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Animal Names in Polish and Arabic

Animals are important elements of the world in which people live, therefore their names are important elements of vocabularies of all languages. The most diversified nomenclature refers to the animals functionally linked to people: domestic animals and (to much lesser degree) game animals. In Polish the word *zwierzę* [animal], the root of which can also be found in all other Slavic languages, is inherited from Proto-Slavic. It denotes all living creatures except for human beings (Brückner 1970: 658). In Arabic the word حَيَوَانٌ /ḥayawān/¹ [animal] is derived from the Semitic root that connotes “life”. It is a general name referring to every living creature including human beings, which are referred to as الْحَيَوَانُ النَّاطِقُ /al- ḥayawān an-nāṭiq/ [speaking animal] (EI, 3: 304). (The word pattern فَعْلَانٌ /fa‘alān/ used here serves to derive (from verbs) substantives designating rapid and repetitive actions, processes and states Holes 2004: 147).

This paper reviews and compares classes of animal names in Polish and in Modern Standard Arabic. It takes into account only those names, that can be found in general language, passing over the specialist terminology from such areas as zoology, zootechnics or hunting. It takes a synchronic approach, so it does not offer any comments concerning etymology of particular lexemes. Diachronic account of animal (and plant) names in Slavic languages (including Polish) can be found in: *Słowańskie słownictwo dotyczące przyrody żywej* by W. Budziszewska (Budziszewska 1965). Etymologies of Arabic animal names can be found (among other works) in *The Encyclopaedia of Islam* (EI). Polish examples together with their meanings are quoted after: *Słownik współczesnego języka polskiego*, edited by B. Dunaj (Dunaj 1996). Arabic animal names are quoted after dictionaries: *Al-Munğid fī l-luğa* (Al-Munğid 1996) and *Bolshoy arabsko-russkiy slovar* by H.K. Baranov (Baranov 2008). English translations of the examples from Polish are quoted after: *Wielki multimedialny słownik angielsko-polski polsko-angielski* (WMSAP). English translations of the examples from Arabic are quoted after: *A dictionary of Modern Written Arabic*

¹ Transcriptions of Arabic lexemes accord with the ISO transcription system.

(Wehr 1976). The paper also draws on works from the areas of semantics and word formation of both languages. The analysis is aimed at indicating semantic principles according to which the animal names are arranged in both languages (Tokarski 2001: 344–350). According to those principles it defines lexical-semantic classes of names, which reflect features (biological and functional) of animals which people often deal with, both derivatives and separate lexemes (Nagórko 2007: 235). The analyzed material allows for conclusions concerning interlingual resemblances and differences. This paper is the first attempt at comparing Polish and Arabic in terms of animal names.

Animal Names in Polish

In Polish there are following lexical-semantic classes of animal names:

Female animal names

i. Open compounds with the lexem *samica* [female] in preposition, followed by a species name, e.g. *samica dzika* [female wild boar], *samica nosorożca* [female rhinoceros].

ii. Suffix derivatives in which following suffixes occur:

-ica (-yca) – a very productive formative that serves to derive feminine names from masculine names, mainly in case of wild animals, e.g. *niedźwiedzica* [she-bear], *wilczyca* [she-wolf], *lwica* [lioness], *lamparcica* [leopardess], *kangurzyca* [female kangaroo] (Grzegorzczkova 1982: 53; GWJPM: 423–424). As far as the domestic animals are concerned, except for *kocica* [female cat] this category includes only names of farm animals rare in the realities of Poland, e.g. *oślica* [female donkey], *mulica* [female mule] or of those, that cannot be found in Poland as farm animals at all, e.g. *wielbłądzica* [she-camel], *reniferzyca* [female reindeer].

Names of this kind may also be derived ad hoc in case of various wild animals, which do not live in the wild in Poland, e.g. *pelikanica* [female pelican], *hipopotamica* [female hippopotamus], *jaguarzyca* [female jaguar]. This scheme of derivation is not applied to feminine species names, e.g. *zebra* [zebra], *antylopa* [antelope], *małpa* [monkey], as well as to species names which are derivatives, e.g. *świstak* [marmot] (basis: verb *świstać* [to whistle], suffix: -ak), *leniwiec* [sloth] (basis: adjective *leniwy* [lazy], suffix: -ec). In those cases open compounds with the lexem *samica* [female] are the only option, e.g. *samica świstaka* [female marmot], *samica leniwca* [female sloth]. This scheme of derivation is not used also in cases, when female animal names are separate lexemes, e.g. *dzik* [wild boar] – *locha* [female wild boar], as well as in case of most small animals, e.g. *jeż* [hedgehog], *chomik* [hamster] (Grzegorzczkova, Puzynina 1979: 74–75).

-ka – this formative usually serves to derive personal feminine names from masculine names (GWJPM: 423). It occurs in few names of females of domestic animals, e.g. *kotka* [she-cat], *indycka* [turkey hen], as well as in the adjectival derivative *jałówka* [heifer] (basis: adjective *jałowy* [sterile, non-inseminated]), referring to a young female cow. When added to feminine animal names, this suffix produces diminutives, e.g. *kurka* [little hen], *owieczka* [a little sheep], *myszka* [a little mouse]. (In case of masculine names diminutives are obtained with the use of the suffixes -ek or -ik, e.g. *osiołek* [a little donkey], *baranek* [a little ram], *konik* [a little horse]). The diminutives mentioned above indicate size of the animals and not their age.

iii. Names of females of domestic or game animals are often separate lexemes (not derivatives), e.g. *klacz*, *kobyła* [mare], *suka* [bitch], *lania* [doe, female deer], *klepa* [female elk]. Some of female animal names additionally connote their maturity, e.g. *maciora* [mature female pig], *locha* [mature female wild boar] or their having their young, e.g. *kwoka* [brood hen]. It may be argued, that the closer the animals are to humans, the more often the names of the females are not derivatives but separate lexemes.

iv. When species names are feminine, they act as female animal names as well (in most such cases there are no separate lexemes for female names). In these cases names of males are distinct lexemes (not derivatives), e.g. *krowa* [cow] : *byk* [bull], *owca* [sheep] : *baran* [ram], *koza* [goat] : *koziół* [buck], *świnia* [pig] : *wieprz* [hog], *kura* [hen] : *kogut* [rooster]. Analogously masculine species names act as male animal names, e.g. *koń* [horse] : *klacz* [mare], *pies* [dog] : *suka* [bitch], *jeleń* [deer] : *lania* [female deer].

Young animal names

i. Open compounds including the substantivized adjective *młode* [a young] (meaning animal or animals born not long ago), determined by a species name in postposition acting as genitival qualifier, e.g. *młode jelenia* [a young of a deer], *młode borsuka* [a young of a badger]. In case of birds the substantive *pisklę* [chick] acts as a head of the phrase, e.g. *pisklę gęsi* [goose chick], *pisklę orla* [eagle chick].

ii. Derivatives in which following affixes may occur:

The productive and regular paradigmatic affix **-ę** (used only in cases of animate nouns) added to the names of mature animals makes them neuter, e.g. np. *kocię* [a young of a cat, kitten], *kaczę* [a young of a duck, duckling], *wilczę* [a young of a wolf] (Wanot 2010: 97). Since youngs of an animal usually remain in groups, their names are most often used in plural, e.g. *kocięta* [youngs of a cat], *lwięta* [youngs of a lion], *ośleta* [youngs of a donkey] (Grzegorzczukowa 1982: 57). The names of young farm animals are often not derived from the names of mature animals, though they also end with the vowel *ę*, e.g. *szczenię* [pup, a young of a dog], *żrebię* [foal, a young of a horse], *prosię*

[piglet, a young of a pig], *jagnię* [lamb, a young of a sheep], as well as the term *pisklę* [chick], e.g. *pisklę kury* [hen chick], *pisklę strusia* [ostrich chick].

Young animal names which end with -ę may receive additional diminutive affix -ko indicating small size and expressing fondness (added to the stem extended by the affix -ą), e.g. *kociątko* [little kitten], *kaczątko* [little duckling], *cielątko* [little calf], *jagniątko* [little lamb], *wielbłądziątko* [a little young of a camel] (Grzegorzczkova, Puzynina 1979: 150).

Suffix -ak is much rarer and introduces emotional aspects of distance and humorousness, e.g. np. *psiak* [doggy, doggie], *kociak* [kitten], *świniak* [piglet], *kurczak* [chicken] (GWJPM: 430). In contemporary Polish the name of a young of a wild boar *warchlak* is not a derivative.

Male animal names

i. Open compounds with the lexem *samiec* [male] in preposition, followed by a species name, e.g. *samiec żubra* [male bison], *samiec wilka* [male wolf], *samiec kozy* [male goat].

ii. Suffix derivatives derived from feminine species names with the use of suffix -or (rare), e.g. *gęsior* [male goose] ← *gęś* [goose], *kaczor* [drake] ← *kaczka* [duck] (feminine morpheme -ka is cut off of a basis). (GWJPM: 425). Name *indor* [turkey-cock] is derived from the masculine species name *indyk* [turkey].

iii. In most cases names of males of domestic or game animals are separate lexemes and not derived from species names. They can be divided into the following semantic categories:

a. mature males, e.g. *byk* [bull], *baran* [ram], *ogier* [stallion], *cap* [male goat], *kogut* [rooster], *odyniec* [male wild boar], *basior* [male wolf];

b. not castrated mature males put to stud, e.g. *knur* [stud hog], *buhaj* [stud bull], *tryk* [stud ram];

c. castrated males raised for meat: *wieprz* [hog], *bukat* [bull], *kapłon* [rooster];

d. castrated males kept as work animals: *wół* [ox], *wałach* [gelding].

Collective nouns

There are about a dozen lexemes of this kind. Among them there are two derivatives with the suffix -two: *ptactwo* [fowl] (basis: substantive *ptak* [bird]), *robactwo* [vermin] (basis: substantive *robak* [worm]) and one derivative with the suffix -ina: *zwierzyna* [game] (basis: substantive *zwierzę* [animal]). (Grzegorzczkova, Puzynina 1979: 299, 234). There are also names which are not derivatives, designating groups of specific animals: *bydło* [cattle], *rogacizna* [cattle (horned animals that are descended from the aurochs)]; *drób* [poultry (domestic fowls, such as hens and cocks, turkeys, ducks, geese etc.)]; *kierdel* [flock of sheep grazed on mountain meadows]; *tabun* [herd of horses]; *sfora* [pack of hounds]. Names designating groups of unspe-

cific animals need species names as determiners: *trzoda* [group of animals, mainly domestic], e.g. *trzoda kóz* [flock of goats], *trzoda owiec* [flock of sheep], *trzoda chlewna* [pigs]; *stado* [group of animals living together], e.g. *stado słoni* [herd of elephants], *stado jeleni* [herd of deers], *stado koni* [herd of horses], *stado bydła* [herd of cattle], *stado wielbłądów* [herd of camels]; *wataha* [pack of predators], e.g. *wataha wilków* [pack of wolves]; *rój* [swarm of insects or birds], e.g. *rój pszczół* [swarm of bees], *rój komarów* [swarm of mosquitoes]; *klucz* [skein (flock of birds in flight)], e.g. *klucz żurawi* [skein of cranes], *klucz gęsi* [skein of gees]; *ławica* [shoal (group of sea creatures)], e.g. *ławica sardynek* [shoal of sardines], *ławica tuńczyków* [tuna shoal]; *kolonia* [colony (group of animals of the same type living together)], e.g. *kolonia mew* [gull colony], *kolonia mrówek* [ant colony]. Also the names of buildings in which animals are kept are sometimes used as names of groups of them, e.g. *stajnia* [stable, string] (horses), *owczarnia* [sheepfold, flock of sheep], *kurnik* [henhouse, flock of hens].

In Polish language names of domestic animals differentiate them in terms of sex, age and functionality (ability to reproduce, utility values). As far as the game animals are concerned their names differentiate them only in terms of sex and age, e.g. *dzik* [wild boar]: *odyniec* (male), *locha* (female), *warchlak* (a young). Some of the names indicating sex or age of an animal are shared by related species, e.g. *byk* [bull (refers to males of various horned animals, such as cow, deer, elk, bison, buffalo)]; *lania* [doe (female deer or fallow deer)]; *cielę* [calf (a young of a cow or some other hoofed animals, such as deer, roe deer, elk, bison)].

Out of all species of animals the names referring to different kinds of horses are the most numerous in Polish language. It results from enormous significance of a horse in Polish culture. In addition to the names mentioned above — *ogier* [stallion] (male), *walach* [gelding] (castrated male), *klacz*, *kobyła* [mare] (female), *żrebię* [foal] (a young of a horse) — there are others, which indicate utility values, e.g. *wierzchowiec* [saddle horse (a horse used for riding)], *klusak* [trotter] [a horse trained to trot], *luzak* [spare horse]. There are also pejorative names of meagre horses: *szkapa* [jade] or *chabeta* [nag]. They are feminine nouns but refer to both sexes. *Rumak* [steed] designates beautiful and purebred horse (Kopaliński 1985: 1005).

Animal names in Arabic

In Arabic out of all species of animals the names referring to different kinds of farm animals are the most numerous, particularly names referring to the animals playing important role in the lives of Bedouins (EI, 3: 305). In the lexicographical literature concerning Arabic one can find the whole vocabularies containing several dozen or even several hundred lexemes referring mainly to a horse or a camel, which are the most important animals in Arab world. But, as H. Pellat suggests, “This wealth is due partly to the fact that investigators have collected terms belonging to various archaic dialects, partly to the multiplicity of metaphors used by the poets, and finally to

a highly developed differentiation between the animals according to age, sex, ability to reproduce, color of fur or plumage, formation of limbs, lips etc. However, the number of really specific terms varies, in accordance with various factors, from one to four.” (EI, 3: 304).

Animal lexis demonstrates some regularities. Names of some wild animals have consonant *b* as the last of their radicals, e.g. دُبُّ /dubb/ [bear], ذَنْبٌ /di'b/ [wolf], تَغْلَبٌ /ta'lab/ [fox], كَلْبٌ /kalb/ [dog], غُرَابٌ /gurāb/ [crow], عَقْرَبٌ /'aqrab/ [scorpion]. In the names of domestic animals in this position there often occurs consonants *r* or *l*, e.g. جَمَلٌ /ǧamal/ [camel], إِبِلٌ /'ibl/ [camels (coll.)], خَيْلٌ /ḫayl/ [horses (coll.)], بَقَرٌ /baqar/ [cattle (coll.)], حِمَارٌ /ḥimār/ [donkey], خِنْزِيرٌ /ḫinzīr/ [swine, pig], هِرٌّ /hīr/ [cat] (Lipiński 1997: 234).

Animal names in Arabic can be divided into following lexical-semantic classes:

Collective nouns

Collective nouns act as names of groups of animals (herds, flocks, packs, swarms, colonies, shoals etc.) and simultaneously as species names. They serve as bases for derivation of singulative nouns referring to individual animals (Danecki 2001: 411; Ferrando 2008: 433). Collective nouns of this kind end with a consonant and in terms of their forms they belong to the singular masculine paradigm (Ryding 2005: 94–95). Singulative nouns are derived from them through changing paradigms from masculine to feminine with the use of productive and regular paradigmatic affix -at^{un} (Król 2013: 143–145; Fleisch 1990: 302–303). Therefore singulative nouns which refer to the animals with clear sex dimorphism are interpreted as names of females, e.g. بَقَرٌ /baqar/ [cattle] → بَقْرَةٌ /baqara/ [cow], غَنَمٌ /ǧanam/ [sheep (coll.)] → غَنَمَةٌ /ǧanama/ [(one) sheep], دَجَاجٌ /daǧāǧ/ [fowl] → دَجَاجَةٌ /daǧāǧa/ [hen], بَطٌ /baṭṭ/ [ducks] → بَطَةٌ /baṭṭa/ [duck], وَزٌ /wazz/ [geese] → وَزَةٌ /wazza/ [goose], حَمَامٌ /ḥamām/ [pigeons] → حَمَامَةٌ /ḥamāma/ [pigeon]. Singulative nouns derived from the names of small animals do not connote sex, e.g. فَأْرٌ /fa'r/ [mice] → فَأْرَةٌ /fa'ra/ [mouse], جَرَادٌ /ǧarād/ [locust (coll.)] → جَرَادَةٌ /ǧarāda/ [(one) locust], ذُبَابٌ /ḏubāb/ [flies] → ذُبَابَةٌ /ḏubāba/ [fly], نَحْلٌ /naḥl/ [bees] → نَحْلَةٌ /naḥla/ [bee], نَمَلٌ /naml/ [ants] → نَمَلَةٌ /namla/ [ant], نَامُوسٌ /nāmūs/ [mosquitoes] → نَامُوسَةٌ /nāmūsa/ [mosquito] (EI, 3: 305–306).

Some collective nouns are not bases for derivations of singulative nouns (Ferrando 2008: 433). For instance both names of a camel – جَمَلٌ /ǧamal/ and بَعِيرٌ /ba'īr/ – are not derivatives but distinct lexemes. The lexeme إِبِلٌ /'ibl/ camels (coll.) does not act as a basis for derivation of any singulative noun.

In case of many species (mainly the wild ones) living in groups there are no collective nouns referring to them. In such cases plural forms (pluralis fractus) are being used, e.g. حِمَارٌ /ḥimār/ [donkey] – حَمِيرٌ /ḥamīr/ or حُمُرٌ /ḥumur/ or أَحْمِرَةٌ /'aḥmira/ [donkeys]; ظَبْيٌ /zaby/ [antelope] – ظَبَاءٌ /zibā' [antelopes]; فِيلٌ /fīl/ [elephant] – أَفْيَالٌ /'afyāl/ or فَيْلَةٌ /fiyala/ [elephants]; ضَبُعٌ /ḏabu' [hyena] – ضِبَاعٌ /ḏibā' [hyenas].

Names designating groups of unspecific animals do not act as bases for derivation of singulative nouns (Buckley 2004: 48). In most cases they occur together with determiners in postposition (genitive qualifiers or prepositional phrases): قَطِيعٌ /qaṭīʿ/ [flock, herd, pack (a group of animals of one species)], e.g. قَطِيعُ غَنَمٍ /qaṭīʿ ǧanam/ [flock of sheep], قَطِيعُ أَفْيَالٍ /qaṭīʿ ʾafyāl/ [herd of elephants], قَطِيعُ مِنَ الدَّنَابِ /qaṭīʿ min ad-diʾāb/ [pack of wolves], قَطِيعُ مِنَ الْغَزْلَانِ /qaṭīʿ min al-ǧizlān/ [herd of antelopes], قَطِيعُ مِنَ الْأَسُودِ /qaṭīʿ min al-ʾasūd/ [pride of lions]; سِرْبٌ /sirb/ [flock of birds, swarm of insects], e.g. سِرْبُ حَمَامٍ /sirb ḥamām/ [flock of pigeons], سِرْبُ وَرَزٍ /sirb wazz/ [flock of geese], سِرْبُ نَحْلِ /sirb naḥl/ [swarm of bees]; also سِرْبٌ مِنَ الطَّائِرَاتِ /sirb min aṭ-ṭāʾirāt/ [flight (of airplanes)].

Female animal names

i. Open compounds with the lexem أَنْثَى /ʾuntā/ [female (also: human female)] in preposition, followed by a species name, e.g. أَنْثَى السَّنَجَابِ /ʾuntā as-sinǧāb/ [female squirrel], أَنْثَى الْقُنْفُذِ /ʾuntā al-qunfuḍ/ [female hedgehog].

ii. Some singulative nouns with the feminine paradigmatic affix -at^{un} act also as female animal names (see above).

iii. Names derived from masculine species names (which act simultaneously as names of males) through changing paradigms from masculine to feminine with the use of paradigmatic affix -at^{un}, e.g. بَعْلٌ /baʿl/ [mule] → بَعْلَةٌ /baʿla/ [female mule], خِنْزِيرٌ /ḥinzīr/ [pig] → خِنْزِيرَةٌ /ḥinzīra/ [sow (a female adult pig)], كَلْبٌ /kalb/ [dog] → كَلْبَةٌ /kalba/ [bitch], دُبٌّ /dubb/ [bear] → دُبَّةٌ /dubba/ [female bear], تَعْلَبٌ /taʿlab/ [fox] → تَعْلَبَةٌ /taʿlaba/ [female fox].

iv. Some female names are distinct lexemes (not derivatives), e.g. جَمَلٌ /ǧamal/ [camel] – نَاقَةٌ /nāqa/ [she-camel], حِصَانٌ /ḥiṣān/ [horse] – فَرَسٌ /faras/ [female horse], كَبِشٌ /kabš/ [ram] – نَعَجَةٌ /naʿǧa/ [ewe (female sheep)], أَسَدٌ /ʾasad/ [lion] – لَبُوَّةٌ /labuʾa/ [lioness]. In most cases they have the feminine morpheme -at^{un}.

v. In cases of some species there exist two different female names – one of them derived from a masculine species name (see point iii.) and the other being a distinct lexeme, e.g. حِمَارٌ /ḥimār/ [donkey] → حِمَارَةٌ /ḥimāra/ or أَتَانٌ /ʾatān/ [female donkey], أَرْنَبٌ /ʾarnab/ [rabbit] → أَرْنَبَةٌ /ʾarnaba/ or عِكْرِشَةٌ /ʾikriša/ [female rabbit].

Young animal names

i. Open compounds containing (in postposition) species names as determiners of following lexemes:

a. the substantivized adjective /ṣaǧīr/ [young, small], e.g. صَغِيرُ التَّعْلَبِ /ṣaǧīr at-taʿlab/ [a young of a fox], صَغِيرُ الْأَرْنَبِ /ṣaǧīr al-ʾarnab/ [a young of a rabbit];

b. the substantive وَلَدٌ /walad/ [child, son; young animal], e.g. وَلَدُ الْفَرْدِ /walad al-qird/ [a young of a monkey], وَلَدُ الدَّبِّ /walad ad-dubb/ [a young of a bear];

c. the substantive فَرَّخَ /farḥ/ [a young of a bird, chick] in case of birds, e.g. الصَّغِيرُ /farḥ aṣ-ṣaqr/ [falcon chick], الطَّائِفُ /farḥ aṭ-ṭāwūs/ [peacock chick].

ii. Distinct lexemes (not correlated with species names in any way), e.g. خَرُوفٌ /ḥarūf/ [lamb], حَذِيٍّ /ḡady/ [a young of a goat], عَجَلٌ /‘iḡl/ [a young of a cow], خِنْوَصٌ /ḥinnawṣ/ [a young of a pig], كَنْكُوتٌ /katkūt/ or فُرُوجٌ /furrūḡ/ [chicken], خِرْنِيقٌ /ḥirniq/ [a young of a rabbit], شَبِلٌ /šibl/ [a young of a lion].

Some masculine nouns acting as names of male youths become names of female youths through changing paradigms from masculine to feminine with the use of paradigmatic affix -at^{um}, e.g. مُهْرٌ /muhr/ [foal] → مُهْرَةٌ /muhra/ [filly], جَحْشٌ /ḡaḥš/ [a young of a donkey] → جَحْشَةٌ /ḡaḥša/ [a female young of a donkey].

Male animal names

i. Open compounds containing species names (in postposition) as determiners of the lexem ذَكَرٌ /ḡakar/ [male, also human of masculine gender], e.g. ذَكَرُ الْأَيْلِ /ḡakar al-‘ayl/ [male deer], ذَكَرُ النَّمَسَاحِ /ḡakar at-timsāḥ/ [male crocodile].

ii. Names of males of domestic animals are often distinct lexemes (not correlated with species names in any way), e.g. كَبْشٌ /kabš/ [ram], تَيْسٌ /tays/ [billy goat], تَوْرٌ /ṭawr/ [bull], دِيكٌ /dīk/ [rooster], ظَلِيمٌ /ṣalīm/ [male ostrich], يَعْسُوبٌ /ya‘sūb/ [drone, male bee].

In Arabic, in case of some categories discussed above, there exist two synonymous names (EI, 3: 305), e.g. camel: جَمَلٌ /ḡamal/ or بَعِيرٌ /ba‘īr/; cat: قِطٌّ /qitt/ or هِرٌّ /hirr/; sheep (coll.): غَنَمٌ /ḡanam/ or ضأنٌ /ḡa’n/; goat: مِعْزَةٌ /mi‘za/ or عِزْزَةٌ /‘anza/; filly: مُهْرَةٌ /muhra/ or فِلْوَةٌ /filwa/.

Some Arabic names refer to various species simultaneously, e.g. شَاةٌ /šā/ refers to both a goat and a sheep (male or female). Others refer to any animal being used for particular purposes, e.g. دَابَّةٌ /dābba/ [animal used for riding or driving]; رَكُوبٌ /rakūb/ or مَطِيَّةٌ /maṭiya/ [animal used for riding such as horses, donkeys, camels, etc]; حَلُوبٌ /ḥalūb/ [giving milk (of females)]; فَحْلٌ /faḥl/ [male put to stud].

Conclusions

In Polish animal lexis names of domestic and game animals are the most diverse, in Arabic – the names of domestic animals. In Polish they differentiate mainly between sexes, ages and utility values (the last only in case of farm animals). Arabic emphasizes their gregarious lives, that implies perceiving them first of all as sets of individuals, as well as their sex and age. In both languages animal names are mainly derivatives or distinct lexemes (not derivatives) (Wanot 2010: 97). Open compounds that can be found in each of the categories discussed above are used only in an ad

hoc manner and are not specific for none of those languages. In Polish female and young animal names are the most regular ones. They are mainly derivatives derived with the use of suffixes. In Arabic the highest degree of regularity can be observed in case of singulative nouns derived from collective nouns and in case of female names. In both cases derivation consists in changing paradigms from masculine to feminine with the use of productive and regular paradigmatic affix -at^{un}. That is why Arabic singulative nouns, which name big animals, are interpreted as female names. Collective nouns constitute separate category of names in Arabic. They act as species names and as bases for derivation of singulative nouns. In case of animal names this category is quite large, and maybe this is the reason why in Arabic language lexemes denoting animal groups, which stay in no relation to singulative nouns referring to particular animals, are so sparse. In Polish the situation is quite opposite. The class of collective nouns which are derived from singular species names is limited to a few lexemes, therefore there is much more distinct lexemes (not derivatives) denoting groups of animals. In both languages male, female and young animal names are obtained mainly by means of word formation or lexis. It is worth noticing that separate lexemes (not derivatives) belonging to the categories mentioned above are mainly names of the domestic animals. In Polish there are names of particular animals having specific utility value. First of all this concerns mature males, in case of which it is being specified whether they are put to stud, raised for meat or kept as work animals. In both languages species names of big animals with clear sex dimorphism act also as names of males or females (according to their grammatical gender).

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SUMMARY

Animal Names in Polish and Arabic

Keywords: Polish lexis, Arabic lexis, names of animals, lexical-semantic classes of words, Polish-Arabic contrastive analysis.

Słowa kluczowe: słownictwo polskie, słownictwo arabskie, nazwy zwierząt, leksykalno-semantyczne klasy wyrazów, analiza kontrastywna polsko-arabska.

The analysis of names of animals in Polish and Modern Standard Arabic shows that in both languages the most diverse names refer to domestic animals and game animals (the latter particularly in Polish). In both languages those names differentiate between animals in terms of sex, age, group organization and in case of Polish language also in terms of their functionality. These semantic categories are represented by lexical-semantic classes of names being both derivatives and separate lexemes (the latter mainly in case of farm animals).