ENGLISH WORDS IN FISHING TERMINOLOGY

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Abstract: *Theoretical and applied terminology occurred due to the interest of scientists and technicians to make specific information more available to professionals in the respective fields or to the general public. Nowadays, vocabulary is witnessing a massive upsurge of new terminologies brought about by the dynamics of languages for specific purposes. The fields of interest for linguists were general language, sports, press, before 1990s and almost every aspect of everyday life such as business, medicine, computing science, fashion etc. since then. Making a research on the market of articles on specialized languages one can notice that fishing terminology is less if not at all discussed although it has a strong representation of anglicisms. The present study focuses on a corpus of unadapted English loanwords present in glossy fishing magazines that belong to specific terminology; at the same time the study brings into attention many of the words of English origin that have been circulating in the general language for some time and that are also present in the above mentioned magazines.*

Keywords: *glossy magazines, fishing terminology, English loanwords.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Terminology is described as "any activity concerned with the systematisation and representation of concepts or with the presentation of terminologies on the basis of established principles and methods" (International Organization for Standardization, Standard 1087) (apud. Sonneveld, Loening, 1993:2). Theoretical and applied terminology occurred due to the interest of scientists and technicians to make specific information more available to professionals in the respective fields or to the general public. Nowadays, vocabulary is witnessing a massive upsurge of new terminologies brought about by the dynamics of languages for specific purposes.

Terminology demonstrates the following features (Cabré, 1998:11):

For linguists, terminology is a part of the lexicon defined by subject matter and pragmatic usage.

For subject field specialists is the formal reflection of the conceptual organization of a special subject and a necessary medium of expression and professional communication.

For end-users (either direct or intermediary) is a set of useful, practical communication units assessed according to criteria of economy, precision and suitability).

For language planners terminology is an area of a language requiring intervention in order to reaffirm its usefulness and survival and to ensure its continuity as a means of expression through modernization.

Professional communication in specific areas is therefore, covered by the existence of standardised means used by the members of the same language community. „Unlike in general language, where the arbitrariness of the sign is accepted, special languages strive to systematise principles of designation and to name concepts according to pre-specified rules or general principles. The process of scientific observation description includes designation of concepts and this in turn involves re-examining the meaning of words, changing designations and coining new ones." (Sager, 1996:57).

The variety of terminologies in use results in the necessity of specific terminology dictionaries or termbanks in structured domains, for the purpose of

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checking terms used by a group of speakers. By searching of frequent collocations, we can glimpse the recurrent wordings, which circulate in the social world and glimpse how linguistic categories become social categories. This would emphasize the idea that, once the terminological lexical units belonging to a domain penetrate the general vocabulary, this will be illustrated by the frequency of linguistic units in circulation.

When concepts in a source language are borrowed for a specific terminology to designate realities in a target language that lacks the respective concept, the lexical borrowings become compulsory. The linguistic category covers thus, the subject itself and the users' need to have linguistic tools for expressing concepts pragmatically. „Occasional imports (direct borrowings) have to coexist with and come under the influence of established terms in a given subject field. When the entire subject field is new, the importing language has no pattern of absorbtion to offer…"(Sager, 1996:85). The structured specific terminology dictionaries or termbanks serve the purpose of checking terms used by one group. When those tools are absent in the target larguage the source language should provide explanations so that the equivalent concepts could be used in specific contexts. It is perfectly acceptable to borrow terms from the language in which the concepts have been created, or to render them in a target language by means of descriptive phrases for lack of a single term (Pavel, 1993:23). The main drawback of the usage of specific unadapted terms is the fact that their circulation is more active than the possibility of recording them in dictionaries and moreover, the possibility of assigning the right semantic significance, the equivalence being thus, provided by the context.

2. ANGLICISMS IN FISHING TERMINOLOGY

In Romanian, many studies focused on the status of anglicisms in various fields of activity, their adaptation and naturalization. Ciobanu (1997:35-51) brings into attention a big number of chronological papers dealing with English words in Romanian. Before the 1990 the fields of interest for linguists were general language, sports, press and since then, almost every aspect of everyday life such as business, medicine, computing science, fashion etc. Making a research on the market of articles on specialized languages one can notice that fishing terminology is less if not at all discussed although it has a strong representation of anglicisms.

The present study focuses on a corpus of unadapted English loanwords depicted from glossy fishing magazines[76] that belong to specific terminology; at the same time the study brings into attention many of the words of English origin that have been circulating in the general language for some time and that are also present in the above mentioned magazines. The corpus is made of over 100 lexical items taken out from the sources (in the context) an analysed from a phonetic, morphological and semantic point of view.

The presence of English words in fishing terminology demonstrates that for the end-users they represent a set of useful, practical communication units assessed according to criteria of economy, precision and suitability. The fast circulation of goods from abroad and short time for linguists to provide adequate lexical equivalents accelerated the diffusion in the general language of unadapted words taken from English. The lexical items found in the corpus are structured on several semantic fields:

1. names of fish species: *baby-bass, bass, carp, catfish, trout;*

[76] ***Aventuri la pescuit*** nr 36/2005 (AP, 2005), ***Aventuri la pescuit*** nr. 57/2007 (AP, 2007), ***Pescar Modern*** nr. 67/2004 (PM, 2004), ***Pescar Modern*** nr. 88/2007 (PM, 2007)

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2. names of fishing tools: *(tub) antitangle; baitrunner, blanc, dubbing, (lansetă) feeder, free-runner, hanger, jig, long cast, (mulinetă) low profile, match spool, outboard, quill, waggler, transducer, sonar, stich, stick, stoperul, suction pad, swinger, (cârlig) wide gape;*
3. names of fishing techniques: *(monturi)blow out, casting, catch and release, dril(l), (metoda) feeder fly-fishing, Sheffield. snowman, spinning;*
4. names of fishing baits: *(muscă)bass bug, boilies, Coachman, hackle, jerkuri/jerk-bait, pinkie, popper, pop-up, voblerul/ microvoblere, shad, sliderul/ slider Pearl, streamer, twister.*

In 1968 Engish words occured only three times in a sport fishing book :
Devonii *sînt năluci utilizate mar rar care, catorită unot aripioare se învîrtesc foarte repede în apă.* (PS, 1968:53)
Jigurile *sînt năluci realizate dintr-un vcap metalic greu şi o coadă din fibre sintetice*. (PS, 1968:53)
(Muştele) le putem grupa în cîteva categorii (…)***Spinner, Spider, Palmer, Wasp, Ant, Stone, Fly, Partrige*** (PS, 1968:69)

By 1983 English lexical items belonging to lexical fields of fishing terminology[77] had already had a long usage as they could be found in books or magazines inside the texts or ennumerated and explained in the glossaries at the end of the respective printed sources. For some of them, their etymology was provided together with Romanian translation or equivalence (PDC, 1983: 251-253).
bucktail – nălucă folosită în pescuitul păstrăvilor şi somonilor, confecţionată din păr de animal (cerb în special).
casting (engl. – to cast – a trimite la distanţă) sport al pescarilor ce se întrec în tehnica mînuirii lansetei în aruncări la precizie şi distanţă, cu greutatea sau musca artificială.
drill – lupta cu peştele înţepat în cîrlig.
flashtail – nălucă ce imită peştişorii de mici dimensiuni confecţionată din păr de animale şi pene, legate pe un tub de plastic, folosită în pescuitul păstrăvilor de lac.
popper – nălucă de suprafaţă care atrage peştii datorită varietăţii mişcărilor imprimate de pescar acest gen de pescuit fiind numit popping.
streamer – tip de artificială ce imită peştişorii din rîurile de munte.
surf casting (engl. lansare în val) – pescuit marin, de pe ţărm ori de pe dig, caracterizat prin lansarea nălucii sau momelii la mare distanţă.
sobler – nălucă din diferite materiale (lemn, cauciuc, material plastic) ce imită peştişori ori alte vietăţi acvatice şi atrage prin mişcări datorate particularităţilor constructurve.
In the text:
jig <engl.jig – a dănţui – nălucă
În aceeaşi categorie intră şi o mulţime de năluci, aşa-numitele jigs-uri sau plugs-uri (plug-dop) ce seamănă destul de bine chiar cu un dop ori flylike poppers (toate din engleză). (PDC, 1983:49)
popper <engl. pop – a pocni - nălucă
[…] *Sunt foarte apropiate de năl*ucile *poppers* ….(PDC, 1983:49)
vobler <engl. wobble – a se legăna, a se bălăbăni, a se clătina

[77] Before 1990s there were not too many scientific papers dealing with sport fishing . For my linguistic investigation I used two referential books in the field L.Bratu, V. Constantinescu, D. Curtaşu, *Pescuitul sportiv*, Editura Agro-Silvică, Bucureşti, 1968 (PS, 1968) and V. Tăruş, *Pescuit din Deltă în Carpaţi*, Editura Sport-Turism, Bucureşti, 1983 (PDC, 1983)

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*Aceste năluci metalice aţâţă răpitorul, îi stimulează agresivitatea ….(*PDC, 1983:46)
hackle sau puf
În general artificialele sunt alcătuite din: cîrlig, corp, hackle sau puf …..(PDC, 1983:53)
streamer - imitaţii ale peştilor mărunţi, artificialele de acest tip se confecţionează din materiale ce se comportă bine în apă, contribuind la un pompaj de efect.((PDC, 1983:216)
Pentru peşti mari au apărut modele care seamănă cu peştişorii (Streamer, Minnow, Demon, Bucktail). (PDC, 1983:54)
bucktail – artificială mare pentru somon, care imită plevuşca.
popping
Deşi am încercat, acestui gen de pescuit nu i-am găsit un corespondent pe plac, în limba noastră, aşa că am preluat termenul ca atare. (PDC, 1983: 118)
pilker – *…..o nălucă grea, folosită la pescuitul peştilor marini* (PDC, 1983: 122)
singer - *pentru consumarea lui şi limpezirea apei trebuie introdus un peşte –filtru, planctofag, popular numit, singer*. (PDC, 1983: 148)
floating – *firul plutitor* (PDC, 1983: 165)
sinking – […] *Viteza de scufundare fiind mare la firele dense tip ‚fast sinking' (cu scufundare rapidă)*. (PDC, 1983: 218)

Although the term ‚anglicism' is used to designate recent borrowings from British or American English incompletely adapted or unadapted, this term is also used for words of English origin assimilated in the language. Theoretically, there is a delimitation between incompletely adapted and unadapted loanwords (Guilbert, 1975:93) but in practical usage this border cannot be always settled, due to the dynamics of the language (Stoichiţoiu Ichim, 2006:83). Puşcariu (1978:371) set up the categories of borrowings as *necessary* and *luxury* according to the destination of their usage and the motivation of the users. Irrespective the reason for which the anglicisms are borrowed, the loanwords undergo an adaptation process on several levels: phonetic, graphic, morphological, syntactic or semantic.
Most of the English loanwords existing in the corpus are unadapted thus, they could be included in the category of luxury anglicisms. Still, others although unadapted, are necessary words as they are technical items with no equivalent in Romanian. They occur in various contexs:
1. titles of articles or columns:
Voblere *care nu-ţi ies din fire* (AP, 2005:57)
Royal Coachman (AP, 2005: 80)
Challange *oltenesc* (AP, 2007:20)
Spinningul *merge mai departe* (AP, 2007:22)
Montura ***Blow Out*** (AP, 2007:42)
Carpfishing *în agăţătură* ***Upgrade*** *de echipament şi tehnică* (AP, 2007:46)
Voblere *de suprafaţă* (PM, 2007:7)
Quill*-ul de păun* (PM, 2007:20)
2. ads for products and services
Yamaha România: Service şi Showroom (PM, 2004:32)
Cozma: Noua gamă de wobblere model A…(PM, 2004:33)
Owner: Proud of SHARPNESS To Achieve PERFECTION IN HOOKS (AP, 2005:39)
Boilies Pop-up gama Amino (AP, 2005:45)
Lineaeffe: Our Super Rods…(AP, 2005:55)
Tica: New Serie SP/SD Reels da professionisti (AP, 2005:68)

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Okuma: Spinning Reels (AP, 2005:79)
Mustad: Steel for Teeth ((AP, 2007:63)
Carp Zoom: Hook Baits (AP, 2007:75)
Tica: Sistem „Hit and run" (AP, 2007:13)
YAD: Professional art of fishing (PM, 2007:42)
Minivoblere Dorado-Magic: sinking (PM, 2007:44)
Shakespeare: The Best Way to Fish (PM, 2007:45)
3. texts - the number of lexical items non-specific/ specific to fishing terminology varies as displayed below:

Glossy magazine	PM 2004	PM 2007	AP 2005	AP 2007
non-specific	9	9	9	9
specific	16	17	30	35

3. ADAPTATION OF ANGLICISMS

The anglicisms in the Romanian glossy magazines can be easily recognized due to the same phonetical representation which make them easily identifiable. 'Older borrowings regard mainly the semantic aspect and thus, from a phonetic point of view they are more difficult to discover' (Avram, 1998:33). For example, such words as: *challenge, open, hobby, marketing, jeep, manager, supermarket* etc. that are not associated necessarily to fishing, are perceived by the speaker as natural words in the language. Some others, that are part of fishing terminology that appeared in the language decades ago, have the same status of almost assimilated words, some graphically and phonetically altered: *vobler, jig, casting* etc. (cf. supra)

3.1. Phonetic adaptation

The phonetic adaptation should be regaded from the viewpoint of the degree of similarity of the two languages at the level of vowel and consonant systems (Dabu, 2010:158). Thus, the phonological feature of English vowels [+length] is disconsidered in Romanian where this feature is not a characteristic of the vowels. Romanians adapt easily the English pronunciation without major alterations. The phonetic adaptation of the English words provides the following examples:

English pronunciation of vowels	Romanian pronunciation of vowels
[i:]/ [i] feeder ['fi:d∂] dip [dip]	[i] feeder [fider/fidăr] dip [dip]
[æ] blank ['blæŋk] hackles ['hæklz]	[a]/ [e] blanc [blank] hackle [hekl]
[a:] arbor [a:b∂] bass [ba:s] cast [ca:st]	[a] arbor [arbor] bass [bas] cast [cast]
[ɔ] soft [sɔft]	[o] soft [soft]
[u:] spool [spu :l]	[u] spool [spul]
[∂:] jerk [ʤ∂:k]	[e]/[ă] jerk [ğerk]/ [ğărk]

It is interesting to see that although pronunciation was adapted, the words preserved their spelling in most of the cases, with variations in Romanian compared to English, probably due to the intention of simplifying the spelling or to the lack of a good knowldge of the English language. Thus, we can fiind doublets in writing such as: dril(l), hackle(s), meci/match spool, catch&release/ catch and release, flyfishing/fly-fishing, jerk-bait/jerkbait.

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[…] iar când îl aducea la mal nu îţi venea să crezi că peştele care ţi-a obosit braţele în ***dril*** *cântărea numai 2.5 kg*. (AP, 2005:26)
[…] şi să scape încă înainte de a începe ***drillul.*** (PM, 2004:17)
În final formăm un ***hackle*** *dintr-un fulg de cocoş…(*AP, 2005:81)
[…] au tambururi de mai mică capacitate, pe care, îndeobşte este scris ***match spool.*** *Spool înseamnă tambur*. (AP, 2007:53)
[…] sunt mai eficiente în cazul pescuitului ***meci****…*(AP, 2007:61)
Echipe formate din doi pescari sunt aşteptate să participe în sistem ***catch&release****…*(AP, 2005:12)
Cătălin Onea. Este un adept înfocat al ***flyfishing-ului****…(*AP, 2005:33)
[…] români ce se stabiliseră în ţara ***fly-fishing*** *răsare.* (AP, 2007:93)
Pescuitul cu ***voblere tip jerkbait****…(*AP, 2007, 72)
[…] şi cu twistere uşoar lestate excentric, dar şi voblere de suprafaţă tip ***jerk-bait****…*(PM, 2007:p.7)

As to the consonants, the most important changes in pronunciation are for the English affricate [ʤ] which in Romanian has the counterpart [ğ]: E: *jig* [ʤig] – R: [ğig]; the English fricative [ʃ] with Romanian counterpart [ş]: E: *Sheffield* [ˌʃefiˈəld] – R: [şefild]; the semivowel [w] with [v] counterpart for *wobbler* [ˈwɔblə] - *vobler* [voblăr].

3.2. Morphological adaptation

The process of morphological adaptation focuses on grammatical categories with the most consistent number of elements: nouns and adjectives. The best represented grammatical category is the category of nouns with 77 nouns in the corpus on the whole.

Old English borrowings of non-specific terminology are related to various areas of interest. Some of them have already been adapted in writing and pronunciation.

- leisure and entertainment: *coctail, hobby, jeep, mega-show, off-road, sandvici/sandviş, show, voucher, week-end;*
- business: *manager, cash, francă, management, marketing, retail, retailer, second-hand, stand, supermarket;*
- sports: *challenge, Open;*
- computing science: *internaut, site*.

Deltar de cursă lungă sau pantofar de ***week-end****…*(AP, 2005:18)
Mircea Pop – inginer, iubitor de ***off-road****, pescar veteran…*(AP, 2005:47)
[…] să aveţi la voi ***voucher-ul*** *de la firma de turism…*(AP, 2005:48)
Eram aşteptaţi la sediul firmei de ***manager****…*(AP, 2005:48)
[…] am intrat şi eu pe ***site-ul*** *firmei…*(AP, 2005:48)
Însă reducerea continuă a numărului de membri, ca urmare a ***managementului*** *defectuos…*(AP, 2005:54)
*Tendinţa actuală a pieţei halieutice mondiale este ceea ce specialiştii denumesc „****full service****"* …(AP, 2005:57)
[…] vile cu termopane şi **jeep** la poartă. (AP, 2005:78)
Fast-Food pentru crăpari (AP, 2005:90)
Gipo, importator, distribuitor şi ***retailer*** *de articole de pescuit şi camping…*(AP, 2007:8)
Pe scurt, Gipo şi ***francizaţii*** *săi vor oferi clienţilor toate beneficiile unui mediu similar celor din* ***supermarket-urile****…*(AP, 2007:8)
Training în ***managementul de retail*** *şi particularităţile afacerii (*AP, 2007:8)
Cel mai important lucru este faptul că acest sistem de retail, brandul Gipo, strategia de ***marketing****…*(AP, 2007:8)

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*Circuitul **challenge**, conceput ca o zonă de promovare*…(AP, 2007:21)
*[…] opt concursuri, în **sistem Open**, organizate de asociaţiile de pescuit* (AP, 2007:22)
*[…] specie pe care eu o numesc **internautul.*** (AP, 2007:93)
*[…] pescuitul este un sport, un **hobby**, o plăcere*…(PM, 2004:14)
*Cei care sunt adepţii **sandviciurilor** …*(PM, 2004:16)
*Montură pentru crap: **sandviş** cu porumb* (PM, 2004:17)
*Cel mai mare crap din concurs-5000 euro, **cash**.* (PM, 2004:44)
*[…] cazare la hotel, **cocteil** la deschidere*…(PM, 2004:44)
*18.00 tragerea la sorţi şi alegerea **standurilor**.* (PM, 2004:44)
*[…] dacă merge la baltă cu trenul sau cu **jeep**-ul.* (PM, 2004:49)
*Căprarii **second-hand**, retraşi de pe piaţa vestului*…(PM, 2007:5)
*Aştept şi salvarea pădurilor printr-un **mega-show***…(PM, 2007:5)
*Înghit nu doar **show**-uri, ci şi baliverne*…(PM, 2007:5)

Old English borrowings of specific fishing terminology have undergone alterations while the recent ones are still unadapted. The following examples have been depicted from the corpus: *bait, baitcasting, baitrunner, blackbass, blanc, boiles, carp, carpfishing, casting, catch&release, catfish, Coachman, dip, dril, dubbing, feeder, fly fishing, flytying, hook, free-runner, glitter, hackle, hanger, jerk, jerk-bait, jiguri, microvoblere, pearl, popper, pop-up, pop-up-poly, quill, reel, rods, rod-pod, shad, sheffield/Sheffield, slider, soft, spinning, spool, streamer, stich, stick, stoper, suction pad, swinger, tackle, transducer, trout, twister, vobler/wobbler, waggler, walleye, zoom.*
*[…] se va concretiza într-un **popper** ce va imita*…(PM, 2007:55)
*[…] **dubbingul** cu ceară de aţă de corp*…(PM, 2007:20)
***Quill-urile** se obţin din aripile de la curcanii maro*…(PM, 2007:20)
*[…]chiar şi la capătul **stick-urilor***…(PM, 2007:18)
*Viermuşul, **pinkie** şi larva de ţânţar*…(PM, 2007:17)
*[…] şi cu twistere uşoar lestate excentric, dar şi voblere de suprafaţă tip **jerk-bait***…(PM, 2007:7)
***Stoperul**/opritorul e un nod din aţă*…(AP, 2007:54)
*În schimb lasă cât mai mult fir **swinger-ului** sau **hanger-ului***…(AP, 2007:48)
*Atenţie, însă **baitrunnerul** nu trebuie strâns*…(AP, 2007:48)
*[…] am fost la pescuit de clean cu **microvoblere** pe râul Argeş.* (AP, 2007:34)
*Producătorul recomandă echiparea **sliderelor** cu **jiguri** speciale*…(AP, 2007:27)
*Faţă de **softurile de tip shad** cu care pescuiesc*…(AP,2007:27)
*Nu m-a interesat cu ce dădeau ei, eu tocmai primisem nişte **jerkuri***…(AP, 2007:26)
*[…] cei mai buni profesionişti în turneele de **walleye***…(AP, 2005:90)
*[…] introducerii bibanului negru american, aşa numitul **blackbass**, în apele de la noi.* (AP, 2005:82)
*În final formăm un **hackle** dintr-un fulg de cocoş*…(AP, 2005:81)
*Să-i spune **Royal Coachman**.* (AP, 2005:81)
***Blancul** de carbon cu lungimi între 2.40 şi 2.80*…(AP, 2005:56)
*Sonda acustică **(transducer)** este piesa aceea ca o cutie […] se ataşează în exteriorul bărcii cu ajutorul unui dispozitiv de fixare **(suction pad)**.* (AP, 2005:42)
***Boilesurile** pot fi păstrate în **dip** luni de zile…(*AP, 2005:39)
*De obicei folosesc o nadă de fund critic echilibrată, într-o montură **snowman***…(AP, 2005:38)
*Au plâns **rod-pod**urile, au plâns şi boiliesurile*…(AP, 2005:10).

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The gender of the nouns is in a fundamental relation with the plural and declension. Most of the nouns are neuter nouns with consonant endings: *shad, blackbass, rod, jerk, soft etc***.** They are suffixed with the plural morphemes *–e, -uri* as any other noun in Romanian language, The definite articles in the singular and in the plural are added with a hyphen or directly attached to the nouns.

***Twistere** pe cârlige şi **jiguri** speciale* (PM, 2004:7)

*Şi să nu uităm **drilurile** că de aia ne-am dus*. (AP, 2005:50)

*Particularităţile acestui pescuit, îl fac în mare măsură să difere de **spinning-ul** clasic*. (PM, 2004:20)

*[…] căci influenţează jocul **jerk-ului**…*(PM, 2007:7)

*[…]chiar şi la capătul **stick-urilor**…*(PM, 2007:18)

*Dar puterea lansetei nu indică numai marja de greutate posibilă a **wagglerelor**…*(AP, 2007:53)

*[…]locul întâi în locul preferinţelor este ocupat de sidefiu **(pearl)**, urmat de **baby bass** (atenţie la ştiucă), **chartreuse glitter**, fumuriu cu glitter albăstrui, …, maro cu glitter roşu,…, **camouflage**, verde deschis cu* inserţie *verde închis*…(AP, 2007:27)

Nevertheless, two exceptions should be considered, the vowel ending noun *boilies* which in Romanian is used in the plural form denominating a singular noun and *hackle* which in English is in the singlular/plural while in Romanian it is ised in the singular:

*Prin martie chiar am avut ocazia ca în golful din faţa casei lui Victor să fac cunoştinţă cu câteva specimene de crap care au confundat jigul cu <u>un</u> **boilies***. (AP, 2005:23)

*În final formăm <u>un</u> **hackle** dintr-un fulg de cocoş…*(AP, 2005:81)

***Boiliesuri** de 8 mm, în special combinaţia dintre Trigga şi Big Fish Mix*. (AP, 2005:38)

Adjectives (16) represent a less consistent morphological category: *antitangle, anti-twist, blow out, in-line, long cast, low profile, medium, moderate fast/ mod-fast, moderate-slow, outboard, ready made, seif, soft-plastic, soft touch, upgrade.* Most of them have positive degree of comparison

*[…] cu un plumb greu la fund şi un tub **antitangle**…*(PM, 2007:26)

*Pescarii m-au lăsat să fotografiez peştii, inclusiv un somn pitic **(catfish)**…*(PM, 2004:26)

*[…] dar cred că un plumb **in-line** face faţă…*(AP, 2007:49)

*[…]o dată cu inventarea şi perfecţionarea **monturilor blow out***. (AP, 2007:43)

*Echipamentul care îl folosesc este format în primul rând de o lansetă de **putere Medium**, de 7' (2,20m), din două bucăţi, **acţiune moderate fast…***(AP, 2007:26)

*Bibanul american are preferinţe pentru atacul la suprafaţă şi, de aceea, pescuitul său la **streamere, poppere** şi năluci **soft-plastic** de suprafaţă este extrem de spectaculos*. (AP, 2007:84)

*Avem o barcă echipată cu un motor **outboard** foarte puternic…*(AP, 2005:42)

*Eu sunt atipic din acest punct de vedere şi folosesc o lansetă composit, cu acţiune **mod-fast***. (AP, 2005:34)

*……..o acţiune pe care mulţi dintre noi ar încadra-o la capitolul **Moderate-Slow***. (AP, 2005:34)

*Boiliesurile **ready made** sunt potrivite pentru o nădire de lungă durată…*(AP, 2005:33)

*Carpfishing în agăţătură **Upgrade** de echipament şi tehnică* (AP, 2007:46)

Besides the adjectives, verbal nouns and verb phrases are used as attributes:

*[…]pentru a-ţi dezvolta calităţile de pescar de **spinning***. (AP, 2007:26)

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*[…] români ce se stabiliseră în ţara **fly-fishing** răsare*. (AP,2007:93)
*[…] prima demonstraţie **de casting**…*(AP, 2007:96)
*Echipe formate din doi pescari sunt aşteptate să participe în sistem C**atch&release**…*(AP, 2005:12)

The usage of substantivised adjectives is not very common:
*Faţă de **softurile** de tip shad cu care pescuiesc…*(AP. 2007:27) – (for ***năluca soft** ideală…*p.27)

There are few verbs in the corpus (3) in the infnitive used mainly for additional explanations or in advertisements: *to waggle, to achieve, to fish.*
*…exact asta înseamnă verbul englez **to waggle**-a se bălăngăni)…*(AP, 2007:54)
*Owner: Proud of SHARPNESS **To Achieve** PERFECTION IN HOOKS* (AP, 2005:39)

*Shakespeare: The Best Way **to Fish*** (PM, 2007:45)
In addition, the verb phrase *catch&release* is active in the corpus.
De ***„catch and release***" nici nu se auzise. (PM, 2007:36)
*[…] echipament de pescuit la crap, sistem **catch&release** la crap şi ten. (AP, 2007:10)*

Acronyms and abbreviations are also present in the corpus some used as nouns others with adjectival value.
*[…] datorită celor 6 rulmenţi din oţel inoxidabil şi sistemului **RES (Rotor Equalizing System).*** (PM, 2004:37)
*Cât trebuie să fie **g.r. (gear ratio)** la o mulinetă de Sheffield?* (AP, 2007:54)
*[…] sub forma: % DH (**degree of hydrolysis**), grad de hidrolizare).* (AP,2007:38)
*Prin urmare ce ştie să facă **sonarul**? (sonar- **sound navigation and ranging**)* (AP, 2005:41)
*Întârziaţii aveau de străbătut pe jos 2 kilometri, străjuiţi de maşinile şi **SUV**-urile care îşi găsiseră deja un loc în parcare…*(AP, 2005:23)

Although part of a specific terminology, unadapted English words are seen as *foreignisms* mainly in contexts where their meaning is explained, italicised, marked by inverted commas or put in between parantheses:
*Sonda acustică **(transducer)** este piesa aceea ca o cutie […] se ataşează în exteriorul bărcii cu ajutorul unui dispozitiv de fixare **(suction pad)**. (AP, 2005:42)*
*[…] au tambururi de mai mică capacitate, pe care, îndeobşte este scris **match spool.** Spool înseamnă tambur*. (AP, 2007:53)
***Stoperul**/opritorul e un nod din aţă…*(AP, 2007:54)
***Waggler** e un termen britanic, care desemnează plutele prinse pe fir doar cu un capăt. Celălalt capăt, în aer, atârnă, se bălăngăne (exact asta înseamnă verbul englez to waggle-a se bălăngăni)…*(AP, 2007:54)
Andrei Zabet. Pasionat exclusiv de pescuitul la şi la răpitori cu năluci – spinning şi baitcasting. (AP, 2007:32)
*[…] cea mai prinzătoare mulinetă **„long cast"** cu diametrul…*(PM, 2004:10)
*Pescarii m-au lăsat să fotografiez peştii, inclusiv un somn pitic (**catfish**)…(*PM,2004:26)

In Romanian the equivalent meanings of the unadapted English loanwords are likely to be found on professional fishing sites or specialised magazines. The unadapted English words in the corpus can be structured in a glossary of fishing terms with explanation .

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arbor (**large arbor –** tambur cu acţiune mare**)** The center part of a fly reel where line and backing (first) is wound. The size of the spool of a fly reel. "Large arbor" reels have large-diameter spools, which helps prevent a fly line from curling. http://www.angelfire.com/ia3/fishing/terminology.htm

baitrunner (**baitrunner –** mulinete pentru pescuitul la casting**)** - especially used by carp or specimen anglers this is an open faced reel with a rear drag system that has a lever at the back. Line can be pulled off freely by a hooked fish and when the lever is activated the normal drag mechanism is engaged. http://www.fish-uk.com/dictionary.htm

bass (**baby bass blackbass**, bibanului negru american**)** - A very popular game fish; fun to catch and good to eat.
http://www.angelfire.com/ia3/fishing/terminology.htm

blank (**blanc –** undiţa fără alte elemente**)** Fiber glass and graphic fly rods *(which also have fiber glass)* are produced by wrapping sheets of graphite and fiber glass around a carefully tapered steel rod *(called a mandrel)*. The hollow rod that results from this process is called a blank. It has no guides, ferrules or reel seat. http://www.angelfire.com/ia3/fishing/terminology.htm

boilie **(boilies –** momeală pentru pescuit la casting**)** - boilies are round balls of commercial or home made bait. They are made in various sizes and colours with different ingredients and flavour additives to suit the fish expected to be caught. Boilies are mainly used by carp or specimen anglers http://www.fish-uk.com/dictionary.htm

cast (**long cast** - pescuit cu lansare la punct fix**)** - a technique using a rod to throw your line, hook and bait to the intended target http://www.angelfire.com/ia3/fishing/terminology.htm

casting **(casting –** pescuit de lansare la distanţă**)** a technique using a rod to throw your line, hook and bait into the water.
http://www.angelfire.com/ia3/fishing/terminology.htm

catch-and-release **(catch&release –** modalitate de pescuit ecologic ‘prinde şi eliberează**)** Term that refers to releasing the fish you catch so that they can live to fight another day, and thus insuring a productive fishery.The ethic of returning fish to the water unharmed. This is probably the most important thing when fishing. It is the policy of returning every fish you are not going to eat or use. Just because you may not like the fish you have caught, it doesn't mean that you should kill it !I find the needless death of this wonderful resource a great waste of life. http://www.angelfire.com/ia3/fishing/terminology.htm

dip bait **(dip –** momeală la adâncime**)** – A smelly paste-type bait primarily used for catfish. http://www.azgfd.gov/h_f/fishing_glossary.shtml#d

fly fishing (**fly-fishing –** pescuit la muscă**)** A technique for fishing where the weight of the line is used to cast a very light weight fly that would not be heavy enough to be cast with a conventional spinning or casting rod.
A method of fishing that utilizes an artificial fly, a long flexible rod, a reel, and line.
http://www.angelfire.com/ia3/fishing/terminology.htm

gear ratio (**gear ratio –** viteză de derulare a mulinetei**)** Retrieve speed of reel determines how much line is reeled in one revolution of the reel's handle. http://www.angelfire.com/ia3/fishing/terminology.htm

hackles **(hackle** – puf sau pene**)** Any soft-stemmed neck feather with non-adhering barbules. Typically used to refer to hen or rooster chicken feathers. Tied to represent the legs of an insect. An international glossary of fishing terms. http://business.virgin.net/fly.shop/glossary.htm

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hangers or *bobbins* **(hanger –** indicatori de pescuit**)** are highly visible bite indicators that clip on to the mainline when legering with bite alarms. They feature secure fitting clips that hold them to the mainline, but the clips aren't so tight that the bobbin won't pull away from the line when the rod is picked up to strike or play a fish.
Most bobbins are attached to the banksticks using either a length of cord or chain, and some bobbins are supplied with interchangeable weights to create a little tension upon the mainline - ideal when fishing in water that is towing strongly. Gofishing.Co.uk http://www.gofishing.co.uk/Angling-Times/Section/how-to/Coarse-fishing-advice/Fishing-Tips2/Fishopaedia2/
jerkbait **(jerkuri/jerkbait/jerk-bait -** nălucă**) -** There are two types: soft and hard. The soft style is similar to a baitfish profile and rigged with a large worm hook. Example: Slug-Go. Hard jerkbaits resemble more of a minnow baitfish. Examples are a Rapala or Smithwick Rogue. Both style lures are fished by twitching or jerking the lure forward, hence the name. http://www.angelfire.com/ia3/fishing/terminology.htm
outboard Motor **(**motor **outboard –** care se monteză în afara bărcii**)** - A removable engine for boats.
http://www.angelfire.com/ia3/fishing/terminology.htm
soft Plastic Lure **(năluca soft)** – Made of a soft plastic to resemble a worm, lizard, crayfish, shrimp or generic wiggling creature. http://www.angelfire.com/ia3/fishing/terminology.htm
popper **(popper –** momeală pentru răpitori**) -** *Artificial lure* with a flat head and surface. Designed to run on the surface when retrieving or trolled which creates a lot of water surface distortion to attract predator fishes
http://www.angelfire.com/ia3/fishing/terminology.htm
in-line (plumb **in-line –** montură pentru crap**)** Commonly refers to in-line spinners where the blade, body, and hook are all in a straight line. Example is a typical Mepp's spinner. http://www.angelfire.com/ia3/fishing/terminology.htm
pop-up **(pop-up –** momeli de crap plutitoare**)** - usually refers to boilies which when fished as bait will float or pop up off of the bottom of the lake bed. http://www.angelfire.com/ia3/fishing/terminology.htm
rod **(rod-pod –** suport pentru undiţă**)** - the instrument used to cast the bait. There are many types of fishing rods - leger rods, fly rods, casting rods, spinning rods, beachcasters, boat rods ***Pod*** - a folding stand on which a number of carp rods are placed. Easier and neater than using banksticks.
shad **(shad –** nălucă pentru răpitori**)** A shad is a small artificial lure, usually weighted at the head end and usually made from flexible plastic.They are used to catch both coarse and sea fish by casting out the shad, allowing it to sink, then bouncing it over the bottom repeatedly, top imitate an injured bait fish.
Gofishing.Co.uk http://www.gofishing.co.uk/Angling-Times/Section/how-to/Coarse-fishing-advice/Fishing-Tips2/Fishopaedia2/
Sheffield **(Sheffield** "pescuitul prin metoda Sheffield" cu lansetă) - match-fishing sau a l'anglaise http://www.pescuitmania.ro/tehnica-sheffield-ar-125.htm
snowman rig **(snowman –** montură pentru pescuitul la crap**)** presentations are widely used by carp anglers hoping to catch a bigger carp than their previous best.To create the rig you will need a sinking boilie and a pop-up boilie - both presented upon the same long hair-rig.The weight of the sinking boilie counterbalances the buoyancy of the pop-up boilie, making the two baits sit upright on the bottom. Gofishing.Co.uk http://www.gofishing.co.uk/Angling-Times/Section/how-to/Coarse-fishing-advice/Fishing-Tips2/Fishopaedia2/

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sonarul (sonar- **sound navigation and ranging sonar** (originally an acronym for **SO**und **N**avigation **A**nd **R**anging) is a technique that uses sound propagation (usually underwater, as in submarine navigation) to navigate, communicate with or detect objects on or under the surface of the water, such as other vessels. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sonar

spool **(match spool -** bobină**)** 1. a. A cylinder of wood, plastic, cardboard, or other material on which wire, thread, or string is wound. b. The amount of wire, thread, or string wound on such a cylinder. c. Something similar to such a cylinder in shape or function. http://www.angelfire.com/ia3/fishing/terminology.htm

spinner (**spinner** - muştele cu aripi) - A kind of Fishing Lure with a thin, metal blade that spins very fast upon retrieval. This creates flash and vibrations that attract the fish to the Fishing Lure. For more information, see our section on http://www.abc-of-fishing.net/fishing-dictionary.asp

streamer fly **(streamer**-muştele mari, cu aripi, folosite la pescuitul răpitorilor în zona de deal şi de şes (avat, ştiucă). A streamer fly or streamer can be used to mimic injured fish. Streamers can be used to catch predatory fish of almost any size. Fish will bite streamers out of aggression while protecting spawning areas, out of curiosity, or when feeding. The big showy Atlantic Salmon flies, bucktails (hairwing), and feather wing flies all fall into the streamer category.feathers. http://www.angelfire.com/ia3/fishing/terminology.htm

waggler **(waggler** – plută de pescuit la staţionar**)** Type of stick float of varying sizes and weights. Mainly used for most still freshwater fishing venues.
Gofishing.Co.uk http://www.gofishing.co.uk/Angling-Times/Section/how-to/Coarse-fishing-advice/Fishing-Tips2/Fishopaedia2/

walleye **(walleye –** şalăul canadian**)** - A kind of fish that gives a big fight. Good to eat. feathers. http://www.angelfire.com/ia3/fishing/terminology.htm

wide gape Hook (cârligele **wide gap –** cu deschidere mare**)** Refers to a hook with a large opening or gap between the shank and point. This enables the angler to hook a bigger percentage of fish. http://www.angelfire.com/ia3/fishing/terminology.htm

wobbler **(voblerul –** nălucă din plastic dur sau lemn care imită peştişorii**)** - A wobbler is a larger fishing lure, designed to resemble larger fishes than the jig. As the name signifies, it makes wobbling movements that are caused by the mouth dish that causes bad slipstream shapes. http://www.angelfire.com/ia3/fishing/terminology.htm

wobbling (vobling)A freshwater spinning technique using a lure, or a small, dead fish mounted on treble hooks, for bait. The bait is cast a long way out and retrieved in an erratic fashion by making side4o-side movements of the rod tip and at the same time varying the speed of the retrieve.
www.flyfishing-flies.com http://business.virgin.net/fly.shop/glossary.htm

waggler **(**waggler – plută de pescuit la Sheffield**)**. Wagglers are floats designed for fishing rivers, canals and stillwaters. They are the most popular type of float and can be bought in many different weights and styles.
They all have one thing in common though - they are attached to the mainline at the base and should be locked on to the line using a split shot either side of the waggler's base.
Gofishing.Co.uk http://www.gofishing.co.uk/Angling-Times/Section/how-to/Coarse-fishing-advice/Fishing-Tips2/Fishopaedia2/

Conclusion

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Far from completed, this viewpoint on English words in Romanian fishing terminology revealed the fact that the number of English words in common language of anglers is significant, Romanian speakers react positively to the presence of such lexical items in the language without considering them distressing. What is to be done concerns the semantic aspects of adaptation for a better understanding of concepts.

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