, at last)
- b. to dopiero drugi **decider** w tych mistrzostwach
(it's only the second decider in this championship)
- c. **dubelek** warto było spróbować, bo właściwie nic nie ryzykował
(it was well worth going for a double, as he wasn't risking much)
- d. jakby trafił **dubla**, to czarna byłaby bardzo trudna do wbicia
(if he had made this double, it would have been a difficult black next)

An extension of meaning of some of the direct loans has also been noted, e.g. *arbiter* is used in Polish with reference to 'a referee' (together with its other senses), although the English term is not sports-related, it is applied to a person "whose opinion or decision is authoritative in a matter of debate; a judge" (OED: s.v. *arbiter* n.).

3.2. Semantic loans

The group of semantic loans comprises 36 terms (23%), whose meaning has been extended under the influence of English terminology (see (b)).

- (b) semantic loans: *agresywny*, *centrala*, *chybienie*, *ciąg*, *cięcie*, *cienki/cienko*, *czyszczenie*, *forsować*, *gruby/grubo*, *kieszęń*, *kontakt*, *krzyż*, *krzyżak*,

²⁷ In WSJP, both lexemes are traced back to the verb *faulować*.

łądować, markować, markowanie, mostek, nominować (also nominacja), obejście, objazd, otwarcie, otwierać, parkować (also parking), partia, pozycja, pozycjonować (also pozycjonowanie), rogal, rozbitcie, setka (also seteczka), sezon, słoń, sprint, stoper, trójkąt, wiazać (also związana bila), wózek.

Some of the terms classified as semantic loans are native Polish lexemes, e.g. *mostek* ‘a bridge, i.e. a V-shape made with one’s fingers in order to support the cue’, others are prior borrowings already adapted into Polish.²⁸ For instance, the verb *markować* (borrowed from French), which so far has been used in sports terminology with the sense ‘to simulate certain movements to confuse the opponent’ (WSJP: s.v. *markować*), in the corpus occurs repeatedly in the sense ‘to indicate the position at which the ball should stop’ (see (4)); *sprint*, (of English origin)²⁹, gained the sense ‘a match played on a shorter distance than traditionally, e.g. best of 9 instead of best of 19’ by analogy with its original meaning ‘an act of running at full speed over a short distance’.

An interesting case is the term *rogal*, whose original meaning is ‘croissant’; however, it is used as an equivalent of the English phrase *banana shot* ‘a shot in which the cue ball swerves (bends its path) due to spin’, which also occurs in the corpus in an unchanged and uninflected form. Apart from the direct loan (**banana shot*), the commentators use a term which corresponds to the English in terms of its shape, while at the same time, in its primary meaning, representing the same semantic category of ‘food’ (see (5)).

Another intriguing example is the noun *słoń* (lit. ‘elephant’), used by the commentators as a synonym of the noun **swan* (from English *swan’s neck*). The latter entered Polish snooker terminology as a pseudo-anglicism (see section 3.5). The addition of a new sense to the noun *słoń* seems to stem from the phonological similarity of the two lexemes: /swɔn/ vs. /sɔɲɔn/, as well as their semantic closeness insofar as both represent the semantic field of animals, both of which (a swan’s neck and an elephant’s trunk), each in its way, resemble the shape of the implement they denote.

(4) on tam **markował** wcześniej pozycjonowanie do czerwonej (...) zdaje się, że uzyskuje dokładnie tą pożądaną pozycję, dokładnie tą, którą wcześniej sobie **markował** (prior to the shot, he pointed out the position for the red (...) it seems he got precisely the position he marked earlier

(5) a. być może zagranie **rogalem** jest możliwe
(perhaps, playing a banana shot is possible here)

²⁸ They might sometimes be confused with direct loans. According to Witalisz (2016: 62), however, if a loan has already been assimilated into Polish when a new meaning was added, it should be treated as a semantic loan rather than a direct loan.

²⁹ A loanword discussed already by Fisiak (1964).

- b. może zatem tam lepiej jakimś **rogalem** zaliczać tę wyżej stojącą czerwoną
(perhaps it is better to swerve a cue ball to make the higher red)

A number of adjectives and adverbs used with reference to the way one plays also indicate an extension of meaning: *agresywny/agresywnie* ‘aggressive; attacking’ used with reference to risky shots; *cienki/cienko* ‘thin’ and *gruby/grubo* ‘thick’ used with reference to a good, correct or bad shot or performance, (see (6)).

- (6) a. musi tutaj bardzo **cienko** trafić czerwoną Pengfei
(Pengfei has to play this red so thin)
b. zagrywa za **grubo** zdecydowanie
(it has definitely been played too thick)

Similarly to direct loans, some semantic loans are extended to other parts of speech, which testifies to them being well assimilated in Polish. For instance, in English snooker terminology only the verb *to park* is used with the meaning ‘to play a ball, usually the cue ball, in such a way that it stops onto or next to another ball (or a cushion)’. Polish commentators extend the verbal borrowing (*za*)*parkować* to the nominal use *parking* ‘positioning the cue ball next to another ball’, see (7).

- (7) a. przydałoby się **zaparkować** na tych dwóch czerwonych
(it would be good to park (the cue ball) on these two reds)
b. zdecydowanie za mocno, ale z **parkingiem**
(definitely too hard, but it (the cue ball) parked on (the cushion/another ball))

Some semantic loans were used together with direct loans synonymously, thus creating certain doublets (a native and a foreign). For instance, *chybienie* and **miss*, both of which were recorded with the sense ‘a situation in which a player fails to hit the intended object ball’.

3.3. Loanblends

The group of loanblends is one of the least represented categories in the corpus analysed, with only 9 terms (6%) found (see (c)).

- (c) loanblends: *budować breaka*, *chiński snooker*, **grać na safe’a*, *kradzież frame’a*, *oddać frame’a*, *ratować breaka*, *sędzia marker*, *singlowa bila*, *szarpany frame*.

Loanblends consist of a Polish and an English element and are based on the model of an English phrase, for instance, *sędzia marker* (Eng. *marker referee*) or

singlowa bila (Eng. *single ball*). These examples additionally reflect syntactic influence, as the word order is typical of English. Following Otwinowska-Kasztelanica (2000), pre-position of attributive adjectives and nominal modification of nouns are typical of English rather than Polish (see (8)).

- (8) już są tylko **singlowe bile** do doprowadzenia do remisu
(only some single balls to level the score)

Among loanblends are a number of phrases formulated with the use of the most frequently occurring loanwords, i.e. *frame* and *break*, for instance, *kradzież frame'a* (Eng. *stealing a frame*), *oddać frame'a* (Eng. *to give a frame away*), *budować breaka* (Eng. *to build a break*), *ratować breaka* (Eng. *to save a break*). All correspond to the English phrases.

3.4. Loan translations and loan creations

Loan translations are mostly phrases translated word for word into Polish. 33 examples (21%) were found in the corpus (see (d)), such as *bila obiektowa* (Eng. *object ball*), *(na)straszenie kieszeni* (Eng. *threatening the pocket*), *chwycić sukno* (Eng. *to grip the cloth*), *piórkować* (also *piórkowanie*) (Eng. *to feather / feathering*), or *turlanka* (Eng. *rolling*).

- (d) loan translations: *bila obiektowa*, *bila stykowa*, *bila z ręki*, *chwycić sukno*, *czyścić stół*, *dolnik*, *górna/dolna banda*, *kąt wbicia*, *kleić bandę*, *luźna czerwona*, *małe punkty*, *nadaktywna banda*, *nadaktywne odbicie*, *(na)-straszenie kieszeni*, *niedocinać*, *niskie/wysokie kolory*, *odcinać*, *piórkować*, *piórkowanie*, *podpórka*, *pole 'de'*, *przecinać*, *straszyć kieszeń*, *styczna bila*, *szarpana partia*, *szczytówka*, *turlanka*, *ustawić mostek*, *wolna bila*, *wygrywająca przewaga*, *zasada lustra*, *zdyjąć bilę ze stołu*, *z przyrzędu*;

Some take a slightly modified form, which results in the 'analysing loan translations', as Witalisz (2016: 100) calls them, e.g. *kleić bandę* (Eng. *to glue to a cushion*), or *bila z ręki* (Eng. *ball in hand*). In a number of cases Polish translations are used next to their English equivalents which have been borrowed into Polish as direct loans, e.g. *wolna bila* vs. **free ball*, see examples under (9).

- (9) a. musi dobrać siłę zagrania tak, żeby po ewentualnym faulu zminimalizować ryzyko zostawienia **wolnej bili**
(he has to judge the pace of the shot correctly, so as not to risk leaving his opponent a free ball)
b. sędzia już oczywiście tego **free balla** zdążył ogłosić
(the referee already called a free ball)

In this group we should also mention words such as *szczytówka* (Eng. *a top shaft*) and *dolnik* (Eng. *a bottom shaft*). They have been created by translating the

first element of the English phrase and adding a Polish suffix, an example of univerbation, i.e. the replacement of phrases by single derived words (see Siatkowska 1964).

A separate category of vocabulary extracted from the corpus analysed are loan creations (5 loans, i.e. 3%). Scholars disagree as to whether they should be treated as a type of borrowings (see Zabawa 2017). We shall adopt the standpoint proposed by Weinreich (1953) and treat them as a sub-category of loan translations, as they are coinages stimulated “by the need to match designations available in a language in contact” (1953: 51). Examples of loan creations found in the corpus are enumerated under (f).

(f) loan creations: *bila robiąca*, *robiące podejście*, *stroniec*, *stykowa sytuacja*, *uderzyć po strońcu*.

They are composed of native material on the model of the English denotational meaning, but they are not translations of the English phrases. For instance, *bila robiąca* (Eng. *frame ball*) seems to have been coined from the meaning of the English phrase, which denotes ‘the ball that takes (makes) the player’s score past the winning point’. Similarly, *robiące podejście* (Eng. *winning visit*) refers to ‘the break that takes (makes) the player’s score past the winning point’. Another example which might be quoted here is *uderzyć po strońcu*, which corresponds to the English descriptive phrase ‘to pot a ball off the side of another ball’, used also as a noun – *stroniec* – which refers to a shot made in such a way.

3.5. Pseudo-anglicisms and loan-based creations

The next group of vocabulary discussed in this section are pseudo-anglicisms, with 5 examples (3%) selected from the coverage. The examples found in the corpus represent various types of pseudo-anglicisms.³⁰ The first group consists of morphological pseudo-anglicisms, which result from a reduction of one element of the original structure. An example of this is the noun **swan*, derived from the English phrase *swan’s neck* ‘a type of a rest extension’. Interestingly **swan* seems to have given rise to the Polish *stoń* (lit. ‘elephant’) which is used in snooker terminology as its synonym (see section 3.2). Another case of a morphological pseudo-anglicism is the noun **invent*, derived from Eng. *invention*. It results from a reduction of an affix and is used in Polish with reference to ‘a player’s initiative’ (see (10)).

³⁰ The typology offered by Witalisz (2016) is followed in this paper.

- (10) tyle było tej inicjatywy, tego **inventu**, tej pozytywnej energii w jego grze
 (that's it, that much initiative, that much invention, no positive energy
 anymore in his play)

Another group of pseudo-anglicisms is composed of complex lexical pseudo-anglicisms, i.e. formations composed of English elements which, however, occur in no such combinations in English. These are *auto-snooker*, **maxi-butt* and *max alert*. *Auto-snooker*, used as a nominal phrase, corresponds to the English verbal phrase 'to snooker oneself' and occurs next to the more descriptive expressions, (see (11)). **Maxi-butt* has been created on the model of **mini-butt* 'a cue extension' in order to refer to a longer than usual cue extension. Both phrases retain the close-to-English pronunciation.

- (11) a. samego siebie ustawić w **auto-snookerze**
 (to snooker oneself)
 b. no to się sam zasnookerował
 (so he snookered himself)
 c. tymczasem już sam sobie ustawia snookera
 (meanwhile, he snookers himself)

The next group of terminology to be discussed comprises six (4%) loan-based creations. They resemble loanblends insofar as they are composed of an English and a Polish element; however, neither such combinations nor such meanings have been used in English. Two such examples found in the corpus are the phrases *faul tekstylny* 'a foul in which a part of the player's clothing touches a ball' and *frame kontaktowy* 'a frame that brings a trailing player within just one frame of his opponent's score'. The latter might have been coined by analogy to the phrase popular in football terminology, *gol kontaktowy* 'a goal that makes a team's score only one goal less than the opposing team's'. Additionally, the Polish commentators use the verbal phrase *robić frame'a* 'to score enough points to win a frame'.³¹

The corpus also reveals derived creations, such as *banista*, formed from the English noun *ban* (borrowed into Polish as a direct loan) and the Polish suffix *-ista*, used to form nouns denoting 'a doer of an action'. Polish commentators used the term with reference to 'a person who is against a specific type of an opening shot' (see (12)). We have also found a compound creation: *dublówózek*, used with the sense 'a plant played off the cushion as a double'. It refers to a combination of two types of shots: a double, 'a shot in which the object ball hits a cushion before it reaches the pocket' and a plant, 'a shot in which the cue ball is made to strike one of two (or more) balls (close to or nearly touching each other)

³¹ The phrase could be classified as a loanblend, had it an English equivalent; or as a loan creation had its sense been found in English.

resulting in a pot'. The former term has been borrowed into Polish (*dubel*); the latter is referred to with a Polish term *wózek*.

Another example of a loan-based creation, of a phraseological type, is the expression *wózek donikąd*. Although it contains no English element, it has been formed by analogy with the English phrase *shot to nothing*, by replacing the general noun *shot* with the noun *wózek* (Eng. *plant*). The two expressions, *shot to nothing* and *wózek donikąd*, carry different denotational meanings. The English phrase refers to a type of a shot, the Polish formation is used with reference to 'a position of two or more balls that are close to each other (= a plant) but difficult or impossible to pot' (see (13)). No equivalent of *wózek donikąd* in terms of its denotational meaning, has been found in English snooker terminology.

- (12) jeżeli iść tropem tych **banistów** i zakazać takiego rozbicia
 (should we follow those who support the ban and disallow such opening shots)
- (13) tu chyba pełniejszy kontakt od parki czerwonych, które tworzą **wózek donikąd**
 (here a fuller contact on the pair of reds that make 'the plant')

4. Conclusions

Snooker, as a relatively young sport in Poland, has no fixed lexical repertoire. The fact that its origins go back to English-speaking countries and the extensive access to broadcasts of snooker events, many of which take place in the UK, contribute to the strong influence of English on the snooker terminology used in Poland.

The aim of this article was to examine the vocabulary used by snooker commentators, who are (former) snooker players, in order to show the impact of English on the technical terminology. The study shows a variety of processes applied in order to express the technicalities of the sport in the Polish coverage. Apart from the most popular type, i.e. direct loans (40%), e.g. **shot to nothing*, *kik*, *kiss*, extension of meaning resulting in semantic loans (e.g. *mostek*, *rogal*, *sprint*) and translation of English phrases which leads to the formation of calques (e.g. *małe punkty*, *nadaktywne odbicie*) are almost equally popular (23% and 21% of cases respectively). Formations of mixed (foreign and native) elements, i.e. hybrids (e.g. *chiński snooker*, *sędzia marker*) constitute 6% of the material. The investigation also points to a number of 'native inventions', which take the form of loan creations (e.g. *bila robiąca*, *uderzyć po strońcu*) – 3%, loan-based creations (e.g. *dublowózek*, *faul tekstylny*) – 4%, and pseudo-anglicisms (e.g. *swan*, *maxi-butt*) – 3%, all of which reveal some footprint of the English language.

As the research concentrated on spoken language, the collected corpus ranges from loanwords long present and well assimilated into Polish to items which have been coined by the commentators only recently. As Fisiak (1961a) noted, however, borrowing begins as an individual phenomenon because one person may do it independently, and only through frequent use and adoption of the word by other people may it become popularised and may it permanently enter the lexicon of a language. Time will therefore show the number of the (new) coinages that will be permanently accepted and will find their way into the written language.

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Appendix

List of the English-influenced terminology related to snooker, found in the material analysed.³²

lexeme	English lexeme	meaning (of the Polish lexeme)	type of borrowing
<i>agresywny</i>	aggressive, attacking	a bold way to play the game	semantic loan
<i>arbiter</i>	arbiter	a referee	direct loan
<i>auto-snooker</i>	–	a situation in which a player plays a shot after which he finds himself snookered for the next shot	pseudo-anglicism
<i>*back swing</i>	back swing	a backward movement of the cue	direct loan
<i>*ball run</i>	ball run	a nickname of one of the players	direct loan
<i>ban</i>	ban	restrictions concerning certain activities	direct loan
<i>*banana shot</i>	banana shot	a shot in which the cue ball swerves (bends its path) due to spin	direct loan
<i>banista</i>	–	a person who is against certain conduct, e.g. a specific type of an opening shot	loan-based creation
<i>bila obiektowa</i>	object ball	the ball to be hit by the cue ball	loan translation
<i>bila robiąca</i>	frame ball	the ball that takes (makes) the player's score past the winning point	loan creation
<i>bila stykowa</i>	touching ball	a situation in which an object ball remains in contact with (touches) the cue ball	loan translation
<i>bila z ręki</i>	ball in hand	a situation in which a player may begin his visit by playing the cue ball from the D-area	loan translation
<i>blokować</i>	to block	to obstruct one ball by positioning another ball in a specific way	direct loan

³² As stated earlier we decided to keep the 'foreign' orthography of the terms unless a term has been attested in one of the dictionaries of Polish (SJP or WSJP); the unattested lexemes are marked by an asterisk (*), e.g. **back swing*; this applies also to phrases which were found only partially, e.g. (unattested) **match ball* vs. (attested) *mecz*.

lexeme	English lexeme	meaning (of the Polish lexeme)	type of borrowing
<i>break</i>	break	the number of points scored during a sequence of consecutive shots played by one player	direct loan
<i>budować breaka</i>	to build a break	to continue potting balls without making a mistake	loanblend
<i>centrala</i>	central position	the position at which two balls (the cue ball and an object ball) are in a direct line with the pocket	semantic loan
<i>chiński snooker</i>	Chinese snooker	a situation in which the cue ball is very close to an object ball and the player has to bridge over that ball to play the shot	loanblend
<i>chwycić sukno</i>	to grip the cloth	(about a ball) to move in such a way as to alter its natural direction of movement due to spin	loan translation
<i>chybienie</i>	miss	a situation in which a player fails to hit the object ball he intended	semantic loan
<i>ciąć</i>	to cut	to play at an angle	semantic loan
<i>cięcie</i>	a cut	the action of playing at an angle	semantic loan
<i>cienko / cienki</i>	thin	a way of playing a shot at such an angle that the cue ball hits only a fraction (of the side) of the object ball	semantic loan
<i>coach</i>	coach	a person who instructs/teaches a player	direct loan
<i>cross</i>	cross	a shot played off the cushion across the table	direct loan
<i>*cue action</i>	cue action	the way the cue moves / is moved by a player	direct loan
<i>czyścić stół</i>	to clear the table	to pot all the remaining balls in one break	loan translation
<i>czyszczenie</i>	clearance	potting all the remaining balls in one break	semantic loan
<i>*decider (also *deciderek)</i>	decider	a deciding frame	direct loan
<i>dolnik</i>	bottom shaft	the thicker part of a cue	loan translation
<i>*drag shot</i>	drag shot	a type of a shot played with back spin	direct loan

lexeme	English lexeme	meaning (of the Polish lexeme)	type of borrowing
<i>dubel</i> (also <i>dubelek</i>)	double	a specific way of playing a shot, in which the object ball first hits the cushion then goes into the pocket, usually on the opposite side of the table	direct loan
<i>dublowózek</i>	–	a plant played off the cushion as a double	loan-based creation
<i>fair</i>	fair	sportsmanlike	direct loan
<i>falstart</i>	false start	a situation when a player begins to compete before it is allowed	direct loan
<i>faul</i>	foul	violation of the rules of a competition	direct loan
<i>faulować</i>	to foul	to break the rules	direct loan
<i>faul tekstylny</i>	–	a foul in which a part of the player's clothing touches a ball	loan-based creation
<i>finalista</i>	finalist	a person who earned the right to compete in the final	direct loan
<i>finisz</i>	finish	the end of a competition, game, etc.	direct loan
<i>fiterzy</i>	fitters	people responsible for maintaining the tables	direct loan
<i>forsować</i>	to force	to play a shot with much more energy than usual / than required	semantic loan
<i>frame</i>	frame	a part of a snooker match	direct loan
<i>frame kontaktowy</i>	–	a frame that brings a trailing player within just one frame of his opponent's score	loan-based creation
<i>*free ball</i>	free ball	a situation in which a player is allowed to nominate and play any ball following a foul by his opponent	direct loan
<i>górna / dolna banda</i>	top / bottom cushion	the top / bottom part (side) of the table	loan translation
<i>*grać na safe'a</i>	to play safe	to play in such a way as to make it difficult or impossible for an opponent to begin his break	loanblend
<i>grubo / gruby</i>	thick	a way of playing a shot at such an angle that the cue ball hits a fair part of the object ball	semantic loan

lexeme	English lexeme	meaning (of the Polish lexeme)	type of borrowing
<i>handikap</i>	handicap	a system used to match players of different levels to create a fair competition	direct loan
<i>hattrick</i>	hat-trick	to make three achievements, one after another	direct loan
<i>*hit and hope</i>	hit and hope	a particular situation in which a player plays a shot in an unusual manner, hoping for a positive outcome	direct loan
<i>*invent</i>	invention	a player's initiative	pseudo-anglicism
<i>kanon</i>	canon	a situation in which the cue ball hits another ball after contact with the intended object ball	direct loan
<i>kąt wbicia</i>	potting angle	the angle at which balls have to contact each other for the object ball to be potted	loan translation
<i>kik</i>	kick	a bad white-to-object ball contact resulting in an unusual reaction of the balls	direct loan
<i>kieszka</i>	pocket	a gap between cushions, into which balls are potted	semantic loan
<i>kiss</i>	kiss	an additional contact between balls resulting in a slight alteration of the balls' path / position	direct loan
<i>kleić bandę</i>	to glue to a cushion	(about a ball) to come to or be very close to or to touch the cushion	loan translation
<i>kontakt</i>	contact	the moment or the way the balls collide	semantic loan
<i>kradzież frame'a</i>	stealing a frame	winning a frame after an unexpected (easy) mistake by an opponent	loanblend
<i>krzyż</i>	cross	a shot across the table	semantic loan
<i>krzyżak</i>	crosshead rest	a rest extension ending with a cross	semantic loan
<i>lądownać</i>	to land	(about a ball) to stop in a particular position for the next shot	semantic loan
<i>luźna czerwona</i>	loose red	a red ball that is away from the other balls	loan translation

lexeme	English lexeme	meaning (of the Polish lexeme)	type of borrowing
<i>*main tour</i>	main tour	a series of tournaments for professional players	direct loan
<i>male punkty</i>	small points	points scored for potting balls (in contrast to the score resulting from winning frames)	loan translation
<i>markować</i>	to point	to indicate the position at which the ball should stop	semantic loan
<i>markowanie</i>	pointing	indicating the position at which the ball should stop	semantic loan
<i>max alert</i>	–	a call for special attention due to the possibility of a maximum break being attempted or scored	pseudo-anglicism
<i>*maxi-butt</i>	–	a cue extension (considerably longer than a mini-butt)	pseudo-anglicism
<i>*match ball</i>	match ball	a frame ball that wins the match	direct loan
<i>mecz</i>	match	a sports competition	direct loan
<i>*mini-butt</i>	mini-butt	a cue extension	direct loan
<i>mini-sesja</i>	mini-session	a part of a match	direct loan
<i>*miss</i>	miss	a situation in which a player fails to hit the intended object ball	direct loan
<i>mostek</i>	bridge	a V-shape made with one's fingers in order to support the cue	semantic loan
<i>nadaktywna banda</i>	overactive cushion	a cushion that causes the ball to bounce back more than expected	loan translation
<i>nadaktywne odbicie</i>	overactive bounce	a situation in which the ball bounces off the cushion more than expected	loan translation
<i>(na)straszenie kieszeni</i>	threatening the pocket	an expression referring to how close the object ball was to enter the pocket, usually used in a negative structure: <i>not even threatened the pocket</i>	loan translation
<i>niedocinać</i>	to undercut	to play a shot at an incorrect angle	loan translation
<i>niskie / wysokie kolory</i>	low / high colours	the coloured balls (with the exception of the red balls) defined in accordance with their value in points	loan translation

lexeme	English lexeme	meaning (of the Polish lexeme)	type of borrowing
<i>nominować</i> (also <i>nominacja</i>)	to nominate	to declare which ball is to be played	semantic loan
<i>obejście</i>	round the table (playing / positioning)	playing a shot in such a way that the cue ball goes round the table / round other balls	semantic loan
<i>objazd</i>	round the table (playing / positioning)	playing a shot in such a way that the cue ball goes round the table / round other balls	semantic loan
<i>odcinać</i>	to cut off	to position balls in such a way that they block direct access to other balls	loan translation
<i>oddać frame'a</i>	to give a frame away	to lose a frame which could have been won	loanblend
* <i>offence</i>	offence	an offensive / attacking play	direct loan
<i>otwarcie</i>	an opening	the first shot of a frame	semantic loan
<i>otwierać</i>	to open	to dislocate / scatter balls grouped together at the start of a frame (with the first shot of a frame)	semantic loan
<i>parkować</i> (also <i>parking</i>)	to park	to play a ball, usually the cue ball, in such a way that it stops onto or next to another ball (or a cushion)	semantic loan
<i>partia</i>	frame	a part of the match	semantic loan
<i>piórkować</i>	to feather	to move the cue backwards and forwards	loan translation
<i>piórkowanie</i>	feathering	backward and forward movements of the cue	loan translation
<i>podpórka</i>	a rest	an object which is used to support the cue when playing a shot that is hard to reach	loan translation
<i>pole 'de'</i>	D-zone; D-area	a specially marked area on the table, in the shape of the letter D	loan translation
<i>pozycja</i>	position	a favourable position of the balls on the table resulting from controlling the cue ball	semantic loan
<i>pozycjonować</i> (also <i>pozycjonowanie</i>)	to position, positioning	to obtain a favourable position of the balls on the table resulting from controlling the cue ball	semantic loan

lexeme	English lexeme	meaning (of the Polish lexeme)	type of borrowing
<i>przecinać</i>	to overcut	to play a shot at an incorrect angle	loan translation
* <i>Q-tour</i>	Q-tour	a qualifying tournament	direct loan
<i>ratować breaka</i>	to save a break	to be able to continue playing despite getting into difficulties	loanblend
* <i>re-rack</i> (n)	re-rack	a situation in which a frame is being repeated (played from the beginning, balls are being re-racked)	direct loan
<i>robiące podejście</i>	winning visit	the break that takes (makes) the player's score past the winning point	loan creation
<i>robić frame'a</i>	–	to score (to make) enough points to win a frame	loan-based creation
<i>rogal</i>	banana shot	a shot in which the cue ball swerves (bends its path) due to spin	semantic loan
<i>rotacja</i>	spin, rotation	(a) the action of a ball spinning (b) a shot that causes the ball to spin whilst moving	direct loan
<i>rozbiecie</i>	break-off	dislocation / scattering of balls grouped together	semantic loan
<i>runda</i>	round	a part of a tournament	direct loan
<i>rywal</i>	rival	an opponent	direct loan
<i>sekwens</i>	sequence	a series of shots, fouls, etc.	direct loan
<i>sesja</i>	session	a period of time or a number of frames to be played consecutively	direct loan
<i>setka</i> (also <i>seteczka</i>)	a century, a century break	a break of 100 points	semantic loan
* <i>set up</i>	set up	the arrangement of the playing area	direct loan
<i>sezon</i>	season	the period of time set for playing a series of competitions, us. a year	semantic loan
<i>sędzia marker</i>	marker referee	a referee assigned with particular duties	loanblend
* <i>shoot out</i>	shoot-out	a kind of a snooker competition	direct loan
<i>shot</i>	shot	the procedure of hitting the cue ball with a cue, including preparation and the outcome	direct loan
* <i>shot clock</i>	shot clock	the process of measuring the time taken by a player whilst playing	direct loan

lexeme	English lexeme	meaning (of the Polish lexeme)	type of borrowing
<i>*shot to nothing</i>	shot to nothing	a shot in which a player may pot a ball but concentrates mainly on the safety	direct loan
<i>*sight right</i>	sight right	a method of training and sighting shots	direct loan
<i>singłowa bila</i>	single ball	a ball which is separated from other balls	loanblend
<i>słoń</i>	swan's neck	a type of a rest extension	semantic loan
<i>snooker</i> (also <i>snookerzystą</i>)	snooker	(a) the name of a sports discipline; (b) a specific situation on the table	direct loan
<i>sparing</i>	sparring	playing a match, us. for the purpose of training	direct loan
<i>spider</i>	spider	a type of a rest extension	direct loan
<i>spot</i>	spot	a specific point in the playing area (e.g. <i>the blue spot</i>)	direct loan
<i>sprint</i>	sprint	a match played on a shorter distance than traditionally	semantic loan
<i>start</i>	start	the beginning of a competition	direct loan
<i>*stop ball</i>	stop ball	a type of shot in which the cue ball remains motionless on contact with an object ball	direct loan
<i>stoper</i>	stopper	a shot or a ball which causes the ball to stop on contact with another ball	semantic loan
<i>straszyć kieszeń</i>	to threaten a pocket	an expression referring to how close the object ball was to enter the pocket, usually used in a negative structure: <i>not even threatened the pocket</i>	loan translation
<i>stroniec</i>	–	a shot resulting from potting a ball off the side of another ball	loan creation
<i>styczna bila</i>	touching ball	a situation in which the cue ball remains in contact with the object ball	loan translation
<i>stykowa sytuacja</i>	touch-and-go (situation)	a situation in which it is difficult to foresee the outcome, e.g. due to a difficult position of balls	loan creation
<i>*swan</i>	swan's neck	a type of a rest extension	pseudo-anglicism

lexeme	English lexeme	meaning (of the Polish lexeme)	type of borrowing
<i>szarpany frame</i>	scrappy frame	a frame which has a complicated course of events	loanblend
<i>szarpana partia</i>	scrappy frame	a frame which has a complicated course of events	loan translation
<i>szczytówka</i>	top shaft	the thinner part of a cue	loan translation
<i>time, timing</i>	timing	an expression describing the perfect execution of precise movements in a particular unit of time	direct loan
<i>tip</i>	tip	the small object glued at the thinner end of the cue	direct loan
<i>tour</i>	tour	a series of tournaments	direct loan
<i>trik shot</i>	trick shot	a complicated or fancy way of playing a shot	direct loan
<i>triumf</i>	triumph	a victory	direct loan
<i>trójkąt</i>	triangle	(a) an object in the form of a triangle used to rack balls; (b) an area on the table where the red balls are gathered	semantic loan
<i>turlanka</i>	rolling	a way of playing a shot in which balls move relatively slowly	loan translation
<i>uderzyć po strońcu</i>	–	to pot a ball off the side of another ball	loan creation
<i>*up and down</i>	up and down	a specific way of playing (along the table)	direct loan
<i>ustawić mostek</i>	to place a bridge	to put one's hand formed in a bridge in a particular way or place	loan translation
<i>walkower</i>	walkover	a situation in which a player advances to the next round due to the opponent's absence	direct loan
<i>*white ball</i>	white ball	a ball white in colour, the cue ball	direct loan
<i>wiązać (also związana (bila))</i>	to tie (up); a tied up ball	to move a ball to a position in which it will be extremely difficult to be potted; a ball in such a position	semantic loan
<i>wolna bila</i>	free ball	a situation in which a player is allowed (after his opponent's foul) to nominate and play a ball of his choice	loan translation

lexeme	English lexeme	meaning (of the Polish lexeme)	type of borrowing
<i>wózek</i>	plant	(a) a position of two or more balls close to or nearly touching each other to be played one onto another in order to pot; (b) a shot in which the cue ball is made to strike one of two (or more) balls (close to or nearly touching each other) resulting in a pot	semantic loan
<i>wózek donikąd</i>	–	a position of two or more balls close to or nearly touching each other (= a plant) but difficult or impossible to pot	loan-based creation
<i>wygrywająca przewaga</i>	winning difference / winning advantage	a number of points scored that is more than the points still available from the balls left on the table	loan translation
<i>zasada lustra</i>	mirror image method	a method of calculating the angle at which a ball travels after it has hit a cushion or another ball; when the ball bounces off the cushion, the incidence angle equals the reflection angle (= mirror image)	loan translation
<i>zjąć bilę ze stołu</i>	to take a ball off the table	to remove a ball off the table by means of potting it	loan translation
<i>z przyrządu</i>	with the rest	to play a shot using a rest extension	loan translation