On Borrowing Ways of Loanwords
——A Comparison on Chinese Loanwords in English and English Loanwords in Chinese

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摘要

外来词是语言的重要组成部分，研究外来词可以使人们加深对很多语言现象的认识，加深对语言所处文化的认识，进而增强跨文化交际的能力。本文以随机选取的100个英语中的汉语外来词和100个汉语中的英语外来词为研究数据，分析了中英外来词借入方式的异同，并从认知语言学的角度，结合隐喻及象似性的概念，探讨了外来词易于人们接受的特征以及这两个民族对待外来文化的态度和处理方式。

关键词：外来词；借入方式；认知；象似性；隐喻
Abstract

Loanwords is an integral part of language. Studying loanwords can deepen the understanding of many linguistic phenomena and culture of the language community, thus increasing cross-cultural communication ability. Based on 100 Chinese loanwords in English and 100 English loanwords in Chinese which are collected randomly, this thesis analyzes common and different borrowing ways of Chinese loanwords in English and English loanwords in Chinese, and combining metaphor and iconicity, discusses how loanwords can be accepted easily from cognitive linguistics perspective, and how this two nations deal with foreign culture.

Key words: loanwords; borrowing ways; cognition; iconicity; metaphor
Chapter I. Introduction

A. Need of the study

Language, as an important tool for communication, is such an integral part of our life. Vocabulary provides material for language, so a lot of linguists exerted themselves to study lexicon, and made great achievements. They studied identification and classification of words, the formation of words, lexical change and so on. Loanwords is an important part of lexical change. A language has to widen its vocabulary by borrowing words from other languages to develop itself, and when two language communities are in contact, borrowing is a natural consequence of cultural communication. Therefore, a great number of scholars discussed the identification and classification of loanwords, the history, origin and development of loanword, how borrowing can be done, how to translate loanwords and so on. However, the borrowing ways of loanwords have not been studied adequately, and the comparison on the borrowing ways of two languages has rarely been mentioned. While studying loanwords, especially the comparison on the borrowing ways of two languages is of great significance. Studying comparison of two languages will not only help us understand the languages better, but also reflect how the two nations cognize the world and deal with foreign culture.
B. Purpose of the study

The present research is going to accomplish the following objectives:

(1) To analyze and compare the borrowing ways of Chinese loanwords in English and English loanwords in Chinese, so as to get a better and deeper understanding about loanwords.

(2) To discuss the proportion of different borrowing ways in Chinese loanwords in English and English loanwords in Chinese.

(3) To provide some possible reasons for the differences of borrowing ways in Chinese loanwords in English and English loanwords in Chinese.

(4) To present some implication of the findings, the limitations of the present study as well as the suggestions for the further research.

C. Organization of the thesis

The thesis is arranged into four chapters: Chapter I provides a brief and general introduction to the need and purpose of the study. Chapter II will review the previous studies related to the present subject. This chapter will be divided into three parts. The first part is previous studies on Chinese loanwords in English and English loanwords in Chinese. The second part is remaining
problems on this subject. The third one is definitions and theories relative to the present subject. Chapter III will provide analysis based on data collection. This chapter will be divided into three parts too. The first part will describe how the data were collected and analyzed. The second part will describe results, and then discuss the results by providing a comparison table and analyze the findings in terms of cognitive linguistics. The third part will conclude the findings above. Chapter IV will summarize the thesis by concluding the findings, providing the implications as well as the suggestions for further research.

Chapter II. Literature review

A. Previous studies on loanwords

1. Previous studies on Chinese loanwords in English

Loanwords is a common phenomenon in all languages and this issue has attracted much attention. Generally speaking, the study of loanwords has a long history with lots of achievement. According to Yonggang Zhao, “Chinese words enter English directly through Sino-English contact or indirectly with the help of transmission languages by way of transliteration, translation or transliteration plus affixation, and have been assimilated in pronunciation, word forms and meaning.”(147) On Chinese Loanwords in English describes the
history, source languages and transmission languages of Chinese loanwords in English, discusses the cultural influence of Chinese loanwords on English and demonstrates that loaning is not only a linguistic but also a socio-linguistic phenomenon. The means of borrowing are transliteration, loan translation and loanblend. The author at last reaches 5 conclusions that “(1) The Chinese loanwords have a long history. (2) The Chinese loans are mainly from Mandarin, Cantonese and Amoy. (3) The four transmission languages of Chinese loans are Japanese, French, Dutch and Pidgin English. (4) The means by which Chinese loanwords find their way into English are transliteration, loan translation and loanblend. (5) Chinese loanwords in English reflect Chinese culture——society, politics, and philosophy, and make westerners come to comprehend Chinese culture.” (Zou 98)

2. Previous studies on English loanwords in Chinese

In terms of cognitive linguistics perspective, Liu holds the view that the borrowing process of loanwords shows people’s cognitive process. The borrowing process is from the simple transliteration to complicated calque. In linguistics, a calque or loan translation is a word or phrase borrowed from another language by literal, word-for-word (Latin: “verbum pro verbo”) or root-for-root translation. Transliteration and literal translation reflect people’s
perceptual phase, also the emotional interpretant by Peirce, while calque reflects rational phase, also the energetic interpretant or logic interpretant. (101)

Besides, in terms of borrowing ways, in The Characteristics of English Loanwords in Chinese and the Pragmatic Rationale, the author discusses the borrowing ways of English loanwords in Chinese, and reaches a conclusion that the borrowing ways are transliteration, homophonic transliteration, half-transliteration half-translation, calque, translation, and code-switching. (Lai 62)

About how to translate transliteration loanwords, in Zhou’s paper, The Inhibiting Principles for the Choice of Forms of Transliterated Foreign Words, he studies “In theory, it will do if the Chinese correspondents are consistent with the sounds of the original words in transliterating foreign words, and one-to-one correspondence between them may not be required. However, it is not always the case in practice. Such inhibiting principles as consistency, simplicity and elegance are involved. Among them, the principle of consistency should be especially observed, which is derived from the strategies in understanding the lexical meanings of the Chinese language.”(105)

As to different attitudes to loanwords, according to The Study of Lexical Borrowing in Modern Chinese, scholars hold
different viewpoints and attitudes to loanwords. Some scholars hold the belief that lexical borrowing is the natural development of language and the borrowed words enrich Chinese vocabulary to some extent, lexical borrowing provides sufficient research materials for linguists and sociolinguists, and undoubtedly borrowings will promote sociolinguistic study. These scholars hold positive attitudes because they believe that borrowings are not only concise, explicit and convenient, but also enriching Chinese vocabulary, and they believe linguistic diversity is a feature of social diversity. However, some scholars hold negative attitude. They claim that borrowed foreign words have polluted Chinese language to some extent, behind borrowings there are potential language problems and the use of the borrowed words should be standardized. (Shi 36)

B. Remaining problems

Although many scholars have discussed loanwords from different perspectives, few of them studied the comparison on the borrowing ways of Chinese loanwords in English and English loanwords in Chinese. However, it is very important and necessary to study the comparison on the borrowing ways of this two languages, because comparing the borrowing ways of Chinese loanwords in English and English loanwords in Chinese will not only help us understand the characteristics of loanwords better, but
also reflect this two nations’ cognition to language and culture and how this two nations cognize the world and deal with foreign culture.

C. Theoretical framework to be adopted

A loanword (or loan word) is a word borrowed from one language and incorporated into another according to Modern Home Dictionary. “Borrowing occurs when one language adds a word or morpheme from another language to its own lexicon. The pronunciation of the borrowed item is often altered to fit the phonological rules of the borrowing language.” (Fromkin 474) Loaning, as a linguistic term, is defined as the transfer of language elements (forms, sounds, or even grammatical structures), usually in altered form and sometimes translated, in total or in part, from one language into another. So a loanword, or a borrowed word is a word taken over from another language and modified in phonemic shape, spelling, paradigm of meaning according to the standards of the English language.

“METAPHOR involves the comparison of two concepts in that one is construed in terms of the other. It’s often described in terms of a TARGET DOMAIN and a SOURCE DOMAIN. The target domain is the experience being described by the metaphor and the source domain is the means that we use in order to describe the
experience.” (Hu 148) According to Ungerer, the source and target concepts are not conceived in isolation, but are embedded in ‘cognitive models’ and ‘cultural models’ and from a cognitive perspective a metaphor is a mapping of the structure of a source model onto a target model. (118)

In functional-cognitive linguistics, as well as in semiotics, iconicity is the conceived similarity or analogy between a form of a sign (linguistic or otherwise) and its meaning, as opposed to arbitrariness. The major types of iconicity are iconicity of order, distance, and complexity.

Chapter III. Comparison on the borrowing ways of Chinese Loanwords in English and English Loanwords in Chinese

A. Data collection

The data collected for the present study includes various aspects, such as economy, politics, culture, education and so on. 100 Chinese loanwords in English and 100 English loanwords in Chinese are collected randomly from books, journal articles and Internet. After deeply analyzed one by one, according to borrowing ways, the 100 Chinese loanwords in English are classified into 6 categories, and the 100 English loanwords in Chinese 7 categories. Then the author compared different borrowing ways of these 200 loanwords
carefully, and here are the results as follows.

**B. Results**

1. **Borrowing ways of 100 Chinese loanwords in English**

   a. transliteration: the practice of converting a text from one writing system into another in a systematic way according to pronunciation.

   dim sum, congou, Chi Kun, fenhe, yamun, tycoon, feng shui, litchi, sycee, longan, ginseng, soy, bohea, paktong, mahjong, yen-shee, kylin, lohan, lingchih, yen, wok, sampan, wu-wei, bok choy, kumquat, loquat, taipan, wonton, Lungching tea, Confucius, Sun Yat-sen, casino, yuan, woolong, Shangrila, Xanadu, yin and yang, so-na, tsao shu, Panchen Lama, dazibao, kowtow, nankeen, pekoe, taiping, kungfu, ricksha, tea, kanji, judo, ketchup, tofu, tong, yang ko, chop suey, cheongsam, Tai Chi, bonsai, typhoon, shogun, chow mein, chop chop, junk

   b. transliteration plus a morpheme: The practice of, after transliterating a text, adding a target language morpheme in order to make people understand it easily.

   Confucian, Taoism, Szechuanese, Maoism, Denger

   c. loanblend: “LOANBLENDING is a process in which part of the form is native and the rest has been borrowed, but the meaning is fully borrowed.”(Hu 77)

   china-town, tong oil, Peking opera, smelly tofu
d. loan translation: “This is a special type of borrowing, in which each morpheme or word is translated in the equivalent morpheme or word in another language.” (Hu 77)

runningdog, dragonboat, lose face, spring rolls, tea pot, bird’s nest, Four Books, Long time no see, Great Leap Forward, Four modernizations, Cultural Revolution, planned economy, the United Front, Two civilizations, paper tiger, The Three Represents, strike hard, Spring Festival, one country with two systems, reform and opening up program

e. translation plus a morpheme: The practice of, after translating a text, adding a target language morpheme in order to make people understand it easily.

LongMarcher

f. free translation: a translation that reproduces the general meaning of the original text. It may or may not closely follow the form or organization of the original.

China rose, Chinese boxes, China grass, Special Economic Zone, point, family planner, Lantern Festival

2. Borrowing ways of 100 English loanwords in Chinese

a. transliteration:

基因, 海洛因, 镭射, 卡通, 模特儿, 罗曼蒂克, 歇斯底里, 比基尼, 探戈, 香波, 脱口秀, 雪茄, 布丁, 朋克, 黑客, 披萨, 可口
可乐, 白兰地, 沙龙, 荷尔蒙, 维他命, 克隆, 厄尔尼诺, 迪斯科, 秀, 披头士, 嬉皮士, 马赛克, 拷贝, 沙发, 奥斯卡, 咖啡, 博客, 麦当劳, 碱

b. transliteration plus a morpheme:

桑拿浴, 踢踏舞, 蹦极跳, 拉力赛, 保龄球, 艾滋病, 酒吧, 欧佩克会议, 因特网, 雪碧, 啤酒, 嘉年华会, 法兰绒, 绷带, 小巴

c. loanblend:

呼啦圈, 迷你裙, 唐宁街, 水上芭蕾, 文化休克, 白金汉宫

d. loan translation:

热点, 猎头, 蓝牙, 篮球, 快餐, 泡沫经济, 宽带, 蜜月, 白领, 应召女郎, 马力, 笔名, 汽船, 热狗, 代沟, 绿色建筑, 灰色地带, 千年虫, 超人, 黑色幽默

e. translation plus a morpheme:

软件, 鼠标, 冰淇淋

f. free translation:

平台, 病毒, 菜单, 峰会, 民主, 电脑, 安乐死, 剑桥, 科学, 情人节

g. code-switching: a linguistics term denoting the concurrent use of more than one language, or language variety, in conversation. As a borrowing way, it is the practice of borrowing directly the text or abbreviation.

e 时代, B 超, VIP 房, IP 电话, T 恤, WTO, GRE 考试, 托福考试,
MP3, 2G, PK

3. **Comparison on the data**

Table Proportion of different borrowing ways in Chinese loanwords in English and English loanwords in Chinese

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Borrowing ways</th>
<th>The proportion of Chinese loanwords in English</th>
<th>The proportion of English loanwords in Chinese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>transliteration</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>transliteration plus a morpheme</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>loanblend</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>loan translation</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>translation plus a morpheme</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>free translation</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>code-switching</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**C. Data analysis**

The table illustrates clearly that among the 100 Chinese loanwords in English, 63% words were borrowed by transliteration, 20% words loan translation, 7% words free translation, 5% words transliteration plus a morpheme, 4% words loanblend, and only 1% words was borrowed through translation plus a morpheme; among the 100 English loanwords in Chinese, 35% words were borrowed
by transliteration, 20% words loan translation, 15% words transliteration plus a morpheme, 11% words code-switching, 10% words free translation, 6% words loanblend, and 3% words translation plus a morpheme.

Comparing the borrowing ways of these 100 Chinese loanwords in English and 100 English loanwords in Chinese, the table demonstrates that: (1) 6 borrowing ways are shared: transliteration, transliteration plus a morpheme, loanblend, loan translation, translation plus a morpheme and free translation, while code-switching is not the common borrowing way. 11% English loanwords in Chinese were borrowed by code-switching, but no Chinese loanwords in English were borrowed by that. Chinese and English are very different language systems. English words are made up of various letters as in alphabetic systems, while Chinese does not have an alphabet but uses a logographic system for its written language, but in Chinese language system, there is pinyin which is in alphabetic systems, so compared to English accepting a hieroglyph, Chinese is easier to accept an alphabet. Therefore, code-switching is one of the borrowing ways of English loanwords in Chinese, not of Chinese loanwords in English. (2) The proportion of loanwords borrowed by transliteration is the highest in both the 100 Chinese loanwords in English and the 100 English loanwords in Chinese.
When a nation communicates with and borrows words from a foreign nation, translating pronunciation directly is the most convenient and easiest, so transliteration holds the highest proportion in all the borrowing ways. (3) Chinese loanwords in English which were borrowed by transliteration hold higher proportion than English loanwords in Chinese which was borrowed by transliteration do, while Chinese loanwords in English which borrowed by transliteration plus a morpheme hold lower proportion than English loanwords in Chinese which was borrowed by transliteration plus a morpheme do. Almost all the Chinese loanwords in English which were borrowed by transliteration describe Chinese traditional culture, like congou, kylin, and lohan, and there are no such things in English at all, so English prefer to transliteration which is the easiest. When Chinese borrows a word from English, whether the word is easy to understand is paid much attention, and sometimes, people cannot understand the word’s meaning if it is translated by pronunciation directly, so a Chinese morpheme is necessary so as to get a better understanding. Thus, Chinese loanwords in English which were borrowed by transliteration hold higher proportion than English loanwords in Chinese which was borrowed by transliteration do, while Chinese loanwords in English which borrowed by transliteration plus a
morpheme hold lower proportion than English loanwords in Chinese which was borrowed by transliteration plus a morpheme do.

Excepting the direct borrowing words, like WTO, MP3, the order of these borrowing ways from higher iconicity to lower one in source language is transliteration, transliteration plus a morpheme, code-switching, loanblend, loan translation, translation plus a morpheme, and free translation. According to the results in the comparison table, it can be easily found out that loanwords borrowed by transliteration not only keeps the highest iconicity but also holds the highest proportion. Therefore, loanwords which keeps high iconicity accepted easier by culture of target language.

From cognitive linguistics perspective, the borrowing process of loanwords can be regarded as metaphor. For example, 维他命 (vitamin) is a English loanwords in Chinese. English can be called source domain, Chinese target domain. By transliteration, this loanword keeps high iconicity in pronunciation of source domain. In target domain, 维他命 makes one feels that it must be something that can keep someone’s life. While as a kind of medicine, it is an excellent loanword example of course, because it also keeps high iconicity in mentality of target domain. Thus if a loanword want to be accepted by people in target domain, it must shorten the distance between source domain and target domain from people’s cognition,
and seek iconicity in both source and target domain.

**D. Summary**

This chapter has discussed the common and different borrowing ways by comparing the 7 borrowing ways of 100 Chinese loanwords in English and 100 English loanwords in Chinese. Also, it is found that, from cognitive linguistics perspective, shortening the distance between source domain and target domain and seeking iconicity in both source and target domain is the way to make a loanword accepted easily by target language. Loanwords is an inevitable phenomenon when two language groups communicate, therefore, acceptable loanwords will deepen the understanding of foreign language and culture, thus leading better communication.

**ChapterⅣ. Conclusion**

**A. Significance of the study**

The present study mainly concerns the comparison of Chinese loanwords in English and English loanwords in Chinese. Studying loanwords and the differences of their borrowing ways will not only deepen the understanding of many linguistic phenomena, but also reflect the two nations’ cognition to language and culture, both the language and culture of its own and the other’s. Therefore, the present study is conducive to not only the study of language, but
the communication of the two nations.

**B. Suggestion for further research**

Hopefully, this thesis might provide a new perspective for analysis of loanwords, and calls more attention to comparison of Chinese loanwords in English and English loanwords in Chinese. On one hand, the findings might provide implications for language leaners, especially vocabulary leaners, to pay more attention to loanwords, because it is an efficient way to enlarge vocabulary and knowing the loanwords is an easy way to memorize them; on the other hand, the findings might provide implications for people who work for cross-cultural communication, to get a better understanding of Chinese and English culture and understand how this two nations deal with foreign culture, thus improving their communicative competence. However, there are some unavoidable limitations in the present study. The sample is not large enough, and the findings cannot avoid individual subjectivity when analyzing. From cognitive linguistics perspective, due to the limited access to the latest materials in this area, the results obtained are tentative. As time goes by, new theories and materials will emerge, and there must be more that can be explored than what have been discussed. The comparison of Chinese loanwords in English and English loanwords in Chinese deserves more careful further study and more profound analyses.
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Appendix

100 Chinese loanwords in English:

dim sum (茶点 点心)           congou (功夫茶)
runningdog (走狗)             Chi Kun (气功)
fenhe (分合, 中国画用语, 即轮廓)  yamun (衙门、官衙)
dragonboat (龙舟)             lose face (丢脸)
spring rolls (春卷)           China rose (月季)
tycoon (大款 巨亨)            feng shui (风水)
litchi (荔枝树 荔枝)          sycee (细丝)
longan (龙眼)                   ginseng (人参)
soy (大豆)                      bohea (武夷茶)
paktong (白铜)                  mahjong (麻将)
yen-shee (烟屎)                 kylin (麒麟)
lohan (罗汉)                    lingchih (灵芝)
china-town (中国城，唐人街)    tea pot (茶壶)
yen (瘾)                         wok (炒菜锅)
sampan (舢板)                    Chinese boxes (套盘)
bird’s nest (燕窝)             wu-wei (无为)
bok choy (白菜)                 kumquat (金橘)
loquat (枇杷)                    taipan (大班)
wonton (馄饨)                     tong oil (桐油)
Four Books (四书)  Peking opera(京剧)
Lungching tea(龙井茶)  Confucius（孔子）
Sun Yat-sen(中山装)  casino(赌场)
Long time no see.(好久不见)  yuan（元）
China grass(苎麻)  woolong(乌龙茶)
Great Leap Forward（大跃进）  Four modernizations（四个现代化）
Cultural Revolution（文化大革命）  Shangrila(西藏香格里拉)
Xanadu(蒙古元上都, 世外桃源)  Confucian(孔子的, 儒家的)
Taoism(道教, 道家学说)  yin and yang(阴阳)
Szechuanese(四川人)  planned economy(计划经济)
the United Front(统一战线)  so-na(唢呐)
tsao shu(草书)  Panchen Lama(班禅喇嘛)
Two civilizations（两个文明）  dazibao(大字报)
paper tiger (纸老虎)  LongMarcher(参加过长征的人)
Maoism(毛泽东主义)  D enger(邓小平的追随者)
Special Economic Zone(经济特区)  one country with two systems(一国两制)
The Three Represents(三个代表)  strike hard(严打)
nankeen(南京棉布)
kowtow(叩头)  point(工分)
reform and opening up family planner(计划生育工作)
program(改革开放政策) kungfu(功夫)
pekoe(白毫) tea(茶)
taiping (太平) Spring Festival(春节)
ricksha(人力车) kanji(汉字)
Spring Festival(元宵节) judo(柔道)
Lantern Festival(元宵节) tofu(豆腐)
ketchup(番茄汁) yang ko(秧歌)
tong(堂) chop suey(杂碎)
smelly tofu(臭豆腐) Tai Chi(太极)
cheongsam(旗袍) typhoon(台风)
bonsai(盆景) chow mein(炒面)
shogun(将军) junk(船)
chop chop(快点儿)

100 English loanwords in Chinese:

热点(hot spot) 基因(gene)
海洛因(heroin) 镭射(laser)
卡通(cartoon) 模特儿(model)
罗曼蒂克(romantic) 歇斯底里(hysteria)
比基尼(bikini) 探戈(tango)
香波(shampoo) 脱口秀(talk show)
呼啦圈(hula-hoop) 迷你裙(miniskirt)
桑拿浴(sauna) 唐宁街(Downing Street)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Chinese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>water ballet</td>
<td>水上芭蕾</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>culture shock</td>
<td>文化休克</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cigar</td>
<td>雪茄</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bar</td>
<td>保酒吧</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bowling</td>
<td>青年球</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blue tooth</td>
<td>蓝牙</td>
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<td>T-shirt</td>
<td>T恤</td>
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<td>快餐</td>
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<td>布丁</td>
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<td>OPEC</td>
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<tr>
<td>punk</td>
<td>朋克</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>internet</td>
<td>因特网</td>
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<td>鼠标</td>
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<td>蓝牙</td>
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<td>E时代</td>
<td>e时代</td>
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<td>VIP room</td>
<td>VIP房</td>
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<td>basket ball</td>
<td>篮球</td>
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<tr>
<td>IP</td>
<td>VIP房</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bubble economy</td>
<td>泡沫经济</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>software</td>
<td>软件</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>menu</td>
<td>菜单</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hacker</td>
<td>黑客</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>computer</td>
<td>电脑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>euthanasia</td>
<td>安乐死</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOEFL</td>
<td>托福</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>summit</td>
<td>峰会</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>broadband</td>
<td>宽带</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coca-Cola</td>
<td>可口可乐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brandy</td>
<td>白兰地</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>saloon</td>
<td>沙龙</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
嘉年华会 (carnival)         蜜月 (honeymoon)  
荷尔蒙 (hormone)              维他命 (vitamin)  
克隆 (clone)                 厄尔尼诺 (El Nino)  
迪斯科 (disco)                科学 (science)  
秀 (show)                    披头士 (Beatles)  
法兰绒 (flannel)             嬉皮士 (hippie)  
白金汉宫 (Buckingham Palace) 白领 (white-collar)  
应召女郎 (call girl)         马赛克 (mosaic)  
拷贝 (copy)                   马力 (horsepower)  
沙发 (sofa)                   情人节 (Valentine’s Day)  
笔名 (pen-name)               奥斯卡 (Oscar)  
汽船 (steamboat)             热狗 (hot dog)  
代沟 (generation gap)        冰淇淋 (ice-cream)  
咖啡 (coffee)                 MP3  
2G                          绷带 (bandage)  
博客 (blog)                   小巴 (bus)  
绿色建筑 (green building)     灰色地带 (grey area)  
PK                          千年虫 (millennium bug)  
砜 (sulfone)                 超人 (superman)  
麦当劳 (McDonalds)            黑色幽默 (black humour)