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# The lexical field WINE
# in American and British English: A corpus-based study

Paulina Ołownia

*Jan Kochanowski University of Kielce*

ABSTRACT

This study examines the development of the lexical field WINE. It is conducted on the basis of the set of lexemes denoting WINE which are extracted from the *Historical Thesaurus of English* (*HTE*). The lexemes have been classified according to their origin and the results are compared with the quantitative distribution of the lexeme *wine* with adjectives denoting nationality. The source for the analysis is the corpus collection compiled at Brigham Young University (*COCA*, *COHA* and *BNC*). My study demonstrates that there exists a correlation between the origin of a given wine and the etymology of the lexemes denoting it. Moreover, the countries enumerated as popular wine exporters to the British Isles appear to correlate with both the adjectives modifying the lexeme *wine* and the etymology of lexemes in the lexical field WINE. Furthermore, the lexemes have been studied diachronically in order to verify the correlations among the dates of occurrence in the *HTE* and in the corpora. My analysis shows that there are some significant differences among the dates of attestation of the lexeme under investigation. The paper encompasses also an analysis of temporal trends in adopting both native lexemes and borrowings in the lexical field WINE, as well as a quantitative comparison between the distribution of the lexemes in American English and British English; the aim is to define prototypical lexemes for the lexical field studied and their frequency in both varieties of the English language.

Keywords: lexeme, lexical field, borrowing, lexicology.

## 1. Introductory remarks

The aim of this study is to examine the development of the lexical field WINE. It offers a diachronic and quantitative analysis and is conducted on the basis of a set of borrowings from different languages selected according

to their denotation. The source for the borrowings is the *Historical Thesaurus of English* (*HTE*). The analysis makes use of the *Corpus of Historical American English* (*COHA*), the *Corpus of Contemporary American English* (*COCA*), and the *British National Corpus* (*BNC*). The study also examines the etymology of these lexemes as outlined in the *Oxford English Dictionary* (*OED*). The paper provides not only a classification of the borrowings of the lexical field WINE according to their etymology, but also a discussion of cultural influences on the quantitative distribution of the selected borrowings. This empirical investigation employs lexical field theory, and it explores linguistic processes accompanying the development of lexical fields.

## 2. The theory of lexical field: A brief description

The starting point for discussing a lexical field is the notion of **lexeme**. Crystal (1997: 276) states that it is "a term used by some LINGUISTS to refer to the minimal DISTINCTIVE UNIT in the SEMANTIC SYSTEM of a LANGUAGE. […] Lexemes are the units which are conventionally listed in dictionaries as separate entries". It should be noted that different inflectional forms represent the same lexeme, e.g. *go, goes, went, gone,* and *going* belong to the lexeme *go*, but the words which are created by derivational affixation are different lexemes, e.g. *job* and *jobless* are two separate lexemes.

Lexemes are grouped in a mental lexicon into categories termed lexical fields. One of the pioneers of the notion of lexical field was the German linguist Jost Trier. Trier (in Eckardt et al. 2003: 68-69) claims that the meanings of lexemes are based on their relationship within the same semantic field and the extension of meaning of one lexeme limits the meanings of the other lexemes in the same semantic field. Most linguists use the term "lexical field" interchangeably with the term "semantic field", for instance Lehrer (1985: 283) defines a semantic field as "a set of lexemes which cover a certain conceptual domain". As Langacker (1987: 147) claims, "Domains are necessarily cognitive entities: mental experiences, representational spaces, concepts, or conceptual complexes". Thus, it seems that the terms included in a lexical field, semantic field or a conceptual domain refer to the same notion. Nevertheless, Wyler (1992: 30) distinguishes the lexical field which he calls "a structure formed by lexemes" from the semantic field which is "the underlying meaning which finds expression in lexemes". This division can be considered to refer respectively to semasiological and onomasiological

approaches to lexemes. Semasiology is a semantic approach based on the question of the meaning of a particular lexeme, while onomasiology addresses the question of which lexeme can be used to name a particular concept. Wyler's (1992: 30) definition of lexical field seems to correspond to the semasiological approach to lexemes while semantic field as defined by this author is onomasiological. It seems that in real life, as well as in the study of the development of a lexical field, onomasiology is the more common approach. The human mind works onomasiologically – we continuously coin new terms for new or existing concepts. Moreover, semasiology is not only a term antonymous to onomasiology, but semasiology appears to be the result of an onomasiological approach. It seems that we name concepts first, and only later can the question of the referent of a particular linguistic sign be asked.

An important feature of lexemes in a lexical field is that some lexemes may be prototypical, i.e. more recognizable than others as category members. Thus, "a sparrow would be a prototype of bird, whereas an ostrich (because of its atypical characteristics, notably its inability to fly) would not" (Crystal 1997: 395). Rosch – Mervis (in Geeraerts 1997: 11) similarly say that "some natural categories are analog and must be represented logically in a manner which reflects their analog structure". Prototypicality, according to the above definitions, may be established mainly by analyzing the characteristics of concepts belonging to a particular category; however, it seems that the criterion of frequency is important in order to decide whether some lexemes in a lexical field are more representative (prototypical) or more peripheral for the category. In the case of the lexical field WINE, the characteristics of its members are not crucial. The lexemes in this empirical study are going to be classified as prototypical based on the analysis of the most frequent occurrences in both American and British English.

## 3. Sources for the analysis of the lexical field WINE

The source for the analysis is a list of 138 lexical items, which was derived from the *HTE* online entry for *Types of wine* in an unmodified form in 2013 (see Appendix 1). Other tools for the analysis are the corpora compiled at Brigham Young University (BYU): *COHA*, *COCA*, and the *BNC*, and the electronic version of the *OED*.

The analyses of the selected lexemes were conducted on the basis of electronic corpora. The sources here are certain corpora which were compiled by Mark Davies at Brigham Young University. These corpora are *COHA*, *COCA*, and the *BNC*. *COHA* is a diachronic corpus of historical American English which encompasses more than 400 million words from 1810 to 2009. *COCA* is a corpus of contemporary American English which consists of more than 520 million words from 1990-2015. The *BNC* was first created by Oxford University Press and now it exists in different versions on the Web. The version used in the study is the *BNC* by Mark Davis. It is a corpus of British English which contains 100 million words from the 1980s to 1993. The corpus includes both spoken and written language, and it is arranged into subcategories. The corpora are balanced and grammatically tagged, which facilitates comprehensive searches.

## 4. Selection and categorization of the lexemes used in the analysis of the lexical field WINE

This study constitutes a practical application of lexical field theory to an analysis of the lexical field WINE. The terms are those of the *HTE* entry mentioned above (see Appendix 1), and they are grouped according to their denotations. In order to avoid questionable groupings under the category WINE, homographs and lexemes whose cotext does not allow their denotation to be identified, have been excluded from the list; e.g., *sparkler* may mean a firework, a diamond or everything which is sparkling, or *must* may be a verb. All the data presented in this study were compiled in 2013; therefore, equivalent present-day statistics based on updated versions of the corpora may differ somewhat. Nevertheless, the conclusions drawn below remain valid within their parameters. Moreover, the periods studied seem to be sufficient to verify the correlation between some cultural factors and the lexical field WINE creation, as well as to conduct a comparative analysis of the distribution of lexemes in the field in American English and British English.

It should be noted that because the category *Types of wine* includes that of *Types of grapes*, differentiation between these two categories is not always possible due to contextual limits imposed by the corpora used in the present study. However, if a term includes *grape*, as in *labrusca grape*, and is important to the diachronic discussion, perhaps because it constitutes the

first known occurrence of the term, it is analyzed and the indication that it denotes a grape is presented below in an appropriate table or figure.

Also, in the absence of contextual clues indicating semantic contrasts, spelling and phrase variants occurring in the *HTE* are ignored in the sense that all variants of a phrase, for instance, are considered to signify a single meaning. Moreover, the entries *red*, *ruby*, and *rose* were included in the discussion only in the combination with the lexeme *wine* which is marked by *wine* enclosed in square brackets, e.g. *red* [wine]. The term *rosé* has been treated as a variant form of *rose* [*wine*], and because it does not occur in the data in combination with *wine*, it has been excluded. In the case of the alternative phrase *rape (wine)*, only the combination *rape wine* is taken into consideration since the form *rape* may instance a different but homonymous lexeme.

Finally, the terms *ceren* and *Sauvignon* occur under different subcategories in the *HTE*. *Ceren* can be found in subcategory *08 sweet wine* and *11 new wine*; *Sauvignon* occurs in subcategory *19 wine from specific grapes 19.02 Cabernet Sauvignon* and *19.04 others*. For the present purposes, *ceren* has been treated as one term and *Sauvignon* has been considered to represent *Cabernet + Sauvignon* i.e. [*Cabernet*] *Sauvignon* except when it is modified by other lexemes and must be taken to signify a different type of wine, as in *Fiddlehead Sauvignon Blanc*.

## 5. Classification of the lexemes according to their origin

The terms selected from the *HTE* have also been classified according to their origin. Verification was obtained by reference to the electronic *OED*. However, because the version used was not most updated one, some lexemes were impossible to categorize due to lack of etymological information or complete absence of the lexeme from the dictionary. Eleven eligible lexemes were found in other *Oxford Dictionaries*, and nineteen were seen to have obscure etymology.

Fig. 1 presents the distribution of the lexemes according to their origin. Indications are that French has been the primary donor language as regards English borrowings in lexical field WINE. Still, native lexemes constitute twenty-four percent of those analyzed. Loans of Italian, Spanish, German, Latin and Portuguese origin constitute less than ten percent. Some borrowings of the lexical field WINE, though fewer, have come in from South African, Bulgarian, Dutch, Greek and Persian.
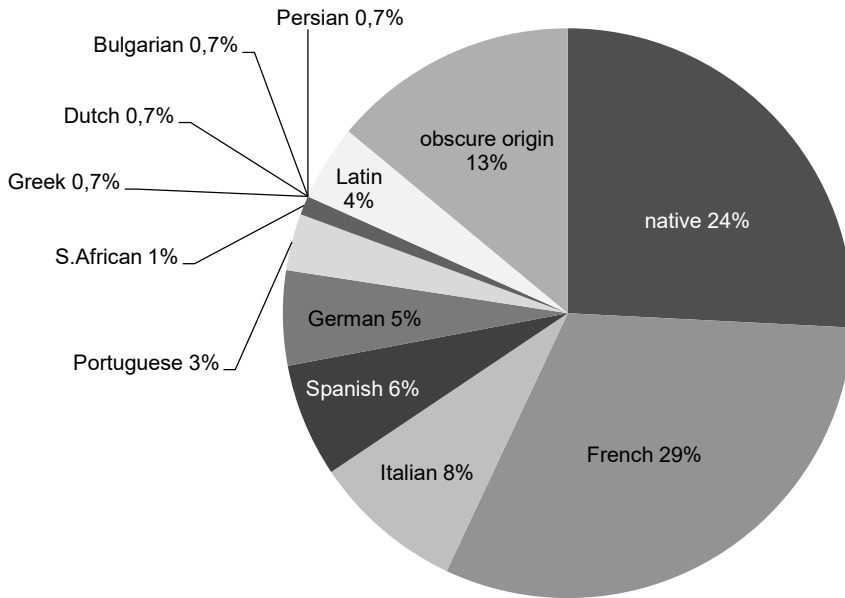
Fig. 1. Origins of lexemes in the lexical field WINE

It should be noted that one term denoting WINE, *vinho de casa* of Portuguese origin, was not present in the *HTE* under the entry *Types of wine*, but was found in the *OED*.

## 6. Quantitative analysis of the combinations of the lexeme *wine* with adjectives denoting nationality

While the previous section discussed the origins of the lexemes in the lexical field WINE, this section contains a discussion of the combinations of the lexeme *wine* with adjectives denoting nationality. The quantitative analysis is conducted with the use of *COCA* and the *BNC*. The aim here is to establish which adjectives denoting nationality modify the lexeme *wine* most often. This, together with the information concerning the origin of the lexemes in the previous section, provides the basis for drawing conclusions about cultural influence on the development of the lexical field WINE in English. A quantitative comparison of the results in *COCA* and the *BNC* serves to differentiate the combinations in American and British English.

Fig. 2 presents all the combinations of the lexeme *wine* with adjectives denoting nationality occurring in *COCA* and the *BNC*. The results are normalized per 1,000,000 words.
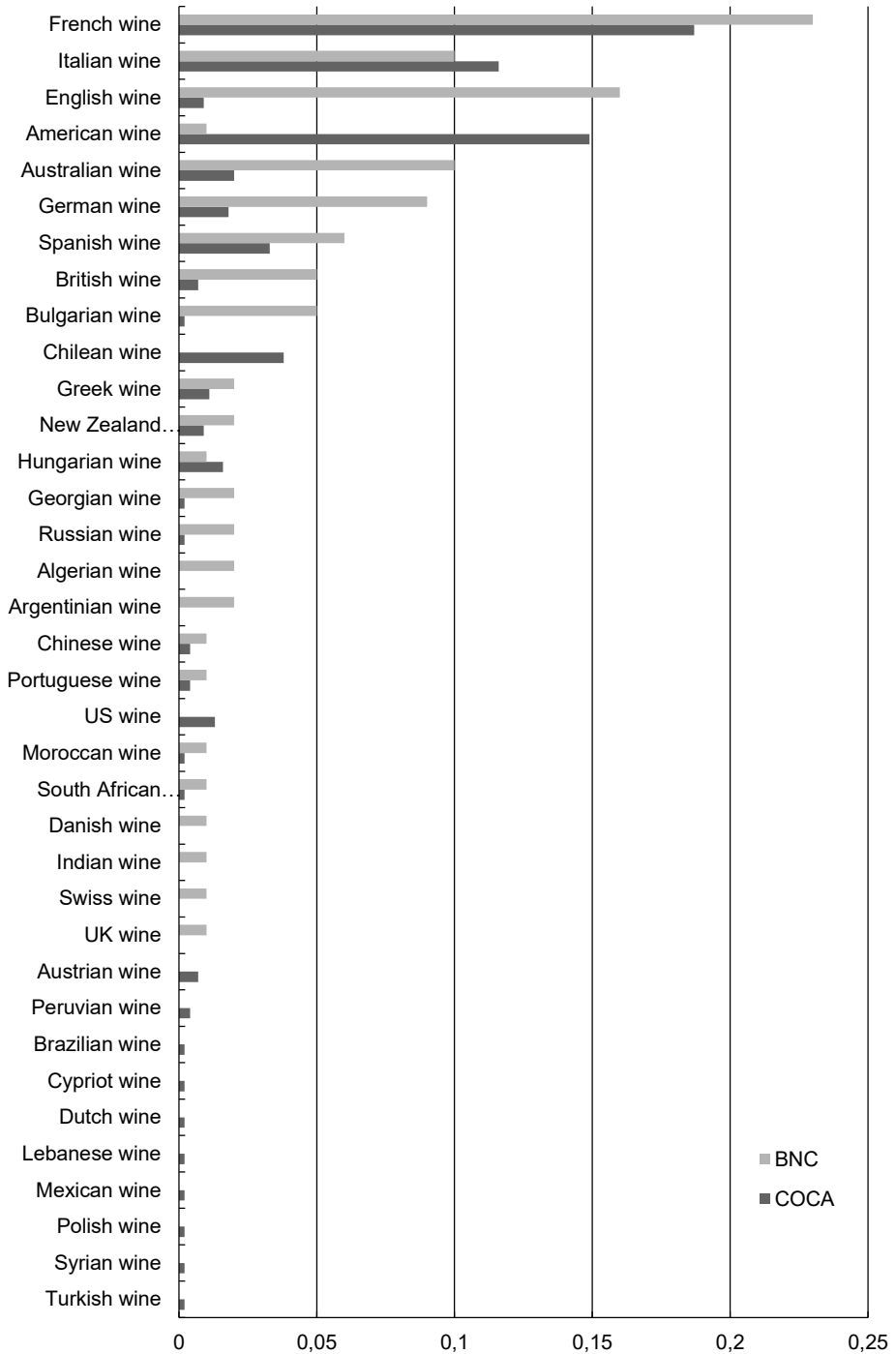
Fig. 2. Comparative analysis of the combinations of the lexeme *wine* with adjectives denoting nationality in *COCA* and the *BNC*

*French*, *American/US* and *Italian* are significantly prevailing adjectives denoting nationality in *COCA*. *American wine* denotes the same referent as *US wine*, thus the numbers of the combinations are considered together. Similarly, *English*, *UK*, and *British* are naturally treated as one; although the lexeme *English* does not refer to the same area as *UK* or *British*, it is considered the same in the study as it denotes wine from the British Isles. The prevailing adjectives denoting nationality in the combinations with the lexeme *wine* in the *BNC* are *French, English/British/UK, Australian, Italian*, and *German*. The most frequent adjectives modifying *wine* in the study in both *COCA* and the *BNC* are *French* and *Italian*. In *COCA* the second most frequent combination is *American + US wine* and in the *BNC* it is *English + British + UK wine*, which marks the importance of native wines in these two countries. These comparisons of the combinations of adjectives denoting nationality with the lexeme *wine* indicate that more types of such combinations exist in American English than in British English – thirty combinations are evidenced in *COCA* and twenty-four in the *BNC*. Nevertheless, if normalized results are taken into consideration, twenty-three out of thirty-six combinations (64%) prevail quantitatively in the *BNC* data.

It is also revealing to examine whether the trend of combining adjectives denoting nationality + *wine* correlates with the trend concerning the origin of the lexemes in the lexical field WINE. Fig. 3 presents the percentage relations between the trends – the percentage of the particular combination out of all the combinations studied and the percentage of the lexemes of particular origins out of all the lexemes studied. The data have been rounded up to whole digit percentages.
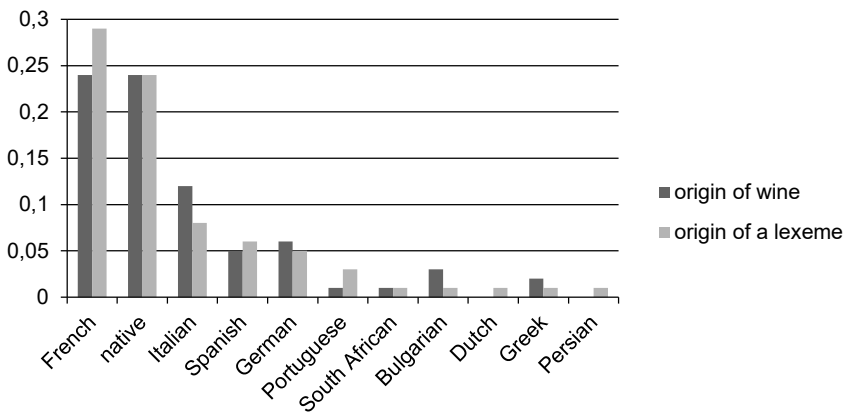


Fig. 3. Relation between *adjectives denoting nationality + wine* and adjectives denoting the origins of the lexemes in the lexical field WINE

The most popular adjective denoting nationality in combination with the lexeme *wine* is *French* (24%). It correlates with the most prevailing origin of lexemes in the lexical field WINE, which is French (29%). These data suggest that French culture has had the most significant influence on the development of the English lexical field WINE. The adjectives with the next highest percentages are *American/US* and *British/English/UK*, which also correlates with the quantity of native lexemes in the lexical field WINE (24% for both the combinations and the origins). The third highest combination is *Italian wine* (12%), which aligns roughly with the Italian lexeme origin percentage (8%). The percentage relations between the remaining combinations and origins are similar, which confirms the supposition that the countries in Fig. 3 might have had the most significant influence on the development of the lexical field WINE in the English language. Moreover, it can be expected that the process of borrowing may be influenced by various phenomena which lead to the meeting of different languages. Borrowing lexemes of the category WINE into English might have been influenced by wine trade between Great Britain and other countries. As Spahni (2000: 73) claims, "French, Italian and German wines [historically have and] still [do] make up the majority of wines sold in Britain (e.g. 57% of still wines sales in 1997), but [or even though] they have New world exporters hard on their heels (e.g. Australia, South Africa, the US and Chile in, respectively, fourth, sixth, seventh, and eighth place in 1997)". Furthermore, Ludington (2013: 24) presents France and Spain as main wine exporters to Britain in 1675 and Estreicher (2006: 66) emphasizes the importance of trade between England and France and Portugal:

> In the 1500s, England dominates the wine trade. Following the end of the Hundred Years War with France, the English merchants look for new suppliers of wine to make up for the clarets from Bordeaux. The English already do business in northern Portugal, where the light and fruity Vinho Verde is made.

There can be clearly found a correlation between the wine trading trends discussed above and the patterns of borrowing lexemes in the lexical field WINE into English. The countries enumerated above as significant wine exporters to Britain, namely France, Italy, Germany, Spain, Portugal, or South Africa are also visible in Fig. 3, which may demonstrate the cultural influence of wine trade on the expansion of the lexical field WINE in the English language.

## 7. Diachronic analysis of selected lexemes

The terms listed under the *HTE* category *Types of wine* have been selected according to the criteria mentioned above, and they have been studied diachronically. Apart from a diachronic study with the use of *COHA*, given lexemes were analyzed comparatively according to the time of occurrence in the *HTE* and the corpora (*COHA*, *COCA*, and the *BNC*) in order to verify the correlations among the dates of occurrences. This section also outlines trends in lexeme borrowing in the English lexical field WINE.

Table 1 below shows differences between the dates of occurrence of the lexemes noted in the *HTE* and those evidenced in the corpora (*COHA*, *COCA*, and the *BNC*). It contains only the terms whose dates of occurrence in the corpora differ from those given in the *HTE*. Thus, empty cells indicate that the date range of occurrence in *COHA*, *COCA*, or the *BNC* is within the range given in the *HTE*, and hyphens indicate that lexemes do not occur in a given corpus. A hyphen at the end of a date in the *HTE* column signifies that the term is current, while a semicolon between the dates suggests a gap in evidence during the period. An individual date indicates a single citation in the case of the *HTE* and one or more attestations within the same year in the case of the *BYU* corpora. If the number of occurrences in different years is more than two, the dates are marked as a range. For example, *wine of astonishment* occurs three times in *COHA* in the years 1849, 1945 and 1981, and the range is shown as 1849-1981. When two occurrences in two different years are in evidence, as in the case of the term *wine whey*, the dates are separated by a semicolon (1880; 1950). Bolded dates indicate occurrences in the corpora that are earlier than those cited in the *HTE.* A total of nine dates are bolded for this reason in Table 1.

Table 1. Dates of occurrence of the lexemes in the *HTE* and in the corpora (*COHA*, *COCA*, and the *BNC*)

| Term | *HTE* | *COHA* | *COCA* | *BNC* |
|------|-------|--------|--------|-------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| bastard wine | 1436-1616 | – | 2003 | – |
| charneco | 1593-1631 | 1937 | – | – |
| rape [wine] | 1600-1733 | – | 2001 | – |
| brown bastard | 1603; 1609 | 1838-1937 | – | – |
| wine of astonishment | 1611 | 1849-1981 | – | 1985-1994 |
| vino tinto | 1673; 1901- | 1843 | | – |
| wine whey | 1769-1856 | 1880; 1950 | – | – |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| lunel | 1770-1841 | | 1999 | – |
| Traminer | 1851- | **1848** | | |
| mousseux | 1861- | **1840** | – | |
| verdelho | 1883- | **1848** (grape) | | |
| vin rouge | 1917- | **1908** | | |
| Shiraz | 1966- | **1860** | | |
| vino nero | 1968- | **1960** | – | – |
| vino blanco | 1981- | **1907** | | – |
| Lambrusco | 1986- | **1950** | | 1985-94 |
| Merlau | a1997 | – | 2011 | – |
| labrusca | 1988 | **1838**-1993 (grape) | | – |

The following examples show the earlier occurrence of the lexemes in *COHA*:

(1)   "Royal Muscadine, one vine. Red *Traminer*, one vine. White Risshng, one vine." 1848 in *A practical treatise on the culture and treatment of the grape vine: embracing its history, with directions for its treatment, in the United States* by John Fisk Allen.

(2)   "Were you ever at Rome?" – asked the restaurateur as he finished his second bottle of *Mousseux*, and drew from the closet a larger supply of Vin de Chambertin." 1840 in *Tales of the Grotesque and Arabesque*, volume 1 by Edgar Allan Poe.

(3)   "*Verdelho* is a small oval white grape, very good, and a great bearer." 1848 in *A practical treatise on the culture and treatment of the grape vine: embracing its history, with directions for its treatment, in the United States* by John Fisk Allen.

(4)   "Some day she will poison the soup or the *vin rouge*;…" 1908 in *A Bundle of Letters* by Henry James.

(5)   "Just above Mr. Redruth's head stood jars of sweet Cypress, and a carabas of *Shiraz* wine." 1860 in *Sir Rohan's Ghost. A Romance* by Harriet Elizabeth Prescott Spofford.

(6)   "In Italian cafes, they sit six deep around a cheap bottle of *vino nero*, dawdle away an afternoon for 30." 1960 in *Migration of the Hairy Legs* in Time Magazine: 1960/10/25, no author.

(7)    "But the luscious fruits, the "***vino blanco***," and champagne cool our smarting palates and reconcile us to our gastronomic ventures." 1907 in *Under the Southern Cross* by Elizabeth Robins.

(8)    "While he was eating a hearty lunch accompanied by a quart of sparkling ***Lambrusco***, a Communist leader burst into his room." 1950 in *Militant Mouse* in Time Magazine: 1950/10/09, no author.

(9)    "The most common, and in the opinion of many botanists the only species of American grape, vitis ***Labrusca*** or fox grape…" 1838 in *Kenrick's American Orchardist* in North American Review: October 1838: 423-452, no author.

In addition, nine lexemes appear in the corpora at date intervals which contrast with those indicated in the *HTE*. Falling within the range of dates given in the *HTE*, the subsequent occurrences of particular lexemes are not marked as one point of this investigation is to reveal occurrences other than those cited in the *HTE*, which clearly requires amendment.

The diachronic analysis has facilitated the discovery of certain temporal trends in the borrowing of relevant foreign lexemes which have contributed to the development of the English lexical field WINE. Fig. 4 demonstrates first occurrences of the lexemes in the lexical field WINE in time intervals of five decades. Where dates of attestation in the corpora differ from those cited in the *HTE*, the dates indicated are the earlier (see Table 1).
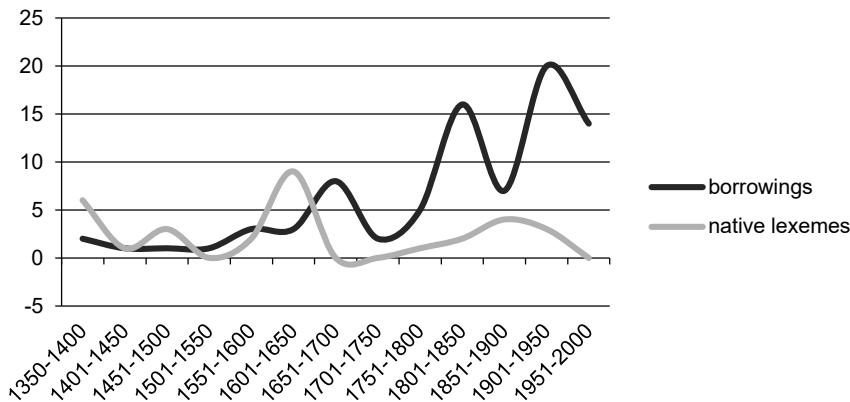


Fig. 4. The first occurrences of borrowed and native lexemes in the lexical field WINE

Fig. 4 demonstrates trends in the development of the lexical field WINE. Although relative stability characterizes borrowing patterns from the late 14th century to the early 17th century, the number of loans of this lexical domain increases somewhat sharply in the second half of the 17th century. After reaching a peak, borrowing returns approximately to previous levels in the course of the 18th century. During the next one hundred and fifty years, the number of borrowings increases eightfold (16 lexemes being borrowed in the first half of the 19th century). In the late 19th century, it decreases by more than half (7 lexemes being borrowed during that half century). The first half of the 20th century sees the greatest number of borrowings of the lexical field WINE (20 lexemes being borrowed at that time). In the late 20th century, the number of loans decreases by a third or so (14 lexemes being borrowed then).

The quantity of native lexemes in the lexical field WINE varied somewhat over those centuries. Most striking, however, is that their numbers remained comparatively small. In the early 17th century 9 lexemes were introduced. Quantitatively, that peak is followed by the late 14th century introduction of 6 lexemes and the late 19th century addition of 4 lexemes. Overall, the native terms were considerably outnumbered by the borrowed ones.

## 8. Quantitative analysis of the selected lexemes

The terms selected to represent the English lexical field WINE, listed under the *HTE* entry *Types of wine* (see Appendix 1), have been analyzed according to their numbers of instantiation in *COHA*, *COCA* and the *BNC*. Fig. 5 and Fig. 6 demonstrate the most frequent lexemes in the lexical field studied (10 or more attestations in a given corpus). As *COHA* is a diachronic corpus, quantitative analysis of attestations gathered from it has been done without statistical comparison to any other corpus, while the data from *COCA* and the *BNC* have been normalized per 1,000,000 words and compared.

Fig. 5 reveals that *red* [*wine*] and *white wine* are the significantly prevailing terms. They occur in *COHA* more than 500 times. Other lexemes (most of French origin) occur less than 200 times in that corpus. *Sweet wine* and *scuppernong (wine)* also occur there with some frequency, as does *Riesling* (a loanword from German).
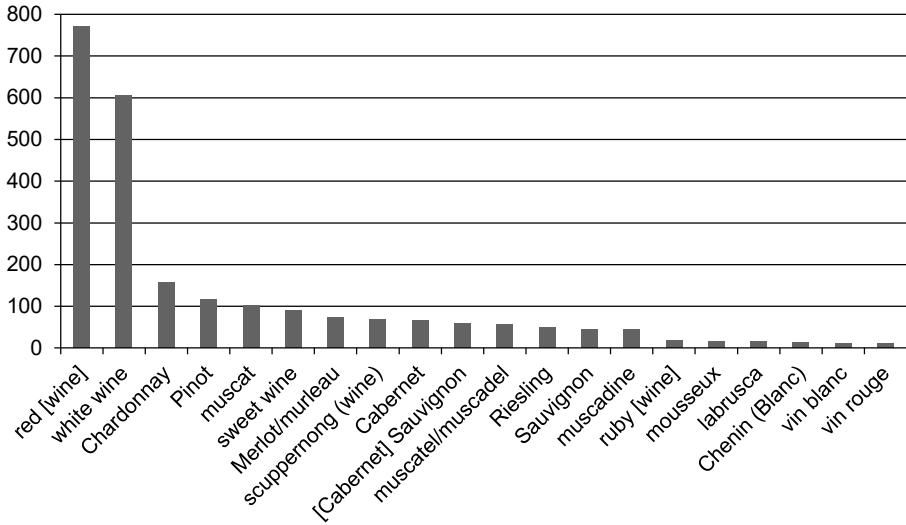
Fig. 5. Lexemes with attestation frequencies of 10 or higher in *COHA*

Fig. 6 presents comparisons of the lexemes in the lexical field WINE in *COCA* and the *BNC*, in an attempt to determine whether any relationship in lexeme usage between American English and British English exists.
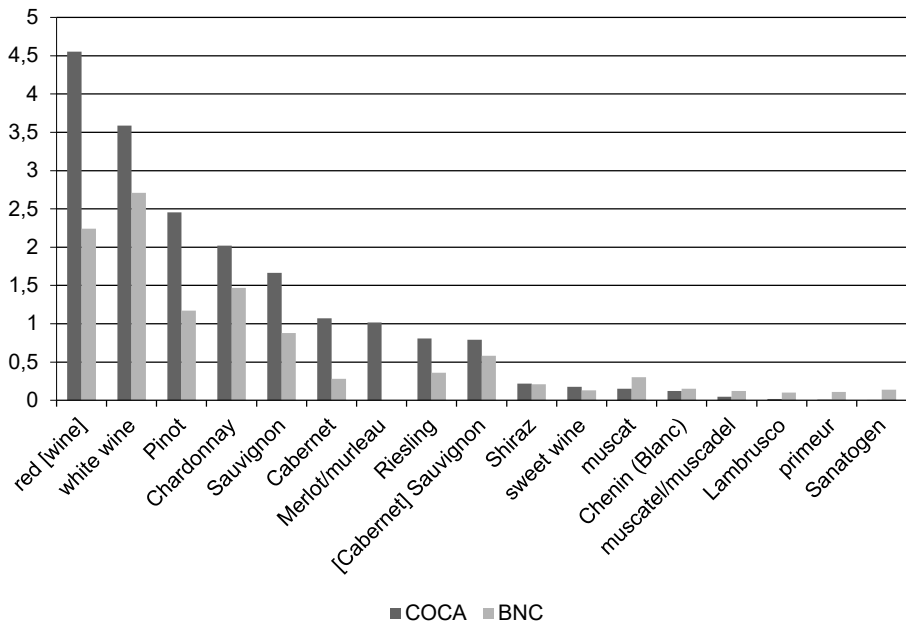
Fig. 6. Comparison of lexeme occurrences in *COCA* and the BNC (results normalized)

The chief terms in *COCA* are the same as those which predominate in *COHA*: *red* [*wine*] and *white wine.* The other lexemes, mainly of French origin, occur approximately as often in *COCA* as they do in *COHA.* The lexemes which occur in both *COHA* and *COCA* more than ten times are: *red* [*wine*], *white wine, Pinot, Chardonnay, Sauvignon, Cabernet, Merlot/murleau, Riesling,* [*Cabernet*] *Sauvignon, sweet wine, muscat, Chenin (Blanc), labrusca, muscatel/ muscadel* and *scuppernong (wine).*

As in the cases of *COHA* and *COCA,* in the *BNC* the most prevalent terms are *white wine* and *red* [*wine*] though in that corpus a pattern contrary to the one seen in the other two corpora is apparent; in the *BNC, white wine* occurs more frequently than *red* [*wine*], not the opposite. The lexemes which occur more than 10 times in both *COCA* and the *BNC* are: *white wine, red* [*wine*], *Chardonnay, Pinot, Sauvignon,* [*Cabernet*] *Sauvignon, Riesling, muscat, Cabernet, Shiraz, Chenin (Blanc), sweet wine,* and *muscatel/muscadel. Sanatogen, primeur,* and *lambrusco* occur more than 10 times only in the *BNC.*

The above analysis suggests that the lexemes which are attested in more than 10 occasions in *COHA, COCA,* and the *BNC* might be called the prototypical WINE field lexemes in both American English and British English. Those lexemes are: *red* [*wine*]*, white wine, Pinot, Chardonnay, Sauvignon, Cabernet, Riesling,* [*Cabernet*] *Sauvignon, sweet wine, muscat, Chenin (Blanc),* and *muscatel/muscadel.*

This comparison of data from *COCA* and the *BNC* demonstrates that more of the higher frequency lexemes of the lexical field WINE (*red* [*wine*], *white wine, Pinot, Chardonnay, Sauvignon, Cabernet, Merlot/murleau, Riesling,* [*Cabernet*] *Sauvignon, Shiraz, and sweet wine*) occur in greater numbers in *COCA* than they do in the *BNC,* and that more of the lower frequency lexemes (*mucat, Chenin (Blanc), muscatel/muscadel, lambrusco, primeur, Sanatogen*) occur in greater numbers in the *BNC* than they do in *COCA.* This seems to indicate that the prototypical lexemes of the field WINE are more popular in American English than in British English (if not also that the wines denoted are more popular in America than in the British Isles).

## 9. Conclusions

This study has investigated the history of the lexical field of WINE, and a number of etymological, cultural and other patterns are indicated. The development of lexical fields involves borrowing, which occurs when languages are in contact. The language contact which affected most the development of the English lexical field WINE resulted from wine trade

between Britain and other countries. According to Estreicher (2006: 66), Ludington (2013: 24), and Spahni (2000: 73), France has been the main importer of wine to Britain. Present findings support that claim by showing that French has been the donor language of the majority (29%) of the wine-related lexemes examined. Italy, Spain, Germany and Portugal are also enumerated as significant importers by those researchers (Spahni 2000: 73; Ludington 2013: 24; Estreicher 2006: 66). This too is confirmed in the present data representing the English lexical field WINE, wherein relatively large numbers of loans from the primary languages of those countries appear. Spahni (2000: 73) also mentions that Australia, South Africa and Chile were notable wine importers to Britain in 1997. Here again the data collected, especially those categorized as of the combination *lexeme denoting nationality + wine* and culled from *COCA* and the *BNC*, substantiate a previous assertion regarding external factors. Lastly, the patterns in the comparative quantities of the combinations *lexeme denoting nationality + wine* and the combinations featuring adjectives denoting the language origins of the borrowings correlate so as to indicate that these loans have been borrowed in response to the cultural phenomena of wine making and wine trading, which have triggered the borrowing process, as the English lexical field of WINE has developed over the centuries.

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## APPENDIX
Unmodified entry **Types of wine** from the *HTE*

| Category | Term | Date of occurrence |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| **01** *red wine* | red | c1386- |
| | ruby | 1671; 1859 |
| | vino tinto | 1673; 1901- |
| | red fustian | a1700 (*Cant dict.*); 1834 |
| | vinho tinto | 1835- |
| | vin rouge | 1917- |
| | vino rosso | 1949- |
| | rouge | 1957- |
| | tinto | 1958- |
| | vino nero | 1968- |

|  | 1 | 2 | 3 |
|---|---|---|---|
|  | **02** *white wine* | white wine | 1377- |
|  |  | white | c1386- |
|  |  | vin blanc | 1792- |
|  |  | vinho branco | 1835 |
|  |  | vino blanco | 1981- |
|  | **03** *pink wine* | rose | c1460 |
|  |  | rosé | 1897- |
|  |  | pink wine | 1909- (*slang*) |
|  |  | pink | 1928- (*colloq.*) |
|  |  | vin rosé | 1931- |
|  |  | oeil-de-perdrix | 1971- |
|  | **04** *sparkling wine* | vin mousseux | 1789- |
|  |  | mousseux | 1861- |
|  |  | sparkler | 1868- |
|  |  | méthode/methode champenoise | 1928- |
|  |  | spritzig | 1968- |
|  | **05** *twice-fermented wine* | reboil | c1460 |
|  | **06** *dessert-wine* | dessert-wine | 1773- |
|  | **07** *liqueur-wine* | liqueur-wine | 1872 |
|  | **08** *sweet wine* | ceren | OE |
|  |  | honey-tear < hunigtear | OE-a1240 (*also fig.*) |
|  |  | sweet wine | c1386- |
|  |  | bastard | 1399-1631; 1869 (*History*) |
|  |  | bastard wine | 1436-1616 |
|  |  | brown bastard | 1603; 1609 |
|  |  | dulce | 1844- |
|  |  | vino dolce | 1902- |
|  |  | vino dulce | 1911- |
|  |  | vin doux (naturel) | 1958- |
|  | **09** *dry wine* | vino secco | 1911- |
|  | **10** *flat/sour wine* | vappa | 1629-1840 |
|  |  | vappe | 1660 |
|  | **10.01** *renewed by must* | stum | 1664-1746 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|---|---|---|
| **11** *new wine* | ceren | OE |
| | must | OE |
| | neowe win | OE |
| | vin fou | 1833- |
| | vinho verde | 1958- |
| | primeur | 1973- |
| **12** *old wine* | beeswing | 1860- |
| **13** *strong wine* | high wine | c1384- |
| | nit | a1700 (*cant*) |
| **14** *ceremonial wine* | guild wine | 1597 |
| | wine of honour | 1706 |
| | vin d'honneur | 1947- |
| **15** *wine served in loving cup* | love-wine | 1641 |
| **16** *wine drawn from the wood* | pipe-wine | 1598 |
| **17** *wine made from frozen grapes* | Eiswein | 1963- |
| **18** *medicinal wine* | mandrake wine | 1621-1753 |
| | viper-wine | 1631- |
| | wine whey | 1769-1856 |
| | mandragora | 1844 |
| | tonic wine | 1899- |
| | Sanatogen | 1924- |
| **19** *wine from specific grapes* | muscatel/muscadel | c1400- |
| **19.01** *muscat* | muscadine | 1541- (*now History*) |
| | muscat | a1578 (*Scots*); a1747- |
| | Syracuse | 1768- |
| | lunel | 1770-1841 |
| **19.02** *Cabernet Sauvignon* | Sauvignon | 1907- |
| **19.03** *Merlot* | Merlot/murleau/merlot | 1978- |
| | Merlau | a1997 |
| **19.04** *others* | Pineau | 1763- |
| | hanepoot | 1804- |
| | scuppernong (wine) | 1825- |
| | Nebbiolo | 1833- |
| | Riesling | 1833- |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|---|---|---|
| **19.04** *others* | Sauvignon | 1846- |
| | Traminer | 1851- |
| | Catawba | c1857- |
| | Sémillon | 1875- |
| | Bual | 1882- |
| | verdelho | 1883- |
| | Grignolino | 1894- |
| | mavrodaphne | 1911- |
| | aligoté | 1912- |
| | Pinot | 1912- |
| | Chenin (Blanc) | 1928- |
| | Verdicchio | 1940- |
| | Sylvaner | 1958- |
| | Chardonnay | 1959- |
| | Gamza | 1959- |
| | Cabernet | 1961- |
| | Shiraz | 1966- |
| | Lambrusco | 1986- |
| | labrusca/Labrusca | 1988 |
| **20** *wine in natural state* | vino crudo | 1673; 1833 |
| **21** *wine used for blending* | vino de color | 1851- |
| | basis wine | 1905- |
| | vino maestro | 1911- |
| **22** *wine from grape refuse* | raspe wine | 1600 |
| | rape (wine) | 1600-1733 |
| | beverage | 1627-1721 |
| | piquette | 1688- |
| **23** *other types of wine* | hæcine | OE |
| | reamwin | OE |
| | roche | a1400 |
| | tyre | 1429-1587 |
| | rospeys | c1440 |
| | raspis | c1460-1584 |
| | caprik(e) | c1460-1587 |
| | rospyse | 1465 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|---|---|---|
| **23** *other types of wine* | Mountrose | c1475 |
| | garnade | c1475-c1481 |
| | whippet | c1500 (2)- |
| | rampion | 1519 |
| | romanisk | 1542 |
| | Roberdavy | 1542-1620 |
| | raspis wine | 1562-1662 |
| | charneco | 1593-1631 |
| | pitch-wine | 1601 |
| | wine of astonishment | 1611 |
| | deal | 1613-1635 |
| | deal-wine | 1616 |
| | whippincrust | 1616 |
| | Sherant | 1622-1623 |
| | Sheranino | 1632 |
| | Massic | 1638- |
| | Greco | 1644;1645 |
| | Langoon | 1674-1750 |
| | raspy wine | 1703 |
| | rasped wine | 1823 |
| | straw wine | 1824- |
| | vin de paille | 1833- |
| | vin jaune | 1833- |
| | vino tierno | 1911- |
| | rancio/Rancio | 1939(2) |
| | boerwyn | 1947- (S. Afr.) |

Address: Paulina Ołownia, Instytut Filologii Obcych, Uniwersytet Jana Kochanowskiego, ul. Świętokrzyska 21D, 25-406 Kielce, Poland.

ORCID Code: 0000-0002-5467-433X.