

# ENGRI CROWD: An investigation into the affective and lexico-semantic content of English loanwords and their Croatian equivalents



SCAN ME

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## INTRODUCTION

- Unadapted English loanwords have become part of many languages
- The ENGRI CROWD database is the first to introduce **affective** (valence & arousal) and **lexico-semantic** (familiarity & concreteness) norms for:
  - Unadapted English loanwords** (e.g., e-mail, snowboard)
  - Croatian in-context equivalents** = correspond to the use of English loanwords in context (Eng. 'bug', Cro. *pogreška* 'glitch')
  - Croatian out-of-context equivalents** = Croatian speakers' translations of English loanwords when presented out of context (Eng. 'bug', Cro. *buba* 'beetle')
  - Adapted forms of English loanwords** (Eng. 'catering', Cro. *ketering*)

## METHOD: Participants

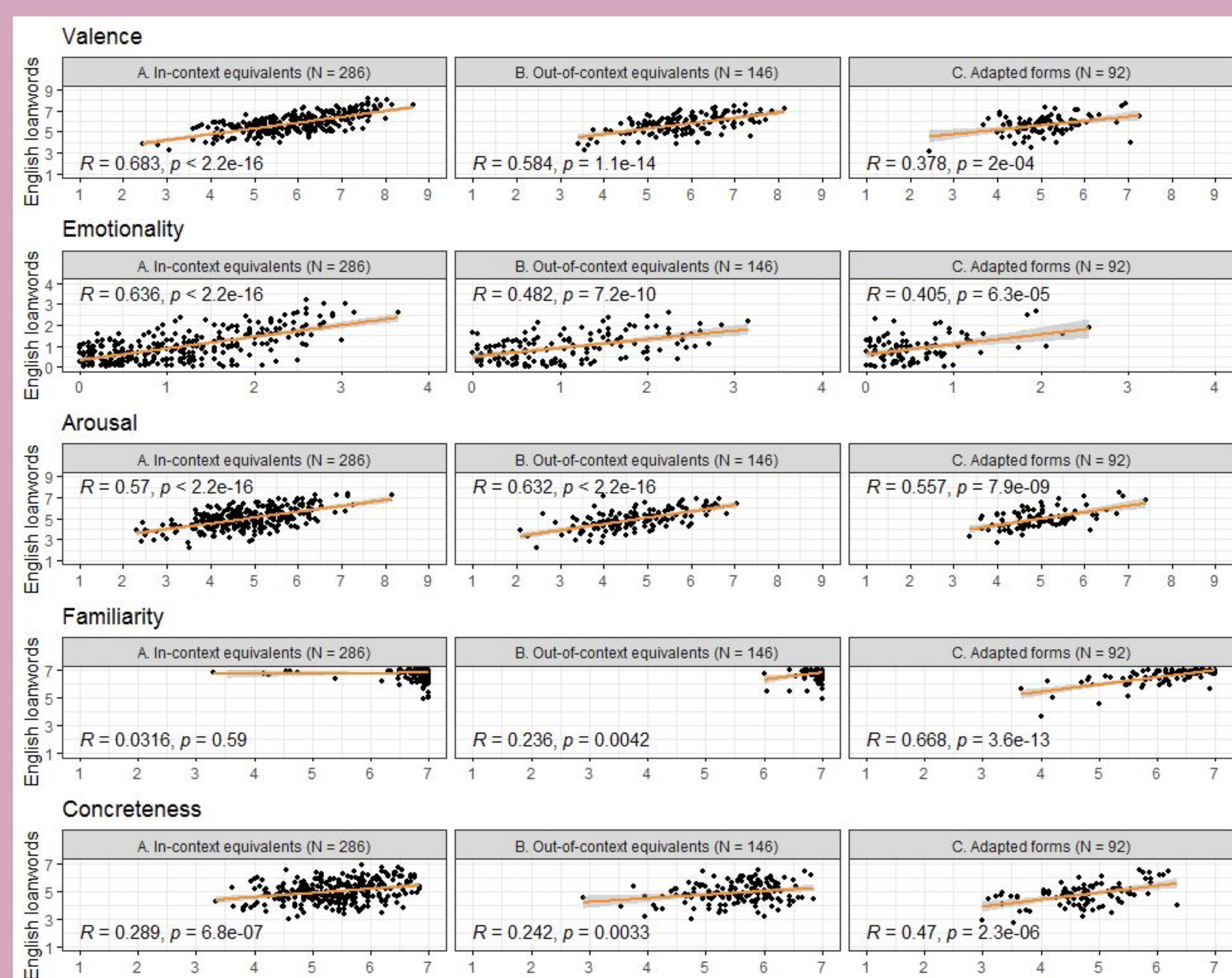
- 678 native Croatian speakers (224 male, 446 female, 8 other)
- Age:**  $M = 27.86$ ,  $SD = 11.11$
- Age of exposure to English:**  $M = 7.12$ ;  $SD = 5.53$
- Age at which they began to learn English:**  $M = 8.08$ ;  $SD = 3.93$
- LexTale score:**  $M = 70.21$ ;  $SD = 14.46$
- Self-rated proficiency (1-6 scale corresponding to CEFR levels; 1 = A1, 6 = C2):** Median = 4

## METHOD: Materials & Procedure

- 1,307 words rated for valence, arousal, familiarity, and concreteness
- 1. English loanwords ( $N=391$ ); 2. In-context equivalents ( $N=286$ ); 3. Out-of-context equivalents ( $N=146$ ); 4. Adapted forms ( $N=92$ ) + Croatian filler words ( $N=392$ )
- English loanwords selected from the Database of English loanwords and their Croatian equivalents (Bogunović et al., 2022) <https://doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.20014364.v1>
- 7 questionnaires with 186-188 words per questionnaire
- Valence & arousal: 9-point Likert-type scales
- Emotionality (i.e., extremity in valence), calculated by subtracting the valence value for each word from 5 (the middle point of the 1-9 valence scale): 0 (neutral) to 4 (highly emotional; positive or negative)
- Familiarity & concreteness: 7-point Likert-type scales

## RESULTS

### Correlations between English loanwords and Croatian equivalents



### Differences in rating between English loanwords and Croatian equivalents

Table 1. Descriptive statistics

Comparisons	N	Valence		Emotionality		Arousal		Familiarity		Concreteness	
		M	SD	M	SD	M	SD	M	SD	M	SD
English loanwords	286	5.80	0.88	0.96	0.71	4.97	0.94	6.78	0.32	4.97	0.75
In-context equivalents	286	5.88	1.07	1.13	0.81	4.81	0.96	6.84	0.42	5.38	0.72
English loanwords	146	5.74	0.86	0.94	0.64	4.88	0.93	6.76	0.34	4.87	0.74
Out-of-context equivalent.	146	5.87	0.97	1.08	0.74	4.70	0.97	6.91	0.16	5.50	0.69
English loanwords	92	5.64	0.86	0.87	0.61	4.95	0.88	6.53	0.56	4.76	0.79
Adapted forms	92	5.08	0.78	0.58	0.52	4.97	0.79	6.12	0.73	4.76	0.75

- English loanwords vs. In-context equivalents**  
= valence; < emotionality; > arousal; < familiarity, < concreteness
- English loanwords vs. Out-of-context equivalents**  
< valence; < emotionality; > arousal; < familiarity, < concreteness
- English loanwords vs. Adapted forms**  
> valence; > emotionality; = arousal; > familiarity, = concreteness

## DISCUSSION

- Analysis showed differences in ratings between English loanwords and Croatian equivalents
- Croatian speakers perceive English loanwords as less emotional, less familiar and less concrete than Croatian equivalents, but more arousing
- This supports the view that L2 vocabulary is less embodied than L1 vocabulary (Imbault et al., 2021)
- The arousal ratings can be explained by the exposure to English through media, in which the content is predominantly arousing
- Adapted forms were rated as the least positive, emotional, familiar and concrete, which reflects their marginal status in Croatian

## REFERENCES

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